Chronicle of 100th anniversary

of deaf-mute, deaf and hearing impaired

sport in Poland

I dedicate this Chronicle
to my wife Małgorzata
and my daughters
Aleksandra and Karolina

Adam Michał Szulc

Chronicle of 100th anniversary of deaf-mute, deaf and hearing impaired sport in Poland

Volume 1: 1922–1992



Bydgoszcz 2025

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Athletes of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mute with the Polish national flag in Paris at the first Deaflympic Games, August 1924 from the archives of the Polish Association of the Deaf, Masovian Branch in Warsaw (description: Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

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1 Introduction

Handing over to you the first volume of the *Chronicle of 100th anniversary of deaf-mutes, deaf and hearing impaired sport in Poland*, the author had three extremely important aspects in mind:

1) to chronologically present the largest possible number of verified information regarding sporting events in which Polish deaf athletes participated between 1922 and 1992,
2) to present these events in conjunction with the educational and social environment, and if possible, with the international context,
3) to commemorate the names of the individuals who laid the foundations for Polish deaf sports, as well as those who actively participated in it.

The possibility to present the history of sports for the deaf in Poland and the most important sporting events worldwide, in which Poles participated over the past 100 years, was primarily possible thanks to the information contained in magazines edited with the deaf community in mind. The first monthly magazine from which the author drew information was "The World of the Deaf-Mutes," [Polish title: "Świat Głuchoniemych"] edited by Zbigniew Dmochowski, Kazimierz Włostowski, Witold Wroczyński, Marian Biesiekierski, Józef Rogowski, and secretary Henryk Konrad. Despite many adversities, the monthly was published from 1927 to 1929. The years of the economic crisis left their mark on the continuation of the magazine's publication. It was only after six years that the Polish Deaf-Mutes Sports Association managed to reactivate the monthly's publication. From December 1, 1935, during the years 1935–1937, it was published first as a monthly and then as a quarterly, "Sports and Physical Education for the Deaf-Mutes," [Polish title: "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych"] edited by Wiesław Dobrowolski. The Editorial Committee included Marian Sienkiewicz, Zbigniew Anders, and Kazimierz Włostowski. Both magazines were published by the Polish Deaf-Mutes Sports Association. Additionally, valuable information could be found in the magazine "The Deaf-Mutes Guide," [Polish title: "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych"] published in Poznań in 1933, whose publisher and editor was Leonard Neumann.

After World War II, publishing traditions were continued first by the Polish Deaf-Mutes Association and Their Friends (PZGiIP), and then by the Polish Deaf Association. The following were successively published: "The Information Bulletin of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Association and Their Friends" [Polish title: "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół"] (a magazine of the Main Board of PZGiIP in Warsaw), and then "The Information Bulletin of the Polish Deaf Association" [Polish title: "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchych"] (a magazine of the Main Board of PZG). From 1959 onwards, the following were successively published: "The World of the Deaf," "The World of Silence," "The New World of Silence," and again "The World of Silence" and "What's Up." [Polish titles respectively: "Świat Głuchych", "Świat Ciszy", "Nowy Świat Ciszy", "Co słychać?"]

Years have passed, and a century has gone by, leaving few memories in people's minds. World War II, the long period of reconstruction, poverty, and post-war reorganization caused many documents not to be created, many documents of historical significance were lost, but also many documents remain hidden and forgotten. Perhaps this Chronicle will give others the impulse to detail the information contained here.

Separate, detailed, and extensive studies are required for sporting events of individual sports disciplines and information about the activities of sports clubs and athletes.

The chronological order of events that occurred over the past 100 years has faded away in human memory, but worse, also has the knowledge about the participants of these events. To the extent possible for the author, the heroes of the history of Deaf-Mutes, Deaf, Hard of Hearing sports have been named.

In 1936, the editor of the monthly magazine of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Association wrote about the role of sports in the lives of the deaf:

> […] sport is not treated solely for the sporting idea, for enjoyable entertainment, or to kill free time, but is regarded as a powerful factor in national upbringing, beyond education itself.
>
> For us, the deaf-mutes, sports have a dual significance, as besides physical and spiritual development, apart from learning solidarity and cooperation, coordination of movements, etc., it gives the opportunity for the wider society to get to know us, the deaf-mutes.
>
> By practicing any branch of sport, our athletes participate in various competitions and matches, meeting hearing athletes and audiences as spectators. Moreover, clubs belonging to various local sports associations begin to cooperate with affiliated hearing clubs in the field of sports organization. Through more frequent contact, these people have the opportunity to get to know us and convince themselves of our value as useful and capable individuals. And once they get to know us, they may become interested in our difficult living conditions, our educational opportunities, and the fate of 90% of deaf-mute illiterates, then their indifferent attitude towards the Deaf-Mute will change!
>
> In addition, deaf-mutes sports clubs, by gathering youth in their ranks, have a significant influence on shaping characters and attitudes towards fulfilling life and civic duties, to some extent replacing institutions responsible for the care of deaf-mute youth leaving school. And youth not only needs this care but also education and sports […]. To change such conditions, vigorous propaganda of the deaf-mute cause in society is necessary! In Poland, there are 40,000 nameless deaf-mute people [800,000 in 2016 – author's note], of which we, deaf-mute athletes affiliated with independent sports clubs, are the vanguard.
>
> The task of deaf-mute sports is therefore very serious and requires capable and responsible individuals to be appointed as leaders of the Union and deaf-mute clubs, capable of at least partially carrying out these tasks.[1]

These words have not lost any of their relevance. In Poland, there continues to be a problem with the lack of awareness about the community of deaf individuals, including deaf athletes and their achievements. Yet, this is not a small community. Approximately 800,000 people in Poland have hearing problems. While illiteracy is no longer an issue in Poland, the education system for the deaf does not motivate these individuals to take their high school graduation exams (matura) and continue their education at the university level.

Deaf youth can belong to sports clubs for the deaf, but the conditions for sports training are very different from those provided for hearing youth. Due to communication barriers, hearing sports clubs are not interested in accepting deaf athletes, even the best ones.

The terminology used in the Chronicle regarding individuals with hearing problems was commonly used in publications during the discussed period. Interesting discussions on this issue were presented by Romuald Szurik[2] and Romuald Kuś.[3]

This Chronicle would not have been possible without the help of supportive individuals. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Board of the Polish Deaf Sports Association in Lublin, Mr. Wojciech Stempurski, and Mr. Jarosław Janiec for their assistance in writing this Chronicle, as well as for providing materials and photographs. I extend my heartfelt thanks to Ms. Barbara Jędryszczak for providing numerous archival photographs from the Mazovian Branch of the Polish Deaf Association. I also thank Mr. Władysław Giergun, Janusz Stromidło, Adam Stromidło, Olgierd Koczorowski, Tadeusz Ptasznik, Adam Borowicz, Tomasz Wardziak, and Tomasz Gumiński for sharing their photographs and for the personal meetings. Warm thanks also go to Ms. Bożena Borowska, Maria Łyszczarz, Anna Kowalska, and Mr. Edmund Kalina.

1 *Cele i zadania*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 1.
2 R. Szurik, *Jak mamy siebie nazywać?*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 6, pp. 12–15.
3 R. Kuś, *Jak mamy siebie nazywać?*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 11, p. 23.

I extend my gratitude to Ms. Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski and her daughter Elizabeth A. Nadolski for sending archival materials from overseas. I also thank Mr. Krzysztof Kotyniewicz, president of the Polish Deaf Association, for providing archival issues of the monthly magazines held by the General Board of the Polish Deaf Association in Warsaw, and Mr. Tadeusz Konrad for sharing memorabilia from his father, Henryk Konrad.

Without your help, the information described in the Chronicle would be much poorer.

Thank you very much!

If readers have information, archival materials, photographs, or other memorabilia that could detail and enrich the history of deaf sports, please contact me via email at: aszul@ukw.edu.pl

2 Social and educational organizations of the Deaf-Mutes until 1939

2.1 The deaf and their education around the world

The first attempts to educate the deaf-mutes were undertaken in 1570 by the Spanish monk, Benedictine Pedro Ponce de Leon (1520–1584), who taught the deaf-mutes in the monastery of San Salvador in Oña. Later, in France, the abbot Rev. Charles Michel de l'Épée (1712–1789) began educating deaf-mute individuals using a unified system of signs that included both finger spelling and whole words.[1] He initiated the establishment of the first public school for the deaf-mutes in France in 1755. His successor, Ambroise Cucuron Sicard, further developed sign language, organized and systematized its syntax, and supplemented it with abstract concepts.[2]

Another pioneer in deaf education was Samuel Heinicke (1727–1790), who founded the first school for the deaf in Leipzig, thus creating a new chapter in the lives of the deaf community. Heinicke's school employed the oral method of teaching the deaf and banned signing during school lessons.[3]

Soon, the pioneers of deaf education gained followers, and the work they began resulted in additional schools and teaching systems. Schools for the deaf were subsequently established in: France (Paris) in 1770, Germany (Leipzig) in 1778, Austria (Vienna) in 1779, the Netherlands in 1790, England in 1792, Spain in 1793, Denmark in 1807, Sweden in 1809, America in 1812, and Poland (Warsaw) in 1817.

The first compulsory education for the deaf-mutes was introduced in Denmark in 1817, then in 1874 in Germany, in 1890 in Sweden, in 1894 in England, in 1911 in Prussia and the Poznań province, in 1922 in Hungary, and in 1929 in Czechoslovakia.

In 1929, "The World of the Deaf-Mutes" reported the number of deaf-mutes individuals worldwide:

> According to statistics (albeit very inaccurate due to the enormous difficulties associated with conducting it, especially in uncultured countries), there are a total of 1,150,000 deaf-mute individuals on the entire globe. Europe has 307,000 deaf-mute individuals, America – 107,000, Asia – 606,000, Africa – 96,000, Australia and Oceania – 34,000.
>
> There are 556 institutes for deaf-mute children worldwide, namely in Europe – 400, in America – 132, in Asia – 10 (!), in Africa – 8, in Australia and Oceania – 6.
>
> In Europe, there are 767 deaf-mute individuals per institute, in America – 810, in Asia – 60,000 (!!!), in Africa – 12,000 (!!), in Australia and the islands – 5,000.[4]

---

1 A. Kierzek, *Charles Michel de l'Épée (1712–1789) – twórca migowej metody nauczania głuchoniemych*, "Otorynolaryngologia" 2013, no. 12(1), pp. 19–22.

2 S. Siła-Nowicki, *W dwusetną rocznicę założenia szkoły dla głuchych w Paryżu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 2, p. 4.

3 Ibidem.

4 *Ilu jest Głuchoniemych na Ziemi*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 3–4, p. 7.

2.2 The Deaf-Mute in Poland

In Poland, during the interwar period, membership in sports clubs was primarily open to graduates of deaf-mute schools. The time of partitions and World War I, preceding the regaining of independence, did not favor educational ideals for both hearing and deaf individuals. Only wealthy people could afford education for their children.

In 1897, illiterates constituted 69.5% of the population in the Kingdom of Poland. In the Prussian partition, a significant number of Polish children were covered by the educational system, but they were being germanized.

> Statistics from 1904 showed that out of 12 million people, there were only 4,315 primary schools (including 4,168 rural public schools), attended by 306,098 students. Thus, on average, one primary school served 2,573 inhabitants, 433 school-aged children, while in Galicia in 1901/2, one public rural school served 1,782 inhabitants and 229 school-aged children in 1913.
>
> […] The Kingdom of Poland had 66 Polish private secondary schools, including 4-grade progymnasiums [translator's note: a type of junior secondary school which existed in the Russian educational system in the 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as in the Polish system during the interwar period and comprised only a few lower classes] and 4- and 5-grade commercial schools. There were 21 of these schools in Warsaw and 45 in the provinces. In the school year 1912/13, commercial, industrial, classical, and real schools in Warsaw issued a total of 464 matriculation certificates. The majority were from technical and commercial schools, which graduated 238 students, while classical junior secondary schools graduated 143 and real schools graduated 83 students. In the provinces, 14 commercial schools issued 298 matriculation certificates, and 10 junior secondary schools and real schools issued 133 certificates, totaling 431.
>
> In the school year 1912/13, Polish private schools had 895 graduates, 131 more than the previous year.[5]

Therefore, it is not surprising that in the school year 1918/1919, there were 7 schools for deaf-mute children in Poland, attended by 503 students.[6]

In 1921, there were 27.2 million people living in Poland. In 1921, the *Yearbook of Statistics of the Republic of Poland* stated that there were 33,866 deaf-mute individuals in Poland, including 15,018 women. The study covered 25,694,700 people, although it did not include several provinces (Vilnius region and Upper Silesia[7]). Therefore, it can be assumed that there were about 40–45 thousand deaf-mute individuals in Poland, which is 0.13–0.17% of the population.[8]

In 1928, the monthly magazine "Świat Głuchoniemych" reported:

> The central provinces have 13,635 deaf-mute individuals, including 7,695 men and 5,940 women. The eastern provinces have 4,582 deaf-mute individuals, including 2,656 men and 2,926 women. The western provinces are home to 2,815 deaf-mute individuals, including 1,507 men and 1,308 women. The southern provinces have 12,632 deaf-mute individuals, including 6,885 men and 5,937 women. Cieszyn Silesia has 204 deaf-mute individuals, including 107 men and 97 women.[9]

By 1925, the number of school centers for deaf-mute individuals in Poland had increased to 11. Only 18% (800 individuals) of deaf-mute children from the total of 4,352 school-aged children (covered by the general census) were enrolled in these centers.[10]

---

5 J. Wnęk, *Problemy polskiego szkolnictwa zaboru pruskiego i rosyjskiego na kartach "Szkoły" 1868–1914*, "Biuletyn Historii Wychowania" 2008, no. 24, pp. 40 and 43.

6 M. Pękowska, *Pomorski Krajowy Zakład dla Głuchoniemych w Wejherowie w latach 1921–1939. Wprowadzenie do badań*, "Biuletyn Historii Wychowania" 2016, no. 35.

7 https://niepodlegla.gov.pl/o-niepodleglej/statystyka-w-ii-rzeczypospolitej/ (04/01/2021).

8 B. Szczepankowski, *Historia ruchu głuchoniemych. Publikacja wydana z okazji 120-lecia ruchu społecznego niesłyszących na ziemiach polskich oraz 50-lecia Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, PZG, Warszawa 1997.

9 *Rozmaitości*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 7.

10 M. Pękowska, *Pomorski Krajowy Zakład dla Głuchoniemych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.

In 1928, out of approximately 6,000 school-aged deaf-mute children, about 1,000 children attended primary schools in eight primary schools. The Polish state fully supported two institutions for deaf-mutes individuals: the State Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw and the Agricultural and Horticultural School in Willa-Góra.[11]

In 1930, the Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes appealed to its members, mainly urban residents, to indicate their trained professions. A thousand respondents reported that men were trained in 40 professions, while women in 20. The most popular male professions were: shoemaker – 26.5%, tailor – 18.3%, carpenter – 9.6%, bookbinder – 7.0%, locksmith – 5.6%, painter – 4.3%. Among women: tailor – 20.4%, maid – 17.5%, seamstress – 11.6%, embroiderer – 11.6%, laundress – 8.7%, weaver – 7.8%. It is noteworthy that less than 50% of the respondents were employed (340 men and 130 women). There were 216 unemployed individuals (126 men and 90 women), and 314 individuals (80 men and 234 women) depended on their families for support. Communication problems and illiteracy prevented the survey from covering information on the employment of deaf-mute individuals in small towns and rural areas.

During the second census (December 9, 1931), the Central Statistical Office estimated that there were approximately 32,132,936 inhabitants in Poland, including about 42,000 deaf individuals. It was also noted that out of this number, there were 9,100 deaf children, of whom approximately 1,160 (12.7%) attended school. This meant that 87.3% of deaf children and youth were condemned to illiteracy.[12] Presumably, the number of deaf individuals was underestimated and did not include all rural areas.

In 1932, there were 12 associations of deaf-mutes in Poland, with 1,600 members. The small number of individuals involved in association activities was due to the statutes of the associations, which mainly admitted former students of schools for the deaf-mutes. Associations avoided admitting members without education, especially illiterates, due to communication problems and the inability to pay membership fees.

The activities of sports clubs were also based on the camaraderie stemming from schools and associations for the deaf-mutes.

In 1933 (during the period of the Great Depression), about 1,000 members were affiliated with 20 associations of deaf-mutes in the Republic of Poland.[13]

The predominance of illiterates, unemployed individuals, and those without professions in the deaf-mutes community did not favor the emergence of magazines and periodicals for the deaf-mutes. An example is the illustrated weekly "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" [English: The Deaf-Mutes Guide]. The first issue was published on January 29, 1933, in Poznań. The weekly was published by the Polish Catholic Association of Deaf-Mutes in Poznań and the Polish Association of Deaf-Mute Societies. However, due to financial problems, the weekly ceased its activities after seven issues were published.[14] Similarly, the monthly "Świat Głuchoniemych" [English: The World of the Deaf-Mutes] (published from 1927 to 1929) and the monthly (later quarterly) "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" [English: Sport and Physical Education of the Deaf-Mutes] (1935–1937) were published and distributed by the Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes Sports.

2.3 Schools and associations for the Deaf-Mutes in Poland

As previously mentioned, deaf-mute sports in the interwar period were based on graduates of schools for the deaf-mutes and young members of societies for the deaf-mutes.

Below, information regarding the development of education for the deaf-mutes and social care for socially excluded deaf-mute individuals is presented in chronological order. Completing school and obtaining a profession did not guarantee deaf-mute individuals employment.

The individuals depicted in the following descriptions often played an important, leading, not insignificant role not only in the development and functioning of deaf-mute societies but also in the development of deaf-mute sports in Poland.

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11 *Do czego dojdziemy?*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 12, p. 3.

12 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", eds. J. Sapiejewski, K. Włostowski, S. Rysiński, H. Łabęcki, W. Dobrowolski, Warszawa 1933, p. 40.

13 B. Szczepankowski, *Historia ruchu głuchoniemych…*, op. cit.

14 Idem, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 1, p. 20.

2.3.1 List of schools for the Deaf-Mute in 1927 and 1936

Tables 1 and 2 present the list of special schools for deaf-mute students for the school years 1927/1928 and 1936/1937.

Tab. 1. Education for the deaf-mutes in the school year 1927/1928[15]

No.	Name of the school	Supported by	Year of founding	Is there a boarding house	School year 1927/1928			
					Workshops	No. of children	No. of classes	No. of teachers
1	The Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw	state	1817	boarding	yes	154	16	26
2	The Galician Institute for the Deaf-Mutes	private foundation; state subvention	1830	boarding	yes	131	12	14
3	The National Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań	local government	1832	boarding	-	132	15	17
4	The Bardach School for Deaf-Mute Jews in Lviv	private	1871	external	-	17	2	2
5	The National Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Kościan	local government	1876	boarding	yes	100	10	11
6	The School for Deaf-Mute Jews in Łódź	private	1910	boarding	-	35	3	3
7	Public School no. 97 for the Deaf-Mutes in Łódź	state	1915	boarding	-	74	7	8
8	The National Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo	local government	1921	boarding	-	119	10	11
9	The Special School for the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw	state	1921	external	-	66	7	8
10	The Agricultural and Horticultural School in Willa Góra	state	1923	boarding	-	12	1	2
11	The School for Deaf-Mute Jews in Warsaw	private	1923	boarding	-	40	3	3
12	The School for the Deaf-Mutes in Kraków (units of the public school)	state	1925	external	-	27	3	3
13	The School for the Deaf-Mutes in Vilnius	state	1925	external	-	20	2	2
14	The National Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Rybnik	local government	1926	boarding	yes	75	7	8
15	The School for Deaf-Mute Jews in Międzyrzec	private	1927	boarding	-	15	1	1
16	The School for Deaf-Mute Jews in Bojanowo	private	1927	boarding	-	10	1	1
Total:						1,027	100	120

According to data collected by J. Sapiejewski and W. Tułodziecki (archive: Polish Deaf-Mutes Society, Mazovian Branch in Warsaw).

Tab. 2. Education for the deaf-mutes in the school year 1936/1937[16]

No.	Name of school/institute	Place	No. of students
1	The State Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind	Warsaw	270
2	Public Special School no. 156	Warsaw	113
3	Public Special School no. 97	Łódź	90
4	Public Special School no. 4	Vilnius	48
5	Jan Siestrzyński Public Special School	Kraków	84
6	Public Special School for the Deaf-Mutes	Lviv	126
7	Deaf-Mute Units at Special School	Lublin	24
8	Public School for the Deaf-Mutes (German-speaking)	Kraków	8
9	School for Deaf-Mutes	Wejherowo	127
10	Provincial Institute for the Deaf-Mutes	Poznań	218
11	Silesian Institute for the Deaf-Mutes	Lubliniec	130
12	Private School for Deaf-Mute Jewish Children	Warsaw	14
13	Private School for the Deaf-Mutes "Ezras Hunim"	Łódź	40
14	Himelszajn Brothers Private School for the Deaf-Mutes	Międzyrzec	6
15	Private School for Children of the Jewish Faith	Lviv	25

[15] *Głuchoniemi w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, eds. K. Włostowski, S. Rysiński, Polski Związek Towarzystw Głuchoniemych, Warszawa 1930.

[16] *Zawodowe przygotowanie głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 2, p. 17.

2.3.2 The Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw (1817)

The Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw was founded in 1817. The founder of the Institute was Rev. Jakub Falkowski, who managed the Institute for 14 years. Initially, from October 23, 1817, the nucleus of the institute was housed in two rooms of the Kazimierzowski Palace, where Rev. Falkowski conducted classes and lived with three students.[17]

After a few years, the Institute was moved to the convent complex of the Visitation Sisters on Krakowskie Przedmieście. In the 1820s, Rev. Falkowski purchased a building plot on Trzech Krzyży Square for 13,200 rubles. For a sum of 5,400 rubles and some additional amount collected during a fundraising campaign, he built a single-storey building on the plot, primarily financed by the Kingdom of Poland.

From 1827, the Institute was located at 4–6 Trzech Krzyży Square.[18]

During the first 14 years, about 60 graduates left the walls of the Institute.

Between 1818 and 1822, one of the professions taught at the Institute was lithography. A precursor of this profession at the Institute was Jan Siestrzyński – a physician and teacher. Jan Siestrzyński, as a teacher, advocated for the oral method of teaching deaf children.[19]

From 1817 to 1831, total financial support for the Institute by private individuals amounted to about 150,000 zloty. Significant amounts of funding enabled the introduction of vocational education in 1819, providing graduates with the basics for independent living. They were taught carpentry, turning (taught by Lehman in 1819, Jan Migdalski in 1821), locksmithing, and from 1822, also carpentry, cooperage, and wheelwrighting. In 1823, vocational training was expanded to include stuccoing, bookbinding, tailoring, and shoemaking, and in 1825, a glassworks workshop was established. In 1826, wheelwrighting, cooperage, carpentry, and glassmaking workshops were closed.[20] Initially, only the most talented students were involved in vocational training.

In 1830, the Institute launched Additional Training Courses for the Deaf-Mutes, where elementary school graduates practiced in five workshops organized by the Institute. The first graduate of the course was the male tailor Bolesław Chruściel, who passed the journeyman exam on December 9, 1831.

In 1831, Wawrzyniec Wysocki became the director of the Institute. In 1832, a Sunday craft school for older deaf youth was opened at the Institute, where Polish language, mathematics, religion, and technical drawing were taught.[21] This school existed until 1915.[22]

In 1842, the name of the Institute was changed to **the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind**. The education of blind youth was initiated by the Institute's rector, Rev. Józef Szczygielski, who managed the Institute from 1837 to 1864. The expansion of the Institute's activities was made possible by the purchase of adjacent land on Trzech Krzyży Square.

From 1857, Teofil Jagodziński was associated with the Institute, first as a religion teacher, then as deputy director (1863–1885). From 1885 to 1887, Jagodziński served as the director of the Institute. The Institute taught religion, Polish language, arithmetic, physics, geometry, natural science, history, geography, and blind students also received music and singing education. The Institute provided vocational education for blind students, including learning straw weaving, rope twisting, harness and net making, and chair weaving.

In the school year 1837/1838, 69 students attended the Institute. Twenty-five years later, in the school year 1863/1864, the number of deaf-mute students increased to 117. Thirty-one blind students also attended the Institute. The Institute's budget increased from 7,893 rubles in 1837/1838 to 20,063 rubles in 1863/1864.

From 1864 to 1885, under the leadership of the next director, Jan Papłoński, the Institute continued to develop. The Institute became a model institution for educating deaf-mutes and blind youth in Europe. Emphasis continued to be placed on vocational education at the Institute.

On January 1, 1871, a printing house was opened, where typesetters and printing machine operators were trained (the printing house survived until 1970 when it was moved to Łucka Street in Warsaw). Training in the printing house lasted for the last three years of the school year and continued for the next

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17 *W kronikarskim zapisie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 1, p. 6.
18 *Ks. Jakób Falkowski i Pierwsza Szkoła dla Głuchoniemych w Polsce*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 8, p. 2.
19 B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 6, p. 18.
20 Idem, *O Janie Siestrzyńskim i kształceniu zawodowym głuchych*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 6, pp. 8–9.
21 *W kronikarskim zapisie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 1, p. 6.
22 Ibidem.

three to four years in the Institute's printing house. Printers also attended Sunday school simultaneously.

Brush making was also taught. Besides vocational training, the workshops also brought financial profit to the Institute.[23]

In 1872, a one-year teacher training seminar was established at the Institute, and a botanical garden was also founded.[24] The appearance of St. Alexander Square (Trzech Krzyży Square) is depicted in photo 1.



Photo 1. General view towards the southeast. Horse-drawn carriages and a horse-drawn tram are visible. In the background on the left, a fragment of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes, next to it the building of the Institute for the Blind, in the middle the exit of Wiejska Street, and on the right the 4th Government Philological Junior Secondary School. Reproduction of a photograph from the years 1881–1897 (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 3/1/0/9/8356)

In the years 1887–1915, the Institute was managed by Russians. The first director was a Russian, Mikhail Zienkov. Under the rule of the occupiers, the Institute deteriorated. As written in the newspaper "Godzina Polski": "The evil spirit in the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw was the director Afanasy Blagoveshchensky", who relentlessly pursued the Russification of the students of the Institute. Only due to the high costs of removing Polish inscriptions from the front of the building, they survived the period of Russification. Blind children were particularly oppressed.

In 1905, Polish students, as part of a rebellion against Russification, participated in a school strike. In 1906, the possibility of learning in Polish was restored, except for history and geography.[25]

During this time, the teachers included Jan Sapiejewski, Aleksander Manczarski, Edward Ostrowski, Antoni Męczarski, Józefa Bereza, Kazimiera Benni, Zofia Wojciechowska[26], Rev. Jan Kuczyński, Maria Łozińska, and Julia Młochowska.[27]

The front of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind building is shown in photo 2.

23 Ibidem.
24 Ibidem.
25 Ibidem.
26 W. Dobrowolski, *Wspomnienia z Instytutu Głuchoniemych w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 4, p. 6.
27 A. Manczarski, *Rys historyczny Instytutu Głuchoniemych i Ociemniałych w Warszawie od roku 1817 do 1917*, Warszawa 1929.



Photo 2. External view of the Institute building (in the middle ground) – 1918–1939 (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 3/1/0/10/2629)

From 1914 to 1917, a German military hospital was housed in the Institute.

Only the regaining of independence allowed the Institute to resume its activities.

In 1917, the Care Council of the Institute was formed, consisting of: Rev. Antoni Ciepliński – chairman, Aleksander Manczarski, Rev. Jan Kuczyński, Władysław Nowicki, Ignacy Gruszczyński, and Leon Danielewicz. Teachers who began working at the school included Feliks Witkowski, Viktor Wojtczak, Zygmunt Biliński, Bonifacy Szałowski, Janina Nowacka, and Anna Racińska.[28]

In the school year 1917/1918, the number of students was 89, including 7 blind students, the following year the number of students increased to 123, and by the school year 1928/1929, it reached 283, including 220 deaf-mute students.

From 1918 to 1929, the director of the Institute was Władysław Jarecki, who also served as the curator [educational officer] of the Christian Society of Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" (1919–1929). He was also the founder and patron of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, as well as the chairman of the Physical Education Care Commission established in 1928.[29]

Education for the deaf-mutes at the Institute, after World War I, was conducted at the preschool level (from 1919) for five- and six-year-old children, and then in an eight-year primary school. From the sixth grade onwards, deaf-mute youth participated in vocational training in the Institute's workshops. After completing primary school, students could continue their education in a three-year vocational school, where they learned a profession in the Institute's workshops.

From 1931 to 1933, a kindergarten operated at the Institute, consisting of one class with 11 children taught by one teacher (caregiver). There was also an eight-year primary (general) school with 15 classes, attended by 148 students. 15 regular teachers and 7 special education teachers cared for the students. Moreover, there were four-year additional training courses in the Institute, preparing 48 students for a profession. In the Crafts School, there were five instructors in five workshops. 93 students were learning a profession in the workshops.[30]

In 1932, the Władysław Jarecki Scholarship House for out-of-town students was opened.

In 1933, Edward Zawadzki became the director.[31]

In the school year 1936/1937, the number of students at the Institute was 325, including 242 deaf-mute students.

28 Ibidem.

29 B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 3, p. 20.

30 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 46.

31 *W kronikarskim zapisie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 1, p. 6.

In 1937, the following workshops were available at the Institute: bookbinding, printing, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring (for men and women), gardening, brush making, and music. These workshops were more self-sufficient mini-enterprises, accepting orders from outside the Institute, than school workshops.

After completing vocational school, students took a journeyman exam before the Chamber of Craftsmen.



Photo 3. Brush making workshops at the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind – 1920–1939 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

On May 22, 1932, a solemn ceremony was held to award journeyman certificates to the first six graduates[32] (photo 4). Over the course of four years, from 1932 to the end of 1936, 10 students received journeyman certificates in the profession of male tailoring, and 1 in female tailoring, 13 in carpentry, 4 in printing, 13 in bookbinding, 5 in shoemaking, and 3 in brush making. Despite often possessing high qualifications, graduates from the vocational school of the Institute struggled with a lack of work and unemployment.

Some of the graduates became members of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.

2.3.3 The Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Lviv (1827)

In the mid-18th century, the first Child Care Institution under the patronage of St. Casimir was established in Lviv, one of the first of its kind in Poland. This institution housed orphaned and abandoned children. Emperor Joseph II, through the so-called Patent on the Care of the True Poor dated December 23, 1786, imposed the responsibility of caring for the poor on parish offices, obligating administrative municipalities to subsidize this care.

A widespread issue in Poland and Europe was the care and education of deaf-mute children.[33] In 1827, an anonymous benefactor named Franciszek Holdheim (most likely the Viennese field bishop Jan Michał Leonhard) addressed these problems by donating 16,000 florins (golden guilders) for the construction of a school for the deaf-mutes. Thanks to contributions from many donors, the school construction committee collected approximately 25,861 florins. In total, nearly 42,000 florins were raised.

[32] "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", pp. 71–72.

[33] M. Balukiewicz, *O opiece nad dzieckiem głuchoniemym w Galicji (na przykładzie Lwowa)*, "Chowanna" 2004, vol. 1, pp. 154–163.



Photo 4. Awarding journeyman certificates to graduates of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw, years 1932–1933 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

On October 4, 1830, the **School for the Deaf-Mutes** (The **Institute for the Deaf-Mutes**, also known as the **Galician Institution for the Deaf-Mutes**) began its operations in Lviv. Its first director from 1830 to 1836 was Prelate Jan Hoffman, and the first teacher was Dominik Wichtil from Prague, Czech Republic.

At that time, it was estimated that there were about 13,000 deaf-mutes in Galicia and Bukovina, including around 430 children aged 7 to 13 years. Initially, the School for the Deaf-Mutes had 10 students: six studied free of charge, and four paid a fee of 800 crowns. Until 1848, education was conducted in German, and after Wichtil's retirement, also in Polish.

In 1840, the Institution educated 19 boys and 4 girls.[34] After Wichtil, Antoni Panthera became the director, with Tomasz Chocholouszek as the teacher.

From 1856, Polish became the dominant language of instruction. As Małgorzata Balukiewicz wrote:

> In the 1880s, the School for the Deaf-Mutes experienced a period of real growth. Through the efforts of the management, particularly Director Rev. Karol Mossing and Dr. Teofil Gerstman, a member of the management, educator, and a headmaster of the real school in Lviv, the school established direct contact with the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw. Eleanor Ruebenbauer and Rev. Ignacy Pongowski were delegated there for internships. The arrival of Ewelina and Antoni Mejbaum, previously employees of the Warsaw Institute, was especially significant for Lviv.[35]

By the school year 1893/1894, the Institution had nurtured and educated 635 children, including 475 Catholics, 141 Greek Catholics, 12 Jews, 5 Evangelicals, one Karaim, and one Orthodox. Children from various social strata attended the school, including 3 doctors, 15 Greek Catholic priests, 38 officials, 19 teachers, 74 administrative workers, 9 military personnel, 108 craftsmen, 123 peasants, and 128 orphans.

[34] M. Pękowska, *Wprowadzenie do dziejów opieki i nauczania dzieci głuchoniemych i niewidomych w Galicji w latach 1830–1914*, "Studia Pedagogiczne. Problemy społeczne, edukacyjne i artystyczne" 1996, no. 11, pp. 93–103.

[35] M. Balukiewicz, op. cit., p. 156.

Initially housed in its own premises at 13 Ochronek Street, purchased in 1833 for 5,860 florins, the Institution increased enrollment which led to a relocation in 1841 to a building at 35 Łyczakowska Street, where a boarding school for out-of-town students also operated alongside the main school (photo 5).



Photo 5. Institution for the Deaf-Mutes at 35 Łyczakowska Street in Lviv – 1931 (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 1-C-1242a)

A challenge at the Lviv Institution was vocational education. Students were trained exclusively in two professions: shoemaking and tailoring, while girls were taught crochet, knitting, and sewing on machines. Meanwhile, in 1883, the Warsaw Institute trained printers, sculptors, bookbinders, turners, carpenters, locksmiths, male and female tailors, basket weavers, brush makers, and rope makers. Products made by Lviv's students only met the Institution's needs, whereas workshops in Warsaw's Institute also provided services to city customers.

Antoni Mejbaum (born in 1854), an author of numerous textbooks for deaf children became a long-time director of the Galician Institution for the Deaf-Mutes in Lviv. Upon assuming leadership of the Institution Antoni Mejbaum introduced many modernizations which resulted in a significant increase in the quality of work with deaf-mutes. Following the Warsaw Institute's model, education was spread over six years, textbooks and aids were imported from Warsaw, and a "freblow" school for first-year students was launched, where classes were held twice a week for two hours. During this period, the Institution educated 74 children under the care of 7 teachers.

In the Lviv district, the number of school-age children with hearing impairments was estimated at around 2,000 in the 1890s. Lviv's institutions, including the Jewish School run by Izaak Bardach, met only 5% of these needs.[36] According to Józef Wiczkowski, between 1890 and 1906, the Institution for the Deaf-Mutes received 1,230 applications, of which only 234 were accepted.[37]

Through efforts including those of Antoni Mejbaum, the Craft Youth Bursa for Deaf-Mute Youth was launched in 1912, mainly for graduates continuing vocational education as "terminators."

In 1914, the Institution's building was adapted into a field hospital for Austrian and Russian armies. In 1915, thanks to efforts by Rev. Wilhelm Wagner, the building was restored to the Institution. In the school

[36] A. Mejbaum, *Kilka słów o głuchoniemych. Rozwój Lwowskiego Zakładu dla tychże i jego potrzeby*, Lwów 1893.

[37] J. Wiczkowski, *Lwów. Jego rozwój i stan kulturalny oraz przewodnik po mieście*, Lwów 1907; M. Balukiewicz, op. cit., pp. 154–163; A. Mejbaum, op. cit.

year 1915/1916, 24 students attended the school. In the years 1916/1917 and 1917/1918, the number of students fluctuated around 60.

Antoni Mejbaum passed away on March 10, 1916, in Lviv, continuing to care for needy children until the end of his life.[38]

The Polish-Ukrainian war in 1919 and the Spanish flu epidemic caused further problems for the Institution. In the school year 1919/1920, 84 students attended the Institution. Franciszek Szajner became the director, and due to financial problems, the shoemaking and tailoring workshops were closed.

In 1920, the school came under the state budget, as decided by the Polish Parliament (Sejm RP). By 1930, the school had 17 teachers and 142 students: 93 boys and 49 girls.[39]

In the school year 1932/1933, 139 students attended the Institution: 87 boys and 52 girls. The carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, and bookbinding workshops were reopened.[40] Most of the Institution's students came from working-class and peasant backgrounds.

In the school year 1934/1935, the Institution housed 127 students: 64 children of farmers, 42 children of craftsmen, and 21 children of officials.[41]

The outbreak of World War II halted the Lviv Institution's activities. Soviet authorities mandated education in Ukrainian, merging the Institution with a Jewish school. In the first half-year, Soviet authorities changed the directors of the Institution four times. In 1941, following Germany's invasion of the USSR, Ukrainians occupied the Institution's building, removing Polish children. In 1944, after Lviv's liberation by the Red Army, due to the lack of development opportunities for the school, Polish teachers and sports activists left Lviv for Polish territories and the Recovered Territories.[42] In 1944, students from the Institution on Łyczakowska Street were transported to Kraków. After a two-week stay in Kraków, some students were moved to Warsaw to the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind.[43]

2.3.4 Royal Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań (1832)

On January 28, 1832, the third (after Warsaw and Lviv) school for deaf-mute children was established in Poznań. The school was founded by the Provincial School Board of the Grand Duchy of Poznań as the **Royal Institute for the Deaf-Mutes**. Initially, it operated as a single class within a teacher training seminar located in the former Reformati monastery.

The first teacher was Józef Sikorski, and the director from 1832 to 1835 was Stefan Gruszczyński. From 1835 to 1889, the role of director was held by N. Nepilly and Walenty Matuszewski successively.

In 1837, the monastery building was expanded, and the school was renamed to the **Provincial Institute for the Deaf-Mutes**. The school's activities faced numerous restrictions from the Prussian occupiers. In 1838, the school was divided into two departments – Polish and German – and by the end of the 19th century, teaching in Polish was allowed only in the upper classes for a limited number of hours.[44] From 1844, the school conducted eight-week courses for elementary school teachers.

Jan Radomski served as director of the Institute from 1889 to 1916. During his tenure, from 1905 to 1907, a new building was added to the eastern side of the school building, making it the largest school for deaf-mute children in Europe at that time.[45]

From 1918 to 1930, the school was named the **National Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań**, and later in the 1930s, its name was changed to the **Provincial Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań**.

Directors of the Institute from 1919 to 1939 were Dr. August Schreiber, Dr. Wojciech Wróblewski, and from 1923, Rev. Dr. Bolesław Sulek, who electrified the Institute, expanded the hospital, and workshops.[46] Bolesław Sulek also participated in the establishment of the Polish-Catholic Society for Deaf-Mutes

38 B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 3, p. 20.
39 B. Trębicka-Postrzygacz, *Zakład Głuchoniemych we Lwowie (1830–1930)*, "Audiofonologia" 2002, vol. 22.
40 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", pp. 48–51.
41 M. Pękowska, *Zakład dla Głuchoniemych we Lwowie w latach 1914–1939*, "Studia Pedagogiczne. Problemy Społeczne, Edukacyjne i Artystyczne" 2003, no. 14, pp. 149–159.
42 Ibidem.
43 S. Łubiński, *Lwowiak*, "Świat Ciszy" 1992, no. 6, p. 14.
44 B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 1, p. 20.
45 J. Kaczmarek, *140 lat szkoły specjalnej dla dzieci głuchych w Poznaniu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 11, p. 10.
46 *Dwudziestopięciolecie pracy duszpasterskiej*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 2 (pages not numbered).

in Poznań, the Poznań Sports Club for Deaf-Mutes, and the Society for the Assistance of Deaf-Mute Women in the Shelter for Deaf-Mutes. Teachers at the Institute included Mazur (photo 6) and Wardecka (photo 7).

In 1922, the Institute opened a branch in Kościan, which operated until 1934.

In 1938, blind children from Bydgoszcz were transferred to the Poznań school, and the Institute was renamed to the Poznań Institute for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes.[47]

2.3.5 School for Deaf Children in Racibórz (1836)

The first group of four deaf students in Racibórz[48] was educated in his own apartment by the first teacher of this Institution, Edward Weinhold.

In 1842, funds were gathered to purchase a building plot on the current Wojska Polskiego Street for the sum of 4400 talers. From 1865 to 1875, a two-storey building was constructed, followed by a larger building from 1882 to 1889, capable of accommodating about 300 hearing-impaired students. From 1891 to 1911, a gymnasium (photo 8) and a third building were added to the Institution. The Institution put a lot of emphasis on physical education (photo 9).

From 1900 to 1914, the number of students at the Institution reached about 430, studying in 38 classes under the guidance of 40 teachers. The First World War and subsequently fascist rule in the region led to the gradual decline of the Institution, culminating in its destruction due to wartime actions during World War II.

2.3.6 School for Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz (1871)

In July 1871, in Bydgoszcz, at the initiative of Karol von Horn (chief president of the Grand Duchy of Poznań, or properly, according to the contemporary nomenclature, the Province of Poznań), the **Provincial Institution for Deaf-Mutes** was established, housed in the evangelical teacher training seminar in the former Bernardine monastery. Students attended classes in an externship mode, meaning they lived in private homes as lodgings and attended classes at the Institution.

In 1876 or 1878, the Institution was moved to a newly constructed building with a dormitory at 7 Reja Street (although the construction of the building is dated to 1896/1897).[49]

The first director of the Institution was Franciszek Lehmann (from 1876 to 1889), and the second director was Otton Nordmann (1888–1916).

Until 1911, the Institution was named the **Provincial Institution for Deaf-Mutes**. Subsequently, due to the local government taking over funding of the Institution, its name was changed to the **National Institution for Deaf-Mutes**. In 1920, Roman Fischbach became the director, replacing education in German with education in Polish.

In 1922, the Institution in Bydgoszcz was transferred to the branch of the Poznań Institution in Kościan, where 125 students attended school with a dormitory. From then on, deaf children and youth from Bydgoszcz were educated at schools in Poznań or Wejherowo.

In 1932, the school had 69 students. The teaching staff consisted of eight men and two women. Courses in shoemaking, tailoring, and carpentry were offered at the school.

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47 *Szkoła dla dzieci niesłyszących na Śródce 1832–1989*, https://cyryl.poznan.pl/ (10/01/2021).

48 *Specjalny Ośrodek Szkolno-Wychowawczy dla Niesłyszących i Słabosłyszących na przestrzeni wieków*, https://oswnis.pl/historia-osrodka/ (16/01/2021).

49 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", pp. 55–57.



Photo 6. Articulation lesson conducted by teacher Mazurowa at the National Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Kościan, 1922–1934 (archives: CYRYL Virtual Museum of the History of Poznań, archive reference number: none)

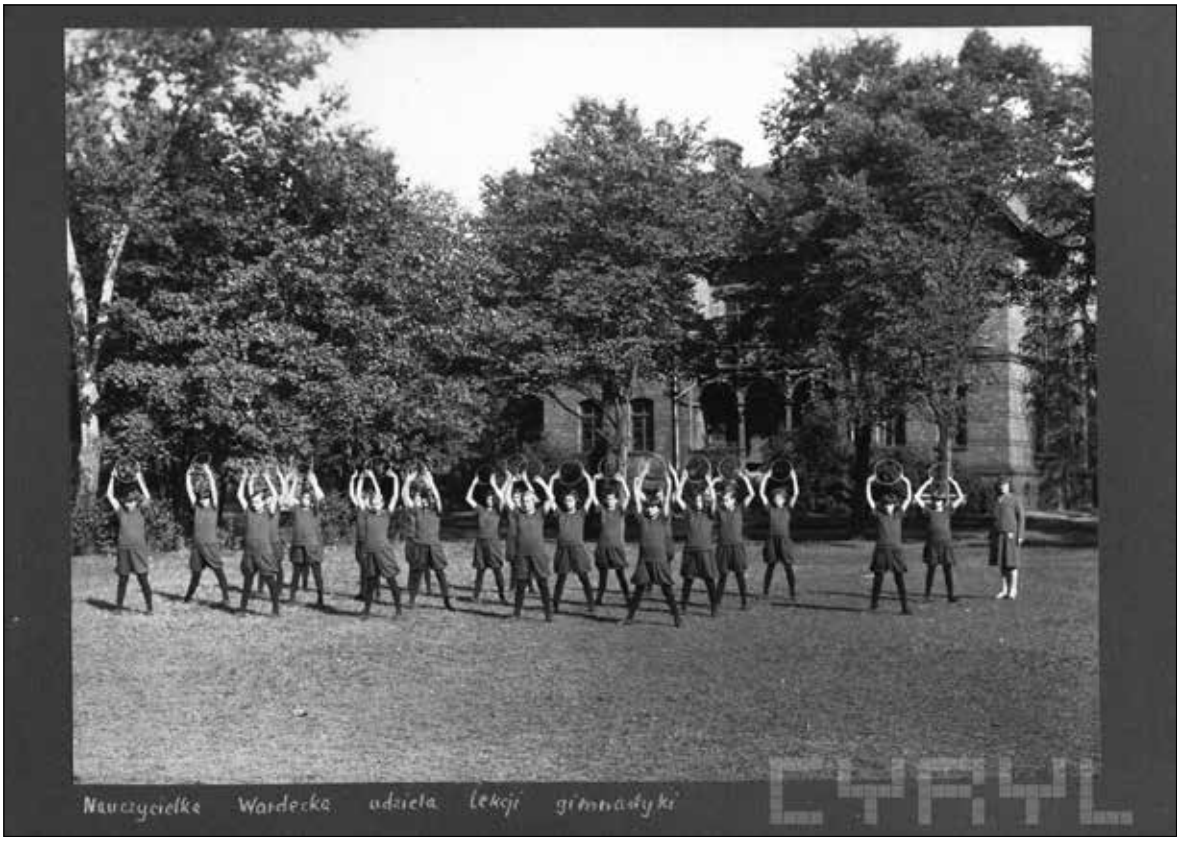


Photo 7. Gymnastics lesson conducted by teacher Wardecka from the National Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Kościan, 1922–1934 (archives: CYRYL Virtual Museum of the History of Poznań, archive reference number: none)

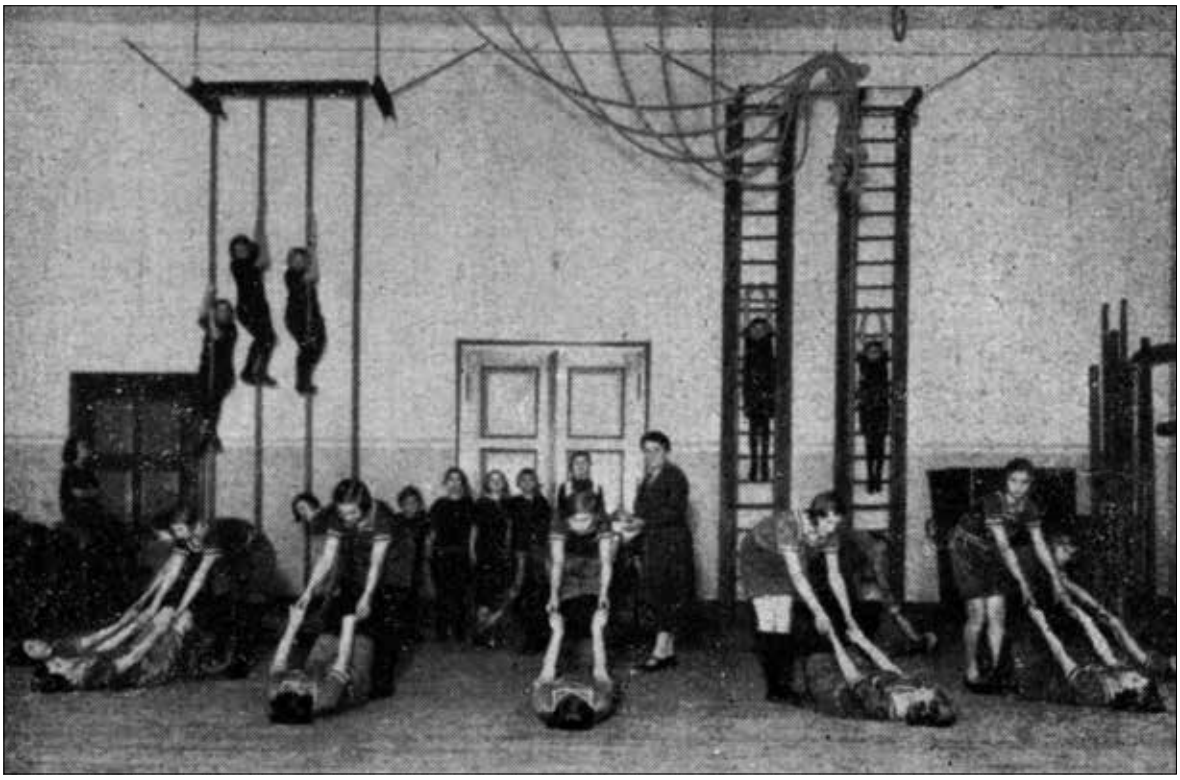


Photo 8. The gymnasium of the Plant in Racibórz, 1935–1936 (archives: Special Educational Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing in Racibórz)



Photo 9. Gymnastic exercises of students of the Institute in Racibórz, 1935–1936 (archives: Special Educational Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing in Racibórz)

2.3.7 Bardach School for Jewish Deaf-Mute Children in Lviv (1871)

The founder of the school was **Izaak Bardach** (1847–1926). In its early years, German was the language of instruction, later transitioning to Polish.

In 1920, the school was incorporated into the seven-class Public School named after A. Kohut in Lviv.

In 1932, the school was located at 5 św. Stanisława Street, educating 24 students across 5 classes. Herman Spat served as the school's director, although the main leadership was provided by Izaak Bardach's daughter, Rela Bardach-Tołmaczowa.[50] Among the school's graduates was Maurycy Katz, who later served as secretary of the Central Association of Deaf-Mutes in Lviv, collaborating with Lviv sports club "Hasmonea" and Proletarian Sports Club "Metal".[51]

2.3.8 Gdańsk Societies of Deaf-Mutes (since 1874)

The first society advocating for the deaf-mutes was established on February 21, 1874, within the Deaf-Mutes Institute in Gdańsk, known as the Verein für Wohl der Taubstummen (**Association for the Welfare of the Deaf-Mutes**). On January 26, 1905, the **General Association for the Support of Deaf-Mutes** (Allgemeiner Taubst.-Unterstützungsverein) was founded. On January 21, 1911, the **Deaf-Mutes Savings Society "Germania"** (Taubstummen Sparverein "Germania") came into existence. In 1919, the **Catholic Deaf-Mutes Society** (Katholischer Taubstummenverein) was established. From May 3, 1920, the **Deaf-Mutes Gymnastics and Sports Society** (Taubstummen Turn und Sportverein) was active. In 1920, the **Deaf-Mute Women's Society** (Taubstummen Frauenverein) was also founded. On November 27, 1922, the **Deaf Society "Hansa"** (Gehörlosenverein "Hansa") commenced its activities, followed by the **Gdańsk Deaf-Mutes Association** (Danziger Taubstummenverein) on June 23, 1923. The deaf-mute community in Gdańsk gathered for worship at the Catholic chapel in Nowy Rynek or the St. Peter and Paul Evangelical Church. Near Gdańsk, in Lębork (Lauenburg), the **Deaf-Mutes Society "Przyjaźń"** (Taubstummenverein "Freundschaft") operated.[52]

2.3.9 "Nadzieja" Society for Deaf-Mutes in Lviv (1876)

Forty-six years after the opening of the Lviv School for Deaf-Mutes, on July 7, 1876, the 1st Galician Society for Deaf-Mutes – "Nadzieja" [English: hope] was established in Lviv.

"Nadzieja" was the 36th deaf-mutes association in Europe and the first in Poland.[53]

The society was initiated by Juliusz Maurycy Zellinger (born 1828 – died 1913), who served as its president from 1876 to 1913 (photo 10). Juliusz Zellinger was a deaf official at the Galician Governorate in Lviv.[54] The society admitted deaf-mute individuals irrespective of nationality or religion. Among its statutory objectives were the care of disabled society members, cultural-educational work, and advocacy for the members' interests.

The society's activities were supported by free medical consultations provided by Dr. Tadeusz Żuliński, Dr. Samuel Letz (a surgeon), Dr. Izaak Gusman, and Dr. Juliusz Notz. Additionally, Juliusz Nahlik and Adolf Mussil, pharmacists from Lviv, supported the society. Tadeusz Żuliński was a renowned physician-philanthropist, editor of the "Przewodnik Gimnastyczny" [English: Gymnastics Guide] magazine, and vice-president of the Lviv branch of the Polish Gymnastic Society "Sokół" [English: falcon].

In 1901, the society received a banner. The godparents of the banner were delegates from the societies "Skała" [English: rock], "Gwiazda" [English: star], "Jedność" [English: unity], and "Przyjaźń" [English: friendship] as well as Michał Walichiewicz – Lviv councilor, Ignacy Drexler – merchant, Julian Schayer – merchant, Wojciech Frűauf – craftsman, and Juliusz Zellinger, Countess Waleria Borkowska, Ignacowa Drexlerowa, Michalina Michalska, and Anna Zellingerowa.[55]

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50 Ibidem.

51 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 8, p. 6.

52 *Dzieje ruchu społecznego głuchych w Wejherowie w latach 1932–2017. Wydanie Jubileuszowe z okazji 85-lecia Koła Terenowego Polskiego Związku Głuchych w Wejherowie*, ed. T.A. Świderski, Wejherowo 2017.

53 *Dzieje Pierwszego Małopolskiego Towarzystwa Głuchoniemych "Nadzieja" we Lwowie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 4, p. 6.

54 B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 2, p. 20.

55 J. Białynia Chołodecki, *Pięćdziesięciolecie pierwszego Małopolskiego Towarzystwa Głuchoniemych "Nadzieja" we Lwowie*, Lwów 1927.

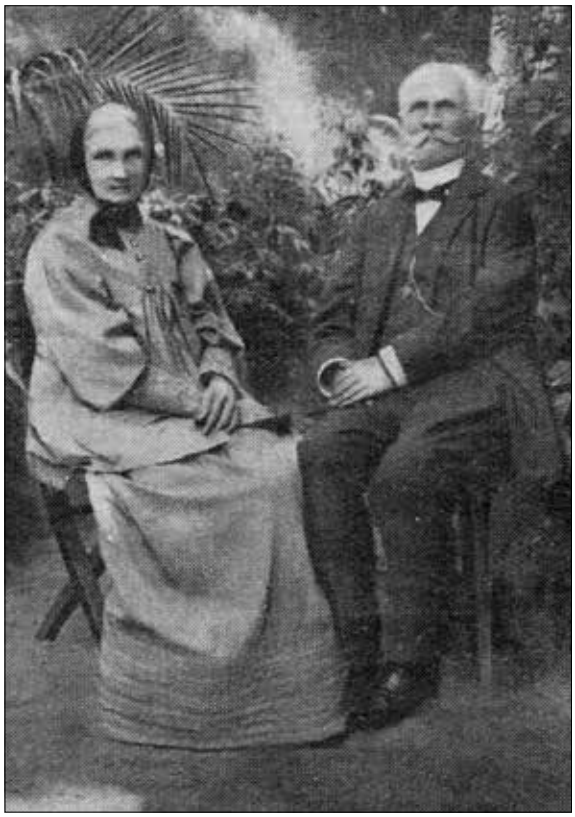




Photo 10. Juliusz Zellinger – founder of the "Nadzieja" Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Lviv with his wife Anna[56]

Photo 11. President of the "Nadzieja" Society, Józef Kościesza-Jaworski[57]

After Juliusz Zellinger's death in 1913, Józef Kościesza-Jaworski (born 1876 – died 1954) was elected president of the society (photo 11).

In 1913, the society's offices were located in the "Gwiazda" association building at 7 Franciszkańska Street in Lviv.

In 1918, during the fights with Ukrainians for Lviv, the society's president became Antoni Biesiekierski of the Pomian coat of arms (photo 12).

Deaf-mute society members participated in the independence fights during the Polish-Bolshevik war in 1918–1920. At the end of 1918, five volunteers from the Lviv Deaf-Mutes Institute initially joined the ranks of the 1st Infantry Regiment and then the ranks of the 240th Regiment of the Malopolska Volunteer Army.[58]

The five volunteers who took part in the Polish-Bolshevik war were Olgierd Białynia Chołodecki, Karol Napieracz, Roman Leon Petrykiewicz, Jan Szczygieł, and Franciszek Szkaradnik[59] (photo 13). Eight other volunteers were assigned to the Citizens' Volunteer Legion. A diploma-gratitude for participation in the 1920 war was presented in photo 14.

At the beginning of the 1920s, Antoni Biesiekierski transferred the society's presidency to Alfred Garapich.

During this time, the society changed its headquarters. The new meeting place for members of the "Nadzieja" society was the Deaf-Mutes Institute in Lviv at 35 Łyczakowska Street.

In 1925, the boarding school and hostel named after Antoni Mejbaum (the boarding school director was Józef Białynia Chołodecki) were located at 31 Łyczakowska Street.[60]

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56 Ibidem, p. 9.

57 Ibidem, p. 15.

58 *Głuchoniemi żołnierze*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 4, p. 5.

59 *Kalendarz Powszechny Haliczanin. Humorystyczny ilustrowany noworocznik dla wszystkich*, Drukarnia Piller-Naumann, Lwów 1925.

60 Ibidem, p. 23.





Photo 12. Antoni Pomian Biesiekierski – president of the Deaf-Mutes Society "Nadzieja" in Lviv[61]

Photo 13. Deaf volunteers in the fight for Poland's independence – R. Petrykiewicz, O. Białynia Chołodecki, J. Szczygieł – 1920[62]

In 1922, the "Nadzieja" society merged with the Deaf-Mutes Society in Kraków.

In 1923, with the support of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the municipal authorities of Lviv, the society purchased a building plot at 4 Cetnerowska Street for the intended construction of the society's headquarters.[63]

On June 29, 1927, the Deaf-Mutes Society "Nadzieja" celebrated the jubilee of its 50th anniversary. Representatives from Deaf-Mutes Societies from Warsaw, Poznań, Bydgoszcz, Królewska Huta, Kraków, Przemyśl, and Vienna attended the ceremony. A curiosity is that Wojciech Muszalski from the Warsaw Deaf-Mutes Sports Club, in order to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Małopolska Deaf-Mutes Society "Nadzieja," rode a 371-kilometer route to Lviv on a bicycle in 41 hours and 22 minutes.[64]

On June 29, 1927, Dr. Antoni Cieślik, director of the Lviv Institute for the Deaf-Mutes[65], laid the cornerstone for the construction of the shelter for the deaf-mutes at Cetnerowska Street. According to the data of the National Digital Archive, the consecration was performed by Tarnów Bishop Franciszek Lisowski (marked – x) in 1931 (photo 15).

On June 30, 1927, during the General Assembly of the "Nadzieja" Society, a board was elected composed of: Antoni Biesiekierski – president, Rev. Władysław Szajda-Szanowski – vice-president, Pełżykiewicz – secretary, Stanisław Czernicki – treasurer.

In 1930, the Society had 56 ordinary members, 4 supporting members, and 68 honorary members.[66]

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61 J. Białynia Chołodecki, op. cit., p. 19.

62 Ibidem, p. 23.

63 *Dzieje Pierwszego Małopolskiego Towarzystwa Głuchoniemych "Nadzieja" we Lwowie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 4, p. 6.

64 *Piękny wyczyn sportowy*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 5, p. 2.

65 J. Wołczański, *Katalog grobów duchowieństwa rzymskokatolickiego, greckokatolickiego i ormiańskokatolickiego na Cmentarzu Łyczakowskim we Lwowie*, "Nasza Przeszłość. Studia z dziejów Kościoła i kultury katolickiej w Polsce" 1997, vol. 87.

66 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Zbliża się stulecie warszawskiego ruchu społecznego głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, pp. 20–21.



Photo 14. Diplomas confirming participation in battles in defense of Lviv and the Eastern Borderlands[67]

[67] J. Białynia Chołodecki, op. cit., p. 27.



Photo 15. Ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the building of a craft dormitory for the deaf in Lviv (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 1-N-2804)

Construction work on the shelter began in 1931. In 1931, the Deaf-Mutes Society "Nadzieja" allocated 5,000 zloty to start the construction of the House of the Deaf-Mutes. The chairperson of the construction committee was Antoni Mejbaum's daughter, Zofia Kubalowa. Zofia Kubalowa was the widow of Ludwik Kubala, vice-president of Lviv.

On October 20, 1935, the grand opening of the House of the Deaf-Mutes took place, with the hostel named after Antoni Mejbaum (director of the Lviv Deaf-Mutes Institute for many years)[68], the shelter for elderly deaf-mutes, and the "Nadzieja" Deaf-Mutes Society and Lviv Deaf-Mutes Sports Club "Świt".[69]

Building construction continued in subsequent years. Between October 1935 and February 1936, finishing work was carried out, including the completion of a three-room apartment, toilet facilities, and parquet flooring in four rooms. The construction of the building was fully completed in 1938.[70]

2.3.10 "Opatrzność" Christian Society for the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw (1883)

The Christian Society for the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" [English: providence] traced its roots to the **Association of Former Pupils of the Warsaw Institute for Deaf-Mute and Blind Children**. This society was founded on the initiative of Jan Papłoński, the director of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind (1864–1885) at the time.

One of the co-founders of the society was Maksymilian Józef Sułkowski (born 1840 – died 1909), who served as treasurer from the establishment of the society until 1909.

The society was headquartered in the premises of the Deaf-Mutes Inn at 11 Piwna Street in Warsaw, opened on December 2, 1883.[71] Interestingly, deaf-mutes dance balls were held annually at the inn from 1883 to 1939.[72]

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68 M. Balukiewicz, op. cit., pp. 154–163.

69 B. Szczepankowski, *Historia ruchu…*, op. cit.; "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 1, p. 3.

70 *Walne Zgromadzenie Towarzystwa Bursy dla Głuchoniemej młodzieży rzemieślniczej im. Antoniego Mejbauma we Lwowie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 4.

71 B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 2, p. 20; idem, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, p. 21; idem, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 12, p. 21.

72 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Bal głuchoniemych w oczach słyszącego dziennikarza*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, pp. 17–19.

In 1930, the society had 182 members[73], and by 1932, the number of members was around 350.

From 1913 to 1933, the society was led by Józef Rogowski (died January 25, 1933).

In 1933, the board of the Christian Society for the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" included: Józef Panasewicz – president, Maria Rogowska – vice-president, Wacław Witkowski – secretary, Wacław Klemens Sułkowski (b. 1888) – treasurer, Stefan Łopatto – curator [educational officer].[74]

In 1933, the Christian Society for the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" celebrated the 50th anniversary of its activities. The Organizing Committee of the Anniversary is shown in photo 16.



Photo 16. Organizing Committee of the 50th anniversary of the Association of the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

2.3.11 Catholic Society for the Deaf-Mutes in Grudziądz (1889)

Originally, the full name was the **Union for the Health of the Deaf-Mutes in Grudziądz** or the **Society for the Health of the Deaf-Mutes in Grudziądz**; later, the name was changed to the **Union for the Health of the Deaf-Mutes "Zgoda"** [English: unison] (1894?). The patron and president of the society before the war was always the priest of the local parish.[75] The founder of the society was Rozenfeld.

The name was changed to the **Catholic Society for the Deaf-Mutes in Grudziądz** in 1920.

In 1930, the society had 27 members.

In 1933, the headquarters of the society was located at 13 Ogrodowa Street in Grudziądz, and the society had 49 members (photo 17). The board consisted of: Anastazy Kamrowski – president, Franciszek Mogga – vice-president, Konstantyn Wyczyński – secretary, Karol Wűhmann – treasurer.[76]

There was also a **Bicycle Deaf-Mutes Society** affiliated with the society.

In 1934, the society celebrated its 45th anniversary (photos 18 and 19).

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73 Idem, *Zbliża się stulecie…*, op. cit., pp. 20–21.

74 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 97.

75 *Sto lat w Grudziądzu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 1, pp. 6–7.

76 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 101; https://effatha.diecezja.elk.pl/duszpasterstwo/1-historia-duszpasterstwa-nieslyszacych.html (17/01/2021).

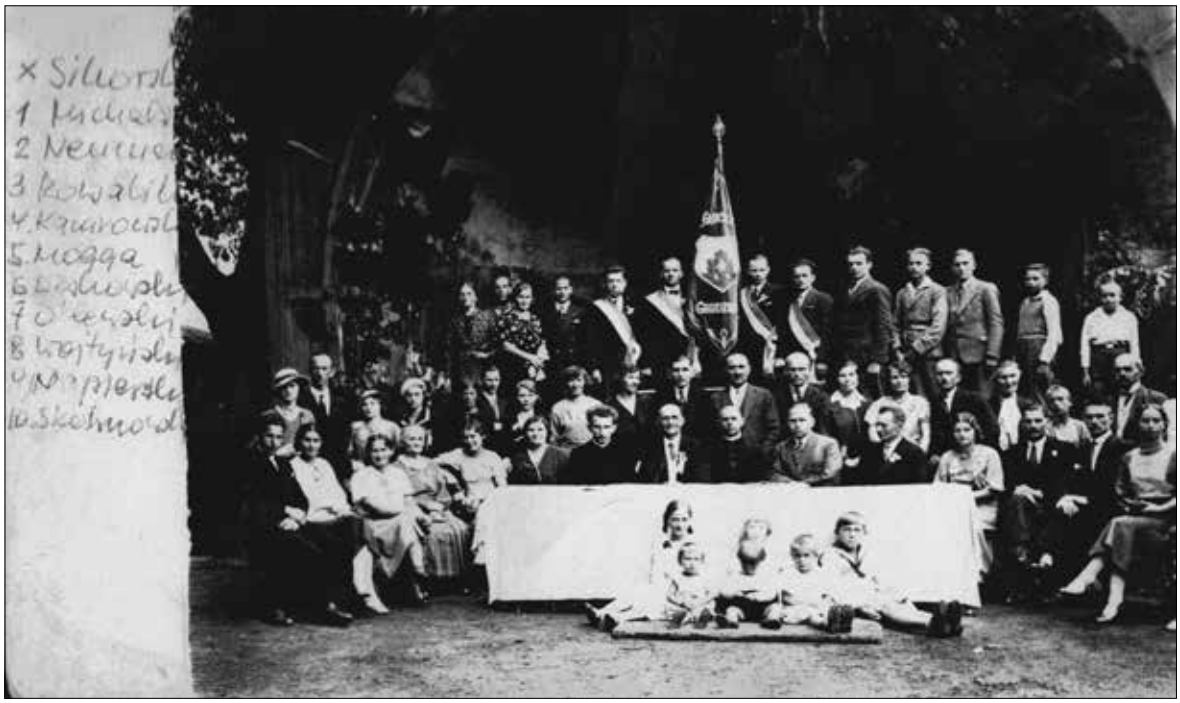


Photo 17. On the left side of the photograph are the names of the Society's members in Grudziądz and Bydgoszcz: Sikorski, Władysław Michalski, Neumann, Piotr Kowalik, Anastazy Kamrowski, Franciszek Mogga, Eugeniusz Laskowski, Olszewski, Konstanty Wojtyński, Konrad Napieralski, Skolmowski (archives: PZG Branch in Grudziądz)



Photo 18. A joint photo of the Management Board of the Catholic Society for the Deaf-Mutes in Grudziądz and guests from Warsaw (first banner from the left), Bydgoszcz (second banner from the left), and most likely from Wejherowo (fourth banner from the left). Józef Krzywdziński standing fourth from the left, Kazimierz Sikora sitting second from the right, Franciszek Kreja sitting third from the left (archives: PZG Branch in Grudziądz, description: Edmund Kalina)



Photo 19. Group photo taken on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Catholic Society for the Deaf-Mutes in Grudziądz (archives: PZG Branch in Grudziądz)

2.3.12 Verein für das Wohl der Gehörloser in Bydgoszcz (1890)

In 1933, the headquarters of the Association **Verein für das Wohl der Gehörloser** was located at 21 Krasińskiego Street in Bydgoszcz. Member meetings were held in the building at 6 Bernardyńska Street (in the apartment of Adolf Kieper).

In 1933, the association had 25 members. The board included: Walter Mainholz – president, Wilhelm Kriegel – vice-president, Mela Lewandowska – secretary, Hermann Schmidt – treasurer.[77]

2.3.13 Himelszajn Brothers' School for Deaf-Mutes in Międzyrzec Podlaski (1901)

The **Himelszajn Brothers' School for Deaf-Mutes** was founded in 1901 by Litman Himelszajn, where the language of instruction was Yiddish. The Himelszajn brothers' school for deaf-mutes in Międzyrzec Podlaski was located at 49 Warszawska Street. Initially, children from the vicinity of Międzyrzec attended the school, followed by children from all over Poland.

In 1932/1933, the school had 10 students and 2 teachers. The school had a boarding facility. The director was Menasze Himelszajn, the son of the founder.[78]

2.3.14 St. Joseph Association of Deaf-Mutes in Katowice (1905)

The founder of **St. Joseph Association of Deaf-Mutes in Katowice** was Rev. Artur Spielvogl and Mikołaj Polnik, who also became the first president of **St. Joseph Catholic Association of Deaf-Mutes** (the original name of the association). Jan Fonfara later served as the second president.

In 1930, the association had 40 regular members and one honorary member.[79] In 1932, the meetings of the association were held at the Union House at 4 Mariacka Street in Katowice.[80] From preserved documents from 1939, it is known that among the members of the association were Anna Gruszka and Paweł Gruszka.[81]

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77 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", pp. 99–100.

78 Ibidem.

79 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Zbliża się stulecie warszawskiego ruchu społecznego głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, pp. 20–21.

80 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 102; e-ncyklopedia, *Katolickie Stowarzyszenie Głuchoniemych*, https://silesia.edu.pl/index.php/Katolickie_Stowarzyszenie_G%C5%82uchoniemych (22/02/2021).

81 B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, p. 20.

2.3.15 Christian Association of Mutual Aid for Deaf-Mutes in Łódź (1909)

From 1909 to 1930, the president of the **Christian Association of Mutual Aid for Deaf-Mutes "Wzajemność"** [English: reciprocity] in Łódź was Władysław Kranas (born June 7, 1881 – died October 5, 1933). The activities of the association included social assistance, social contacts, and cultural life. The association received financial support through cooperation with industrialists and factory owners.

Władysław Kranas was also an active organizer of the School for Deaf-Mutes in Łódź, founded in 1915.

In 1924, a banner was funded through voluntary membership contributions.

In 1930, the association had 55 members.[82] In 1930, Władysław Kranas served as president, Józef Szurgot as vice-president, Bolesław Sikora as secretary, and Leopold Zajdel as treasurer.[83]

In 1931, the headquarters of the association was located in large premises in the city center at 17 Świętego Andrzeja Street. A theatrical circle under the direction of Bolesław Sikora also operated in these premises.[84]

Antoni Kaźmierczak (born 1889 – died February 18, 1970) was a long-time activist, from 1912 onwards, and later president of the Christian Association of Mutual Aid for Deaf-Mutes in Łódź from 1937 to 1939. He was also, together with Władysław Kranas, a co-organizer of the School for Deaf Children in Łódź.

On December 26, 1932, a Christmas Eve was held for the children of the association members. With the approval of the District Office in Łódź, Marian Rudniak and Zygmunt Olek organized a public collection of sweets, groceries, clothing materials, etc., for gifts for children and their parents. Thanks to the generosity of the Łódź society, each of the 22 invited children could drink two glasses of cocoa and eat sweets. After the Christmas Eve for children, a ceremony of sharing the wafer was held among adults. On January 6, 1933, a Christmas meeting was held for the poorest adults. Thirty-four people received gifts, such as clothing materials. After the Christmas meeting, a dance evening took place.[85]

In 1938, a branch of the association was established in Pabianice.[86]

2.3.16 School no. 97 for the Deaf-Mutes in Łódź (1915)

The **Public School no. 97 for the Deaf-Mutes** was established by Bishop Wincenty Tymieniecki and the Association of the Deaf "Wzajemność" [English: mutuality]. Initially, it was maintained and operated under the patronage of the ecclesiastical authorities within the Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka Shelters. The organizer and first principal of the school was Rev. Kajetan Nasierowski. The school was located in two-room premises at 3 Ks. Skorupki Street (according to Stefania Ulassowa, at 3 Placowa Street[87]). The school enrolled 24 students, aged 6 to 17, referred by the Association of the Deaf "Wzajemność".

On September 9, 1915, the first enrollment of children took place. In 1915, the school staff included Stanisław Lipiński (a deaf graduate of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw) who taught arithmetic, Maria Zimowska who taught writing, and Stefania Ulassowa.

In 1917, the school was moved to 5 Boczna Street, to the former factory school premises of the Scheibler company. At that time, 40 students were taught in three classes.[88] Around 1920 or 1922, the school was relocated to Czerwona Street.

In 1920, about 50 students were enrolled in three departments.

In 1922, the school was nationalized, and thanks to the support of the city council of Łódź and the active work of Rev. Kajetan Nasierowski (1889–1937), carpentry and bookbinding workshops were established. What was additionally taught were embroidery and sewing. The new name of the school became **Public School no. 97.**

In 1925, the school was moved to 34 Pabianicka Street (Pabianicka Road), where there was also a dormitory for 15 children, and the students were taught in five classes. The drawback of the school was the long

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82 Idem, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 2, p. 21; idem, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 6, p. 18; idem, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, p. 21.

83 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 100.

84 B. Szczepankowski, *Stowarzyszenia niesłyszących w okresie międzywojennym*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 9, pp. 6–7.

85 *Kronika towarzyska. Gwiazdka i opłatek w Chrześcijańskim Stowarzyszeniu Wzajemnej Pomocy w Łodzi,* "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 6.

86 K. Diehl, *Z kroniki łódzkiego 75-lecia*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 11, p. 6.

87 J. Niedzielska, *Stefania Ulassowa wieloletnia zasłużona nauczycielka głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 4, p. 4; *Z historii szkoły dla dzieci głuchych w Łodzi*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 1, pp. 8–9.

88 *Z historii szkoły…*, op. cit., pp. 8–9.

distance from the city center, the lack of a playground, and a garden. Evening courses were started at the school, attended by about 30–40 people aged 16 to 50.

On October 21, 1928, the inauguration of the **Christian Youth Association** took place at the School for the Deaf in Łódź at 34 Pabianicka Road. At that time, the school's director was Rev. Kajetan Nasierowski. The president of the association was Hieronim Rogoziński, the secretary was Maria Smekczyńska, and the treasurer was Henryk Królikowski (died March 27, 1983[89]). The hosts of the association were Antoni Kuna and Irma Zadrożna. The front office was located in Maria Smekczyńska's apartment at 39 Sienkiewicza Street.[90]

In the 1930s, school workshops for shoemaking, carpentry, and tailoring were launched.

In the 1931/1932 school year, the School Theatre began its activity.

In 1932, the school had 81 deaf students taught by eight teachers (including Radwański and Jan Guca) and three instructors.

From December 1, 1932, Maria Rydzowa was the acting principal of the school.[91]

In 1933, the **Committee for the Care of the Boarding School** was established, which later became the **Society for the Care of Christian Deaf Youth** and, from 1945, the **Society for the Care of the Deaf**.[92]

In 1935, "Wzajemność" Christian Association of the Deaf in Łódź, where the meetings of the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes were held, moved its headquarters from the School for the Deaf at 34 Pabianicka Road to the Parish House of St. Peter and Paul Parish at Nowa Street in Łódź.[93]

In 1936, the school was moved to 35 Sienkiewicza Street, where it had about 20 rooms at its disposal.[94]

In the 1936/1937 school year, a School Savings Fund and a Student Cooperative (or Student Association) were established at the school, as well as a Polish Red Cross Club. Additionally, a Sports Club began its activity.

During the German occupation, in 1940, the school was closed, and 12 children were transferred to the orphanage run by the Salesians in Lutomiersk near Łódź. The Germans destroyed the school's documentation. After the war, in 1945, enrollment began for the Public Special School no. 97 for the Deaf-Mutes. A kindergarten, a primary school, a vocational school, school workshops, and a dormitory were opened.[95]

After the war, in 1959, the school was moved to buildings at Zelwerowicza Street (formerly Mostowa Street). One of its post-war organizers was Wiktor Koziołkiewicz[96], and its director became J. Golczewski.

2.3.17 "Spójnia" Association of Deaf-Mute Jews in Warsaw (1916)

In 1916, the **Association of Deaf-Mute Jews of the Capital City of Warsaw "Spójnia"** [English: union, bond] was established in Warsaw. In the 1930s the association had 70 members.

In 1923, the Association of Deaf-Mute Jews "Spójnia" founded a School for Jewish Deaf-Mute Children at 28 Śliska Street in Warsaw. From 1923 to 1928, the association's office was located at 28 Śliska Street.[97]

In 1928, the president of "Spójnia" was Jakub Wajtzblum, the vice-presidents were Ludwik Fryszman (Frischmann) and Samuel Ajzenberg, the treasurer was Dawid Szejnman, and the secretary was Samuel (Szymon) Gutfeld. The hosts were Kos, Hertzlich, and Mendel?. The Audit Committee consisted of Mendel Apelbaum, Henryk Brajterman, and Dawid Faldworm, with Aron Lurie and Szlama Goldenhar as deputies. The headquarters of the association was located in the Public School at 34 Świętojerska Street.[98]

In 1932, the front office of the association was located at 29/29 Zielna Street, and the correspondence address was at 1 Solna Street in the headquarters of the Association of Jewish Teachers. The vice-presidents were Ludwik Fryszman and B. Sztucki. The secretary was Natan Weiss, and the treasurer was Dawid Szejnman.[99]

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89 S. Mizerski, *Z karty żałobnej*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 9, p. 23.

90 *Stowarzyszenie Młodzieży Chrześcijańskiej Głuchoniemych w Łodzi*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 10–11, p. 5.

91 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 59; J. Niedzielska, *Stefania Ulassowa wieloletnia zasłużona nauczycielka głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 4, p. 4.

92 T. Binasiak, *Szkole w Łodzi "stuknęło" 75 lat*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 7, p. 16.

93 *Kronika*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1935, no. 1, p. 4.

94 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934".

95 T. Binasiak, op. cit., p. 16.

96 *Z historii szkoły dla dzieci głuchych w Łodzi*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 1, pp. 8–9.

97 T.A. Świderski, *Przewodnik po Głuchej Warszawie*, Warszawa 2017.

98 J. Wajsblum, D. Szejnman, *Listy do Redakcji*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 12, p. 8.

99 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 98.

2.3.18 Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes in Królewska Huta (1918)

The full name, as given by Ludwik Kamiński, was the **Catholic Association of the Deaf-Mutes under the patronage of St. Anthony in Królewska Huta**, whose president was Johann Gruhn (residing in Chorzów, at 16 Dąbka Street).[100] The "World of the Deaf" stated that the founder of the association was Maksymilian Konieczny.[101]

In 1930, the association had 47 members, and in 1932, it had 51 members.

In the 1930s, the president and secretary was Jan Słowik, the vice-president was Józef Piechota, and the treasurer was Paweł Chwastek.[102]

2.3.19 Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań (1919)

On May 1, 1914, Rev. Bolesław Sulek became the first priest for the deaf-mutes community in the Grand Duchy of Poznań and a teacher at the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań. After the death of director Wróblewski in 1923, he was appointed director of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań.[103]

On June 29, 1919, the **Polish-Catholic Deaf-Mutes Society** was established in Poznań, which had existed earlier, since 1913, under the name **Poznań Deaf-Mutes Society** or the **Brotherhood Association of the Deaf-Mutes**.

The society was founded by Jan Szymanowski.

The statute of the society was approved in February 1929.[104]

From 1922 to 1934, the president of the Polish-Catholic Deaf-Mutes Society was Franciszek Woźniak (born December 2, 1888 – died June 4, 1964), and the vice-president from 1921 to 1935 was Władysław Krzyżkowiak (died September 14, 1980).

In 1930, the society had 89 members.[105]

On October 23, 1932, during the General Meeting of the members of the Polish-Catholic Deaf-Mutes Society in Poznań, a new board was elected. The presidium of the General Meeting consisted of: Franciszek Woźniak, Ignacy Mikołajczak, Władysław Krzyżkowiak, and Franciszek Zawielak. The board in 1932 included: Franciszek Woźniak – president, Władysław Krzyżkowiak – vice-president, Ignacy Mikołajczak – secretary, Władysław Kowalak – treasurer. The librarian was M. Nowak, and the audit committee included: Jan Sura, Wojciech Lewandowski, and Ludwik Brzóska. The society's library had 118 book titles. The headquarters of the society was located at 5 Mostowa Street in Poznań. Society meetings were held at Mrs. Jarocka's at 8 Masztalerska Street.[106] In 1932, the society had 93 members, including 46 women. Members of the society included Antoni Zakrzewicz and Szczepan Neumann.

Since 1914, pastoral care for society members was provided by Rev. Bolesław Sulek, who later, from 1923, became the director of the Provincial Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań. In 1930, the Provincial Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań organized a one-time summer apprenticeship course for former students. On August 30, 1930, 13 graduates of the course passed their apprenticeship exams (photo 20).

On January 1, 1933, Rev. Sulek and the board of the Polish-Catholic Deaf-Mutes Society in Poznań organized a Christmas event for children of deaf-mute families. Small gifts were given to about 40 children, who also received 50 grosz's [translator's note: Polish monetary unit equal to one hundredth of zloty] each. Widows, the elderly, and the unemployed each received 1 zloty. After the meeting, there was a dance evening.[107]

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100 L. Kamiński, *Droga będzie odtworzona – pamiątki ocalone*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, pp. 19–20.

101 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Zbliża się stulecie warszawskiego ruchu społecznego głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, p. 21.

102 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 100.

103 *Dwudziestopięciolecie pracy duszpasterskiej*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 2.

104 B. Szczepankowski, *Stowarzyszenia niesłyszących w okresie międzywojennym*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 9, pp. 6–7.

105 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Zbliża się stulecie warszawskiego ruchu społecznego głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, p. 21.

106 B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 6, p. 18.

107 *Kronika towarzyska. Gwiazdka w Polsko-Katolickiem Towarzystwie Głuchoniemych w Poznaniu*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 1.



Photo 20. Participants of a further education course for deaf journeymen in Poznań. Seated from the left: Jan Sura, director of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes, Rev. Bolesław Sulek, course director Czesław Lorkiewicz and Pieprzyk (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 1-N-3863)

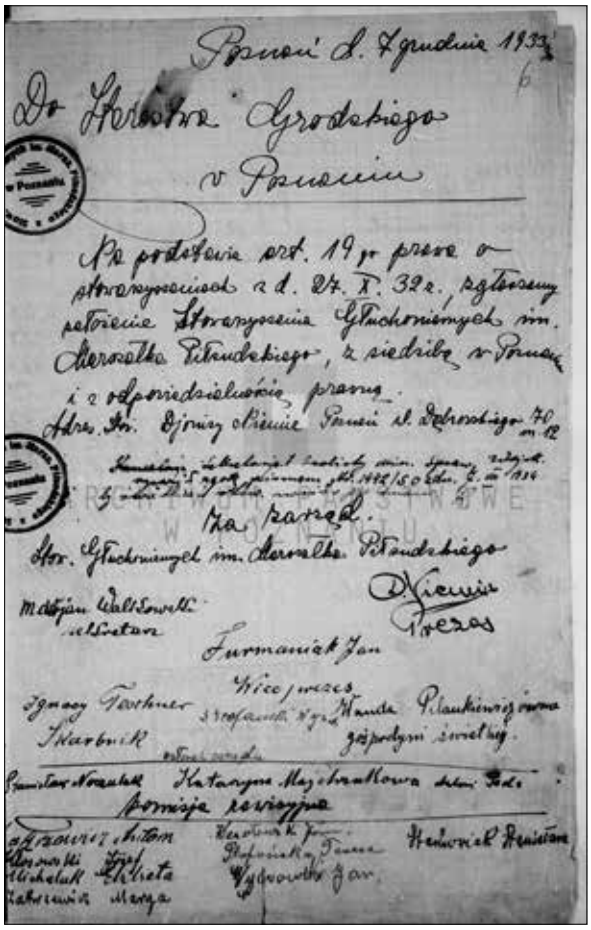
In addition to the Polish-Catholic Deaf-Mutes Society, in 1933, **the Deaf-Mutes Association named after Marshal Piłsudski** was established in Poznań at the initiative of Stefania Szyfterówna (photo 21).[108] The first board consisted of: Dionizy Niemir – president, Jan Furmaniak – vice-president, Marian Walkowski – secretary, Wanda Polankiewiczówna – social center manager, Wojciech Stefański – board member. The audit committee included: Katarzyna Majchrzakowa and Stanisław Noczulak. Members of the association included: Józef Kłosowski, Maria Zakrzewicz, Jan Wesołowski, Teresa Stefańska, Elżbieta Michalak, Antoni Peda, Antoni Zakrzewicz, Jan Wydrowski, and Stanisław Stachowiak.

In 1934, the president of the association was Dionizy Niemir, the vice-president was Jan Furmaniak, the secretary was Marian Walkowski, the treasurer was Ignacy Fescher, and the board members were Stanisław Noczulak, Antoni Peda, and Katarzyna Majchrzakowa. The curator [educational officer] was Stefania Szyfterówna. The audit committee included: Wojciech Stefański, Józef Kłosowski, and Jan Wesołowski.

On January 19, 1936, the association's social center was located at 16 Wodna Street. The association had 235 members. Photo 22 shows the list of the association's board members.

On March 12, 1939, during the General Meeting of the Association, the board was elected with the following members: Jan Furmaniak – president, Edmund Szyfter – vice-president (deaf-mute sculptor), Leon Lonc – vice-president, Franciszek Jańczak – secretary, Marcin Szałek – treasurer, Ignacy Łysiak, Stanisław Noczulak, Maksymilian Nowicki – audit committee, Julianna Wywioła, Henryk Kałużny, Antoni Kąkolewski – board members, Otton Behm – social center manager. The curator [educational officer] of the association was Stefania Szyfterówna.

[108] B. Szczepankowski, *Historia ruchu głuchoniemych*…, op. cit.

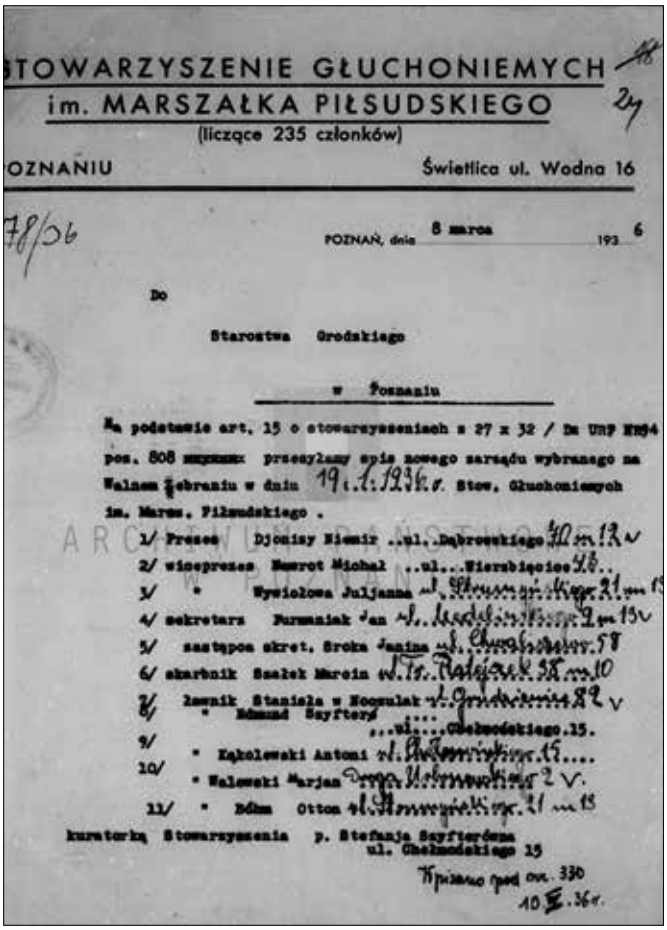


Poznań d. 7 grudnia 1933

Do Starostwa Grodzkiego
w Poznaniu

Na podstawie art. 19 pr. prawa o stowarzyszeniach z d. 27. X. 32 r. zgłaszamy założenie Stowarzyszenia Głuchoniemych im. Marszałka Piłsudskiego, z siedzibą w Poznaniu i z odpowiedniością prawną.
Adres Tymczasowy Poznań ul. Dąbrowskiego 40 m 12

Na zarząd:
Stow. Głuchoniemych im. Marszałka Piłsudskiego
Dionizy Niemir
Prezes
Mateusz Wallisowski
skarbnik
Furmaniak Jan
Wiceprezes
Ignacy Gartner
Skarbnik
Stefania Syfterówna
Wanda Pilawkiewiczówna
zastępczyni sekretarz
Katarzyna Majchrzakowa
Komisja rewizyjna
Herbaczek Jan
Stefaniak Janina
Wyderowski Jan
Herbaczek Stanisław



STOWARZYSZENIE GŁUCHONIEMYCH
im. MARSZAŁKA PIŁSUDSKIEGO
(liczące 235 członków)
POZNANIU
Świetlica ul. Wodna 16

78/36
POZNAŃ, dnia 8 marca 193 6

Do
Starostwa Grodzkiego
w Poznaniu

Na podstawie art. 15 o stowarzyszeniach z 27 x 32 / Dz. Ust. R.P. 1934 poz. 808 uprzejmie przesyłamy spis nowego zarządu wybranego na Walnem Zebraniu w dniu 19.1.1936 r. Stow. Głuchoniemych im. Marsz. Piłsudskiego.

1/ Prezes Dionizy Niemir ..ul. Dąbrowskiego 40 m 12
2/ wiceprezes Banrot Michał ..ul. Wierzbięcice 46..
3/ " Wysiołowa Julianna ul. Strumykowego 21 m 15
4/ sekretarz Furmaniak Jan ul. Jeżyckie 2 m 15
5/ zastępca sekr. Sroka Janina ul. Chwaliszewo 58
6/ skarbnik Szałek Marcin ul. Ks. Rataja 38 m 10
7/ zastępca skarbnika Nogulak ul. Grudzieńska 89 V
8/ " Edmund Szyfters ...ul. Chełmońskiego 15.
9/ " Kątolewski Antoni ul. Ratajczaka 15....
10/ " Walewski Marjan ul. Dąbrowskiego 2 V.
11/ " Böhm Otton ul. Hamerskiego 21 m 13

kuratorką Stowarzyszenia p. Stefanja Szyfterówna
ul. Chełmońskiego 15

Przesłano pod ew. 330
10.III.36 r.

Photo 21. Request to register Deaf-Mutes Association named after Marshal Piłsudski based in Poznań (archives: State Archives in Poznań)

Photo 22. List of members of the Management Board of Deaf-Mutes Association named after Marshal Piłsudski in Poznań – 1936 (archives: State Archives in Poznań)

Additionally, the **Shelter for the Deaf-Mutes named after Radomski** at 12 Nadbrzeżna Street in Poznań provided care for deaf-mute women.[109]

Władysław Krzyżkowiak served as president of the Polish-Catholic Deaf-Mutes Society from 1935 to 1939. After World War II, he reactivated the society, which initially had 102 members. He held the position of president until 1949, and also later after the society was absorbed by PZGiIP [English: Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends].[110]

2.3.20 Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz (1920)

On October 1, 1920, the director of the branch of the National Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Kościan, Roman Fischbach, founded the **Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz**. Photo 23 depicts the first members of the Society.

Since 1923, pastoral care for the deaf-mutes in Bydgoszcz has been provided by Rev. Franciszek Hanelt.[111]

According to information from the Cash Book (photo 24) of the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz, in 1925, membership fees were paid by 49 individuals.

[109] "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 99.
[110] E. Bucholc, *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980/1981, no. 12, p. 8.
[111] *10-lecie polsko-katolickiego Tow. Głuchoniemych w Bydgoszczy i ogólnopolski zjazd głuchoniemych*, "Dziennik Bydgoski" 1930, August 20, no. 191, p. 8.



Photo 23. Members of the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz – 1926. From the left: Unk., Bolesława Kalina with her son, unk., Kazimierz Sikora, Rev. Franciszek Hanelt, Roman Fischbach, founder of the Society, unk., unk., unk., unk. In the second row, wearing sashes, from the left: Józef Krzywdziński, Andrzej Konatkowski. Sylwester Kalina in his sash holds the Society's banner with the image of Christ the Good Shepherd (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

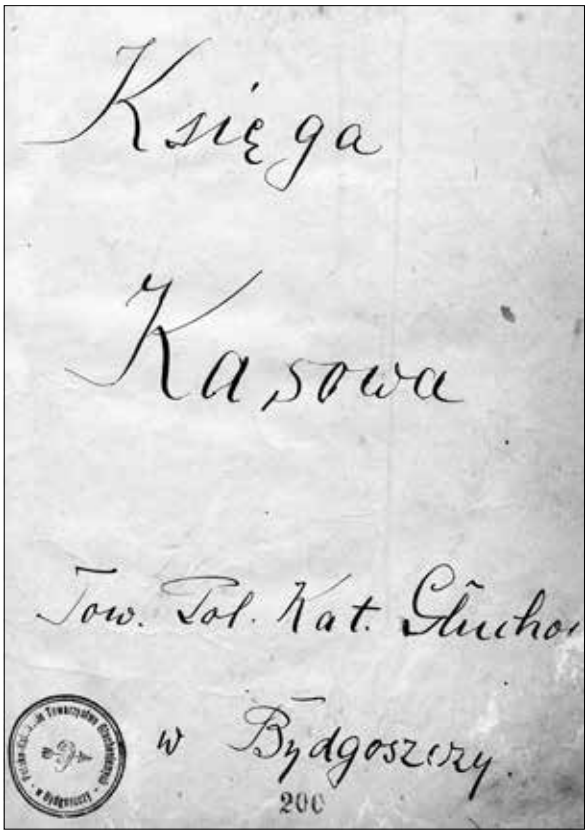


Photo 24. Title page of the PKTG Cash Book in Bydgoszcz 1925–1950 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On October 2, 1927, the "Dziennik Bydgoski" newspaper published a report on the Congress of deaf-mutes in Bydgoszcz marking the 2nd anniversary of the dedication of the banner of the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz. The cost of making the banner amounted to 750 zloty. The Congress was organized by the priest of the deaf-mutes, Rev. Franciszek Hanelt, in the "Ognisko" hall at 71 Jagiellońska Street[112] (later the "Pod Lwem" restaurant).[113] Approximately 150 deaf-mutes from Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Toruń, Starogard, Łódź, Tczew, Inowrocław, Nakło, Wągrowiec, Żnin, Koronowo, and Wyrzysk attended the Congress. The meeting was chaired by the Society's president, Kazimierz Sikora, and Rev. Hanelt spoke (in sign language) on "Why people are deaf-mute and how many deaf-mutes are in Poland and around the world":

> The fewest deaf-mutes are near the sea, where the land is flat, as there are 8–9 per every 10,000 people, but the most are near mountains. Switzerland has 24 per every 10,000 people. The entire Poznań region has 2,000 deaf-mutes, and Poznań itself has 14 out of every 10,000 people.[114]

After the reading, a group photo of the attendees was taken, followed by a dance party.

From August 15 to 17, 1930, the National Congress of Deaf-Mutes took place in Bydgoszcz, inspired by the 10th anniversary of the Polish-Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz. Approximately 120 people participated in the congress. Participants gathered at the National Institute for Deaf-Mutes, and a solemn mass was held in the chapel of St. Florian.

> After the service, around 300 deaf-mutes, lined up with a banner and the Sokół III orchestra at the front, marched through the streets of Bernardyńska, Kościelna, Rynek, Mostowa, Plac Teatralny, and Jagiellońska to Resursa Kupiecka [24/25 Jagiellońska Street (photo 25) – author's note], where a group photo was taken, followed by a lunch attended by over 100 people.[115]

The meeting at Resursa was attended by Roman Fischbach – the founder of the Society as well as by representatives of sports clubs from Warsaw, Poznań, Kraków, Łódź, Toruń, Grudziądz, and also Berlin. Telegrams were sent by sports clubs from Vilnius and Lviv. During the celebration at Resursa, a pantomime theater prepared by the deaf-mutes was performed, followed by a dance party. Social meetings took place on the second day at the venue of the deaf-mutes gatherings at Mr. Jan Błoch's house at 5 Jana Kazimierza Street (leased by Władysław Jarnath – a candidate for the city council of Bydgoszcz in 1929). On the last day, a Holy Mass was held in the hospital chapel of St. Florian, followed by a sign language lecture by Rev. Paluszkiewicz (former chaplain of the Polish army) on the course of the Miracle on the Vistula.

In 1930, the Society had 49 paying members, and in 1932, it had 30–33.[116] Many members of the Society were also members of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club for Deaf-Mutes. In 1930, the Polish-Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes celebrated its 10th anniversary (photo 26).

The headquarters and correspondence address were located at 7 Gdańska Street in the apartment of Kazimierz Sikora, the president of the Society. Andrzej Konatkowski served as secretary, and Józef Krzywdziński as treasurer.[117]

General Meetings and ceremonial meetings of Society members were held in the hall of the National Institute for the Blind/Provincial Institute for the Blind (photo 27) – the name was valid from 1928 to 1938.

On October 2, 1932, under the leadership of Rev. Franciszek Hanelt, the General Meeting of the Polish-Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz was held. Bolesław Sikora was elected president, Andrzej Konatkowski secretary, Józef Krzywdziński treasurer, and his deputy was P. Müller. The host was Jabczyński. The Revision Committee included, among others, Józef Grabarz.[118]

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112 *Różne – Obiady*, "Dziennik Bydgoski" 1927, April 6, no. 79, p. 11.

113 *Ogłoszenia*, "Dziennik Bydgoski" 1929, September 14, no. 212, p. 12.

114 *Zjazd delegatów organizacji głuchoniemych w Bydgoszczy*, "Dziennik Bydgoski" 1927, October 5, no. 228, p. 8.

115 *10-lecie polsko-katolickiego…*, op. cit., p. 8.

116 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 99; S. Siła-Nowicki, *Zbliża się stulecie warszawskiego ruchu społecznego głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, pp. 20–21.

117 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 99.

118 *Kronika towarzyska. Polsko-Katolickie Towarzystwo Głuchoniemych w Bydgoszczy,* "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 7.

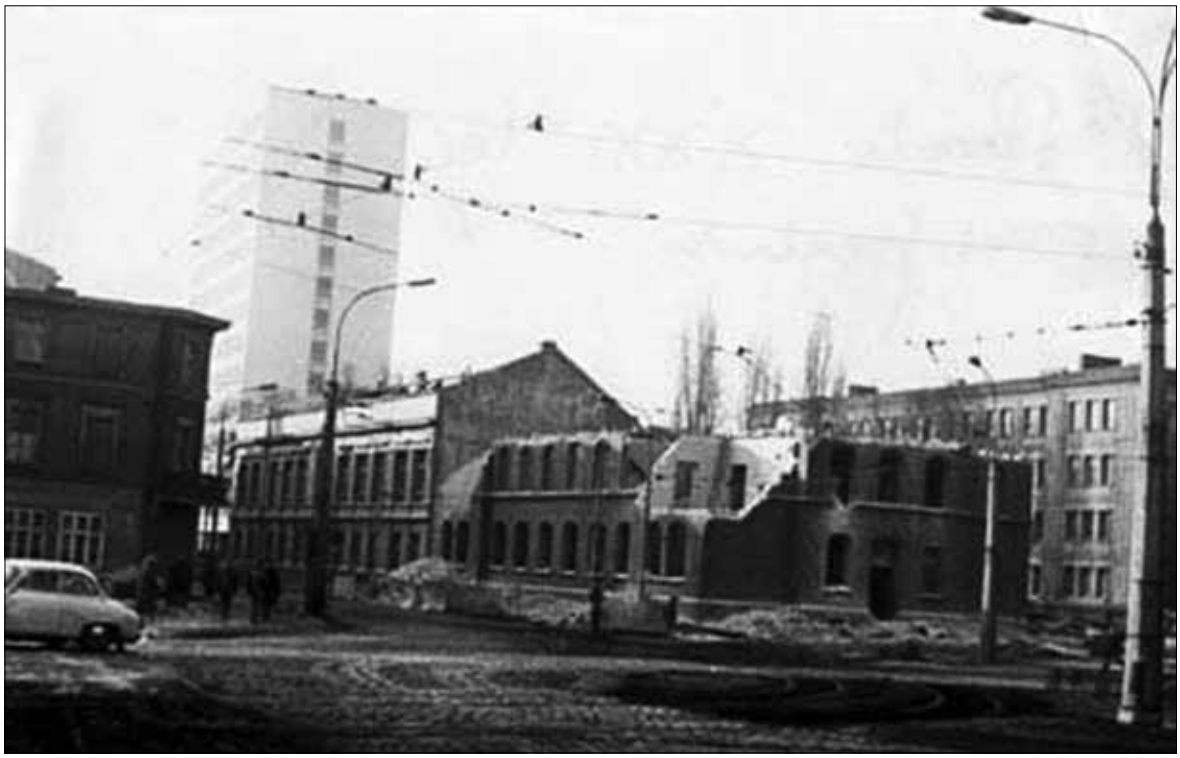


Photo 25. Resursa Kupiecka in Bydgoszcz – demolition works related to the construction of the XXX-lecia Roundabout – 1970 (today –Jagiellonów Roundabout)[119]

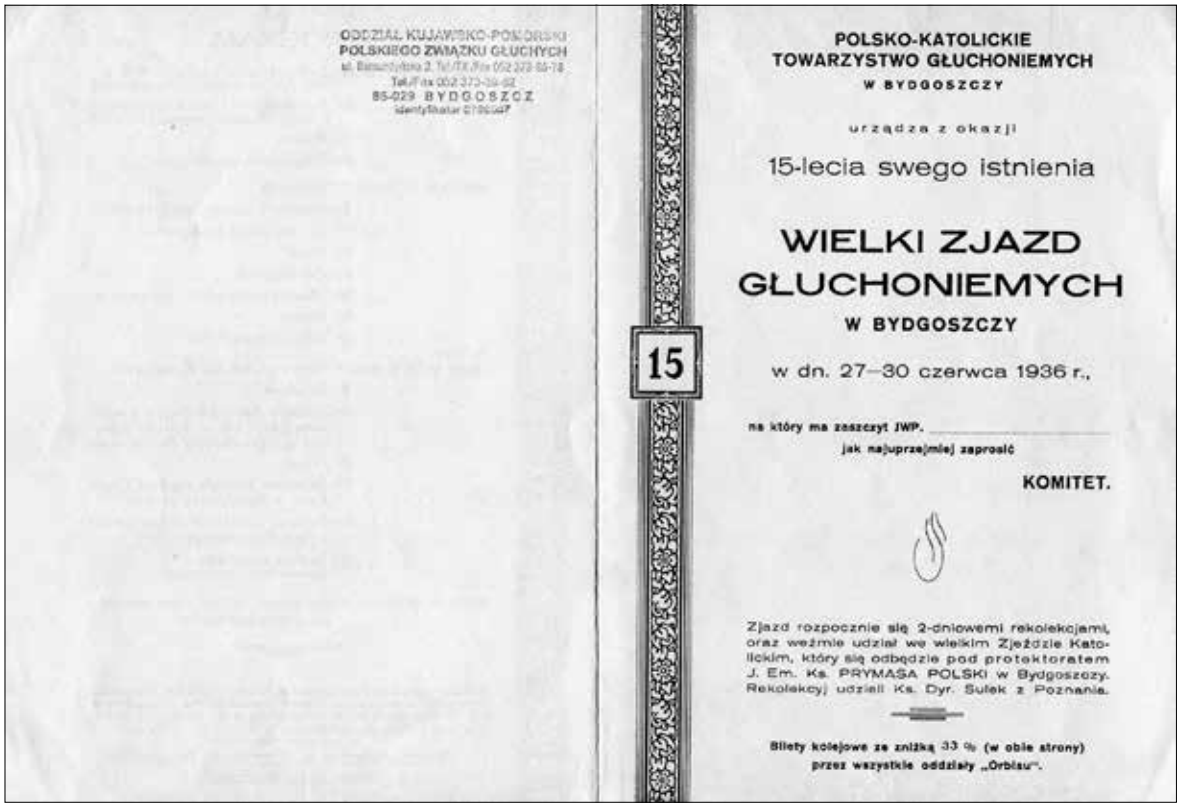


Photo 26. Members of the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz – 1930 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

[119] *Piękna stara Bydgoszcz*, vol. 1 from the series: *Bydgoszcz – miasto na Kujawach*, ed. J. Derenda, Towarzystwo Miłośników Miasta Bydgoszczy, Bydgoszcz 2006, p. 249, no. 240.



Photo 27. A ceremonial meeting of members of the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz and invited guests guests – 1934. In the lower right corner, first in the second row – Franciszek Kreja, in the third row – Sylwester Kalina (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)


ODDZIAŁ KUJAWSKO-POMORSKI
POLSKIEGO ZWIĄZKU GŁUCHYCH
85-029 BYDGOSZCZ

POLSKO-KATOLICKIE
TOWARZYSTWO GŁUCHONIEMYCH
W BYDGOSZCZY

urządza z okazji

15-lecia swego istnienia

WIELKI ZJAZD
GŁUCHONIEMYCH
W BYDGOSZCZY

15

w dn. 27—30 czerwca 1936 r.,

na który ma zaszczyt JWP. _____
jak najuprzejmiej zaprosić

KOMITET.

Zjazd rozpocznie się 2-dniowemi rekolekcjami, oraz weźmie udział we wielkim Zjeździe Katolickim, który się odbędzie pod protektoratem J. Em. Ks. PRYMASA POLSKI w Bydgoszczy. Rekolekcyj udzieli Ks. Dyr. Sulek z Poznania.

Bilety kolejowe ze zniżką 33 % (w obie strony) przez wszystkie oddziały „Orbisu".

Photo 28. Invitation to the Congress of the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz – 1936 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 29. Jubilee meeting in 1936. A group of deaf people in front of the building of the Institute for the Blind. Among the banners the first from the left is the banner of the Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes from Grudziądz, the second – the banner of the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz. On the left side of the banner, Ludwik Górny (photo and description: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On December 18, 1932, the Polish-Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz and Rev. Hanelt organized a Christmas Eve party for the affiliated and non-affiliated members of the Deaf-Mutes Society. Children received sweets, and the poorest received coal and money.[120]

From 1934 to 1939, the number of paying members fluctuated from 34 to 53.[121]

In 1936, the Polish-Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz celebrated its 15th anniversary of its activities (photos 28 and 29). During the Congress, retreat for the deaf-mutes were conducted by Rev. Bolesław Sulek from Poznań. The Congress was honored by the presence of the Primate August Hlond. The anniversary celebrations coincided with the 16th Catholic Congress, which was held in Bydgoszcz.

2.3.21 Public Special School no. 156 for the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw (1920)

Public Special School no. 156 for the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw was established in 1920 on the initiative of Jan Helmann, who was the chief of the special education department at the Ministry of Education, along with Ignacy Pytlakowski and Eugeniusz Müller – school inspectors in Warsaw.

In 1923, the school was headed by Michał Lotoński.

Between 1920 and 1939, Wiktor Koziołkiewicz worked at the school, having transferred from the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. He also founded a scout troop at the new workplace.[122]

Initially, the school was located at the State Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind at 4/6 Trzech Krzyży Square, moving to 5 Hipoteczna Street in 1931.

During the 1932/1933 school year, the school enrolled 111 students, including 29 Catholic boys, 41 Catholic girls, 25 Jewish boys, and 16 Jewish girls. The school employed 13 teachers and caretakers. There was no boarding facility or vocational workshops at the school.[123]

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120 *Kronika towarzyska. Gwiazdka w Polsko-Katolickiem Towarzystwie Głuchoniemych w Bydgoszczy*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 1.

121 Księga Kasowa. Polsko-Katolickie Towarzystwo Głuchoniemych w Bydgoszczy 1925–1950.

122 M. Sonczykowska, *Moja praca wśród niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 1, p. 11.

123 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", pp. 60–61.



Photo 30. School for the Deaf-Mutes in Kraków. Branch at Wolnica Street. Fragment of a school room during a Polish language lesson– 1927 (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 1-N-2624-2)

2.3.22 Association of Deaf-Mute Jews in Lviv (1920)

In 1932, the headquarters of the **Association of Deaf-Mute Jews in Lviv** was located at 3 Zazbrojowna Street, with a correspondence address at 21 Źródlana Street, in the apartment of Jakub Fingerhurt. The association had 60 members. The Board included Jakub Fingerhurt as president, Jakub Grad as vice-president, Baruch Briefer as secretary, and Norbert Brottman as treasurer.[124]

2.3.23 Pomeranian Society of Deaf-Mutes in Toruń (1921)

The **Pomeranian Society of Deaf-Mutes in Toruń** was founded on December 1, 1921, by Czesław Rysiewski, Antoni Lament, and Kreutz.

In 1930, the Society had 23 members.[125] Its headquarters were at 29/5 Kopernika Street. In 1932, Czesław Rysiewski was the president, Antoni Lament the vice-president, Jerzy Życzkowski (born December 19, 1907[126]) the secretary, and Sylwester Jaworski (died August 18, 1982[127]) the treasurer.[128]

On February 5, 1933, the General Meeting of the Society's members took place, attended by 19 members. Czesław Rysiewski was re-elected president, Antoni Lament vice-president, Sylwester Jaworski treasurer, and Jerzy Życzkowski secretary. The Audit Committee consisted of Krzyżynowski and Moszkowski. Among the Society's members were Pawicki and Aleksander Lewandowicz.

2.3.24 Christian Association of Deaf-Mutes "Jedność" in Kraków (1921)

The Christian Association of Deaf-Mutes "Jedność" [Polish: unity] in Kraków was founded on April 21, 1921, by Jan Nepomucyn Dutkiewicz.[129]

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124 Ibidem, pp. 98–99.
125 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Najstarsze polskie organizacje inwalidów słuchu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, p. 21.
126 *Jubileusz aktywisty PZG Jerzego Życzkowskiego*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 1, p. 9.
127 J. Rogowski, *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 7, p. 19.
128 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 101.
129 B. Szczepankowski, *Historia ruchu głuchoniemych…*, op. cit.

In 1922, the Association, which had 55 members, became a branch of the Lesser Poland [translator's note: a historical region of Poland] Society of Deaf-Mutes "Nadzieja".

In 1926, it separated from "Nadzieja" and adopted the name **Society of Deaf-Mutes "Jedność" in Kraków**, with Jan Nepomucyn Dutkiewicz as president.

In 1930, the Association had 26 members.[130]

In 1932, member meetings were held at the Public School at 20 Rajska Street (photo 30).

From 1938 to 1939, Jan Baczyński from Lviv was a member of the Board, and after World War II, he became president. The Society operated independently until June 12, 1949, when it was absorbed by the Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends, the last such absorption in Poland.[131]

2.3.25 State Agricultural-Horticultural School for Deaf-Mutes in Willa-Góra (1921)

The **State Agricultural-Horticultural School for Deaf-Mutes in Willa-Góra** near Nowy Dwór was organized by Dr. Władysław Jarecki.[132] The school operated for two years, after which the agricultural center facilities were leased to a private tenant.[133]

2.3.26 Pomeranian National Institution for Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo (1921)

In Wejherowo, the **Pomeranian National Institution for Deaf-Mutes**, founded in 1921, operated in three buildings of the National Social Welfare Institution. These buildings housed a school and boarding facility for boys and girls aged 7 to 15.

From 1921 to 1926, Leonard Retzlaff (Reclaw) was the director of the institution, succeeded by Franciszek Jareczek. In its first year, the institution had 40 girls and 60 boys taught by 12 teachers.

From June 30 to July 1, 1923, the first meeting of deaf-mutes from Pomerania took place at the Pomeranian National Institution for Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo. The meeting was organized by director Leonard Retzlaff. Free meals and accommodation were provided by the Pomeranian Regional Council.[134] Subsequent meetings of deaf-mutes took place on July 2–3, 1927, and July 2–3, 1932.[135]

In the 1930s, the National Social Welfare Institution was established, including a Primary School for Deaf-Mute Children and a Correctional Institution. During the 1932/1933 school year, the institution enrolled 118 students, including 76 boys and 40 girls, taught by 13 teachers. In 1933 it absorbed children, staff, and management transferred from the Pomeranian Correctional Institution and the Institution for the Nationally Poor in Chojnice.[136]

Wejherowo, unlike many other places in Poland, offered graduates the opportunity to learn crafts in various artisan workshops. The cost of living (1.80 zloty) was borne by parents or the National Communal Union.[137]

On April 24, 1932, **the Catholic Association of Deaf-Mutes for Wejherowo and its Environs** was founded in Wejherowo. The first Board included Franciszek Kreja as president, Leon Szutta as secretary, and Klara Peplińska (Witek) as treasurer. The Society was patronized by Rev. Józef Bartel.[138] The Audit Committee included Maksymilian Kuhn and Wojciech Pługowski. The initiator and founder of the Society was Director of the Deaf-Mutes Institution Franciszek Jareczek. At its inception, the Society had 17 ordinary members and 11 supporting members.

The organizational meeting was attended by individuals such as Brunon Meyer, Jan Maciejewski, Stefania Wojciechowska, Rev. Józef Bartel, Elżbieta Szuttówna, Józef Idzikowski, Teofil Lisakowski, Józefa

130 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Zbliża się stulecie warszawskiego ruchu społecznego głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, pp. 20–21.

131 B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4/5, p. 21; idem, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 6, p. 18; S. Siła-Nowicki, *Jeden z weteranów*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 5, p. 21.

132 M. Pękowska, *Pomorski Krajowy Zakład dla Głuchoniemych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.; "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", pp. 43–44.

133 http://www.actesupply.eu/157.html (22/01/2021).

134 *Dzieje ruchu społecznego głuchych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.

135 Ibidem.

136 M. Tomkiewicz, *Zakład Wychowawczy dla Polskich Chłopców w Wejherowie w okresie okupacji niemieckiej*, "Zapiski Historyczne" 2018, vol. 83, pp. 137–153.

137 M. Pękowska, *Pomorski Krajowy Zakład dla Głuchoniemych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.; "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", pp. 61–63.

138 K. Wilusz, *Uroczystość w Wejherowie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1993, no. 1, p. 16.

Czajkówna, Stenke, Klara Peplińska, Bolesław Naguszewski, Maksymilian Kuhn, Stanisław Paszke, Cessa, Feliks Stankowski, Gierszling, Leon Szutta, Jan Frankowski, Franciszek Kreja, Franciszek Gburczyk, and Antoni Freda.[139]

From July 1 to 3, 1932, a Congress of Deaf-Mutes from Pomerania took place in Wejherowo. About 60 deaf-mutes attended, including representatives from Warsaw, Bydgoszcz, and Poznań.

In January, during the General Meeting, a new Board of the Society was elected, consisting of: Franciszek Kreja – president, Bolesław Naguszewski – vice-president, Leon Szutta – secretary, and Franciszek Gburczyk – treasurer. The Audit Committee consisted of: Stanisław Paszke, Maksymilian Kuhn, and Wojciech Plugowski. In 1933, the Society had 25 regular members and 37 supporting members, including teachers from the Institute and residents of Wejherowo.[140]

On June 23–24, 1934, the Congress of Societies from Pomerania took place in Wejherowo. The **Society of Deaf-Mutes in Pomerania** was established with its headquarters in Wejherowo. Anastazy Kamrowski, the president of the Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes in Grudziądz, was elected president of the Society, and Czesław Rysiewski, the president of the Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes in Toruń, was elected vice-president.[141]

In 1935, Klara Pelpińska was the president of the Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo, Stanisław Paszke was the vice-president, Józefa Czajkówna was the secretary, and Franciszek Gburczyk was the treasurer. The Audit Committee consisted of Wojciech Pługowski and Maksymilian Kuhn. The Society chose Rev. Józef Bartel as its patron.

The Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo organized Christmas Eve gatherings where the poorest children of Wejherowo received presents. One of these Christmas Eve events took place on January 12, 1936, at the Institute for Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo, thanks to financial support from the Provincial Government in Toruń in the amount of 50 zloty.[142]

On February 2, 1936, the General Meeting of the Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo took place at the School for Deaf-Mutes, led by Professor Józef Idzikowski. A new Board was elected: Franciszek Kreja – president, Klara Peplińska – vice-president, Leon Lakowski – secretary, Franciszek Gburczyk – treasurer, Ksawery Szwedowski – treasurer of the burial fund, and Józefa Czajkówna – librarian. The Audit Committee consisted of Józef Idzikowski, Benon Räulin, and Maksymilian Kuhn. Kazimierz Gąska and Aleksander Stefanowski were elected as hosts of the Society.[143]

On June 28, 1937, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo, a ceremony was held to consecrate the Society's banner, funded by members' contributions in 1936. The banner was made by Bronisława Wryczanka. The godparents were Rev. Józef Bartel and Stefania Wojciechowska, a schoolteacher in Wejherowo. The ceremony was attended by delegates from Toruń, Gdańsk, Grudziądz, Czersk, Bydgoszcz, Poznań, Lviv, and Warsaw. During the German occupation, the banner was kept by Stanisław Kreja, but fearing inspection, it was placed in a metal box and buried in the garden. After the war, the banner was unearthed, but poor storage conditions caused significant damage. In 2012, a decision was made to create a replica of the banner.[144]

On February 12, 1939, the Board of the Society was formed with Klara Peplińska – president, Bolesław Naguszewski – vice-president, Józefa Czajkówna – secretary, and Franciszek Gburczyk – treasurer. The Audit Committee consisted of Józef Idzikowski and Maksymilian Kuhn.

The Catholic Society of Deaf-Mutes operated until February 23, 1947, when delegates at the General Meeting decided to merge the Society with the Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends.[145]

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139 *Dzieje ruchu społecznego głuchych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.

140 *Kronika towarzyska. Polsko-Katolickie Towarzystwo Głuchoniemych w Poznaniu*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 5.

141 *Dzieje ruchu społecznego głuchych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.

142 *Z wieczorka wigilijnego Katolickiego Towarzystwa Głuchoniemych w Wejherowie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 5; B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, p. 21.

143 *Walne Zebranie Katolickiego Towarzystwa Głuchoniemych w Wejherowie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 5.

144 *Dzieje ruchu społecznego głuchych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.

145 K. Wilusz, op. cit., p. 16.

2.3.27 Association of Teachers of Schools for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind (1923)

In 1923, the **Association of Teachers of Schools for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind** commenced its activities in Warsaw, headquartered at 4–6 Trzech Krzyży Square.

The Association included branches operating at Schools for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw, Poznań, Lviv, Łódź, Kościan, and Wejherowo.

The association published the quarterly "Teacher of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind", the first president and editor of which was Prof. Aleksander Manczarski. From 1928, the journal was renamed "Quarterly of the Association of Teachers of Schools for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind". In the 1930s, Jan Sapiejewski served as the president of the association and editor of the quarterly.[146]

In 1924, at the initiative of Maria Grzegorzewska, the founder of the State Institute of Special Pedagogy, the **Special Education Section of the Teachers' Union of Public Schools** was established. The Section dealt with the education of deaf-mutes, intellectually disabled, and blind individuals. A teacher from a general school could become a teacher for the deaf-mutes after completing an additional course at the State Institute of Special Pedagogy in Warsaw, located at Aleje Ujazdowskie 20. Michał Lotoński was responsible for matters concerning deaf students.

The Special Education Section published the scientific journal "Szkoła Specjalna" [English: Special School], edited by Maria Grzegorzewska.[147]

2.3.28 Polish Union of Societies for the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw (1924)

During the 40th anniversary celebrations of the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" in Warsaw, held on December 29–31, 1923, at the Club of the Deaf-Mutes at 11 Piwna Street, a decision was made to establish the **Polish Union of Societies for the Deaf-Mutes** (photo 31) as a representative body for the interests of Deaf-Mutes Societies in Poland and abroad.

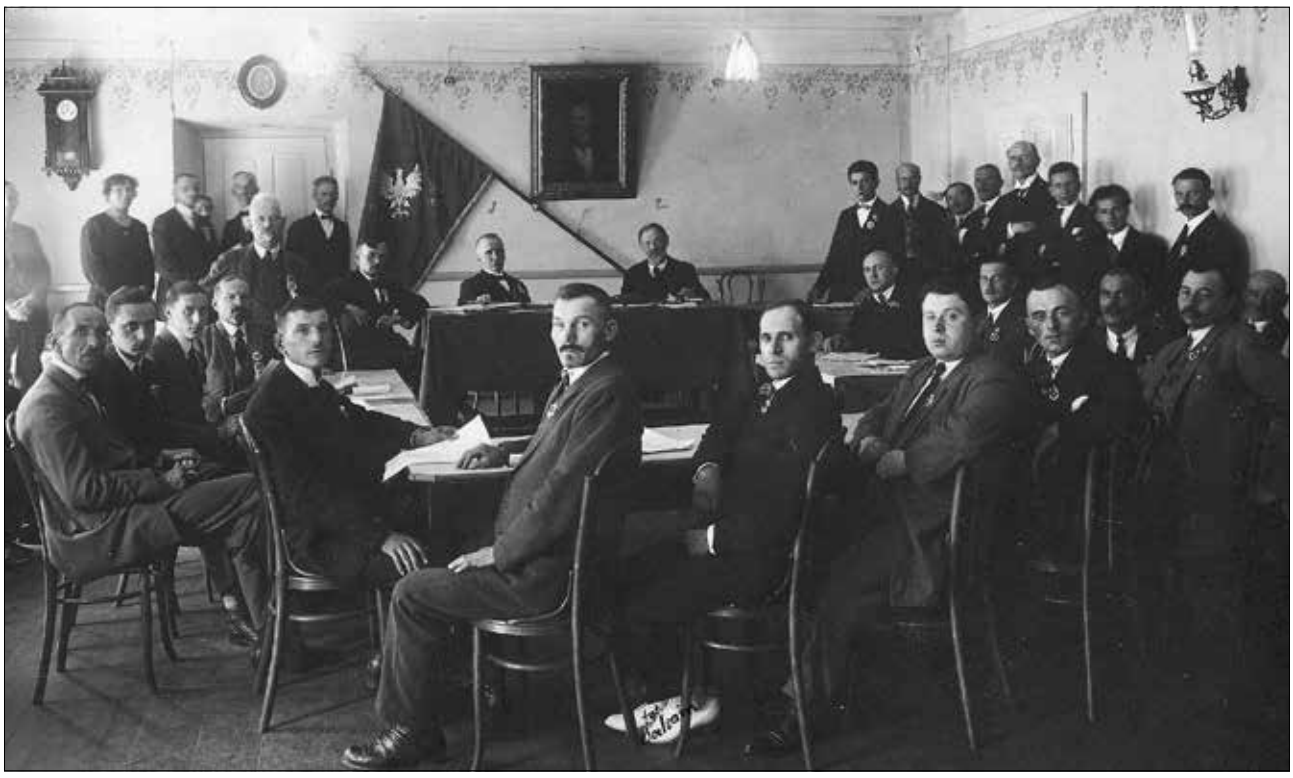


Photo 31. Participants of the Congress. Visible, among others: president of the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" Józef Jerzy Rogowski – 1924 (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 3/1/0/13/1048/1)

[146] "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 68.

[147] Ibidem; I. Czarnecka, *Działalność Sekcji Szkolnictwa Specjalnego ZNP na rzecz osób głuchych (niesłyszących i niedosłyszących) w latach 1946–2001*, "Przegląd Historyczno-Oświatowy" 2005, no. 3–4.

Representatives from the societies in Gdańsk (J. Anderson, M. Bortkies), Toruń (Czesław Rysiewski, Sylwester Jaworski), Bydgoszcz (Kazimierz Sikora, Sylwester Kalina, Józef Krzywdziński, P. Müller), and Łódź (Władysław Kranas, Józef Gross, J. Surgociński) participated in the anniversary of the "Opatrzność" Society. Kazimierz Włostowski and Eugeniusz Stankowski represented the first Sports Club for the Deaf in Warsaw. The Jubilee Organizing Committee included: Józef Jaworski, Tadeusz Tłuchowski, Karol Anders, Wiesław Dobrowolski, Z. Wojciechowski, Antoni Lament, W. Bielińska, W. Cieplakówna, Józef and Wanda Panasewicz, Bronisław and A. Kołaczkowski, and Józef and Maria Rogowska.

The participants of the anniversary decided to organize a Congress of Delegates of Deaf-Mutes Societies in the Republic of Poland, which was to be held on August 15–16, 1924, in Warsaw.

Representatives of the deaf-mutes community from Lviv (Leon Petrykiewicz), Kraków (Roman Jaworski), Toruń (Czesław Rysiewski, Wanda Rysiewska, Antoni Lament, Sylwester Jaworski), Ostrów (Michał Żuchowski), Warsaw's Christian Society of the Deaf (Józef Jaworski, Tadeusz Tłuchowski, Karol Anders), Warsaw's Deaf Sports Club (Eugeniusz Stankowski and Antoni Gorski), and the Jewish Deaf Society "Spójnia" (Bernard Lewin, Jakub Wajtzblum, Dr. Bolesław Muszkatblat) attended the Congress in Warsaw. Dr. Bolesław Muszkatblat was also the administrative manager of the Jewish Society for Helping Impoverished Mothers.[148]

Representatives from Poznań, Huta Królewska, and Katowice did not attend the Congress.

During the Congress, special attention was given to the education of the deaf in Poland. The delegates decided to appeal to the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare to take actions aimed at nationalizing the school for the deaf in Lviv, establishing a State Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Kraków, and launching vocational courses at schools for the deaf-mutes.

On August 11, 1925, by decision of the Minister of Labor and Social Welfare, the Polish Union of Societies for the Deaf-Mutes was legalized and registered in the Register of Associations and Unions under number 39.

From December 6–8, 1925, after the Union's registration, the First General Congress of the Polish Union of Societies for the Deaf-Mutes took place (photo 32), attended by 24 delegates from 13 deaf societies: Królewska Huta (Maksymilian Konieczny, Herman Wicher), Kraków (Kazimierz Golonka, Julian Kapusta), Toruń (Antoni Lament, Sylwester Jaworski), Warsaw (Tadeusz Tłuchowski, Karol Anders), Bydgoszcz (Kazimierz Sikora, Sylwester Kalina), Łódź (Józef Gross, Władysław Karnas), Poznań (Franciszek Woźniak, Wojciech Lewandowski), Jewish Deaf Society from Warsaw (Bernard Lewin, Jakub Wajtzblum), Israeli Deaf Society from Kraków (Bogumił Liban, Henryk Łabęcki), Deaf Sports Club from Warsaw (Kazimierz Włostowski, Antoni Gorski (d. 1967[149])), Grudziądz (Dominik Napierski), Ostrów (Michał Żuchowski), Lviv (Antoni Biesiekierski, Rev. Władysław Szajda). Representatives from Gdańsk and Katowice did not attend.

On the second day of the session, the delegates elected Józef Rogowski (an official of the Survey Office of the Warsaw City Council), a long-time activist and president of the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" in Warsaw, as the first president of the Polish Union of Societies for the Deaf-Mutes. He held this position from the Union's establishment in 1925 until May 1930. Additionally, the first board of the Union included: Rev. Jan Kuczyński and Franciszek Woźniak as vice-presidents, K. Kraszewski as treasurer, and Józef Jaworski as secretary.[150]

On September 11 and October 8, 1926, the Union's members held meetings:

> The topics of the sessions included cultural and educational matters such as the creation of a lecture section, a theater section, a gymnastics section, a section for the care of girls, a Samaritan section, an employment agency section, and a section for further education in crafts, as well as appointing new leaders from among those present at the conferences.[151]

The sessions were attended by Antoni Gorski, Wanda Panasewicz, J. Jasieńska, W. Gorzka, Jolanta Bielawska, Maria Rogowska, and Witold Wroczyński.

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148 Internetowa baza danych, *Imię: Bolesław, Nazwisko: Muszkatblat*, https://new.getto.pl/pl/Osoby/M/Muszkatblat-Boleslaw-Nieznane/(view)/single (17/01/2021).

149 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 6, p. 15.

150 J. Rogowski, *Polski Związek Towarzystw Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 5.

151 *Polski Związek Towarzystw Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 3, p. 7.

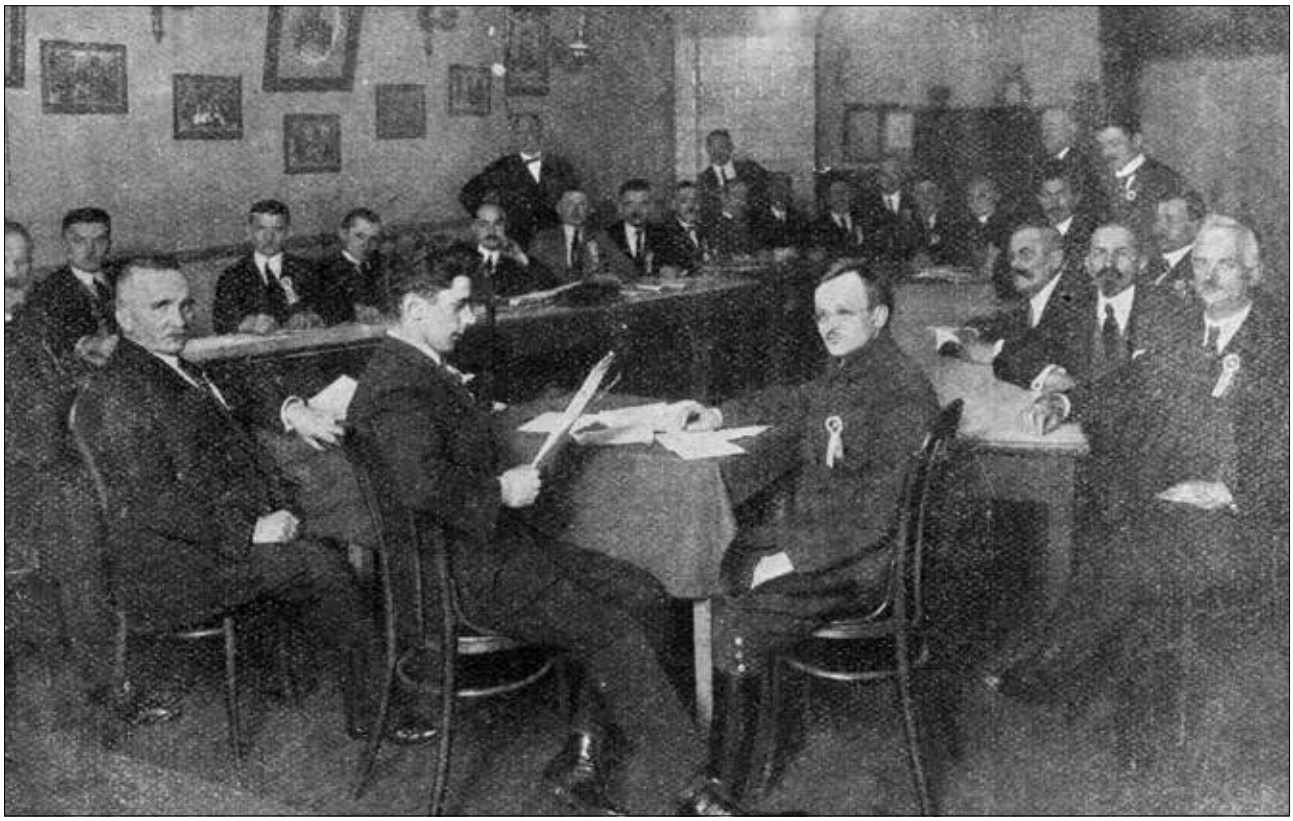


Photo 32. 1st organizational meeting of the Polish Union of Societies for the Deaf-Mutes (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1927, the Polish Union of Societies for the Deaf-Mutes (PZTG) experienced financial difficulties, including issues with the non-payment of membership fees by provincial branches.

During this time, Wiesław Dobrowolski and K. Kraszewski resigned from their positions on the Union's Board. The burden of work for the Union fell on Józef Rogowski, Rev. Jan Kuczyński, and Karol Anders.

In 1927, the PZTG received assurance from the authorities of Warsaw that a plot of land on the Bielańskie fields near Warsaw, covering an area of 17,885.25 square meters, would be transferred to the Union. A shelter for the elderly, a dormitory, workshops, a hotel, and a sports club with a football field were to be built on this plot. The construction costs were estimated at 3 million zloty, including the architect Leon Antoszewski's fee of 350,000–400,000 zloty.

On November 10, 1928, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Poland's regained independence, the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" and the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes organized a play titled "Narzeczeni" [English: The Betrothed] The play was directed by Kazimierz Włostowski, and the cast included Jadwiga Dobrowolska as the fiancée, Henryk Konrad as the fiancé, Telesfor Eger as the fiancée's father, and Mieczysław Lubomski as a family friend. Edward Strawiński played the role of the bride's mother. Other participants in the play were Maria Rogowska, Józef Panasewicz, Tadeusz Tłuchowski, Karol Anders, Konstanty Lewkowicz, and Michał Babski.[152]

On December 8, 1928, the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" hosted a theatrical performance of "Syn marnotrawny" [English: The Prodigal Son] directed again by Kazimierz Włostowski, and a play titled "Apasz i Klown" [English: A Thug and a Clown] directed by Mieczysław Lubomski.

In 1928, the activities of the Polish Union of Societies for the Deaf-Mutes faced significant problems. To secure funding for the Union's activities and attract new members, it was deemed necessary to create a new statute for the Union, strengthen cooperation between particular associations for the deaf-mutes as well as governmental and local institutions. The Union's tasks included advocating for the creation of new schools for the deaf-mutes, organizing general education courses for adults, and vocational courses.

[152] *Chrześcijańskie Towarzystwo Głuchoniemych "Opatrzność"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 10–11, p. 5.

Additionally, the Union aimed to support the humanistic and artistic development of deaf-mute individuals by organizing lectures, discussions, excursions, theater clubs, and activities in the fine arts, including painting, drawing, and sculpture. A major issue for the Union was the lack of established cooperation with foreign associations and societies.[153]

Subsequent presidents of the Union were Kazimierz Włostowski (1930), Maria Rogowska (1931–1935), and Stefan Łopatto (from 1935 onwards).

On December 12, 1935, the Christian Association "Opatrzność" celebrated a mass in honor of the 50th anniversary of the death of the Association's founder and director of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw, Jan Papłoński. Additionally, a solemn academy was organized to commemorate Jan Papłoński, during which Jan Sapiejewski gave a lecture on his life and work. The lecture was attended by members of the Warsaw Deaf Sports Club (WKSG), among others.[154]

Thanks to the efforts of the Union, which promoted the resolution of the International Congress of the Deaf-Mutes in Paris in 1931 regarding universal and compulsory education and vocational training for the deaf-mutes, the first vocational school for the deaf-mutes was established at the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw in 1937.[155]

Due to financial reasons, the activities of the Polish Union of Societies for the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw were suspended in 1937.

2.3.29 Public School for the Deaf-Mutes named after Jan Siestrzyński in Kraków (1925)

In 1925, Karol Kłosiński founded **Public School for the Deaf-Mutes named after Jan Siestrzyński in Kraków**. Initially, the school operated within one of the elementary schools.

By the school year 1929/1930, evening refresher courses were introduced with 40 students enrolled.

In 1931, the school moved to premises at 1 Wolnica Square.

In the 1932/1933 school year, the school had 6 teachers, 2 instructors, and 2 caregivers who taught 62 students. The school also had a dormitory for 27 students.[156]

2.3.30 School for the Deaf-Mutes in Vilnius (1925)

The **School for the Deaf-Mutes in Vilnius** began its educational activities in 1925 under the leadership of Zofia Streicherówna. In its first year of operation, the school had 4 students, and in the second year, it had 12. In 1925, the school did not have its own premises, so afternoon classes were held in various elementary schools.

In 1926, the school was assigned a location in a former Russian school at 37 Witoldowa Street.

Since 1929, the school received financial support from WRiOR amounting to 1,376 zloty, which allowed for the organization of carpentry classes for boys and sewing and tailoring classes for girls.

In the 1932/1933 school year, 52 children attended the school. The school's director was Jan Hynek.[157]

2.3.31 Central Institution for Four-Sensory Children in Bojanowo (1926)

The **Central Institution for Four-Sensory Children in Bojanowo** (Poznań Province) was a private institution for Jewish children founded in 1926 through the efforts of Róża Melzer, a member of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland [translator's note: the lower house of Polish parliament].

In the school year 1932/1933, the school had 20 male and 17 female students studying in Polish and Yiddish. The school's director was Artur Loewenstein. The school provided vocational training in sewing, embroidery, and household management for girls, and printing and shoemaking for boys. All students lived in the dormitory.[158]

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153 *Uwagi zmierzające do ożywienia działalności P. Z. T. G.*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 3, p. 3.

154 *Noc sylwestrowa u Głuchoniemych w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 2; *Kronika*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 4.

155 B. Szczepankowski, *Historia ruchu głuchoniemych…*, op. cit.

156 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 65.

157 Ibidem, pp. 63–64.

158 Ibidem, p. 64.

2.3.32 Silesian Institution for the Deaf-Mutes in Rybnik (1927)

The **Silesian Institution for the Deaf-Mutes in Rybnik** began its educational activities initiated by Marian Dudek-Ziemianowski.

In 1932, the institution employed 8 teachers under the direction of Leopold Roik and educated 60 boys and 40 girls. The school offered boarding facilities and provided vocational training in shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, and seamstressing.[159]

2.3.33 Central Facility for Jewish Deaf-Mutes in Lviv (1927)

The **Central Facility of Jewish Deaf-Mutes** was established on July 30, 1927 during the First General Meeting held at the hall of the Lviv Merchants' Association. The founding president was G. Rosenfeld, and the founding secretary was Bernard Bardach. The General Meeting members elected a new Board composed of: Leon Raselfeld – chairman, Edmund Wollisch and Jakub Grad – vice-chairmen, Bernard Bardach – secretary, Maurycy Katz – vice-secretary, and Lipa Marder – treasurer. Members of the Facility included: Norbert Brottman, Karol Schnautzer, and Adolf Friedman. Leon Fuchs was appointed as Honorary President. Supporters of the Facility included journalist Gesund-Złoczower, Rela Bardach-Tołmaczowa, and Róża Friedman-Ramlerowa. The newly established Facility Board declined cooperation with the existing Lviv Association for the Support of Jewish Deaf-Mutes.[160]

Maurycy Katz passed away at the age of 21 from typhoid fever.[161]

2.3.34 Association of Deaf-Mutes named after Marshal Piłsudski in Rybnik (1928)

The **Association of Deaf-Mutes named after Marshal Piłsudski in Rybnik** was organized thanks to the efforts of the manager of the Silesian Institute for Deaf-Mutes in Rybnik – Marian Dudek-Ziemianowski.

Ludwik Kamiński identified Jan Glenc from Rybnik as one of the activists, as well as treasurer, secretary, and vice-president, who preserved the minute book of this Association for many years.

In 1930, the Association had 75 members.[162]

Jan Glenc continued his activities after World War II, becoming the first post-war president of the Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends in Rybnik. He actively worked for the hearing-impaired community until 1953.[163]

2.3.35 Christian Society of Deaf-Mutes in Vilnius (1929)

The initiator of the **Christian Society of Deaf-Mutes in Vilnius** was Jan Hynek, the director of the School for Deaf-Mutes in Vilnius.

In 1930, the Society had 59 members, and by 1932, it had 23 members. The Society was headquartered at 37 Witoldowa Street. Jan Hynek served as president, Jan Hryhorowicz as vice-president, Bolesław Korbut as secretary, and Antoni Daczewski as treasurer.[164]

2.3.36 Association of Jewish Deaf-Mutes of the Republic of Poland (1929)

The **Association of Jewish Deaf-Mutes of the Republic of Poland** united societies of deaf-mutes from across Poland. Its headquarters was in Kraków, with Bogumił Liban as chairman.

In 1936, the Fourth Congress of the Association was held in Kraków. During the Congress, it was noted that 90% of Jewish deaf-mutes were unemployed. The longtime president of the Association and vice-president of the World Federation of the Deaf-Mutes, Bogumił Liban, was elected an honorary member. Birnhack served as the longtime secretary of the Association. The Congress elected a new Board consisting of: president – Wasserman (Kraków), responsible for overall leadership, propaganda, and oversight

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159 Ibidem, pp. 65–66.

160 *Z Centralnego Ogniska Żydowskich Głuchoniemych we Lwowie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 7, p. 6.

161 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 8, p. 7.

162 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Najstarsze polskie organizacje inwalidów słuchu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, pp. 20–21.

163 L. Kamiński, *Jan Glenc*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, p. 14; idem, *Droga będzie odtworzona – pamiątki ocalone*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, p. 19; B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia,* "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, p. 21.

164 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Najstarsze polskie organizacje inwalidów słuchu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, pp. 20–21; B. Szczepankowski, *Historia ruchu głuchoniemych…*, op. cit.; "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 101.

of the construction of a shelter for Jewish deaf-mutes; vice-president – Mendel Kleiner (Warsaw), responsible for sports in Jewish clubs and workshop activities; treasurer – Bogumił Liban (Kraków), responsible for the finances of the Association; secretary – Birnhack (Kraków), in charge of the front office and cultural affairs of the Association; and assessor – Rieser (Lviv).[165]

2.3.37 Jewish Association of Deaf-Mutes "Nasza Przyszłość" in Łódź (1930)

On January 27, 1930, representatives of the Association: Symcha Brand, Jakub Perel, and Nachman Berger submitted an application to the District Office in Łódź for approval of the statute of the **Jewish Association of Deaf-Mutes "Nasza Przyszłość"** [English: our future] in Łódź (photo 33). On May 24, 1930, the Łódź District Office approved the statute of the Jewish Association of Deaf-Mutes "Nasza Przyszłość" in Łódź (photo 34). The temporary headquarters of the Association was initially at the Boarding School for Deaf-Mute Children in Łódź, at 23 Zielona Street.

On February 18, 1933, a General Meeting was held with the participation of 80 members and supporters of the Association. A new Board was elected: Abram Perel – president, Pinkus Białyk – vice-president, Fiszel Jama – treasurer, Izaak Rozensztajn – secretary, Józef Grynberg – deputy secretary, Josef Tencer – host. The Audit Committee consisted of: Władysław Kranas, Pastusiak, and Nachman Berger.[166]

On February 10, 1934, during another General Meeting, a new Board was elected: Abram (Jakub) Perel – president, Pinkus Białyk – vice-president, Chaja Szlamowicz – secretary, Nachman Berger – treasurer, Fiszel Jama – host, Abram Szlamowicz and Lajb Pechwaszer – Board members. In 1936, the headquarters of the Association was located at 10 Kilińskiego Street, in Orłowski's Private School.

On December 12, 1936, during a General Meeting, a new Board was elected: Jakub Lenga – president, Abram Szlamowicz – 1st vice-president, Jakub Rozenberg – 2nd vice-president, Janek Silberger – secretary, Józef Grynberg – treasurer, Eliasz Gepner – host.

On March 5, 1938, delegates of the club during a General Meeting elected a Board composed of: Samuel Korn – president, Abram Rajnsztajn – vice-president, Henryk Rydzke – treasurer, Józef Grynberg – host, Szulim Wajs – Board member. The Audit Committee consisted of: Wolf Sztybel, Janek Silberger, and Jakub Kańczuk. The front office was located in Samuel Korn's apartment at 33 11 Listopada Street.

In November 1938, the Association relocated its headquarters from 10 Kilińskiego Street to 8 Południowa Street in Łódź.

On February 4, 1939, during a General Meeting, a new Board was elected: Samuel Korn – president, Jakub Lenga – vice-president, Abram Perel – secretary, Nachman Berger – treasurer, J. Grűnberg – deputy treasurer, Henryk Rydzke – host, Abram Rajnsztajn – Board member.[167]

The headquarters of the Jewish Association of Deaf-Mutes "Nasza Przyszłość" in Łódź was located at 4 Zawadzka Street.

In 1930, the Association had 30 members. Abram Perel served as president, Szmul (Samuel) Korn as vice-president, Józef Grynberg as secretary, and Abram Rajnsztajn as treasurer.[168]

2.3.38 Jewish Association of Deaf-Mutes in Vilnius (1930)

The headquarters of the **Jewish Association of Deaf-Mutes in Vilnius** was located at 11/14 Kolejowa Street.

In 1932, the Association had 36 members. The Board included: Wolf Lichtmacher – president, Mendel Kopański – vice-president, Mojżesz Gerszaler – secretary, and Eljasz Błoch – treasurer.[169]

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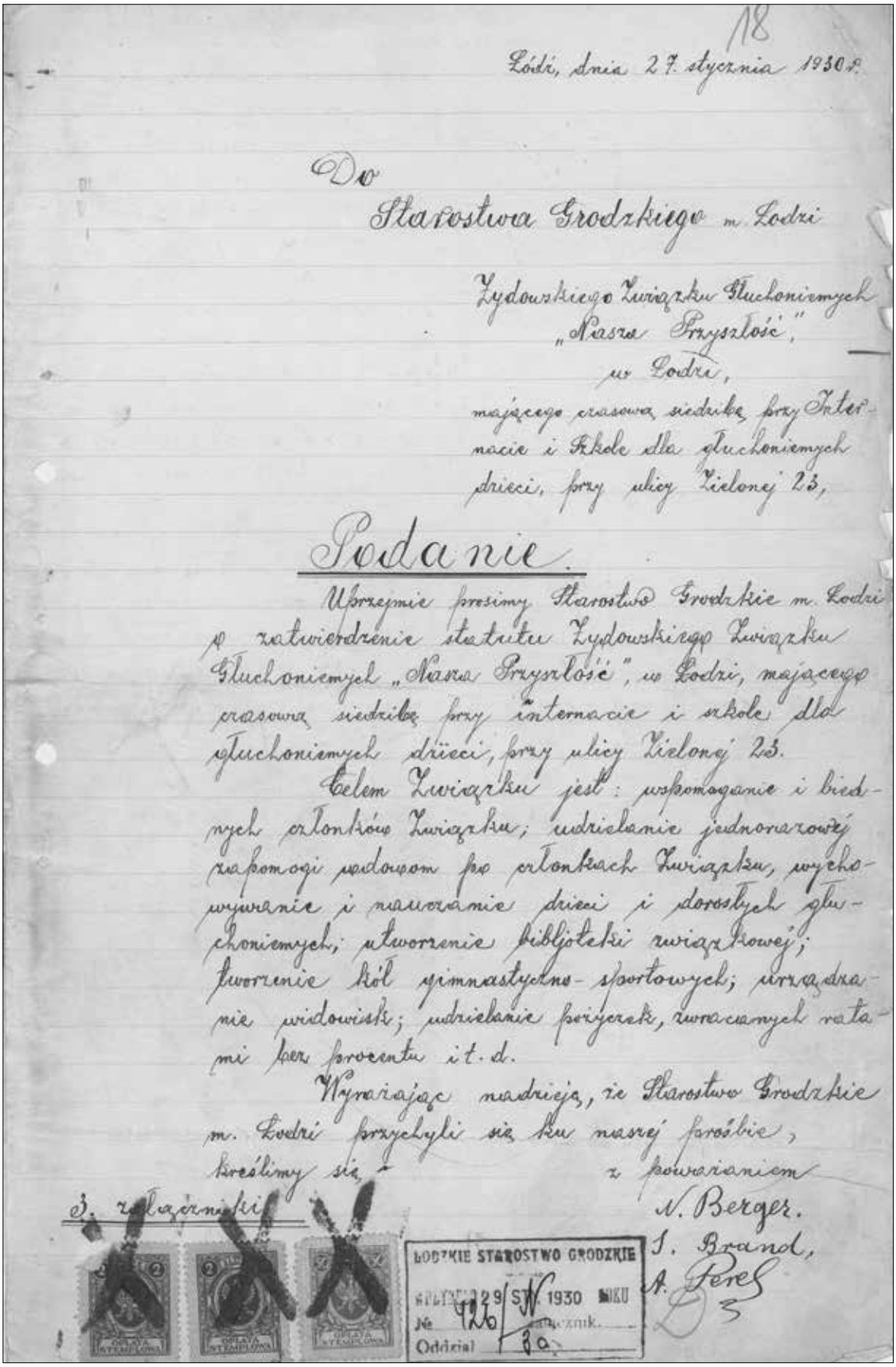
[165] *Kongres Związku Żydowskich Głuchoniemych Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 3.

[166] *Kronika towarzyska. Żydowski Związek Głuchoniemych "Nasza Przyszłość" w Łodzi*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 7.

[167] Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe, archive reference number: 39/166/0/-/1272.

[168] B. Szczepankowski, *Historia ruchu głuchoniemych…*, op. cit.; "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 100.

[169] "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 101.



18

Łódź, dnia 27 stycznia 1930 r.

Do
Starostwa Grodzkiego m. Łodzi

Żydowskiego Związku Głuchoniemych
„Nasza Przyszłość",
w Łodzi,
mającego czasowa siedzibę przy Internacie i Szkole dla głuchoniemych
dzieci, przy ulicy Zielonej 23,

Podanie.

Uprzejmie prosimy Starostwo Grodzkie m. Łodzi o zatwierdzenie statutu Żydowskiego Związku Głuchoniemych „Nasza Przyszłość", w Łodzi, mającego czasowa siedzibę przy internacie i szkole dla głuchoniemych dzieci, przy ulicy Zielonej 23.

Celem Związku jest: wspomaganie i biednych członków Związku; udzielanie jednorazowej zapomogi wdowom po członkach Związku, wychowywanie i nauczanie dzieci i dorosłych głuchoniemych; utworzenie bibljoteki związkowej; tworzenie kół gimnastyczno-sportowych; urządzanie widowisk; udzielanie pożyczek, zwracanych ratami bez procentu i t. d.

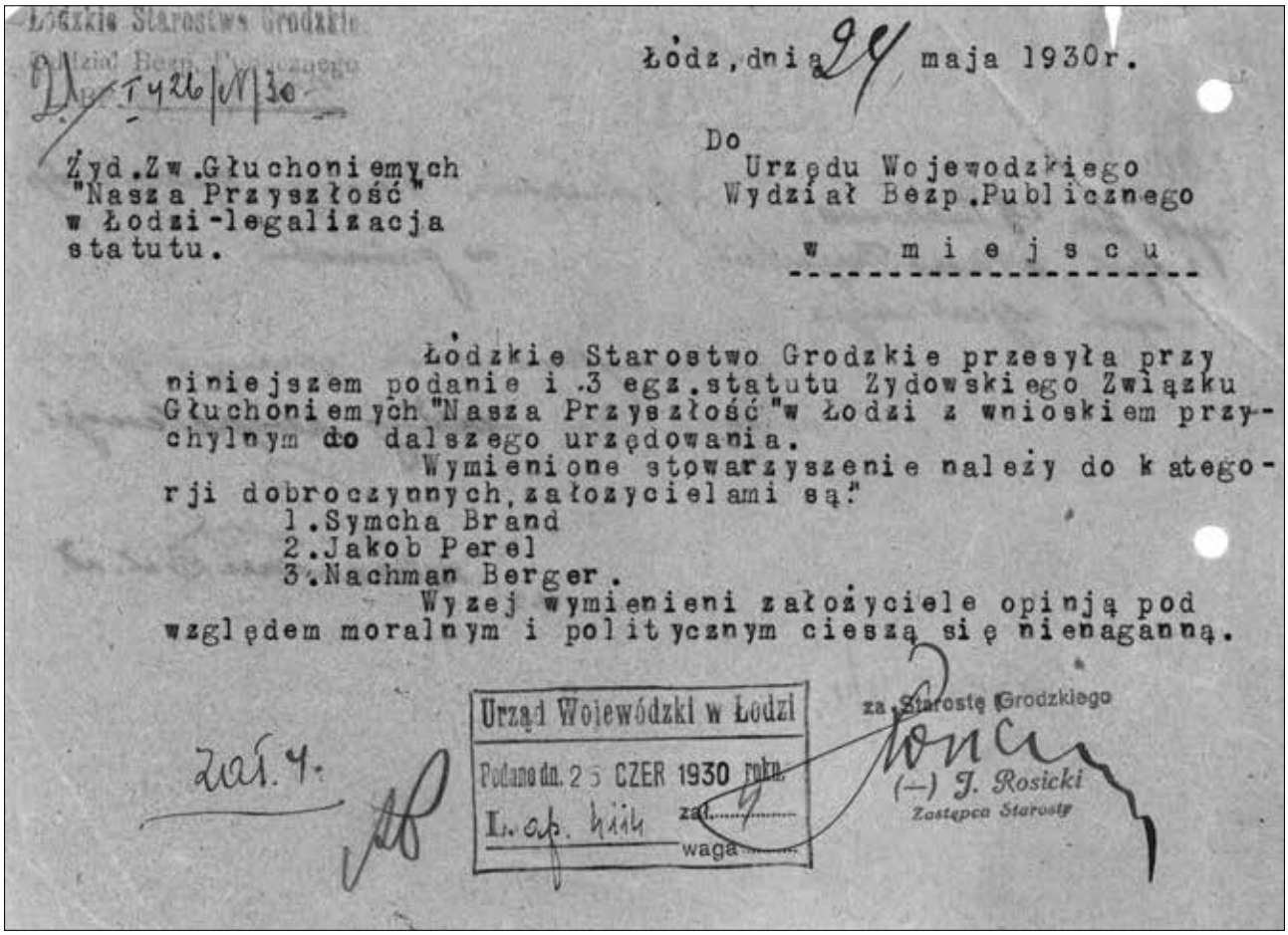
Wyrażając nadzieję, że Starostwo Grodzkie m. Łodzi przychyli się ku naszej prośbie, kreślimy się z poważaniem

3 załączniki

N. Berger.
S. Brand,
A. Perel

ŁÓDZKIE STAROSTWO GRODZKIE
29 STY. 1930
№ 420
Oddział 30

Photo 33. Application made by the representatives of the Association: Symch Brand, Jakub Perel and Nachman Berger for approval of the statute of the Jewish Association of the Deaf-Mutes "Nasza Przyszłość" in Łódź (archives: State Archives in Łódź, archive reference number: 39/166/0/-/1272)


Łódzkie Starostwo Grodzkie
Wydział Bezp. Publicznego
Dz. T 426/VI/30

Łódz, dnia 29 maja 1930r.

Żyd. Zw. Głuchoniemych
"Nasza Przyszłość"
w Łodzi-legalizacja
statutu.

Do
Urzędu Wojewodzkiego
Wydział Bezp. Publicznego
w miejscu

Łódzkie Starostwo Grodzkie przesyła przy niniejszem podanie i 3 egz. statutu Zydowskiego Związku Głuchoniemych "Nasza Przyszłość" w Łodzi z wnioskiem przychylnym do dalszego urzędowania.
Wymienione stowarzyszenie należy do kategorji dobroczynnych, założycielami są:
1. Symcha Brand
2. Jakob Perel
3. Nachman Berger.
Wyzej wymienieni założyciele opinją pod względem moralnym i politycznym cieszą się nienaganną.

Urząd Wojewódzki w Łodzi
Podano dn. 25 CZER 1930 roku
L. ref. 4114 zał.
waga

za Starostę Grodzkiego
(—) J. Rosicki
Zastępca Starosty

Zał. 4.

Photo 34. A document necessary to legalize the statute of the Jewish Association of the Deaf-Mutes "Nasza Przyszłość" in Łódź (archives: State Archives in Łódź, archive reference number: 39/166/0/-/1272)

2.3.39 Society for the Care of Deaf-Mutes in Poland (1938)

On March 17, 1938, following the approval of its statute on February 23, 1938, the **Society for the Care of Deaf-Mutes in Poland** began its activities. The headquarters of the Society was in Warsaw. The Society conducted charity and vocational rehabilitation activities. The activists were mainly wealthy individuals, often hearing, but professionally or family-related to deaf-mutes.

The president of the Society was the director of the Warsaw Customs Directorate, son of deaf-mutes parents – Stefan Królikowski. The authorities included, among others, Stefan Łopatto, Edward Zawadzki, Aleksander Manczarski, and Maria Rogowska. Also, a member of the Society was the Mayor of Warsaw, Stefan Starzyński – son of deaf-mute parents.[170]

In the school year 1936/1937, aside from the Institute for Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw, there were 14 schools and educational institutions for deaf-mute in Poland, with about 1,300 deaf-mute children enrolled, which meant that only 17% of school-age children attended such schools. Only 8 out of 15 schools had their own vocational training workshops, where practical training was mostly provided rather than full vocational education. During those years, the Institute in Warsaw had the most developed vocational training. In some schools, students learned their trades in private firms or factories, where due to the lack of proper school supervision and verbal communication problems, the results of vocational education were usually unsatisfactory.[171]

[170] B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 2, p. 20; idem, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 3, p. 20.

[171] *Zawodowe przygotowanie głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 17.

3 Sport and Deaf-Mute Sportspeople until 1945

In the second half of the 19th century, sports clubs and federations for hearing and able-bodied individuals were being organized almost worldwide. Parallel to this, the Olympic movement for able-bodied individuals was developing. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896.

During this time, the deaf-mutes community also showed a desire to organize their own sports structures. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the first sports clubs for the deaf-mutes were established. In 1924, thanks to the initiative of the French and Belgians, with the participation of a Pole – Kazimierz Włostowski – an international sports movement for the deaf-mutes was constituted.

3.1 Deaf-Mute Sports in the world

In 1888, the first Gymnastic Association of the Deaf-Mutes was established in Berlin. Its founder was school counselor Albert Gutzmann.

The first sports clubs in France began their operations in 1910.

On the initiative of the president of the Paris Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, Eugène Rubens-Alcais, the French Federation of Sports for the Deaf-Mutes was established in 1918. He became its first president. It was an organization bringing together deaf athletes from all over France.

The French federation cooperated with the Belgian federation, represented by Antoine Dresse. Both men came up with a proposition to the sports federations existing in Europe at that time, bringing together deaf athletes, to organize competitions that would be the equivalent of the Olympic Games. During the organization of the Games for the deaf, the organizers cooperated with the International Olympic Committee. As a result of joint arrangements, it was decided that the name "Olympic" would not appear in the name of the Games for the Deaf-Mutes, which would be reserved exclusively for the Games for hearing athletes.[1]

The **1st International Games for Deaf Athletes** were organized from August 10 to 17, 1924 at the Pershing Stadium in Paris. The first Deaf Games were called **The International Silent Games**.

The name The International Silent Games was used interchangeably with the name **The International Games for the Deaf** until 1965. In 1966, the name was changed to **World Games for the Deaf**, and in 2000, the name **Deaflympics** was introduced.

The first Deaf Games were attended by 149 athletes (including one woman) from 9 countries: France, Belgium, England, the Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania and Latvia. The medal of the 1924 Paris Games is shown in photo 35.

[1] *Sprawozdanie z międzynarodowego kongresu sportowego Głuchoniemych w Brukseli, w dniu 31-X–1-XI 1926 r.*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 6.



Photo 35. Medal of the first International Silent Games in Paris – 1924[2]

On August 18, 1924, the **International Sports Congress of the Deaf** was held in Paris. The congress was attended by 21 representatives of European sports federations representing 11 countries, including 2 Poles: Kazimierz Włostowski and Zbigniew Dmochowski. During the Congress, a decision was made to establish the International Committee of Deaf Sports – CISS (International Comité des Sports Silencieux = International Committee of Silents Sports).[3]

Eugène Rubens-Alcais became the president of CISS. Two vice-presidents were elected: GE Koudys (Netherlands) and Jaroslav Říha (Czechoslovakia). Antoine Dresse became General Secretary. A Pole, Kazimierz Włostowski, was a member of the CISS authorities in 1928–1931.

During the Congress, the Dutch Sports Association for the Deaf-Mutes "Nederlandsche Dooren Sport Bond" was unanimously chosen to host the 2nd International Deaf Games.

From October 31 to November 1, 1926, the **1st International Sports Congress of the Deaf** was held in Brussels (Belgium).[4] The host of the Congress was E. Cornet – president of the Belgian Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes. The congress could be held thanks to the support of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Management Board of the International Committee of Deaf Sports (CISS) consisted of: Eugène Rubens-Alcais – president, S. Riche – vice-president. The second vice-president was Heinrich Siepmann, the secretary-treasurer was Antoine Dresse. Kazimierz Włostowski participated in the Congress as a representative of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf (at his own expense).

In 1926, nine countries belonged to CISS: England, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Hungary and Italy.

During the Congress in Belgium, organizational matters were discussed, including: the number of representatives of individual countries at the 2nd Games in Amsterdam (England – 60 players, Belgium – 30, Czechoslovakia – 15, France – 50/60, the Netherlands – 100, Germany – 40, Poland 20/30, Italy – 30/40). It was also decided that the presence of hearing judges was necessary to approve the world record of a deaf competitor.[5]

The regulations of the Deaf Games stipulated that the deadline for submitting applications by national sports associations and federations was April 15, 1928, and the teams and national teams in individual disciplines had to be submitted by July 15, 1928.[6]

The Dutch Sports Association for the Deaf-Mutes organized the 2nd Games in Amsterdam in agreement

2 R.P. Pinchas, *The Deaflympics Games 1924–2018: Facts, Statistics, Photos*, New York 2018, p. 13.
3 B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 7, p. 17.
4 R.P. Pinchas, op. cit., p. 18.
5 *Sprawozdanie z międzynarodowego kongresu sportowego Głuchoniemych w Brukseli…*, op. cit.
6 *Zawody w Amsterdamie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 2, p. 6.

and cooperation with the Dutch Olympic Committee, which in the same year (28 July–12 August 1928) organized the 9th Summer Olympic Games in Amsterdam. As a result of joint arrangements, it was decided that the Deaf Games would be held on August 18–26, 1928, at the facilities where the (hearing) Olympic Games would be held.

On June 19, 1927, as part of the pre-Olympic preparations, the French Sports Federation of the Deaf--Mutes (FSSMF) organized an athletics competition at the Pershing Stadium in Paris, in which 20 French athletes took part. Then, on July 14–17, 1927, in Paris, sports competitions were held for the French championships in athletics, swimming, cycling, shooting and tennis. 100 deaf athletes representing 9 French sports clubs took part in the competition. In 1927, the French Sports Association of the Deaf planned to send a group of 60 athletes to the 2nd Games in Amsterdam. It was expected that the cost of the French national team's participation would be around 100,000 francs.[7] As already mentioned, in 1888 the first Gymnastic Association of the Deaf was established in Berlin. Its founder was school counselor Albert Gutzmann. In 1927, the Berlin club was called the Berlin Gymnastic and Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes. In total, in 1927, there were 24 gymnastic societies operating in Germany with approximately 1,000 competitors. The gymnastic clubs were brought together by the Union of German Gymnastic Associations for the Deaf-Mutes. In 1927, there were also the Association of German Swimming Societies for the Deaf-Mutes and the German Association of Football Players and Athletics Societies, which each had five societies. All Sports Associations and Societies, except the Union of German Gymnastic Associations for the Deaf-Mutes, were affiliated to the National Association of the Deaf-Mutes.[8] In Germany, the magazine "German Sports Magazine for the Deaf-Mutes" was published regularly.[9] The All-German Association of the Deaf-Mutes "Regede" had approximately 20,000 members.[10]

Importantly, already in 1927, German activists saw the need to insure players against accidents.[11] In Poland, PZSG introduced compulsory insurance for players in 1929, charging 3 zloty per player per year for this purpose.[12]

In 1927, the Cologne Gymnastics Club of the Deaf-Mutes celebrated its 25th anniversary. On the occasion of the anniversary, the club from Cologne presented the Association of German Gymnastic Associations for the Deaf-Mutes with a transit cup for the winners of the German Handball Championship. In 1927, the Gymnastics and Sports Association in Leipzig celebrated its 20th anniversary.[13] On November 11, 1927, the Wrocław Swimming Club of the Deaf-Mutes (Germany) celebrated its 7th anniversary. As part of the celebration, the club organized a swimming competition, which took place at the swimming pool of the "Borussia Silesia" club.[14]

The **2nd Deaf Games** were held in Amsterdam from August 18 to 26, 1928. National teams of 10 European countries took part in the Games. This time, 198 men and 14 women took part in the Games. The final points in the athletics classification were as follows: France – 58 points, Germany – 51 points, England – 17 points, Poland – 16 points, Belgium – 14 points, the Netherlands – 2 points and Switzerland – 1 point.

In the final classification, Germany won – 125 points, ahead of France – 105 points, England – 30 points, Belgium – 28 points, Poland – 16 points, Hungary – 13 points, the Netherlands – 9 points, Czechoslovakia – 3 points, Switzerland – 1 point, Yugoslavia, Austria and Italy – 0 points.[15] Interestingly, Italian players did not take part because Benito Mussolini forbade athletes whose level was lower than competitors from other countries to take part in the competition.[16]

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7 *Francuski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 5.
8 *Niemiecki Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 7, p. 6.
9 *Ze świata – Niemcy*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 7.
10 *Ze świata – Niemcy*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 3, p. 7.
11 *Niemiecki Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 4, p. 4.
12 *III Walny Zjazd Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchoniemych w Poznaniu*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 5.
13 *Jubileusz w Lipsku*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 8, p. 7.
14 *Ze świata – Niemcy*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 7.
15 *II Międzynarodowe Igrzyska Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 2.
16 *IV Międzynarodowy Kongres Głuchoniemych w Berlinie w dn. 14 i 15 września 1929 r.*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 2.

On December 8–9, 1928, the Congress of the Federation of Deaf-Mute Sportsmen of France (FSSMF) was held in Paris. The performance of French athletes at the 2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam was summarized, where they won 10 first places, 10 second places and 5 third places. In 1928, the FSSMF was admitted to the French National Sports Committee, an organization representing all French athletes. During the Congress, the editor of "Le Sportsman Silencieux" Eugène Rubens-Alcais received the FSSMF gold medal for his contribution to the development of sports among the deaf. Photographer PA Petin was made an honorary life member of the FSSMF for his work in immortalizing French sporting events.

In 1928, the German Sports Association for the Deaf-Mutes "Reichausfchu Deutscher Taubstummen" had 36 sports teams for the deaf and had 4,500 members.

In England there was the "Federation of Honden Clubs Fourthe" bringing together 9 sports clubs, in Belgium the "Federation Sportive des Sourds Muets de Belgique" brought together 5 sports clubs, in France the "Federation Sportive des Sourds-Muets de France" – 9 clubs, in the Netherlands "Nederlansche Dooren Sport Bond" – 3 clubs, in Hungary "Siketnema Sport Klub de Budapest" – 1 club, in Italy "Societa Sporti a Silenziosa de Milan" – 5 clubs, in Poland "Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes" – 4 clubs, and in Austria's "Club Sport Taubstummen" based in Vienna – 1 club.

In 1922, the "Prażsky Sport-Klub Hluchonemych" was founded in Prague (Czechoslovakia). In 1926, PSKH played a winning football match against a team from Vienna, winning 2:4. In 1927, the 1st Prague Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (PSKH), founded and run by Jaroslav Říh, celebrated its 5th anniversary. On the occasion of the anniversary, PSKH played a football match in Prague with deaf people from Lyon (France). The match was dictated by the players from Prague, who defeated the team from Lyon 5:0. During the 5 years of its existence, PSKH played 113 football matches, of which 31 were won, 70 were lost, and there were 12 draws, with the ratio of goals being 220 scored to 405 conceded.[17] The president of the Prague Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in 1928 was St. Svačina.

The year 1928 was a special year for the deaf community of Czechoslovakia. In 1928, the Union of Mutual Aid to the Deaf-Mutes in Prague celebrated its 60th anniversary. The union was founded by Wacław J. Wieliczek – a teacher at the Institute for the Deaf in Prague.

In 1928, the "Prague" Tourist Club of the Deaf-Mutes celebrated its 15th anniversary. It specialized in conducting tours for the deaf in Prague. Additionally, the Deaf-Mutes Theater Club celebrated its first five years of activity.

During the International Congress of the Deaf-Mutes in Prague, on July 6, 1928, an international match between the Prague Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes and the Vienna Football Club of the Deaf-Mutes took place. Prague Sport-Klub Hluchonemych's lineup included: Rostislav Vaněk, Karel Pucherna, Karel Světlík, Leopold Patejdl, Vlach, Jaroslav Slánský, Karol Kupka, Josef Janovský, Eduard Pellant, Jiří Tichý, Václav Bahenský, and the guests – Taubstummen Fussbal und Turnverein: Pasicz, Kafka, Natan Weiss, Bohm, Lindenheim, Zinauer, Marbock, Brecher, Aubosch, Merhaut, Pauser. For most of the match, the field of play was dominated by the players from Prague. However, in the last minutes, the Austrian players went on the offensive, scoring two recognized and two disallowed goals. The match ended with a 3:2 victory for Prague.[18]

The Society for the Care of the Deaf-Mutes in Czechoslovakia has been publishing a monthly magazine for the deaf "Obzor Hluchonemych" ("Review of the Deaf-Mutes") since 1917, while the Czechoslovak Association of Deaf-Mutes Societies has published a monthly magazine "Svepomoc Nieslysicich" since 1926. The Society for the Care of the Deaf-Mutes received, as in previous years, a subsidy from the President of the Czech-Slovak Republic in the amount of CZK 10,000.[19]

In Belgium, on June 26, 1927, the most successful Gymnastics Section of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes from Volue (Belgium) participated in the gymnastics competition in Ruysbroeck, where out of 25 gymnastic societies for the hearing, they won 7 first prizes, 2 cups and 250 francs in prizes. In the years 1925–1928, the most successful football club for the deaf in Belgium was "Union Sportive Silencieuse Liegoise", which won the Belgian championship for three years in a row.[20] In 1927, the French Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes

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17 *Czeski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 8, p. 5.

18 *Mecz Praga–Wiedeń*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 7, p. 4.

19 *Ze świata – Czechosłowacja*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 6.

20 *Międzynarodowy Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych – Belgijski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 3, p. 5.

modified the football competition system. The deaf team that wins the National Cup is now awarded the title of Champion of the Deaf-Mutes of France. French teams belonging to the French Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes and having a maximum of three players of other nationalities could apply for this cup. French players had to be members of the Association for at least one month, and foreigners – for three months. A team composed entirely of foreigners could also take part in the competition, provided that it had been registered with the French Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes for at least one year. In 1927, eight teams took part in the French National Cup, including: "Club Sportif des Sourds-Muets de Paris", "Amicale Sportive des Sourds-Muets de Lyon", "Association Sportive Silencieuse Strasbourgeoise" and "Azura Club Silencieux de Marseille." The French champion was selected after playing seven matches, using a cup system.[21]

The Italian Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes was founded by president Emilio Panceza in 1926. In 1928, it united five sports clubs, including those from Genoa and Milan.[22]

The **2nd International CISS Congress** took place on August 24, 1928 at the headquarters of the Dutch Sports Association in Amsterdam in the presence of the Presidium of the Comite Internationale des Sports Silencieux, composed of: president – Eugène Rubens-Alcais, vice-presidents – Heinrich Siepmann and S. Riche, secretary-treasurer – Antoine Dresse, members of the Management Board – Bascocil and Vaters de Decker. Delegates from England, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary and Austria were also present (delegates from Yugoslavia and Italy were absent). Two countries joined CISS: Yugoslavia with two sports clubs and Switzerland with three sports clubs.

An amendment to the statute was passed to increase the annual fees from $3 to $5. It was also decided that all notifications and the Games program must be made public 20 months before the date of the Deaf Games. A provision was also approved that all international matches must be refereed by a hearing referee.

CISS's revenues for 1927/1928 amounted to 2,649.65 French francs and its expenses – 2,069.35 francs. A new CISS Management Board was elected for the years 1928–1932: president – Eugène Rubens-Alcais (France), 1st vice-president – Heinrich Siepmann (Germany), 2nd vice-president – Hartog Zegerius (Netherlands), secretary-treasurer – Kazimierz Włostowski (Poland), assessors: Kazimierz Włostowski, Bascoul (France) and Wolff (Hungary). It was proposed that the Third Deaf Games would be held in Leipzig, Hamburg, Zurich or Warsaw.

On September 14 and 15, 1929, the **3rd International CISS Congress** was held in the conference room of the "Nördischer Hof" hotel in Berlin. Present were: president of the International Sports Committee for the Deaf – Eugène Rubens-Alcais (France), vice-presidents – Heinrich Siepmann (Germany) and Hartog Zegerius (Netherlands), secretary-treasurer – Antoine Dresse (Belgium), assessors – Wolff (Hungary) and Kazimierz Włostowski (Poland), as well as delegates of the associated countries: England – Baird, Austria – Weigl, France – Chante and Cauvin, the Netherlands – Dronckers and Brinkman, Germany – Aderman and Achubert, Switzerland – Bernasconi and Rodon and Italy – Panceza.[23] Nielsen from Denmark, Reyden from Sweden and Sihvola from Finland also came. Representatives of the Scandinavian countries were sent by their national associations as observers.[24] Due to the small number of active athletes and the lack of financing by the governments of the Scandinavian countries, competitors associated with the Scandinavian Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes (Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark) were allowed to compete in the Deaf Games under the flags of their countries. The introduction of Scandinavian countries to the CISS membership was to take place during the congress in Nuremberg in 1931.

It was agreed that the official language of CISS would be French, so all documents sent by sports federations and clubs had to be translated into French. A new method of scoring Olympic competitions from first place to sixth place has been introduced: first place – 10 points, second place – 8 points, third place – 4 points, fourth place – 3 points, fifth place – 2 points, sixth place – 1 point.[25]

During the Congress, it was agreed that Nuremberg would host the Third Deaf Games in 1931 (eight votes in favor). Milan's candidacy was rejected (two votes in favour).

In 1928 and 1929, several international matches were played in Europe: Austria – Netherlands 4:1;

21 *Francuski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 9, p. 5.
22 *Włoski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 5.
23 *IV Międzynarodowy Kongres Głuchoniemych w Berlinie…*, op. cit., p. 1.
24 Ibidem.
25 Ibidem.

Italy – Switzerland 11:1; Brussels – Paris 1:0; Brussels – Rotterdam 2:1; Paris – Warsaw 4:3; Paris – Łódź 2:2; Vienna – Budapest 2:1.[26]

On July 10–13, 1931, the International Congress of the Deaf in Paris resolved that the deaf community should strive for: "universal and compulsory education for the deaf"; "vocational education is to enable deaf people to work in all branches of production," and "educated deaf people should be given equal rights with normal citizens of the country.[27]"

The **3rd Deaf Games in Nuremberg** (Germany) took place from August 19 to 23, 1931. 316 athletes from 14 countries took part. The games were held a year earlier because their date clashed with the hearing Olympics. Poland did not take part in these Games.

The **4th International CISS Congress** was held on August 24, 1931 in Nuremberg, and the 5th CISS Congress was held in Copenhagen, Denmark on August 19–20, 1933.

The **4th Deaf Games** were held in London on August 17–24, 1935. Poland did not participate in them. 12 teams took part in the Deaf Games in London. At that time, 17 countries belonged to the International Committee for Deaf Sports (CISS). England won the final classification of the Games, followed by Germany and France. The next places were taken by the following countries: Sweden, Finland, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Hungary, the United States of America and Austria. Czechoslovakia, Japan, Poland, Switzerland and Italy did not participate in the Games. The Games in London were accompanied by the 6th CISS Congress (August 23–24, 1935).

In 1936, there were 20 clubs for the deaf in France. In addition to sports clubs, there were also school sports clubs. Clubs and school sports sections had about 2,000 members, of which about 300 male and 20 female players practiced sports. The French Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes received financial support from the Ministry of Physical Education in the amount of 6,000 francs per year. In addition, the City Council and the Council of the Suburbs of Paris subsidized French sports annually with 3,000 francs. As part of the preparations of the French team for the Deaf Games in London, the amount of funding allocated by the French government amounted to 25,000 francs, which was intended for the preparation of competitors for the competition. In addition, the French Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes received 40,000 francs to cover the costs of travel and stay in London. Thanks to such high financial support, French competitors were able to take part in all sports competitions of the Games.[28]

The **5th Deaf Games in Stockholm** (Sweden) took place from August 24 to 27, 1939. 264 athletes from 13 countries took part. 15 Polish deaf athletes took part in these Games: Henryk Dobrowolski, Piotr Doroszkiewicz, Rachela Frochtmanówna, Stanisław Gajda, Bogdan Gniot (died November 10, 1980[29]), Monika Kminówna, Helena Królakówna, Alojzy Krzysteczko, Bazyli Kulesza, Bolesław Kwasiborski, Krystyna Lewińska, Miron Łucyk, Tadeusz Maliszewski, Jan Szczygieł and Zofia Walczakówna.

The outbreak of World War II stopped the development of deaf sports in all countries affected by the war. The next Deaf Games were held only in 1949, under the new social and economic order.

3.2 Poles at the International Silent Games – Deaf Games

Youthful enthusiasm and love for sports competition, ambition and knowledge of the French language helped Warsaw athletes establish their first contacts with French athletes. This resulted in the participation of young Warsaw residents in the 1st Deaf Games in 1924.

Four Polish athletes took part in the **1st Deaf Games in Paris**: Henryk Konrad, Kazimierz Włostowski, Witold Wroczyński and Bogdan Kurzyna (died December 12, 1966[30]). The fifth competitor was to be Jerzy Chrzanowski, who was to take part in the 100 m freestyle swimming competition. During the Deaf Games in Paris, Polish athletes received four consecutive starting numbers: 28 – Kazimierz Włostowski, 29 – Henryk Konrad, 30 – Witold Wroczyński and 31 – Bogdan Kurzyna (photo 36).

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26 Ibidem.

27 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 1.

28 *Sport głuchoniemych we Francji*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 11–12, p. 4.

29 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, p. 4.

30 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 2, p. 20.

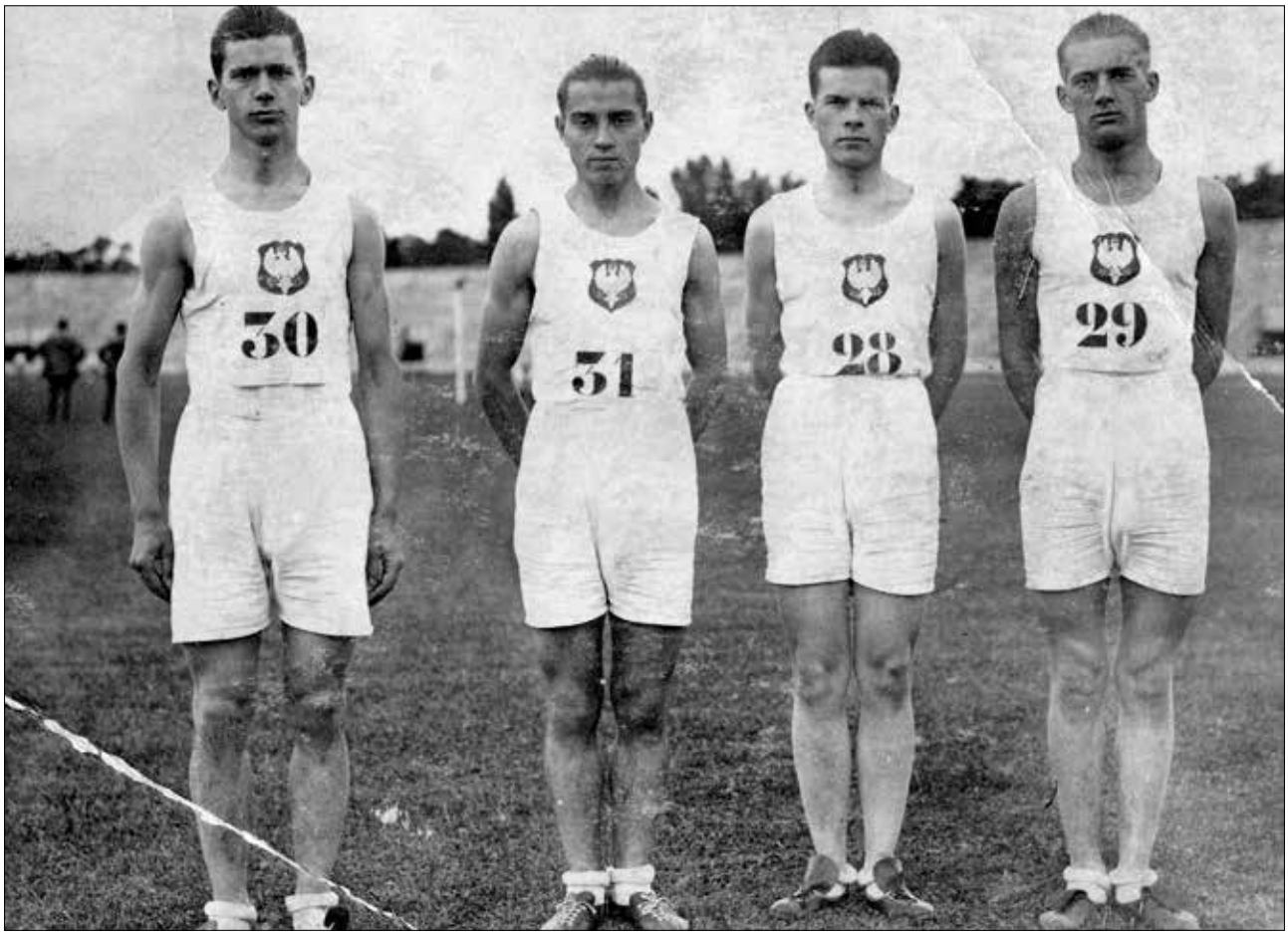


Photo 36. From the left: Witold Wroczyński – silver medal in the 4 × 400 m relay, 4th place – in the 800 m run, Bogdan Kurzyna, Kazimierz Włostowski, Henryk Konrad – silver medals in the 4 × 400 m relay. This is the first historic photo from the Deaf Games worth attention (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

During the Games, Polish deaf athletes won a silver medal (silver sash)[31] in the 4 × 400 m relay, and Witold Wroczyński took fourth place in the 800 m run. Poles also took part in other athletics competitions, including: in the 100 m, 200 m, 1,500 m, 5,000 m and 10,000 m, javelin throw and shot put. In the medal classification, Poland took sixth place out of nine countries participating in the Deaf Games in Paris.[32] Historic, commemorative photo 37 shows delegations from countries participating in the first Deaf Games in 1924.

Kazimierz Włostowski (at his own expense) participated in the **1st International Sports Congress CISS in Brussels** (October 21–November 1, 1926) as a representative of Polish deaf-mutes sports clubs. Włostowski presented a report on this event in January 1927 during the 1st Congress of Delegates of the Organizing Committee of Associations of Deaf-Mutes Sports Clubs, where representatives of four Polish sports clubs for the deaf-mutes decided to jointly reimburse the costs of his participation in the CISS Congress. Kazimierz Włostowski decided to donate the amount allocated by the clubs to the organizational fund necessary for the participation of Polish deaf athletes in the 2nd Deaf Games in the Netherlands.[33] The clubs agreed to pay 87 zloty each for this purpose.

Among the planned activities of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes (PZSG – founded in 1927), bringing together Polish sports clubs for the deaf, the first place was taken by preparations for the 2nd Deaf Games, which were to be held in Amsterdam on August 15–30, 1928.

31 Z. Grzegorzewski, *50-lecie Międzynarodowego Komitetu Sportów Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 6, p. 9.
32 *1924–1928*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 1.
33 *Protokół z I-go Zjazdu Delegatów Komitetu Organizacyjnego Związku Klubów Sportowych Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 2.

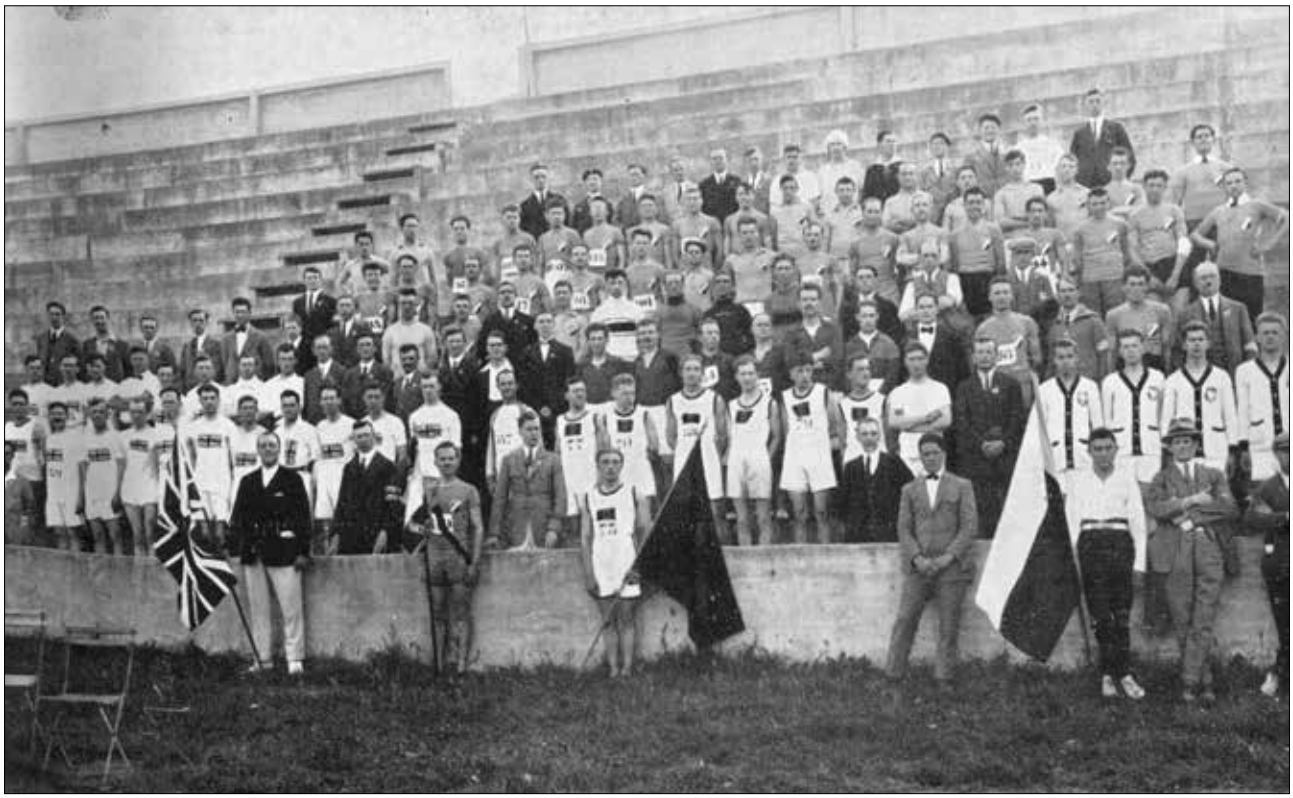


Photo 37. Delegations of countries participating in the first International Silent Games in 1924 in Paris. In the first row from the right, Polish representatives: Henryk Konrad, Witold Wroczyński, Kazimierz Włostowski, Bogdan Kurzyna[34]

During the meeting of the PZSG Management Board on October 12, 1927, Wilhelm Anis, a member of the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, was authorized to collect money for the fund of the 2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam. Moreover, in February 1928, it was planned to organize a masquerade ball, the proceeds of which were to support the fund preparing the Polish team for the Deaf Games in Amsterdam.

On November 1, 1927, the director of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw withdrew consent to conduct training in the Institute's gymnasium[35], as a result of which preparations for the Games at the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes were seriously slowed down.

On November 4, 1927, during the name-day celebration of the President of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes, Karol Anders, 52.15 zloty was collected and allocated to the fund of the 2nd Games in Amsterdam. On November 15, 1927, the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes, at a meeting of the Management Board, analyzed the actions that must be taken to send the Polish team to the 2nd International Games for the Deaf in Amsterdam. It was agreed that the amount of the fund for 30–40 players should be between 20,000 and 40,000 zloty.

It was expected that the Polish football team would take part in the Games, consisting of 15 football players and 10–15 track and field athletes who would take part in 100 m, 200 m, 400 m, 800 m, 1,500 m, 5,000 m and 10,000 m runs, as well as in hurdle runs on distances of 110 m and 400 m and in the 4 × 100 m, 4 × 400 m relays and in the 100–200–400–800 m Olympic relay. Additionally, the athletes were to take part in competitions in long jump, high jump, shot put and discus and javelin throw. Poland was also to be represented by swimmers (100 m freestyle, 100 m back, 1,500 m freestyle, 4 × 100 relay and possibly springboard jumping) – a total of four or five competitors.

In addition, three cyclists were to take part in the Games: they were to take part in track races over 1,000 and 5,000 m and in road competitions over 150 km. Three Polish Olympians were to take part in the 200 m shooting competition, and two competitors – in the tennis competition.

[34] International Committee of the Silent Sports, *Handbook 1959–1966*, p. 17.

[35] *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 8, p. 3; no. 9, p. 2.

Initially, participants of the Polish athletics championships who took places from first to fourth in individual competitions were to be qualified for the Polish national team. These players were to train throughout the winter and spring in their home sports clubs, and in May 1928, qualifying competitions were to be held to select the basic Polish national team for the 2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam. Representatives of the remaining sports disciplines were to be selected in qualifying competitions by June 30, 1928 at the latest.

In the case of football, the team composition was to be determined by an independent, impartial sports specialist from the Association of Polish Sports Associations (hearing).

In order to improve preparations, a Representative Expedition Commission was established, which included: presidents of deaf sports clubs, presidents of individual sports sections of sports clubs and a sports specialist from the Association of Polish Sports Associations.

Issues related to transport, accommodation and meals were to be dealt with by the Presidium of the Board of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes.[36]

On November 17, 1927, the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes organized a dance evening, the proceeds of which were allocated to the participation of the Polish deaf team in the Deaf Games in Amsterdam.[37]

The Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes asked the deaf community in Poland for financial support for the trip of Polish deaf athletes to the 2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam. By the end of December 1927, the following people contributed money to the Games fund: Kazimierz Włostowski – 332 zloty, members of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf – 52.45 zloty, Jewish Society "Jedność" in Kraków – 100 zloty, Bogumił Liban – president of the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes – 30 zloty.[38] By the end of January, a total of 754.10 zloty and 2 zloty had been received.[39]

Thanks to the monthly magazine "Świat Głuchoniemych", deaf readers and athletes could learn how hearing Olympic athletes prepared to take part in the 9th Summer Olympic Games in Amsterdam. Well, in the summer of 1927, from August 15 to September 1, 1927, there were tests for players, training within individual sports associations, and training camps for athletes and football players. In the winter of 1927/1928, there were gymnastic trainings, exercises in the hall and in the swimming pool, and in March – cross-country runs. The pre-Olympic period was supposed to strengthen discipline among athletes, enable them to gain the right body weight and was to be based on a proper diet. The weightlifters' coach was Władysław Pytlasiński. The remaining sports disciplines had one coach each. The technical organization was entrusted to Captain. Tadeusz Karaziński from the Department of Physical Education and Military Training. The technical representative of the Olympic Commission was captain. Józef Baran-Bilewski.[40]

In order to raise funds, an Olympic postage stamp and a commemorative metal token "with the motif of a Greek competitor parading with his horse after victory[41]" were issued – the price of the token was 1 zloty.[42] The preparations of the Polish Athletics Association (hearing people) were supervised by Capt. (Kazimierz?) Kobos and J. Wiśniewski.

As part of the pre-Olympic preparations, four training camps lasting from four to six weeks were held. The athletics camp lasted from August 5, 1927 for six weeks. The athletics conditioning camp took place at the Central Military School of Gymnastics and Sports in Poznań. The organizer of the group was the commandant, Lt. Col. Dr. Osmólski, and the leader was Capt. Józef Baran-Bilewski, who was to be supported by Swedish coach Thorwald Norling, trainer of the Academic Sports Association (AZS) in Warsaw.

The Polish Athletics Association and the Polish Olympic Committee provided the participants with a representative doctor and a cook, who prepared a special menu for the athletes based on the recommendations of the Medical Commission.

From September 25 to 27, 1927, at the Olympic preparation center in Katowice, and then from September 27 to 31 at the Olympic preparation center in Poznań, the Medical Section of the Polish Olympic

36 *Sprawozdanie z zebrania Zarządu P. Z. S. G., odbytego w dniu 15 listopada*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 9, p. 2.
37 *Komunikat z zebrania Zarządu P. Z. S. G., odbytego w dn. 12.X. r. b.*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 8, p. 3.
38 *Odezwa*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 8.
39 *Lista ofiar na fundusz II Igrzysk Międzynarodowych Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 2, p. 8.
40 Olimpijski.pl, *Józef Baran-Bilewski 1899–1940*, https://olimpijski.pl/olimpijczycy/bilewski-baran-jozef/ (22/02/2021).
41 *Komunikat prasowy No 7. Przygotowania Olimpijskie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 5, p. 7.
42 *Prace przygotowawcze do IX Olimpjady w pełnym toku*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 4, p. 8.

Committee (head of the section: Major Dr. Włodzimierz Misiuro) examined 58 athletes participating in pre-Olympic preparations. Each player was subjected to tests that included the following information:

> […] sports branch, club, surname and name, date of birth, profession, education, place of residence, medical history: family health, past diseases, injuries, surgeries, tobacco use, alcohol use, sports practiced, places won in competitions, giving the results. Statistical medical examination: body structure, shape of the spine, shape of the chest, limbs, external defects, teeth, eyesight, hearing, lung condition, heart condition, urine collection, nervous system. Functional measurements and tests: weight, height, seat height, shoulder width, span, upper limb length, chest circumference, inhalation and exhalation, waist circumference, heart rate while lying down, standing, after a functional test, blood pressure, apnea, spirometry, dynamometer handful and spatula. In addition, the athlete's fitness was determined in the 100 m run, long jump, grenade throw, climbing and 800 m run.[43]

The tests were carried out at the beginning and end of each training camp.

On December 3, 1927, Minister Dr. Gustaw Dobrucki from the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment appealed to the School District Boards of the Silesian Province Office and to the Krzemieniec Secondary School for financial support for Poland's participation in the 9th Olympic Games in Amsterdam.[44]

The above description shows that the participation of hearing athletes in the Games required financial support not only from government structures, but also from Polish society.

In 1927, the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes joined the Association of Polish Sports Associations (ZPZS)[45], which was to support the development of deaf sports and also enable preparations for the 2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam in 1928.

PZSG tried to interest the State Office of Physical Education at the Ministry of Military Affairs, local government authorities and Provincial Physical Education Committees in sports for the deaf.[46]

On February 18, 1928, a conference of representatives of Polish deaf sports clubs associated with PZSG and ZPZS was held in Warsaw. The conference aimed to determine the state of preparation for the 2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam. The conference participants decided that due to the limited financial resources obtained so far, the PZSG management board will ask the Government of the Republic of Poland to grant a subsidy for preparation and participation in the Deaf Games in the amount of 30,000 zloty. The desire to field a track and field team in the Games was maintained, the core of which was to be made up of athletes from the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. The football team was to be created based on the team of the Łódź Sports Club for the Deaf, but also as a result of observing matches played for the Polish championship of the deaf, in which teams from Warsaw, Bydgoszcz, Poznań, Kraków, Łódź and Lviv participated.[47]

It should be noted that Warsaw athletes were preparing for the Games under the supervision of coach Aleksander Klumberg from the Polish Athletics Association – coach of, among others, Janusz Kusociński.[48]

The athletics competition, which took place on May 27 and 28, 1928, on the field and track in the Jan III Sobieski Park in Warsaw, selected candidates for the Polish deaf-mutes team in athletics for the 2nd Games in Amsterdam.

The Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was represented by: Leon Sadomski, Henryk Konrad, Marian Popławski, Kazimierz Włostowski, Jan Sopyło, Stanisław Kędzierski, Bogdan Kurzyna, Jan Klimczewski (born February 27, 1910), Wacław Potęga, Leonard Kachelski and Stefan Dubielecki. Stanisław Graczyk from the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was qualified to the pre-Olympic team, from the Poznań

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43 *Badania lekarskie i kontrola zawodników w ośrodkach olimpijskich: w Katowicach i Poznaniu*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 8, p. 8.

44 G. Dobrucki, *Okólnik Ministerstwa Wyznań Religijnych i Oświecenia Publicznego*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 8.

45 An organization founded in 1922 in Warsaw by 7 associations (hearing), as the highest sports authority in Poland. ZPZS directed the development of amateur sports, supported and coordinated the activities of sports associations, cooperated with state authorities and represented Polish sports abroad.

46 *1927*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 9, p. 1.

47 *Polski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 2, p. 2.

48 *Z wiosną*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 3, p. 1.

Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes – Michał Nawrot (died April 14, 1984[49]), and from the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes – Mendel Kleiner. It was decided that the final list of competitors who would go to Amsterdam would be announced after the qualifying competition in August 1928.

Until the last moment, the fate of the Polish representatives' participation in the Deaf Games was in the balance. Only a few days before the planned departure to the Games, i.e. on August 13, 1928, it was possible to obtain the amount of 6,000 zloty, which enabled only the Polish track and field team to travel. Financial assistance was provided by the Polish Olympic Games Committee (chairman – Wacław Znajdowski).[50]

After obtaining a subsidy to cover the costs of the Polish team's participation in the Games in Amsterdam, on August 14 and 15, 1928, national qualifying rounds were held on the Jan III Sobieski pitch in Warsaw.

The following people qualified to participate in the 2nd Deaf Games: Henryk Konrad (200 m, 800 m, relays and tennis), Kazimierz Włostowski (100, 200 m, relays, long jump and tennis), Leon Sadomski (100 m, 400 m, relays and long jump), Marian Popławski (pole vault and relay), Stanisław Kędzierski (800 m, javelin and relay), Stanisław Graczyk (shot), Stefan Dubielecki (shot and discus), Wacław Potęga (shot, discus and javelin) and Lucjan Modzelewski (1,500 m).[51] The list of participants of the 1928 Games includes such names as: Mendel Kleiner (and not Lucjan Modzelewski), Michał Nawrot, Jan Sopyło, Bogdan Kurzyna[52], but these players certainly did not take part in the Games.

The **2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam** were held from August 18 to 26, 1928. Polish players Henryk Konrad and Kazimierz Włostowski were to represent Poland in the tennis tournament. For this purpose, they left Berlin at 1:00 p.m. to make it to the tournament that started in the evening.[53] However, when they arrived at the competition venue on Sunday evening, it turned out that the competition, contrary to the organizers' earlier information, had started on Sunday morning. Additionally, the organizers did not provide our team with accommodation and the competitors spent the night in the attic of the accommodation they found.[54] The remaining nine players and four activists: Józef Backer, Telesfor Eger, Karol Anders and Henryk Łabęcki left for Amsterdam on the evening of August 18, 1928 at 8:50 p.m.[55]

During the Games, **Kazimierz Włostowski** (born August 20, 1903 – died March 1, 1991) won the **gold medal** in the 100 m race with a time of 11 and 4/5 s, and his result was 1/3 second worse from the world record. **Wacław Potęga** (born October 11, 1906) also won a **gold medal** in the javelin throw, setting a new world record with a result of 38.05 m. The 4 × 400 m relay team consisted of **Leon Sadomski** (born March 30, 1904), **Marian Popławski** (born on January 30, 1908), **Stanisław Kędzierski** (born on July 15, 1906) and **Henryk Konrad** (born on November 13, 1900) won the **silver medal** of the games with a time of 4:20.4 min. The second place (**silver medal** – photo 38 and **certificate of recognition** – photo 39) was taken by **Marian Popławski** (in the pole vault with a result of 2.25 m).

Moreover, Kazimierz Włostowski took fourth place in the final of the 200 m race with a time of 25.2 s, Wacław Potęga took fourth place in the shot put with a result of about 9 m. Stefan Dubielecki was fifth in the discus throw at a distance of about 25 m. Henryk Konrad participated in the so-called 800 m prerace, where he took second place with a time of 2:19.2 min, but did not advance to the final race.

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49 J. Topczenko, *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 7, p. 23.
50 *Polski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych, Komunikat № 8*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 6.
51 Ibidem.
52 https://www.deaflympics.com/games/1928-s/pol (02/02/2021).
53 H. Łabęcki, *Amsterdam*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 12, p. 7.
54 *II Międzynarodowe Igrzyska Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 2.
55 H. Łabęcki, op. cit., p. 7.



Photo 38. Medal of the Second International Silent Games (Deuxièmes Jeux Internationaux Silencieux) in Amsterdam – 1928[56]

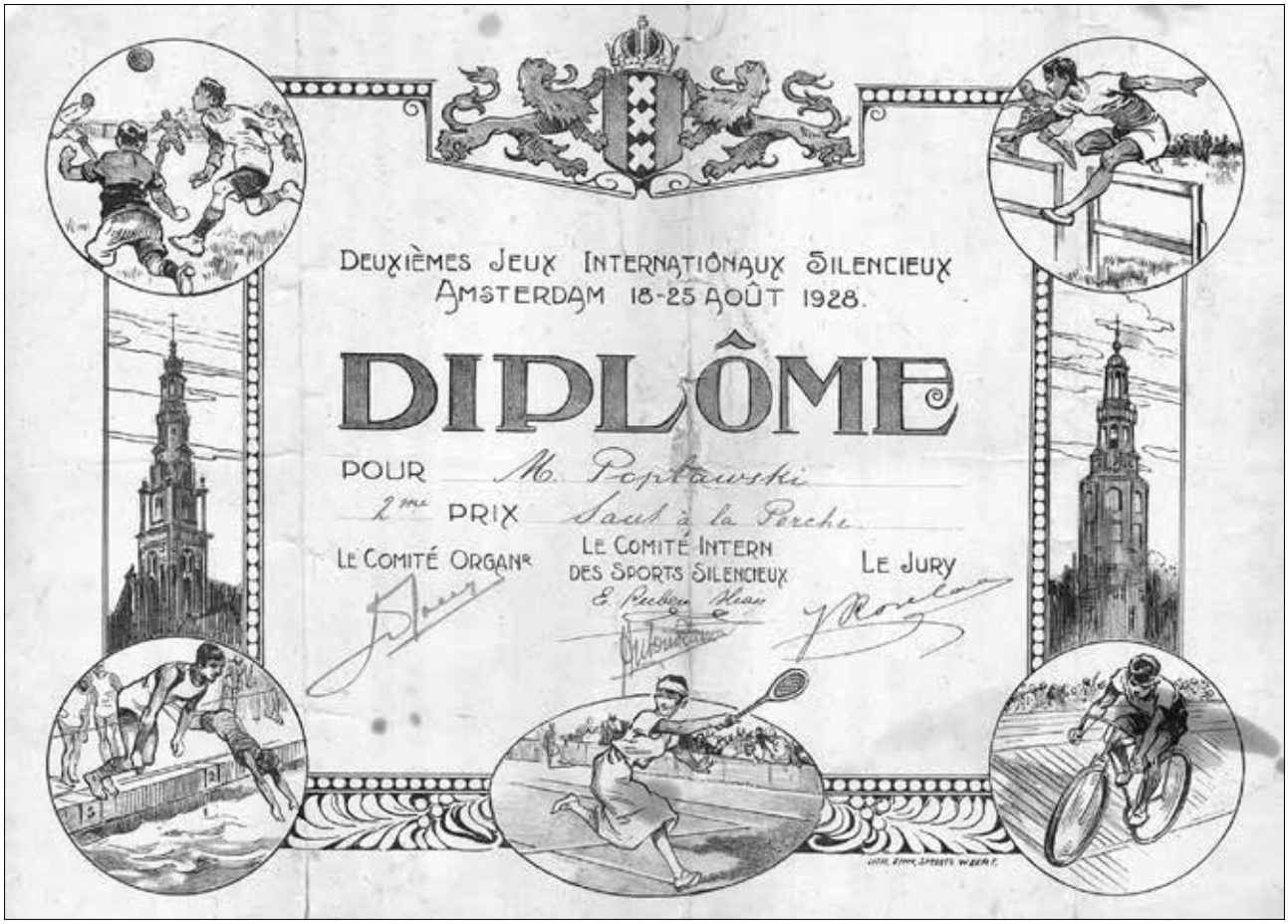


Photo 39. Marian Popławski's diploma for taking second place in pole vault during the Second Deaf Games in 1928 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

At the end of the Deaf Games, athletes took part in a ceremonial banquet. Photo 40 shows an invitation to a banquet with autographs of activists and athletes participating in the Deaf Games in Amsterdam. Photo 41 shows Polish athletes and activists taking part in the Deaf Games in Amsterdam.

[56] R.P. Pinchas, op. cit., p. 19.



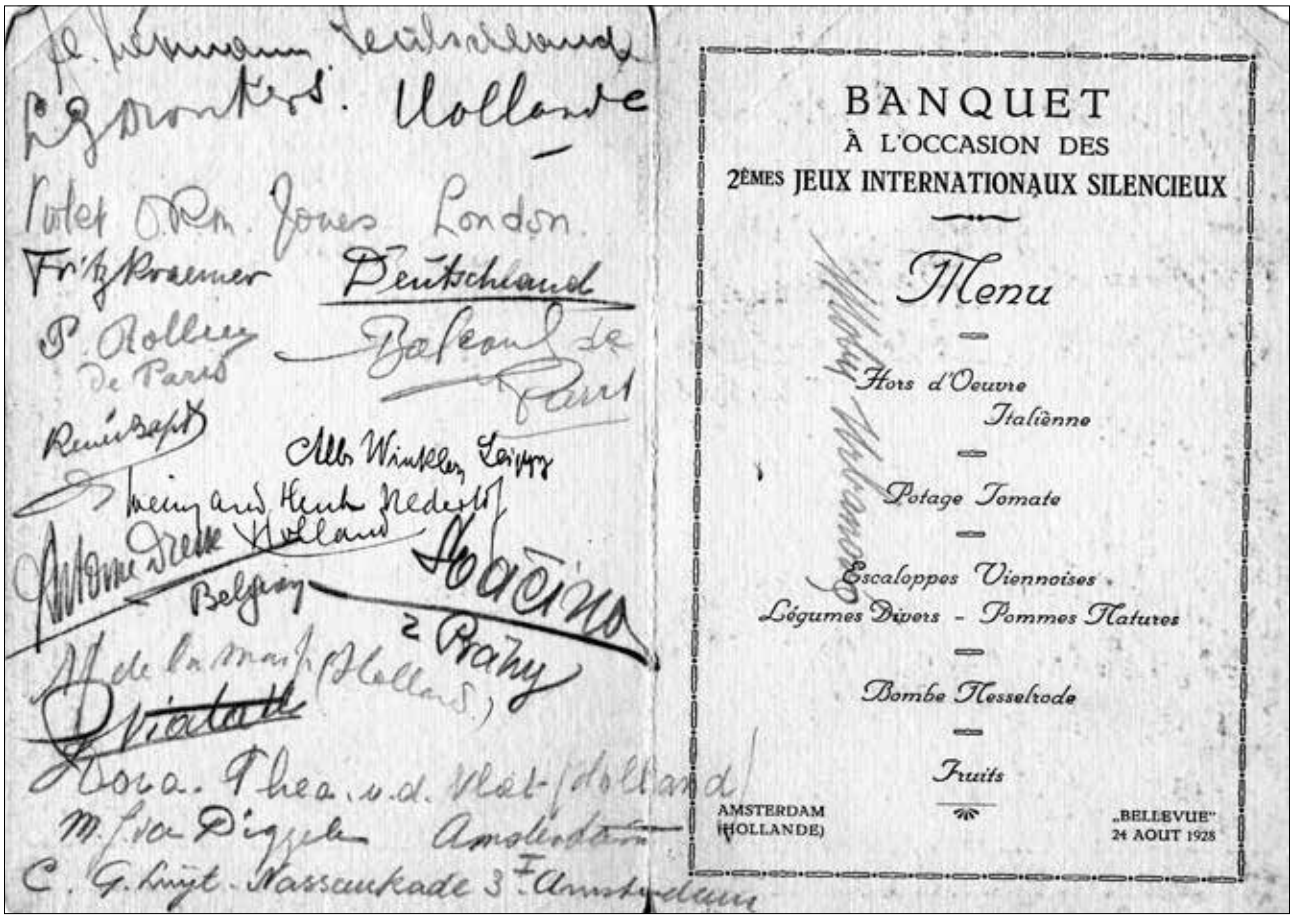
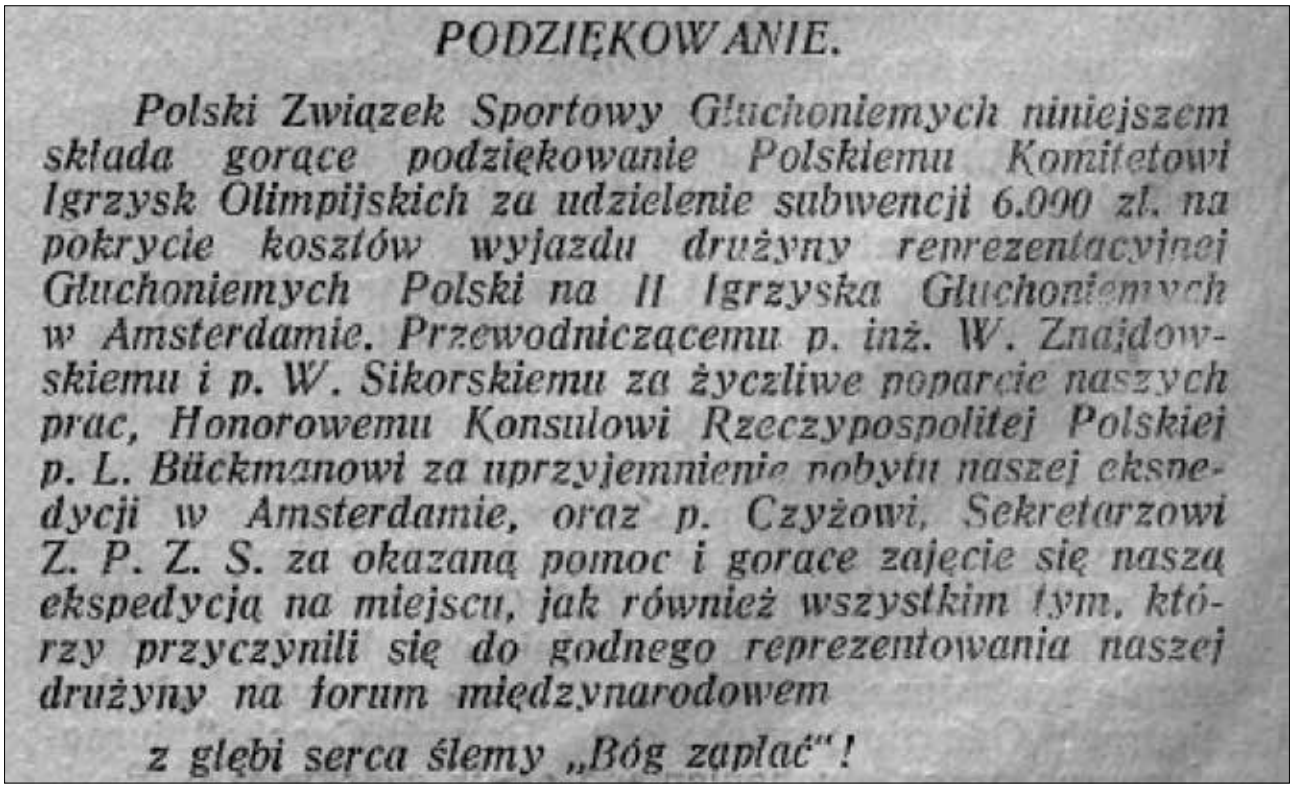


Photo 40. Invitation to the ceremonial banquet crowning the International Sports Games for the Deaf (Internationale Sportspelen voor Dooven) in Amsterdam (archives: Tadeusz Konrad, Henryk Konrad's son)



Photo 41. Photo of the Polish athletics team after the end of the Deaf Sports Games in Amsterdam in front of "ATVA" restaurant. In the first row from the left standing: Kazimierz Włostowski – gold medal in the 100 m run and 4th place in the 200 m race, second – Rev. Władysław Szajda, third – unk., fourth – representative of the Polish embassy in the Netherlands – name unknown, fifth – Karol Anders – president of PZSG, sixth – Wacław Potęga – gold medal in the javelin throw and 4th place in the shot put, seventh – Henryk Konrad – silver medal in the 4 × 400 m relay. In the second row from the left: first – Henryk Łabęcki (private), second – Lucjan Modzelewski (without success), third – Leon Sadomski – silver medal in the 4 × 400 m relay, fourth – Telesfor Eger – president of WKSG. In the third row from the left: first – Stefan Dubielecki – 5th place in discus throw, second – Marian Popławski – two silver medals in the pole vault and 4 × 400 m relay, the third one (visible below) – Józef Backer from Lviv (private), fourth – Stanisław Kędzierski – silver medal in the 4 × 400 m relay, fifth – Stanisław Graczyk from Łódź (without success) (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

The Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes, in the magazine "Świat Głuchoniemych", expressed thanks to all those who made it possible for deaf athletes to take part in the 2nd Games in Amsterdam (photo 42).



PODZIĘKOWANIE.

Polski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych niniejszem składa gorące podziękowanie Polskiemu Komitetowi Igrzysk Olimpijskich za udzielenie subwencji 6.000 zł. na pokrycie kosztów wyjazdu drużyny reprezentacyjnej Głuchoniemych Polski na II Igrzyska Głuchoniemych w Amsterdamie. Przewodniczącemu p. inż. W. Znajdowskiemu i p. W. Sikorskiemu za życzliwe poparcie naszych prac, Honorowemu Konsulowi Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej p. L. Bückmanowi za uprzyjemnienie pobytu naszej ekspedycji w Amsterdamie, oraz p. Czyżowi, Sekretarzowi Z. P. Z. S. za okazaną pomoc i gorące zajęcie się naszą ekspedycją na miejscu, jak również wszystkim tym, którzy przyczynili się do godnego reprezentowania naszej drużyny na forum międzynarodowem

z głębi serca ślemy „Bóg zapłać"!

Photo 42. Acknowledgment to the Polish Committee of the Olympic Games for the assistance provided to the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes related to the participation of Polish representatives at the 2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam[57]

The **3rd Deaf Games in Nuremberg** (Germany) took place from August 19 to 23, 1931. Poland did not take part in them. The medals from these Games are shown in photo 43.



Photo 43. Medals of the 3rd International Games for the Deaf in Nuremberg (1931) – on the left and the 4th International Games for the Deaf in London (1935) – on the right[58]

[57] *Podziękowanie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 3.
[58] R.P. Pinchas, op. cit., pp. 21, 26.

The official website of ICSD[59] provides information that the Polish team was not allowed to take part in the Deaf Games by the Nazi government. However, it seems that the reason for the absence of the Polish team at these games were the financial problems of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes and the lack of financial support from, among others, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as lack of cooperation from the Association of Polish Sports Associations.[60] The Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes faced similar problems before the next Deaf-Games.[61]

The **4th London Deaf Games** were held on August 17–24, 1935. Poland did not participate in them either. This is what was written about it in the monthly "Sport and Physical Education of the Deaf-Mutes":

> […] as the years passed and deaf sports expanded, we should have participated in further Games, proving this development and at the same time gaining a serious incentive for further work. After establishing our representative teams (at considerable expense) at the Deaf-Mutes Championships, the two absences of these teams at the 3rd and 4th International Deaf-Mutes Games in Nuremberg in 1931 and in London in August this year – proves either poor preparations of our Association, or that the sport of deaf people is not worthy of representing itself abroad – otherwise we cannot understand the refusal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to grant subsidies to those willing to help them travel to the previous Deaf-Games, and the strange attitude of the Management Board of the Association of Polish Sports Associations towards our PZSG, which is revealed by the lack of written responses to applications and letters in various matters, apart from oral information, and the unclear position of the PZSG Management Board's strenuous efforts to obtain a subsidy for this year's expedition to London, which was limited to only two best players and one manager…[62]

In order to collect sufficient financial resources, the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes announced a fundraiser for the participation of Polish athletes in the 5th Deaf Games in Stockholm in 1939.[63]

The **5th Deaf-Games in Stockholm** (Sweden) were held from August 24 to 27, 1939. 264 athletes from 13 countries took part. 15 Polish deaf athletes took part in these Games: Henryk Dobrowolski, Piotr Doroszkiewicz, Rachela Frochtmanówna, Stanisław Gajda, Bogdan Gniot (died November 10, 1980[64]), Monika Kminówna, Helena Królakówna, Alojzy Krzysteczko, Bazyli Kulesza, Bolesław Kwasiborski, Krystyna Lewińska, Miron Łucyk, Tadeusz Maliszewski, Jan Szczygieł and Zofia Walczakówna.

The Polish team reached Stockholm first by train to Tallinn (Estonia), and then from Tallinn by ferry to Sweden. Photo 44 shows Henryk Dobrowolski and Krystyna Lewińska on a train going to Tallinn.

Polish athletes won **four bronze medals**: **Bogdan Gniot** in the 110 m hurdles (17.8 s), **Miron Łucyk** in the 400 m hurdles (62.2 s), **Krystyna Lewińska** in the high jump (1.30 m) and in the 4 × 100 m relay (58.5 s) composed of: **Krystyna Lewińska**, **Rachela Frochtmanówna**, **Zofia Walczakówna** and **Helena Królakówna**.[65]

The medal of the Deaf Games in Stockholm is shown in photo 45. Photos 46–49 show the Polish representatives during the Games in Stockholm.

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59 https://www.deaflympics.com/games/1931-s (02/02/2021).

60 *IV Międzynarodowe Igrzyska Głuchoniemych w Londynie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1935, no. 1, p. 1.

61 *V Międzynarodowe Igrzyska Głuchoniemych Sztokholm – 1939 r.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 11–12, p. 5.

62 *IV Międzynarodowe…*, op. cit., p. 1.

63 *V Międzynarodowe…*, op. cit., p. 5.

64 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, p. 4.

65 *Reprezentanci Polski na igrzyskach olimpijskich głuchych w latach 1924–2005*, "Sport Niesłyszących" 2009, no. 3, p. 10.



Photo 44. Departure to Stockholm with a transfer to the ferry in Tallinn. On the train – participants to the Deaf Games – Henryk Dobrowolski and Krystyna Lewińska (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 45. Medal of the Deaf Games in Stockholm – 1939[66]

[66] R.P. Pinchas, op. cit., p. 31.



Photo 46. A commemorative photo after the end of the third day of athletics competitions. From the left sitting: Tadeusz Maliszewski, second – Miron Łucyk (Lviv), third – Bazyli Kulesza (Lviv), sixth – Stanisława Królak, eighth – Zofia Walczak. In the second row standing from the left: first – Henryk Dobrowolski, fourth – Krystyna Lewińska, sixth – Bogdan Gniot (Poznań) (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 47. A group photo of Olympians in partial formations. In the first row from the left kneeling and sitting: second – Bogdan Gniot (Poznań), third – Bazyli Kulesza (Lviv), sixth – Stanisława Królak, eighth – Zofia Walczak, ninth – Wiesław Dobrowolski – team manager, tenth – Tadeusz Maliszewski, thirteenth – Miron Łucyk (Lviv). Standing from the right: first – Henryk Łabęcki – member of the Management Board of PZSG, fourth – Henryk Dobrowolski, seventh – Krystyna Lewińska (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 48. Contestants Krystyna Lewińska and Henryk Dobrowolski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 49. A commemorative photo after the end of the second day of the athletics competition. From the right: first – Henryk Dobrowolski, second – Krystyna Lewińska, fourth – Zofia Walczak (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

3.3 Deaf sports in Poland

Poland regaining independence in 1918 favored the establishment and development of Polish educational, social and sports institutions.

On October 11, 1919, the Polish Athletics Association was established in Kraków. A day later, on October 12, 1919, the organization that was the predecessor of today's Polish Olympic Committee (PKOL) was registered – the Polish Committee of the Olympic Games (PKOI). In 1920, the Polish Football Association was founded, which brought together 215 clubs and 4,855 players.

The first appearance of Polish hearing athletes was to be the Olympic Games in Antwerp in 1920. Unfortunately, the outbreak of the Polish-Soviet War thwarted these plans and Polish hearing athletes appeared for the first time, four years later, at the Olympic Games in Paris in 1924.

Almost in parallel with the development of hearing sports, the deaf community strived to have their own sports organizational structures. In 1922, the first Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Poland was established at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw. Photo 50 shows students of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind Institute. The photo was taken a few months before the Sports Club was established.

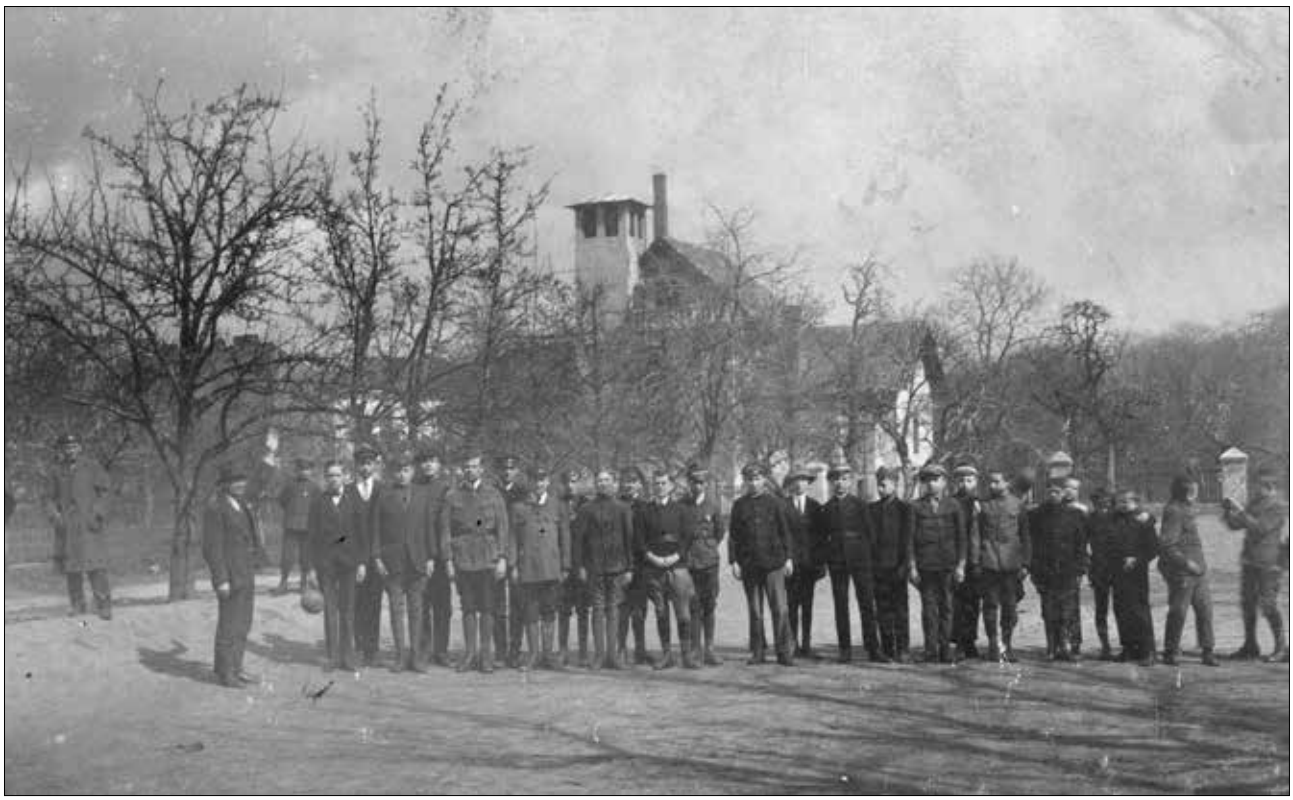


Photo 50. Students of the oldest classes of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. First from the left with a raised hand – a physical education teacher (predecessor of instructor Wiesław Jabłoński), second from the left (with the ball) – Juliusz Loeffler, third – W. Tasarski, fifth – Wojciech Muszalski, sixth – Stefan Dubielecki, ninth – Miastowski, tenth – Franciszek Szcześniewski, eleventh – Karczewski, twelfth – B. Widelski, fourteenth – Wacław Witkowski, fifteenth – Witold Krasowski, sixteenth – Piotr Popławski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

Warsaw sportsmen-activists took part in the creation of the International Committee of Deaf Sports – CISS (International Comité des Sports Silencieux = International Committee of Silents Sports) in 1924.

The development of international structures motivated Warsaw residents to develop sports structures in Poland, to the creation of further deaf sports clubs. The main obstacles, apart from problems with verbal communication, were lack of financial resources, lack of own sports infrastructure, lack of educated activists and social marginalization.

By 1928, eight deaf sports clubs were founded in Poland, thanks to the efforts of Warsaw residents.

After the initial six years of sports activities of deaf clubs in Poland, the development of deaf sports was made difficult or even impossible by the Great World Economic Crisis, which began at the end of 1928. The effects of the Depression were felt in Poland until 1935.

In the years 1936–1939, there was intensified activity of sports clubs, which was stopped again with the outbreak of World War II. In the years 1939–1945, the activities of sports clubs were suspended. The only information regarding the activities of deaf athletes concerns athletes of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, who took part first in the conspiracy and then in the Warsaw Uprising, and the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, who trained and organized internal athletics and chess sports competitions.

3.3.1 Deaf sports clubs

3.3.1.1 Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf (1922)

After over 100 years of educational activity of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw, on the initiative of the then director of the Institute, Dr. Władysław Jarecki and Henryk Konrad, on **June 17, 1922**, the **Deaf-Mutes Sports Club** was founded (photo 51). The athletes' guardian was physical education teacher Wiesław Jabłoński. Thus, the founding members laid the foundation stone for Polish deaf sports in Poland.


Życie sportowe.

Koło sportowe głuchoniemych.

Grono młodych skautów głuchoniemych, z inicjatywy p. H. Konrada, zorganizowało w Warszawie Koło sportowe głuchoniemych. Ustawa jest już zatwierdzona. Siedziba tego Koła, dzięki poparciu p. dyrektora instytutu głuchoniemych, dr. Jareckiego, jest w tymże instytucie, gdzie udzielono Kołu obszerne boisko w ogrodzie.

Photo 51. Press information published in "Kurjer Warszawski" on November 8, 1922 (archives: Tadeusz Konrad, Henryk Konrad's son); Seal of the Club (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

The first president of the Circle was Henryk Konrad, Kazimierz Włostowski was the secretary, and Witold Wroczyński was the treasurer. Thanks to the help of the Polish Olympic Committee, the Circle obtained financial resources that allowed it to send four Warsaw athletes to Paris for the first Deaf Games (The International Silent Games): Henryk Konrad, Bogdan Kurzyna, Kazimierz Włostowski and Witold Wroczyński. At that time, a photograph was taken presenting athletes of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind with the national flag (photo 52).

These athletes had the historic opportunity to compete in the 1st Deaf Games in Paris. During the games, the competitors won second place (silver sash) in the 4 × 400 m relay. According to the information on the official ICSD website[67], Henryk Kurzyna was fifth in the 400 m run and sixth in the 800 m run, while Witold Wroczyński took fourth place in the 400 m run, 800 m, was fifth in the 1,500 m run and in the 5,000 m run, sixth in the 10,000 m run and seventh in the javelin throw. In the medal classification, Poland took fourth place out of five countries participating in the Deaf Games in Paris.[68]

Kazimierz Włostowski – a Polish deaf athlete – took part in the International Congress of Deaf Athletes (August 18, 1924) and thus became a co-founder of the International Committee for Deaf Sports (CISS).

[67] https://www.deaflympics.com/games/1924-s/pol (02/02/2021).

[68] *1924–1928*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 1.

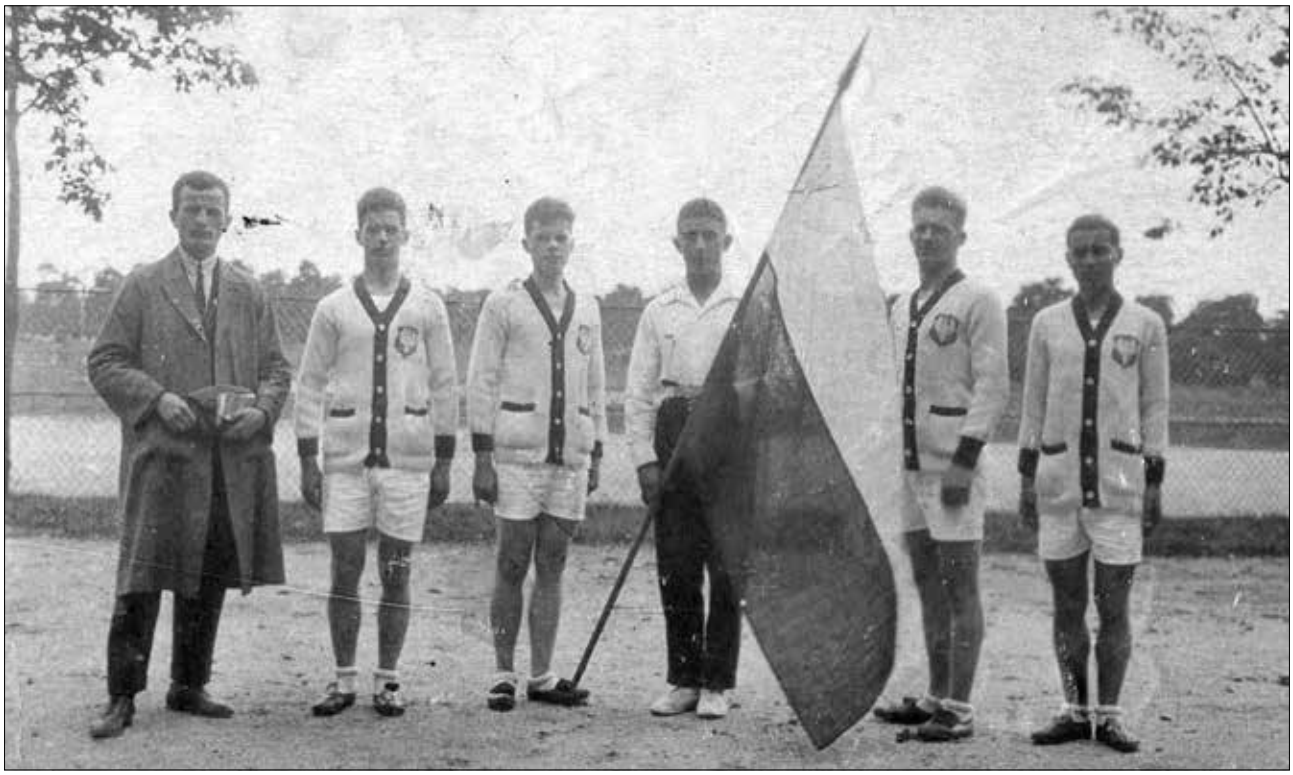


Photo 52. From the left: Bogdan Kublicki (in civilian clothes), Witold Wroczyński, Kazimierz Włostowski, Piotr Kurzyna with the national flag, Henryk Konrad, Bogdan Kurzyna (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 53. The football team of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes before the start of preparatory training for the autumn football games for the championship of class "C" WOZPN – April 1923. Standing from the left: Antoni Gorski (team manager), Kazimierz Włostowski, Józef Gilewicz, Bogdan Kublicki, Piotr Florczyk, Mieczysław Lubomski, Witold Wroczyński, Jerzy Chrzanowski, Kazimierz Bieńkowski, Henryk Konrad, Jan Sopyło, Ziemomysł Dobrowolski, Bogdan Kurzyna; lying: Antoni Urbański, Leon Sadomski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

In the first period of its activity, the Warsaw Sports Club included 14 deaf athletes who made up the football team (photo 53): Henryk Konrad, Witold Wroczyński, Kazimierz Włostowski, Piotr Kurzyna, Bogdan Kurzyna, Antoni Gorski, Jerzy Chrzanowski, Kazimierz Bieńkowski, Jan Sopyło, Piotr Florczyk, Bogdan Kublicki, Ziemomysł Dobrowolski, Józef Gilewicz and Władysław Czarnowski.

In 1923, they took part in the "C" class games of the Warsaw District Football Association. The training sessions took place on the playground in Skaryszewski Park in Saska Kępa and at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw.[69]

In 1923, an athletics section consisting of several people was also established, whose members organized an autumn cross-country run in November on the premises of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind (photo 54).

In later years, deaf athletes took part in football, athletics and tennis training at sports facilities in the "Agrykola" Park.

Deaf WKSG athletes practiced football also in winter, regardless of the weather (photo 55).

In March 1924, WKSG players played an internal football sparring on the premises of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. The match ended with the result 4:2 (for the better players – undetermined). The players playing in this match are shown in photo 56.

In November 1924, another cross-country race was held for the Club's internal championship over a distance of approximately 3,000 m (photo 57).

On November 9, 1924, on the premises of the Institute, WKSG players played a friendly match with the Youth Union "Wszechpol" (photo 58).



Photo 54. Participants of the autumn cross-country run, from the left standing: Bogdan Kurzyna, Henryk Konrad, Piotr Kurzyna, Mieczysław Lubomski and the winner Witold Wroczyński (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

[69] K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, *50 lat Sportu Inwalidów Słuchu*, 1972 – unpublished work.



Photo 55. Football training in the snow, led by Władysław Czarnowski (he is standing in the middle with a ball at his feet), next to him (fourth from the right in a sweater) Kazimierz Włostowski, the others' surnames unknown. Place of the training unknown. Winter 1923/1924 (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 56. Standing from the left: Witold Wroczyński (in civilian clothes), Antoni Urbański, Kazimierz Bieńkowski, Ziemomysł Dobrowolski, Jan Sopyło, Bogdan Kurzyna, Piotr Kurzyna, Witold Krasowski, F. Trzeciecki (wearing a hat), Leon Sadomski, Władysław Czarnowski, Marian Popławski, Wacław Witkowski (in civilian clothes), Edward Strawiński (in civilian clothes). Below lying in different positions from the left: W. Tasarski, Wacław Potęga, Lucjan Modzelewski, Stefan Dubielecki, Wacław Przybylski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 57. Competitors at the start of the cross-country race for the internal championship of the Club over a distance of approximately 3,000 m. The race took place on the premises of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. The winner was Bogdan Kurzyna. Standing from the left: Leon Sadomski, Bogdan Kurzyna, Wacław Witkowski, Marian Popławski, Edward Strawiński, Stefan Dubielecki, Witold Krasowski, Antoni Urbański, Mieczysław Lubomski, Bogdan Kublicki, Kazimierz Włostowski. In the back Telesfor Eger (wearing a hat) (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 58. The friendly football match between WKSG – Youth Union "Wszechpol" ended a 1:0 victory for WKSG. The teams played in partial squads on the field of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and the Blind in Warsaw. Standing from the left: Bogdan Kublicki (in civilian clothes), team manager of ZM "Wszechpol", Stefan Dubielecki, Wacław Potęga, Lucjan Modzelewski, Witold Krasowski, Władysław Czarnowski, W. Tasarski, Stanisław Kędzierski (in civilian clothes). Below are the players of ZM "Wszechpol" (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 59. Members of the Management Board of WKSG and Presidents of WKSG in the years 1922–1939 (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

In 1923, the Sports Club was transformed into the **Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes**. Photo 59 shows members of the Management Board of WKSG in 1922 and presidents of WKSG in 1922–1939.

The club's leading activists, encouraged by their participation in the first Deaf-Mutes Games in Paris and in the founding of CISS in 1925–1926, led to the establishment of further clubs in Poland. In total, between 1922 and 1928, eight sports clubs were established in Poland: the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw, the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Jedność", the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, the Silesian Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Królewska Huta. In 1926, the Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes at School no. 97 for the Deaf-Mutes in Łódź was transformed into the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.

In 1925, WKSG members intended to join the Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes Societies (PZTG). Unfortunately, during the first General Meeting of the PZTG (December 6–7, 1925), WKSG activists opposed the exclusion of Jewish deaf organizations from the PZTG structures and the Warsaw club resigned from its membership in the PZTG. This objection led to problems in cooperation with the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. By decision of the Institute's management, the club had to leave the walls of its current headquarters. Therefore, in the years 1925–1927, the club's secretariat was located in the private apartment of Kazimierz Włostowski, and the meetings of the club's Management Board were held in the private apartment of Karol Anders. At that time, the club could count on the support of the president of the Warsaw District Athletic Association (WOZLA) – Walenty Foryś.

Deaf WKSG athletes participated in athletics courses, and in 1928–1929 they used the WOZLA office at ul. Wiejska, where the WKSG secretariat operated. For this reason, on May 3, 1925, WKSG players, during the relay race on the Łódź – Warsaw route, performed in the colors of the Warsaw District Athletics Association (photo 60).

In 1925, during the WOZPN class "C" championship competition, the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes won against the AZS AWF team 4:2 (photo 61). In 1926, the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes won a friendly match against the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt" 2:1. In the autumn of 1926, WKSG players won a friendly match against RKS "Skra" 3:1 (photo 62).



Photo 60. Historical photo of a group of WKSG competitors who took part in a giant relay race on the route Łódź – Warsaw on May 3, 1925. The group performed in the colors of the WOZLA district. Standing from the left: Stefan Dubielecki, Lucjan Modzelewski, Witold Krasowski, Bogdan Kurzyna (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 61. The WKSG football team before the match with the AZS AWF team in Bielany for the WOZPN class "C" championship, won 4:2. Standing from the left: team manager Piotr Kurzyna, Władysław Czarnowski, Lucjan Modzelewski, Wacław Potęga (goalkeeper), Henryk Konrad, Kazimierz Bieńkowski, Jerzy Chrzanowski, Jan Sopyło, Witold Wroczyński, Bogdan Kurzyna, Marian Popławski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 62. The deaf team after winning the friendly football match WKSG – RKS "Skra" 3:1. Standing from the left: the first two unrecognized, Stanisław Kędzierski, Witold Krasowski, Henryk Konrad, Antoni Urbański, Jan Klimczewski (in a beret), Karol Popławski, Władysław Czarnowski, Marian Popławski, Bogdan Kurzyna. Kneeling from the left: Wacław Potęga, Edward Kołecki (goalkeeper), Lucjan Modzelewski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 63. Start of the cross-country race for the WOZLA championship at the "Agrykola" Interschool Sports Park. 4 players started in the WKSG colors from the left: Stefan Dubielecki, Bogdan Kurzyna, Leon Sadomski, Wacław Witkowski. The distance was about 4,000 m. Bogdan Kurzyna crossed the finish line in the top ten. The rest took further places (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 64. Cross-country race for the WKSG championship over a distance of 3,000 m. The route ran through Pole Mokotowskie. The first place was taken by Piotr Kurzyna, 2nd place – Bogdan Kurzyna, 3rd place – Marian Popławski, the rest took further places. Standing from the left: Stefan Dubielecki, Bogdan Kurzyna, Witold Krasowski, Leon Sadomski, Piotr Kurzyna, Edward Strawiński, Marian Popławski, Józef Gilewicz, kneeling from the left: Lucjan Modzelewski, Wacław Przybylski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

On August 21–22, 1926, the 1st Athletics Tri-match took place between the teams of KS "Orzeł" – KS "Amatorzy" – WKSG. KS "Amatorzy" won the three-game match. The "Orzeł" and "Amatorzy" clubs are clubs for the hearing.[70]

In the spring of 1926, WKSG athletes took part in the cross-country race for the WOZLA championship (photo 63). In the fall of 1926, a cross-country race for the WKSG championship took place at Pole Mokotowskie, over a distance of 3,000 m (photo 64).

On February 27, 1927, during the 6th General Meeting of the WKSG, a new Management Board of the club was elected: Marian Biesiekierski – president, Karol Anders – vice-president, Maria Włostowska – secretary, Henryk Konrad – deputy secretary, Antoni Gorski – treasurer, Bogdan Kurzyna – deputy treasurer, Leon Sadomski – host and Jerzy Chrzanowski – deputy host.

The chairman of the Audit Committee was Tadeusz Tłuchowski, and the members were Telesfor Eger and Henryk Łabęcki. The chairman of the football section (20 players, Polish championship) was Henryk Konrad, the athletics section (14 players) – Piotr Kurzyna, the tennis section (5 players, practicing sports at their own expense) – Zbigniew Dmochowski, the chess section – Jerzy Chrzanowski, the ping-pong section (newly established section) – Kazimierz Włostowski. The total number of club members was 52 people.[71] The meeting was an opportunity to present awards to outstanding WKSG athletes. The first prize went to Piotr Kurzyna, the second to Witold Wroczyński, and the third to Kazimierz Włostowski.[72]

On March 20, 1927, a 3 km cross-country race took place at the Warsaw Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. The winner of the race was Witold Wroczyński, who defeated Bogdan Kurzyna and Stanisław Żakowicz – a student of the Institute. On March 27, 1927, Bogdan Kurzyna, Lucjan Modzelewski and Witold Wroczyński took part in the PZLA National Cross-Country Run, which took place in the park

70 *II trójmecz lekkoatletyczny*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 7, p. 3.
71 *Sprawozdanie z działalności Warszawskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuchoniemych za rok 1927*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 3.
72 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 3.

of the Władysław Giżycki Private Junior High School in Wierzbno. Witold Wroczyński, despite his injury, finished the race in 39th place. 119 competitors took part in the race.[73]

On March 27, 1927, WKSG players lost to KS "Orzeł" 13:0, and on March 29, 1927, the WKSG team lost a friendly match against KS "Amatorzy" 11:1.[74] On April 3, 1927, WKSG lost again to KS "Orzeł" 13:0.[75]

On April 10, 1927, on the pitch of the Citadel in Warsaw, the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf played a match against KS "Patria". The match ended with WKSG losing 5:2 (1:1). The goal scorers for WKSG were Witold Wroczyński and Jerzy Chrzanowski. WKSG consisted of: Wacław Potęga – goalkeeper, Lucjan Modzelewski I[76], Witold Krasowski – midfield, Kazimierz Bieńkowski, Henryk Konrad, Stanisław Modzelewski II – midfield, Antoni Urbański, Jerzy Chrzanowski, Witold Wroczyński, Marian Popławski and Leonard Kachelski – attack. The best players of the Warsaw team – brothers Piotr Kurzyna and Henryk Kurzyna – did not play in this match.[77]

On May 7, 1927, WKSG athletes took part in the RBO Chess Tournament for the Warsaw Championship. Marian Biesiekierski played with 23 deaf-mute chess players at the same time. He won against: Henryk Konrad, Leon Sadomski, Bogdan Kurzyna, Lucas, Mieczysław Lubomski, Marian Popławski, Wacław Przybylski, Gryngruk, Zabielski, Edward Godlewski, Strąkowski and Kazimierz Bieńkowski. However, he lost to: Wojciech Muszalski, Piotr Kurzyna, Garboliński, Witold Krasowski, Edward Strawiński, Stanisław Kędzierski, Samuel Ajzenberg, Rajngold, Witmanowicz and Lubieniecki. May 14, 1927 P.? Chrzanowski played with two chess players at the same time and defeated: Henryk Konrad, Piotr Kurzyna, Garboliński, Edward Strawiński, Stanisław Kędzierski, Wacław Przybylski, Gryngruk, Rajngold, Bekanowski, Zabielski, K. Kraszewski and Krótkiewicz. Matches with L.? Chrzanowski were won by: Wojciech Muszalski, Leon Sadomski, Witold Krasowski, Samuel Ajzenberg, Kazimierz Bieńkowski, Karol Jezierski, Lubieniecki and Witmanowicz. The title of Warsaw champion for 1927 was won by L. (J.?) Chrzanowski.[78]

On May 21, 1927, the Management of the Warsaw Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind organized a Sports Day for students of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and the Blind. Konopnicka and Public Schools no. 56 and 128 in Warsaw. In the 4 × 60 m relay race, the Institute won against Public School no. 128. In the cross-country race, Krajewski won before Majchrzak (Public School no. 128), and in the long jump – Stanisław Żakowicz and Rycembel – both from the Institute. In the basketball competition, the Institute won School no. 65 – 14:2 and School no. 128 – 15:10. In the women's long jump category, Cegielska from the Konopnicka Junior High School won, ahead of Chomska from the Institute. Cegielska won the high jump ahead of Krasuska from Junior High School.[79]

On May 22, 1927, the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes played a friendly match against the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes on the pitch in Łódź. The match ended in a draw 2:2.[80] In 1927, Karol Anders reminded WKSG players that in the period from March 15 to October 31, the club's athletes were obliged to alcohol abstain.[81]

In 1927, meetings of the WKSG club members were held in the hall of the Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes Societies at 11 Piwna Street, and the secretariat operated at 53/1 Ogrodowa Street.[82]

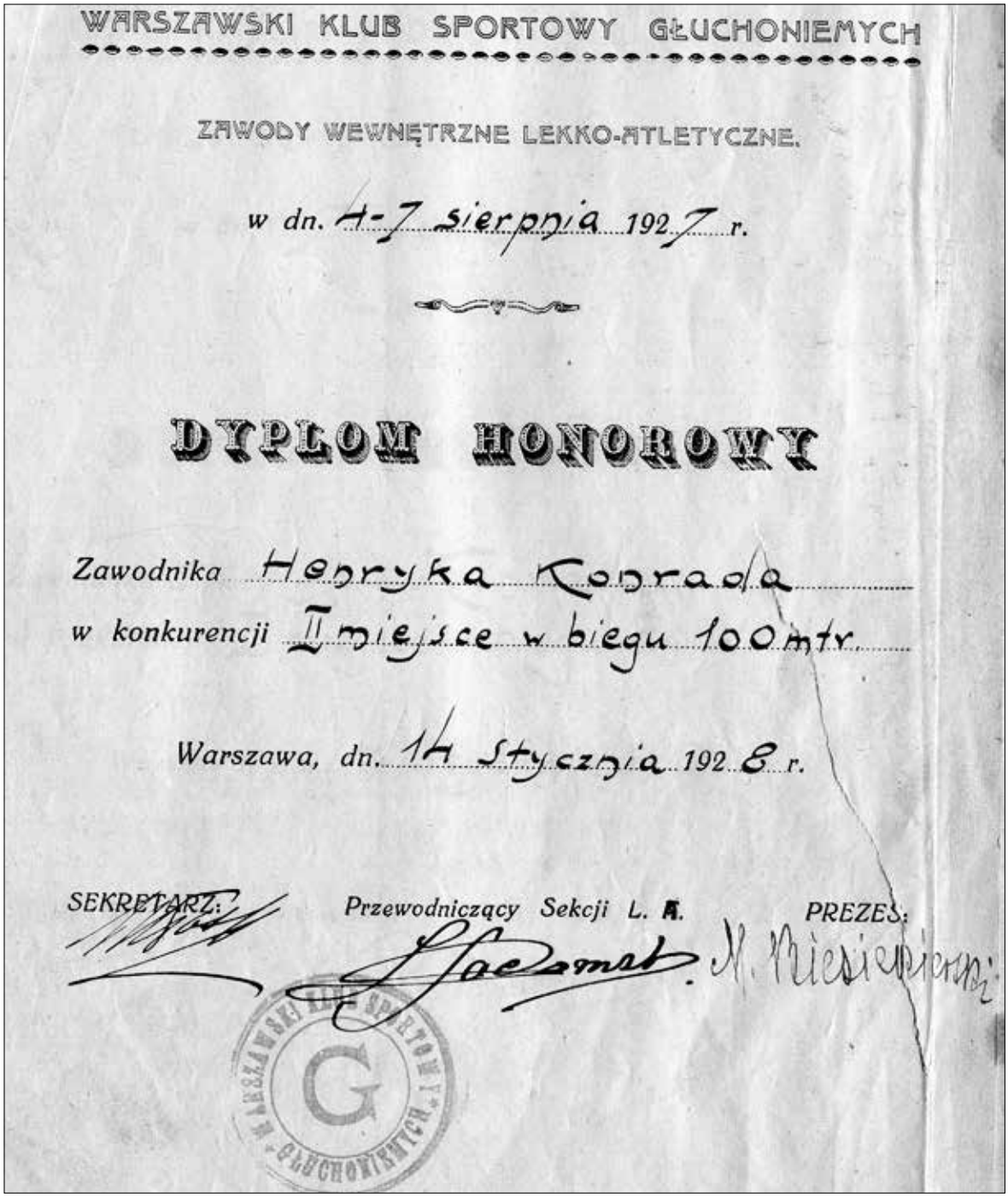
Since 1927, WKSG received an annual subsidy of 1,000 zloty from the City Hall of Warsaw. The obtained subsidy allowed for the purchase of sports equipment and systematic training.

On July 24, 1927, deaf-mute players from Warsaw played a match against the "B" class team of KS "Nadwiślanka", which ended with WKSG winning 2:1 (1:0). The WKSG team included: Wacław Potęga – goalkeeper, Lucjan Modzelewski, Leonard Kachelski – defense, Kazimierz Bieńkowski, Witold Wroczyński, Jerzy Chrzanowski – midfield, Antoni Urbański, Marian Popławski, Henryk Konrad, Jan Sopyło and Bogdan Kurzyna I. He scored two goals for WKSG Marian Popławski.[83]

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73 *Sprawozdanie z VI-go Walnego Zebrania W. K. S. G.*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 4.
74 Ibidem.
75 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 3.
76 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 9, p. 3.
77 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 3.
78 Ibidem, p. 8.
79 *Dzień Sportowy Instytutu Głuchoniemych i Ociemniałych w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 3, p. 3.
80 Ibidem, p. 2.
81 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 3.
82 *Ogłoszenie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 10.
83 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 5, p. 2.

From August 4 to 7, 1927, 12 WKSG players took part in the club's internal competition. Marian Popławski won the 60 m race (8.0 s). In the 100 m (12.7 s), 200 m (26.3 s), 400 m (60.0 s), high jump (1.35 m), long jump (5.16 m) Leon Sadomski won. Witold Wroczyński showed the best performance in medium – and long-distance runs: 800 m – 2:15 min, 1,500 m – 4:56.8 min, 5,000 m – 18:07.1 min, 10,000 m – 39:16,3 min. The title of WKSG champion was won by Leon Sadomski, ahead of Witold Wroczyński and Henryk Konrad. Further places were won by: Bogdan Kurzyna, Marian Popławski, Lucjan Modzelewski, Jerzy Chrzanowski, Jan Sopyło, Leonard Kachelski, Stanisław Kędzierski, Wacław Przybylski and Antoni Urbański.[84] The Honorary Diploma for Henryk Konrad is presented in photo 65.


WARSZAWSKI KLUB SPORTOWY GŁUCHONIEMYCH

ZAWODY WEWNĘTRZNE LEKKO-ATLETYCZNE.

w dn. 4-7 sierpnia 1927 r.

DYPLOM HONOROWY

Zawodnika Henryka Konrada

w konkurencji II miejsce w biegu 100 mtr.

Warszawa, dn. 14 stycznia 1928 r.

SEKRETARZ: Przewodniczący Sekcji L. A. PREZES:

Photo 65. Henryk Konrad's Honorary Diploma for taking second place in the 100 m race – 1927 (archives: Tadeusz Konrad, Henryk Konrad's son)

[84] *Zawody wewnętrzne lekkoatletyczne Warszawskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 6, p. 4.

On August 14–15, 1927, on the 5th anniversary of the establishment of WKSG, the 1st Athletics Competition for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship was held in Warsaw. The WKSG team won the team classification, thus winning the title of Polish champion.[85]

On August 14–15, 1927, WKSG organized internal swimming competitions at the swimming pool of the Academic Sports Association. Four competitors took part in the 100 m freestyle competition who had not completed any training. It turned out that Antoni Urbański began to sink after swimming 40 m, and Henryk Konrad and Jan Sopyło gave up completing the race. Jerzy Chrzanowski was the only one to reach the finish line in 3:40 min.[86]

On September 24–25, 1927, the 2nd Athletics Tri-match of KS "Orzeł" – KS "Amatorzy" – WKSG was organized (photo 66). The competition took place on the track and pitch in Jan III Sobieski Park. Henryk Konrad took fifth place in the long jump (4.93 m). The winner from the "Amatorzy" – Klimecki – achieved a result of 5.90 m. In the 800 m race, Henryk Konrad took fourth place. In the pole vault, Piotr Kurzyna jumped to a height of 2.30 m. In the 5,000 m run, Witold Wroczyński was fourth. In the shot put, Piotr Kurzyna took fourth place (8.63 m). In the 1,500 and 3,000 m race, Witold Wroczyński was second with a time of 4:37.3 min and 10:09.9 min (set a new Polish record for the deaf). The athletes of KS "Orzeł" won the three-match, ahead of "Amatorzy" and WKSG.[87]

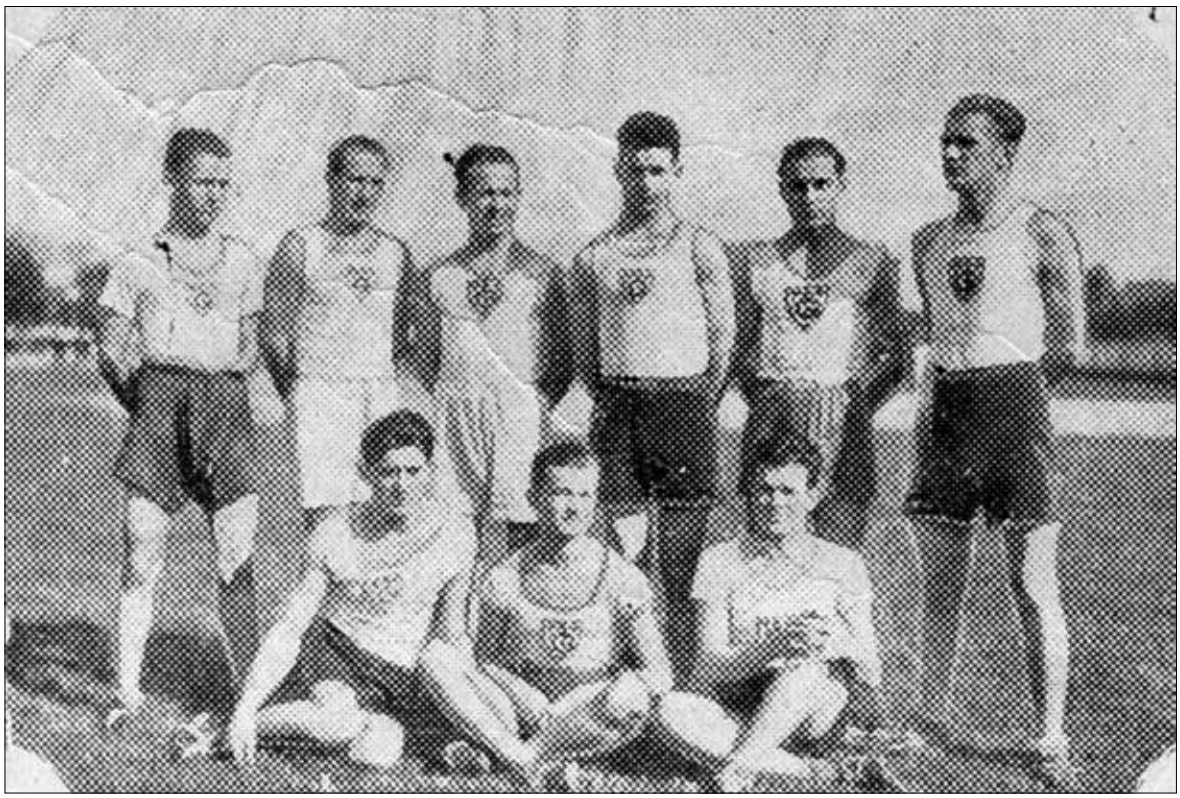


Photo 66. WKSG athletes who took part in the three-match between KS "Orzeł" and KS "Amatorzy" – 1927[88]

In 1927, WKSG players played two friendly matches with the "Skra" III team, ending with the deaf losing 1:9 (0:6) – the honorary goal was scored by Wacław Potęga – and 1:3 (0:3). Additionally, WKSG played one match against "Skra" II – the result was 1:4 in favor of the hearing club (Henryk Konrad scored a penalty goal).[89]

In the winter of 1927/1928, WKSG launched ping-pong and chess sections.[90]

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85 *Przegląd sił*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 6, p. 1.
86 K. Włostowski, *Skandal*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 6, p. 5.
87 *II trójmecz lekkoatletyczny*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 7, p. 3.
88 Ibidem, p. 1.
89 Ibidem, p. 4.
90 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 8, p. 3.

On November 12 and 19, 1927, a chess tournament was held for WKSG members. 10 players took part in it. In the first part of the tournament, Marian Biesiekierski led the competition, Wojciech Muszalski took the second place, and Jerzy Chrzanowski took the third place. The next places were taken by Witold Krasowski, Henryk Konrad, Edward Strawiński, Leon Sadomski, while Wacław Przybylski, Kazimierz Włostowski and Bogdan Kurzyna did not score any points in the tournament.[91]

In the years 1927–1928, WKSG players trained on the track and pitch in Sobieski Park in Agrykola.

In 1927, the WKSG football team won the Polish deaf championship. In 1927, WKSG played a total of 16 matches, in which Warsaw players scored 23 goals and lost 83 goals.[92] Six goals were scored by Marian Popławski, four by Witold Wroczyński, three by Jerzy Chrzanowski, and two by Bogdan Kurzyna.

In November 1927, the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes received an annual subsidy of 1,000 zloty from the City Hall of Warsaw and a playground in Traugutt Park (on the Citadel slope) next to the KS "Polonia" pitch. Due to the need to carry out cleaning works and build a locker room, the use of the pitch was planned for May 1928.[93]

On January 14, 1928, during the 7th General Meeting of the WKSG, a motion was adopted to establish a women's athletics section, provided that six to eight women apply.

In 1928, Telesfor Eger was chosen as the president of WKSG, Henryk Konrad as vice-president, Bogdan Kurzyna as treasurer, Maria Włostowska as secretary, Wacław Witkowski as deputy secretary, and Edward Strawiński as deputy host. Karol Anders became the chairman of the Audit Committee, and Zbigniew Dmochowski and Stanisław Kędzierski became members.[94] Henryk Konrad was the head of the football section, Leon Sadomski was the head of the athletics section, and Kazimierz Włostowski was the head of the ping-pong section.

During the General Meeting, Witold Wroczyński was permanently removed from membership in the club because he had repeatedly embezzled club funds, including a subsidy of 1,000 zloty. The money was returned, but the WKSG delegates upheld their decision.[95]

On March 18, 1928, a match between WKSG and ŁKSG was played at the AZS stadium in Warsaw (photo 67).[96] The first goal for ŁKSG was scored by Stanisław Graczyk, the second by Stanisław Kędzia, the third by A. Zumczyński, and the fourth by Wł. Suciński. The match ended with the score 0:4.[97]



Photo 67. Players of the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes after a 4:0 win against WKSG – 1928

91 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 9, p. 3.
92 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 1–2, p. 5.
93 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 9, p. 3.
94 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 2, p. 2.
95 Ibidem, p. 3.
96 *ŁKSG – WKSG 4:0 (2:0)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 2.
97 *Zawody piłkarskie W. K. S. G. – Ł. K. S. G. w Łodzi dn. 22 maja – 2:2 (1:0)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 3, p. 2.

On March 26, 1928, on the pitch in Sobieski Park, WKSG II lost to KS "Lilpopianka" II in the ratio 0:5 (0:2). The first teams of both teams played their match on the same day. Also in this match, WKSG I lost 0:6. WKSG II players also played in this match, their fatigue from the previous match and the fact that five goals were scored from an offside position resulted in such a high defeat.[98]

In 1928, the football section consisted of 20 players. The team took third place in the Polish deaf-mutes championship. The WKSG football team consisted of: Edward Kołecki – goalkeeper, Lucjan Modzelewski (died March 14, 1963), Wacław Potęga – defense, Stanisław Kędzierski, Witold Krasowski, Wacław Przybylski – midfield, Bogdan Kurzyna, Henryk Konrad, Kazimierz Włostowski, Karol Popławski, Antoni Urbański – attack, and also Leonard Kachelski – midfield and Marian Popławski – attack.[99]

In 1928, WKSG played 18 matches, including 2 international ones. Three matches were won, there was one draw and 12 losses were recorded. 18 goals were scored and 76 goals were conceded.[100] The best scorer was Marian Popławski – 9 goals, Henryk Konrad, Bogdan Kurzyna, Karol Popławski – 4 goals each, Kazimierz Włostowski – 3 goals, Wacław Potęga, Witold Krasowski, Kazimierz Bieńkowski – 2 goals each and Lucjan Modzelewski, Kochelski – 1 goal each.

On April 1, 1928, a match between WKSG II and AZS III took place on the AZS pitch, which the deaf won 4:2.[101] The first WKSG team, as part of the WOZPN class "C" championship competition, played the following matches: on May 13, 1928 against KS "Drukarz" 0:6 (0:0); May 20 with KS "Amatorzy" – 1:7 (0:3); June 3 against KS "Prażanka" – 3:0 (goals scored by Henryk Konrad). On May 29, 1928, WKSG played a friendly match against KS "Znicz" Pruszków – 0:10 (0:3).[102]

The poor attitude of the football section players was due to the fact that some of the players were preparing for the 2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam.

In 1928, 14 athletes trained in athletics. WKSG athletes took part in 10 competitions, including the 2nd International Deaf Games in Amsterdam. On average, 8–14 WKSG athletes took part in national competitions. In the Polish Championship of the Deaf, 12 WKSG competitors took part in all competitions, taking first place in the Championship. During the Championships, WKSG competitors individually won 14 first places, 13 second places and 11 third places.

On April 1, 1928, an internal cross-country race over a distance of 3,000 m was held at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. The winner was Bogdan Kurzyna, ahead of Lucjan Modzelewski and Henryk Konrad.

On June 16 and 17, 1928, deaf-mute people from Warsaw took part in the OW PZLA athletics competitions class "B" and "C". 270 athletes took part in the competition, including 11 WKSG athletes. Unfortunately, these competitions were not successful for the deaf athletes. There are very big differences between hearing and deaf athletes.[103]

Eight WKSG players took part in the Deaf Games in Amsterdam: Kazimierz Włostowski, Wacław Potęga, Marian Popławski, Henryk Konrad, Leon Sadomski, Stanisław Kędzierski, Stefan Dubielecki and Lucjan Modzelewski.[104]

In 1928, WSKG players successfully competed with hearing players. On April 15, 1928, in the 8th "Kurjer Polski" Run, Bogdan Kurzyna took 23rd place, and Lucjan Modzelewski – 31st place out of 60 participants. On April 26, 1928, a cross-country team race over a distance of 3,000 m, the Warsaw City Hall Cup, took place in Skaryszewski Park, in which Bogdan Kurzyna from WSKG took 26th place out of 230 participants, and Stanisław Kędzierski – 28th place. The next places went to: Henryk Konrad, Lucjan Modzelewski, Paweł Sarnowiec, Wacław Przybylski, Dejnart, Jan Klimczewski, Marian Popławski and Henryk Kostrowiecki.[105]

98 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 4, p. 4.
99 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 6, p. 2.
100 *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 1–2, p. 5.
101 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 4, p. 2.
102 Ibidem, p. 4.
103 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 7, p. 3.
104 *Rekordy lekkoatletyczne w roku 1928*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 12, p. 8.
105 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 4, p. 2.



Photo 68. The photo was taken on the pitch of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind before the start of volleyball training of the students of the Institute. Standing from the left: Żelisław Miernicki, Jan Jaworski, Mieczysław Barczyński, Jerzy Borkowski, Kazimierz Czerniawski, Henryk Ostachiewicz, PE teacher Wiesław Jabłoński, Julian Liebiedziński, Jan Maciejczyk, Witold Giel, Karol Jezierski, Bronisław Kotlarski, Henryk Wasiłowski kneeling in the middle, from the left: Stanisław Maciejczyk, Henryk Bieńkowski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

In 1928, WKSG athletes also trained volleyball (photo 68).

On August 1–3, 1928, internal WKSG athletics competitions were held on the pitch and track in Jan III Sobieski Park in Warsaw. 14 athletes took part in the competition. The winners of the individual competitions were: Stanisław Kędzierski (60 m: 8.4 s; javelin throw: 30.67 m), Kazimierz Włostowski (100 m: 12.2 s; 200 m: 26.2 s; 400 m: 59.8 s), Piotr Kurzyna II (shot put: 8.03 m; discus throw: 23.62 m; long jump: 4.93 m; 800 m: 2:28 min), Leon Sadomski (high jump: 1.35 m), Lucjan Modzelewski (1,500 m: 4:56 min), Bogdan Kurzyna I (5,000 m: 12:12 min). Piotr Kurzyna performed best, but as a hearing person he could not win the championship title. Henryk Konrad became the WKSG champion, ahead of Kazimierz Włostowski, Stanisław Kędzierski, Bogdan Kurzyna, Jan Sopyło, Lucjan Modzelewski, Marian Popławski, Leon Sadomski, Jan Klimczewski and Wacław Przybylski.[106]

On September 29 and 30, 1928, the 3rd Athletics Tri-match of KS "Orzeł" – "Amatorzy" KS – WKSG was held on the newly opened sports field of KS "Orzeł" in Grochów. Warsaw's deaf athletes, as in previous years, were a background for hearing athletes. Only in the 4 × 100 m relay, deaf people took second place.[107]

On October 9, 1928, a court of honor was held in the case of two titled WKSG players – Henryk Konrad and Piotr Kurzyna. This is how the present case was presented in "The World of the Deaf-Mutes":

[106] *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 7, p. 3.

[107] *III Trójmecz lekkoatletyczny K. S. Orzeł – Amatorski K. S. i W. K. S. Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 10–11, p. 3.

> On October 9 this year in the baptism room of the Christian Society of Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność", an honorary court was held regarding an incident between members of the club Mr. P. Kurzyna and Konrad. The composition of the Court was: Superarbiter Mr. W. Dobrowolski, arbiters: Messrs. K. Anders and M. Lubomski; an invited expert from PZSG, Mr. Włostowski. After considering the case and hearing the witnesses, the Court proposed proposed both parties to voluntarily reconciliate due to the tenth anniversary of Poland's independence falling this year, in which everyone should forgive each other various misunderstandings and continue to work together for the good of the Homeland and the Club. The project was accepted by both parties and, to the applause of those present, the warring parties warmly embraced each other.[108]

On October 28, 1928, three WKSG competitors took part in the Central Cross-Country Run on the Wilanów – Warsaw route, approximately 7 km long (photo 69).



Photo 69. Participants of the Central Cross-Country Run on the Wilanów – Warsaw route organized by PZLA. Standing from the left: president Telesfor Eger, Leon Sadomski, Piotr Kurzyna. Kneeling: Bogdan Kurzyna, Witold Wroczyński, Lucjan Modzelewski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

In 1929, the Management Board of WSKG was as follows: president – Kazimierz Włostowski, vice-president – Telesfor Eger, secretary – Wiesław Dobrowolski, treasurer – Bogdan Kurzyna, club host – Stanisław Kędzierski, deputy secretary – Wanda Święcicka and deputy treasurer – Edward Strawiński. The Audit Committee consisted of: Karol Anders, Wacław Ostaszewski and Wacław Witkowski.[109]

[108] Ibidem, p. 5.
[109] *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 1–2, p. 5.

In 1929, it was planned to open a hockey and skating section and a basketball section, which would be part of the athletics section.

Jerzy Chrzanowski was removed from the list of club members.[110]

On January 26, 1929, at the 8th General Meeting of the WKSG, a women's section of athletics was established.

However, the work of the athletics section was prevented by the lack of access to the gym.

On March 16–17, 1929, the first ping-pong tournament for the title of WKSG champion took place. 20 participants registered for the tournament. The tournament was played in a cup system.[111] In the final on March 23, 1929, three matches were played: Marian Popławski against J. Wilkowska (6:1; 6:2; 6:2); Maria Włostowska against J. Wilkowska (6:4; 6:1; 6:0) and Marian Popławski against Maria Włostowska (6:1; 6:1; 6:2).[112]

In the spring of 1929, a 3,000 m cross-country race was held at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind (photo 70).



Photo 70. Before starting the 3,000 m cross-country race at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. In the first row from the left standing: Kazimierz Włostowski – president of WKSG, competitors: Paweł Sarnowiec (2nd place), Bogdan Kurzyna (1st place), F. Woszczyna, Jan Klimczewski (3rd place), Henryk Wasiłowski. In the second row from left standing: Henryk Kostrowiecki, Stanisław Modzelewski, Telesfor Eger (wearing a hat), Lucjan Modzelewski, Antoni Urbański (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

On May 3, 1929, on the pitch of WKS "Legia", WKSG played a football match with RKS "Siła", which the deaf lost 8:1 (3:0). Bolesław Chruściel scored the honorary goal. On May 5, 1929, WKSG drew with RKS "Skra" III 3:3 (1:1). The goals for WKSG were scored by: Bolesław Chruściel, Marian Popławski II and Kazimierz Bieńkowski. On May 9, 1929, WKSG won 5:1 (1:1) against RKS "Przebój". The goals were scored by: Bolesław Chruściel – 2, Kazimierz Bieńkowski – 2 and Marian Popławski II – 1.

On May 30, 1929, in the "C" class championship match, KS "Powiśle" defeated the WKSG team 6:1 (2:0). Antoni Urbański scored the goal for WKSG. On June 2, 1929, WKSG played another match for the "C" class championship against KKMP, ending with the deaf losing 2:4 (1:1). Both goals were scored

[110] Ibidem.

[111] Ibidem, p. 6.

[112] *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 3–4, p. 2.

by Marian Popławski II. On July 6, WKSG faced KS "Maraton" in the "C" class championship match. KS "Maraton" won the match 6:2. The goals for WKSG were scored by Marian Popławski II and Wacław Przybylski. On July 14, 1929, in a match against KS "Gwiazda", WKSG lost 2:0 (0:0). In the rematch with KS "Maraton", WKSG won 2:1. The goals were scored by brothers Marian Popławski II and Karol Popławski I. In the rematch against KS "Powiśle", on July 28, 1929, the WKSG players lost to the hearing athletes 2:5 (1:4). The goals were scored by Bolesław Chruściel and Marian Popławski II. In the next match for the class "C" championship, WKSG was defeated by KS "Lawina" 8:0 (4:0). On August 15, 1929, due to the participation of half of the team in the athletics competition in Poznań, the WKSG team forfeited the match. The result was set at 3:0 for the KKMP team.[113]

Another cross-country run at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes took place in the fall of 1929 (photo 71).



Photo 71. Before starting the 1,500 m cross-country race at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. In the first row from the left standing: Wacław Przybylski, Żelisław Miernicki, Henryk Wasiłowski, Stanisław Kędzierski, Wacław Szyszkowski. In the second row at the back from the left: Henryk Kostrowiecki, Bolesław Chruściel, Jan Klimczewski (2nd place), Lucjan Modzelewski, F. Foszczyna, Stanisław Maciejczyk (1st place), Bogdan Kurzyna (3rd place), Henryk Łabęcki – starter (in civilian clothes) (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

Good premises and training conditions allowed for inviting the team of the French champion "Etoile Sportive des Sourds-Muets de Paris" to Warsaw on May 19, 1929, and on May 20, 1929 to Łódź.

In Warsaw, at the RKS "Skra" stadium at 43 Okopowa Street (photos 72[114] and 73[115]), the first international match of the Polish team of deaf athletes took place. The French team consisted of: Foubert – goalkeeper, Ruelland, Reimund – defenders, Dupre, La Berre, Allain – midfielders, Hulie, Frederic, Bourgeois, Bascoul, Deschamps, Rieutorf – attack. The Warsaw team was represented by: Edward Kołecki – goalkeeper, Wacław Potęga, Lucjan Modzelewski – defense, Henryk Kostrowiecki, Henryk Konrad, Wacław Przybylski – midfield, Antoni Urbański, Bolesław Chruściel, Marian Popławski II, Kazimierz Bieńkowski, Karol Popławski I – attack. The goals were scored by: Duprez – in the 12th minute, Bourgeois – in the 15th and 26th minutes, Deschamps – in the 40th minute. In the 17th minute, Karol Popławski I scored a goal for the Warsaw team in the second half. In the 39th and 41st minutes Kazimierz Bieńkowski and Marian Popławski II scored goals for WKSG in the second half. The match ended with the score 4:3 (4:0) for the guests.

113 *Piłka nożna*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 8.
114 "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 5–6, p. 1.
115 *Pierwsze spotkania międzynarodowe głuchoniemych w Polsce*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 3–4, p. 2.

The French also played a match against the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. ESSM was represented by: Bascoul – goalkeeper, Ruelland, Reimund – defense, Dupre, La Berre, Hulie – midfield, Foubert, Frederic, Bourgeois, Deschamps, Rieutorf – attack. The following players played in the Łódź team: Michał Młynarczyk – goalkeeper, Góreczny, Stanisław Graczyk – defense, Eugeniusz Samiec, Zygmunt Olek, Michałowicz I – midfield, Wł. Suciński, Stanisław Kędzia, Marian Rudniak, A. Zumczyński, Hieronim Rogoziński – attack. The first goal in the 20th minute. Marian Rudniak scored from the penalty spot. After the break in the 57th minute. Deschamps equalized the match. The second goal for the Łódź team was scored by Góreczny, who replaced Marian Rudniak. Frederic scored the equalizer. In Łódź, the result was a draw 2:2 (1:0).[116]



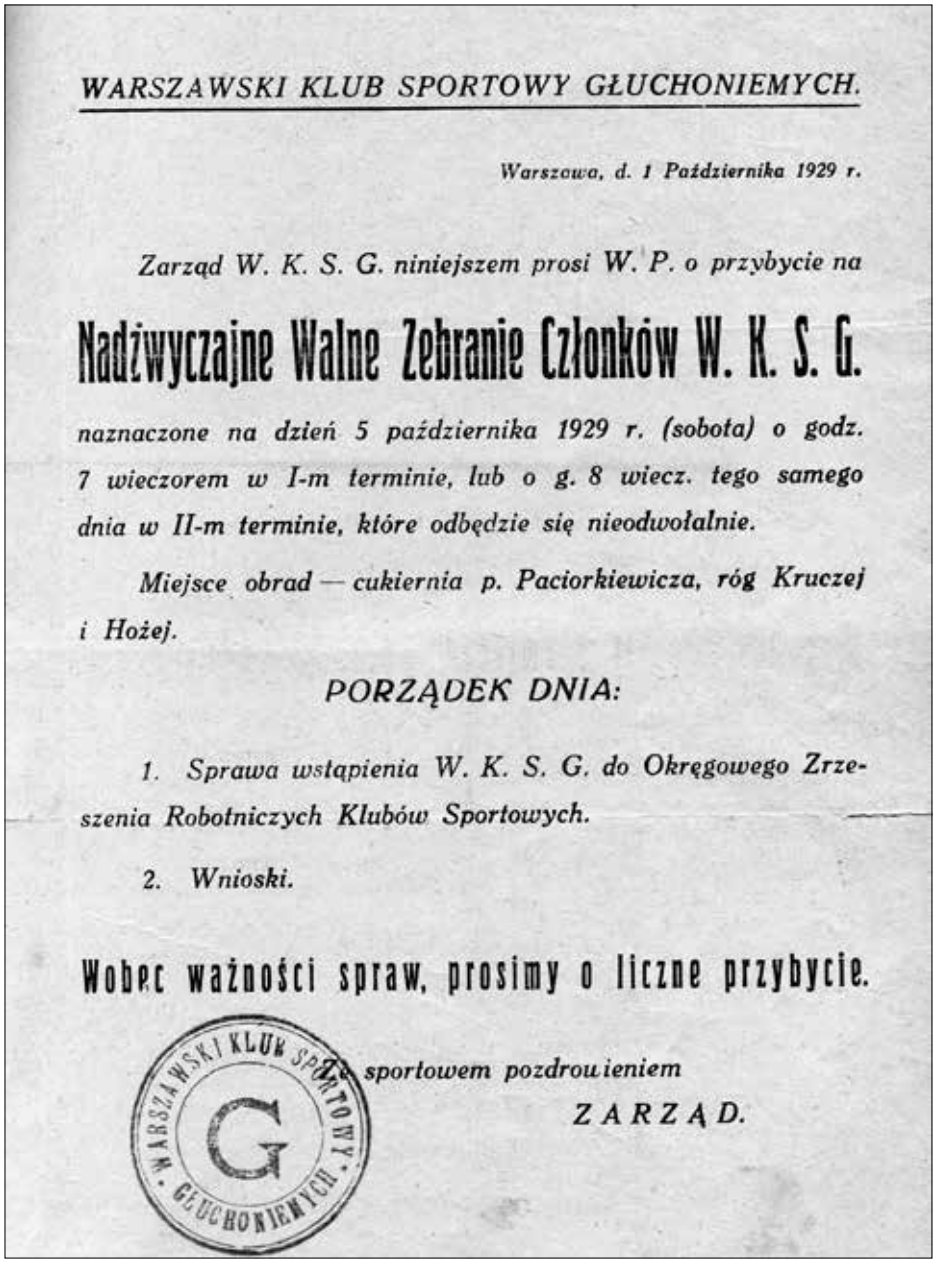
Photo 72. Teams from Warsaw and Paris before a football match, Warsaw, May 19, 1929



Photo 73. The "Etoile Sportive des Sourds-Muets de Paris" team

[116] *Sprawozdanie Komisji Sportowej P. Z. S. G. za rok 1928/1929*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 3.

On October 5, 1929, during the Extraordinary General Meeting of WKSG Members, a decision was made to establish cooperation with Workers' Sports Clubs in Warsaw (photo 74) and to join the Polish Socialist Party, thanks to which WKSG footballers and athletes trained on the pitch of the People's House at Zieleniecka Street. Additionally, the Club received an office and a gymnasium at the Marina of the Central Association of Workers' Sports Organizations at 12 Wioślarska Street.



WARSZAWSKI KLUB SPORTOWY GŁUCHONIEMYCH.

Warszawa, d. 1 Października 1929 r.

Zarząd W. K. S. G. niniejszem prosi W. P. o przybycie na

Nadzwyczajne Walne Zebranie Członków W. K. S. G.

naznaczone na dzień 5 października 1929 r. (sobota) o godz. 7 wieczorem w I-m terminie, lub o g. 8 wiecz. tego samego dnia w II-m terminie, które odbędzie się nieodwołalnie.

Miejsce obrad — cukiernia p. Paciorkiewicza, róg Kruczej i Hożej.

PORZĄDEK DNIA:

1. Sprawa wstąpienia W. K. S. G. do Okręgowego Zrzeszenia Robotniczych Klubów Sportowych.
2. Wnioski.

Wobec ważności spraw, prosimy o liczne przybycie.

WARSZAWSKI KLUB SPORTOWY G GŁUCHONIEMYCH

Z sportowem pozdrowieniem

ZARZĄD.

Photo 74. Information about the Extraordinary General Meeting of the WKSG regarding the Club's entry into the District Association of Workers' Sports Clubs (archives: Tadeusz Konrad, Henryk Konrad's son)

In the spring of 1930, WKSG athletes took part in a cross-country race that took place at Pole Mokotowskie (photo 75).

Belonging to PPS and participating in the May 1st celebrations resulted in WKSG being ostracized by the deaf community to such an extent that the Club was threatened with suspension of its activities. The president of the Deaf-Mutes Society, Józef Rogowski, saved WKSG from suspension of its activities. WKSG, as an autonomous section, was accepted as a member of the Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes Societies.

In 1929, WKSG football players played a test match against the "Legia IIB" Warszawa team (photo 76).

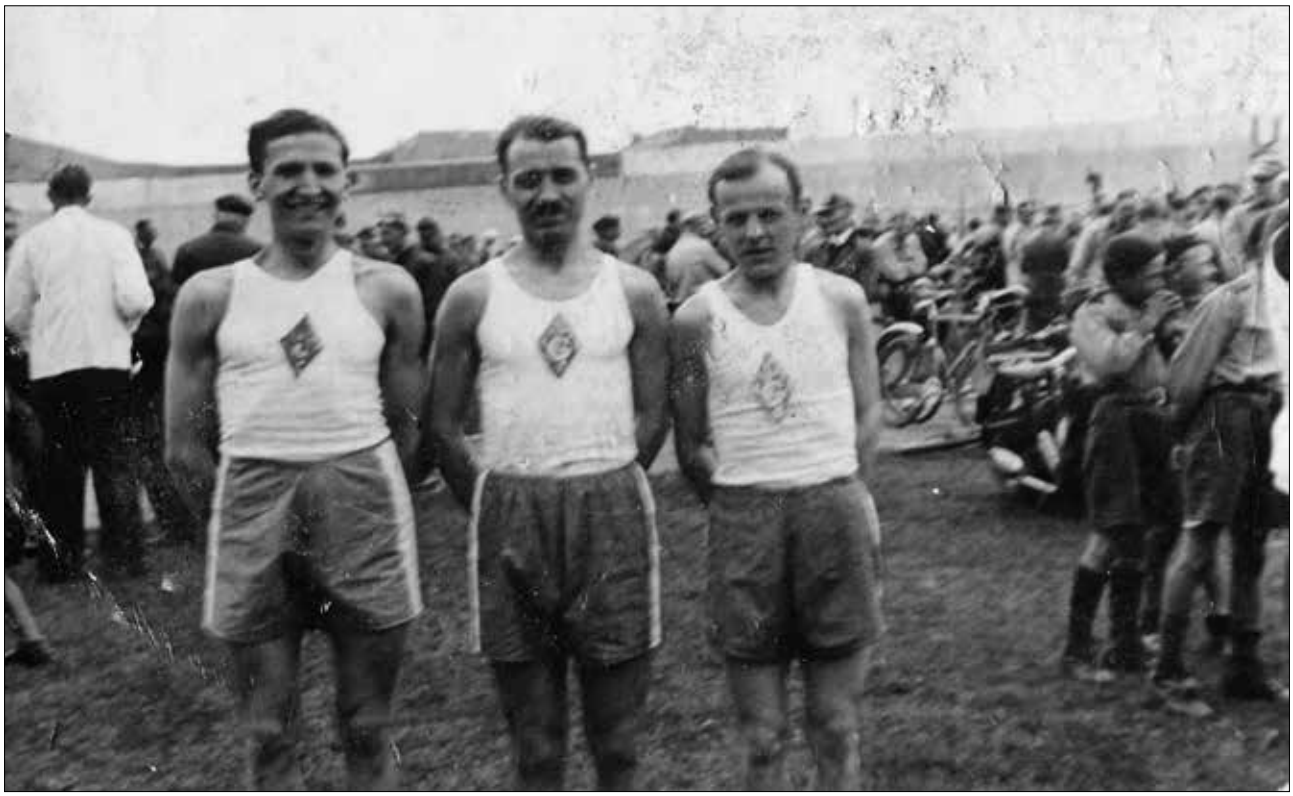


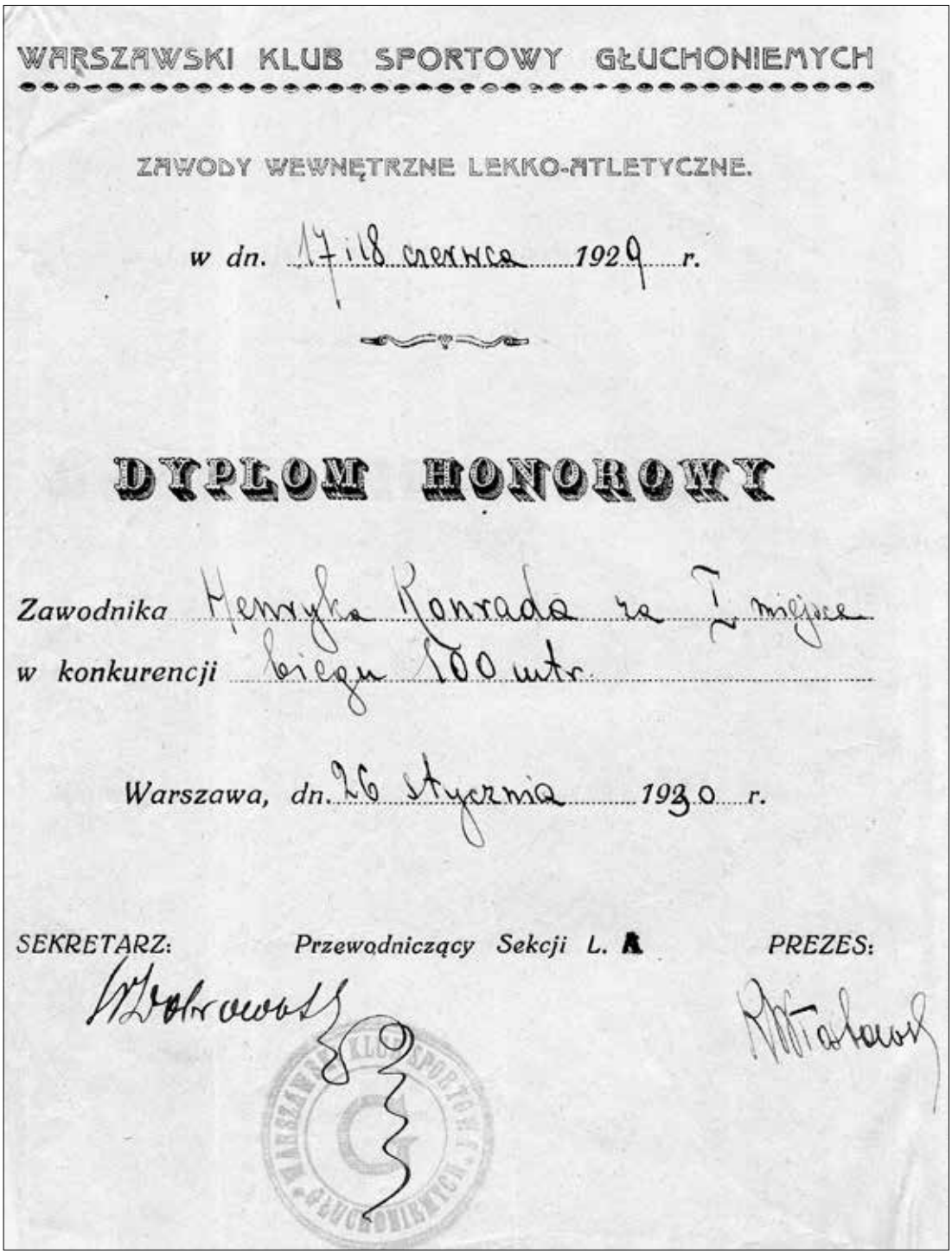
Photo 75. 4 km cross-country race at Pole Mokotowskie. From the left: Franciszek Górski (2nd place), Bogdan Kurzyna (1st place), Wacław Przybylski (3rd place) (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 76. WKSG players before the sparring match with "Legia IIB" Warszawa. From the left standing: Lucjan Modzelewski, Wacław Potęga, Henryk Konrad, Antoni Urbański, Marian Popławski, Henryk Bieńkowski, Jan Klimczewski, Wacław Przybylski, Bogdan Kurzyna. Stanisław Kędzierski – sitting on the ball (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

On May 25, 1929, WKSG athletes took part in the WOZLA class "C" championship competition. WKSG athletes took fifth and sixth positions in individual athletics competitions.

On June 17–18, 1929, internal athletics competitions for the WKSG championship were held on the pitch and track in Jan III Sobieski Park. Lucjan Modzelewski won the 60 m race. In the final 100 m race (photo 77), Henryk Konrad was the first to cross the finish line (12.6 s). The same athlete also won the 400 m (65.2 s) and 800 m (2:24.4 min) races. The winner in the 1,500 m (4:52.4 min) and 5,000 m (17:59.8 min) races was Paweł Sarnowiec. The title of WKSG champion was won by Henryk Konrad. Bogdan Kurzyna took second place, and Leon Sadomski took third place. Further places were taken by: Henryk Ostachiewicz, Paweł Sarnowiec, Lucjan Modzelewski, Stanisław Kędzierski, Stefan Dubielecki, Antoni Puszkarski, Jan Klimczewski, Marian Popławski, Wacław Przybylski and Nowicki.



WARSZAWSKI KLUB SPORTOWY GŁUCHONIEMYCH

ZAWODY WEWNĘTRZNE LEKKO-ATLETYCZNE.

w dn. 17 i 18 czerwca 1929 r.

DYPLOM HONOROWY

Zawodnika Henryka Konrada za I miejsce

w konkurencji biegu 100 mtr.

Warszawa, dn. 26 stycznia 1930 r.

SEKRETARZ: Przewodniczący Sekcji L. A. PREZES:

Photo 77. Honorary Diploma for Henryk Konrad – 1929 (archives: Tadeusz Konrad, Henryk Konrad's son)

On June 22–23, 1929, on the pitch and track of RKS "Skra", the hosts defeated WKSG 60:22 in an athletics competition. The following people took part in the competition: Leon Sadomski, Henryk Konrad, Paweł Sarnowiec, Stanisław Kędzierski and Marian Popławski.

On August 4–5, 1929, WKSG athletes took part in internal qualifications for the 3rd National Athletics Competition in Poznań. Stanisław Maciejczyk won the 400 m and 800 m race. Paweł Sarnowiec won the 1,500 m, 5,000 m and 10,000 m races. The winner in the long jump and 200 m race was Leon Sadomski, and in the pole vault – Marian Popławski.[117]

On September 28–29, 1929, on the sports field of KS "Orzeł" of the Society of Friends of Grochów at Podskarbińska Street, the 4th Athletics Tri-match of KS "Orzeł" – "Amatorzy" KS – WKSG took place. As in the previous three matches, the competition was dominated by the players of KS "Orzeł".[118] According to the information included in the information poster in Tadeusz Konrad's possession, the competition took place on September 29 at 3:30 p.m. and September 30 at 3:00 p.m.

On October 27, 1929, Paweł Sarnowiec and Jan Klimczewski started in the Wilanów-Warsaw cross-country race. Paweł Sarnowiec reached the finish line in 21st place, and Jan Klimczewski – in 32nd position.

In the winter season of 1929/1930, WKSG athletes prepared under the supervision of coach Aleksander Klumberg, and classes took place twice a week in the hall of the Physical Education Center in Warsaw in the building of the former Cadet School. The women's athletics section had 15 players and also, only on other days, trained in the gym of the Physical Education Center.[119]

In the early 1930s, the headquarters of WKSG was located at 11 Piwna Street within the walls of the building of the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność". The correspondence address was the house of president Henryk Ostachiewicz at 37/62 Złota Street. Additionally, the Management Board consisted of: Jan Maciejczyk – vice-president and secretary, and Karol Anders – treasurer.[120]

In the years 1929–1939, shooting, volleyball, basketball and swimming sections were launched at WKSG. The development of the club resulted in increased maintenance costs, so the club rented sports equipment for a fee, which resulted in an increase in the number of sports events held. For cost-cutting purposes, in order to save on the salaries of coaches and instructors, in the years 1935–1939, athletic trainings were conducted by the most experienced WKSG athletes – Bogdan Kurzyna and Jan Klimczewski.[121] The football section, however, never had its own coach.

In the 1930s, at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind, independently of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, there was a dynamically operating Deaf-Mutes Sports Club under the supervision of prof. Wiesław Jabłoński (photo 78), who was also the coach of the track and field section.[122]

In the spring of 1930, WKSG football players won a friendly match against RKS "Gwiazda" 2:0 (photo 79).

In the summer of 1930, the Warsaw KSG defeated the Poznań KSG 2:1 in the match for the Polish deaf-mutes football championship.

On September 28, 1930, the WKSG athletes defeated the Jewish KSG athletes.

In the fall of 1930, on the field of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind, the players of the women's athletics section of the WKSG took part in a cross-country race for the internal championship of the WKSG (photo 80). In the spring of 1931, a cross-country race for the WKSG championship took place at the "Drukarz" stadium in Praga, Warsaw (photo 81).

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117 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych, lekka atletyka*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 7–8, p. 6.

118 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych, lekka atletyka*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 7.

119 Ibidem.

120 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 98.

121 K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.

122 *Historia 15-letniej pracy Warszawskiego K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 11.



Photo 78. Teacher Wiesław Jabłoński surrounded by students of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 79. After the friendly match against RKS "Gwiazda", won 2:0 by WKSG, a commemorative photo was taken on the pitch of the Military Sports Club at 11 Listopada Street in Praga (Warsaw). Standing from the left: Antoni Urbański, Henryk Kostrowiecki, Stanisław Maciejczyk, Henryk Konrad, Stanisław Kędzierski, Jan Maciejczyk, Bolesław Chruściel, Wacław Przybylski. Kneeling from the left: Lucjan Modzelewski, Edward Kołecki, Wacław Potęga (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

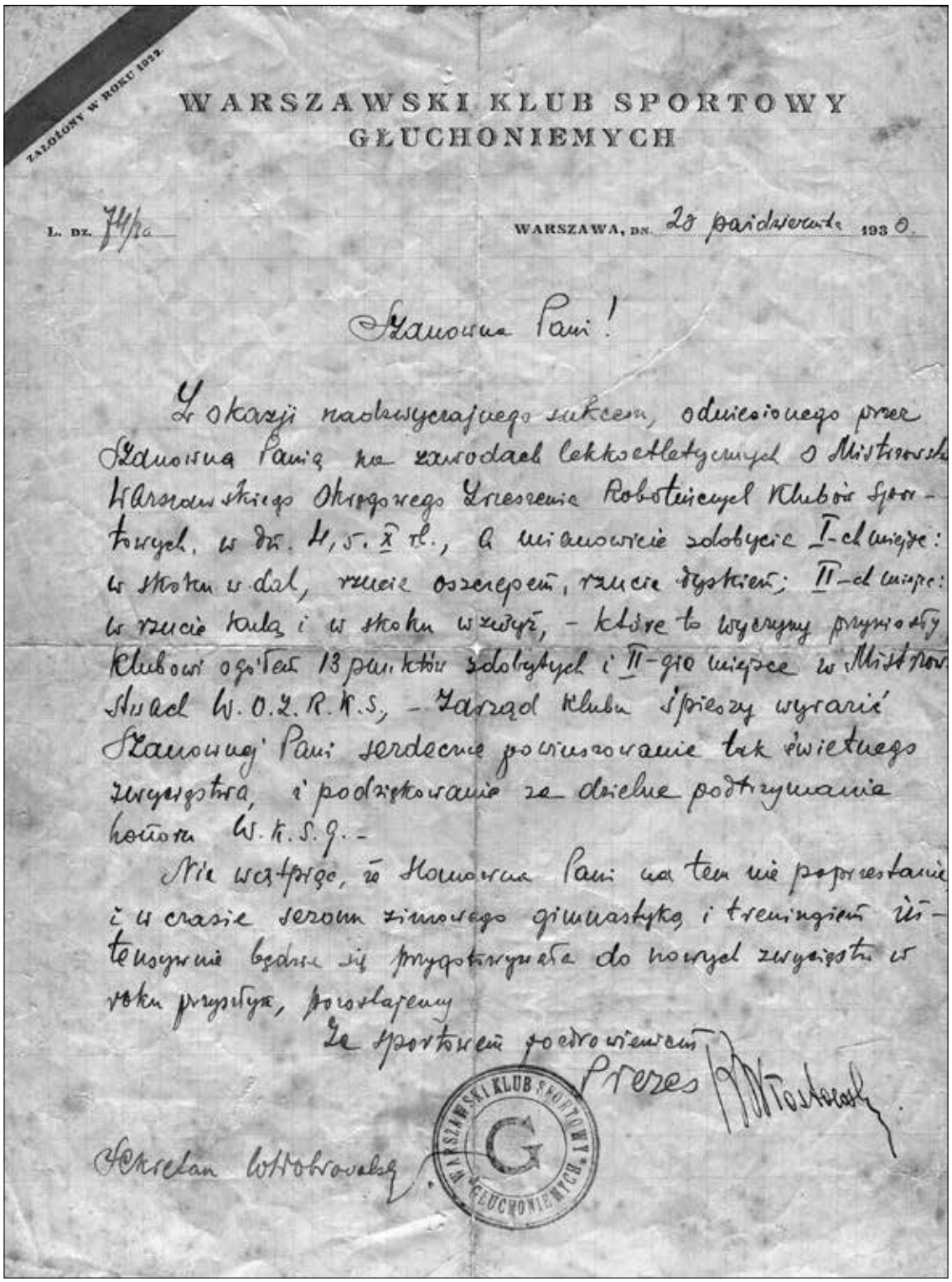


Photo 80. The field of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. A group of women from the athletics section before the start of the cross-country race for the internal WKSG championship over a distance of 500 m. Standing from the left: Edward Strawiński – starter, Wiesław Dobrowolski – club secretary, Niwelska, Leokadia Kotus, Apolonia Paśnicka, Aniela Michałowska, Henryk Łabęcki (wearing a hat), Jadwiga Dobrowolska, Henryk Konrad, Stefania Maliszewska, Irena Kurzyna, Irena Kędzierska, Kazimierz Włostowski – president of WKSG (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 81. After finishing the cross-country race for the WKSG championship. From the left standing: Apolonia Paśnicka, Maria Świerczewska, Leokadia Kotus, Aniela Babska, Stefania Maliszewska, Irena Kędzierska, Irena Kurzyna, Janina Jabłońska (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

Maria Świerczewska was the most talented and versatile player of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. Her sports achievements in 1930 were appreciated by the president of WKSG – Kazimierz Włostowski, who congratulated her on her sports successes in a handwritten letter. He thanked them for "bravely upholding the honor of WKSG" (photo 82). Each success was recognized by the WKSG Management Board with a separate "Diploma of Honor" (photo 83). Maria Świerczewska's sporting achievements were also appreciated by the President of the Republic of Poland, Ignacy Mościcki, who invited the athlete to a ceremonial meeting over tea (photo 84).


ZAŁOŻONY W ROKU 1922.

WARSZAWSKI KLUB SPORTOWY
GŁUCHONIEMYCH

L. DZ. 774/a WARSZAWA, DN. 29 października 1930.

Szanowna Pani!

W okazji nadzwyczajnego sukcesu, odniesionego przez Szanowną Panią na zawodach lekkoatletycznych o Mistrzostwo Warszawskiego Okręgowego Zrzeszenia Robotniczych Klubów Sportowych, w dn. 11, 5. X r., a mianowicie zdobycie I-ej miejsce: w skoku w dal, rzucie oszczepem, rzucie dyskiem; II-ej miejsce: w rzucie kulą i w skoku wzwyż, - które to wyczyny przyniosły Klubowi ogółem 13 punktów zdobytych i II-gie miejsce w Mistrzostwach W.O.Z.R.K.S, - Zarząd Klubu śpieszy wyrazić Szanownej Pani serdeczne pocieszenie tak świetnego zwycięstwa, i podziękowanie za dzielne podtrzymanie honoru W.K.S.G.-

Nie wątpię, że Szanowna Pani na tem nie poprzestanie i w czasie zimowego gimnastyką i treningiem ścisłem będzie się przygotowywała do nowych zwycięstw w roku przyszłym, pomyślnym

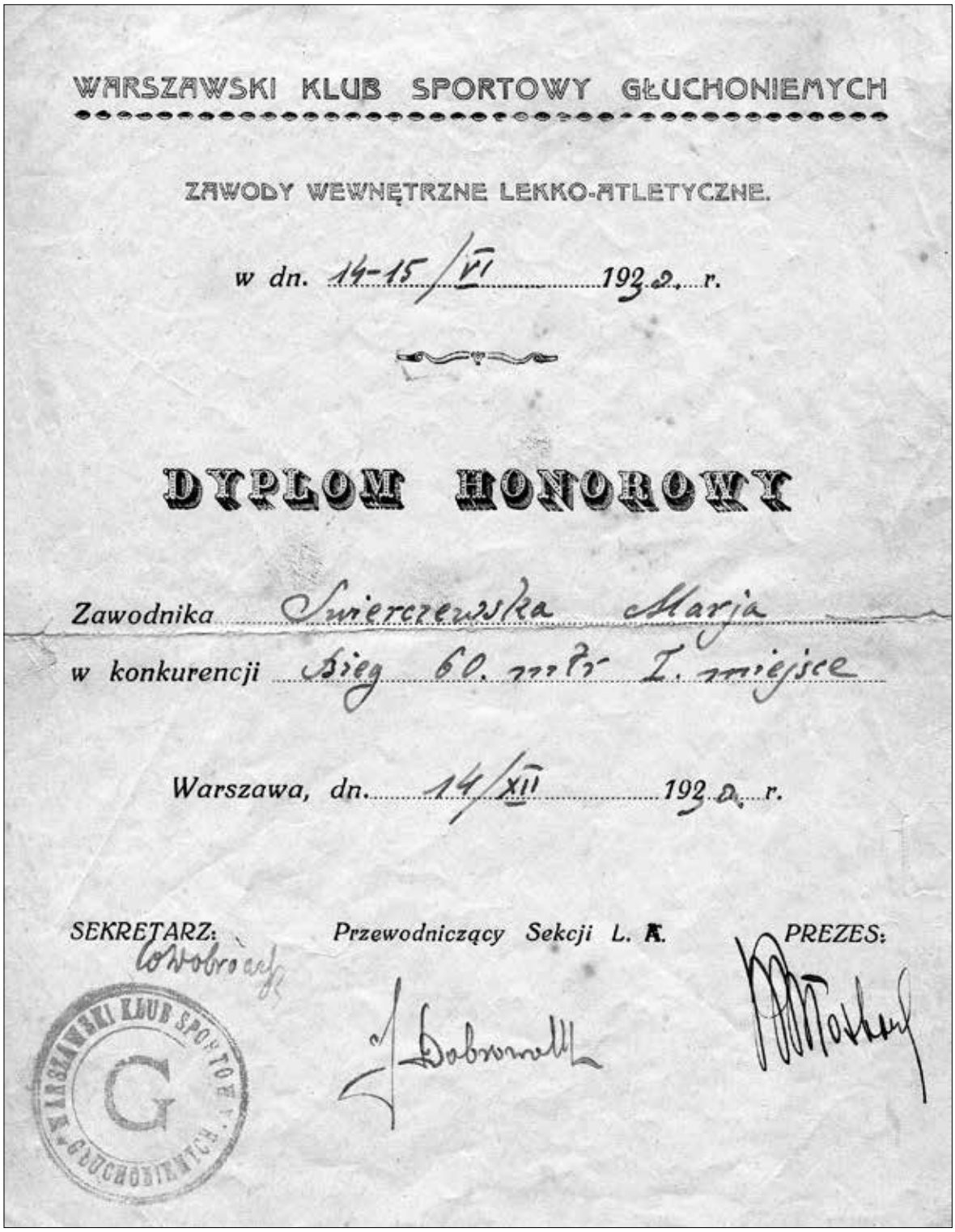
Ze sportowem pozdrowieniem

Prezes

Sekretarz Wtłostowski

WARSZAWSKI KLUB SPORTOWY GŁUCHONIEMYCH G

Photo 82. An acknowledgment to Maria Świerczewska handwritten by the president of WKSG, Kazimierz Włostowski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



WARSZAWSKI KLUB SPORTOWY GŁUCHONIEMYCH

ZAWODY WEWNĘTRZNE LEKKO-ATLETYCZNE.

w dn. 14-15/VI 192 2. r.

DYPLOM HONOROWY

Zawodnika Świerczewska Marja

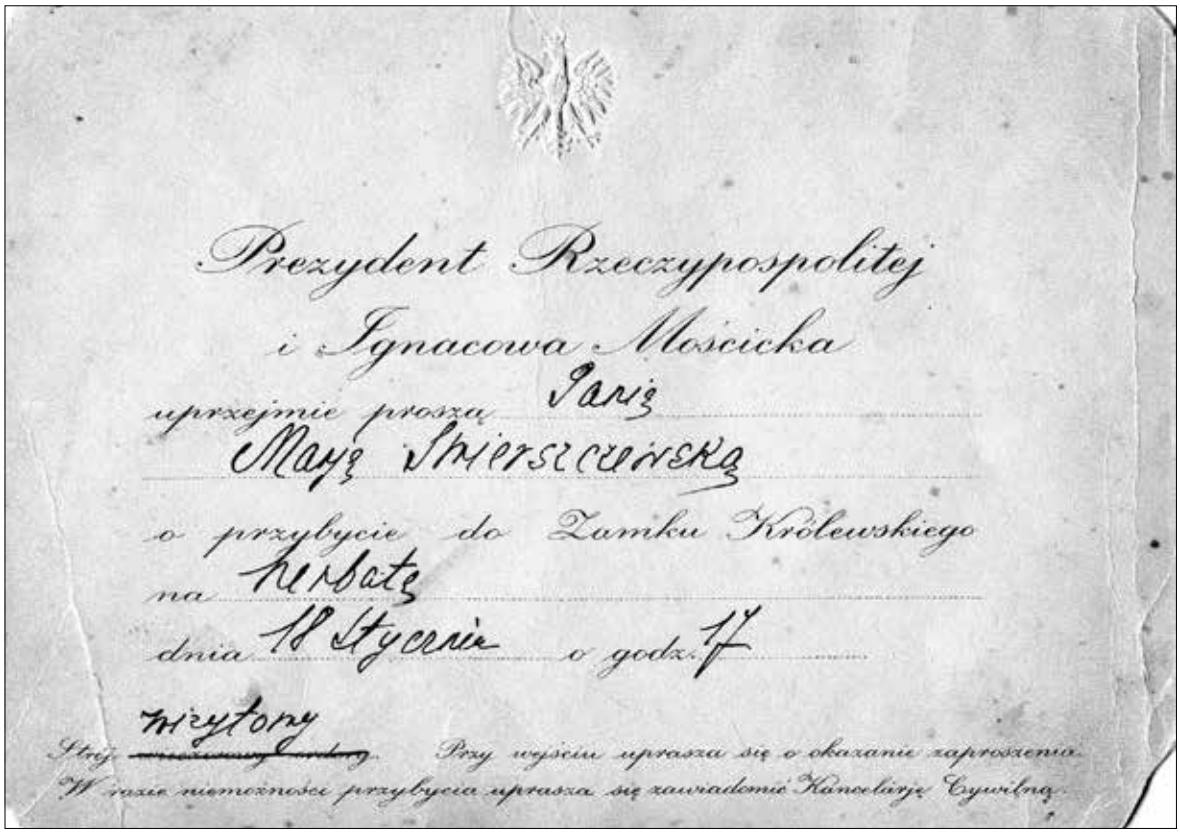
w konkurencji Bieg 60. m. P. I. miejsce

Warszawa, dn. 14/XII 192 2. r.

SEKRETARZ: Przewodniczący Sekcji L. A. PREZES:

WARSZAWSKI KLUB SPORTOWY GŁUCHONIEMYCH G

Photo 83. Honorary Diploma for Maria Świerczewska, WKSG athlete (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Prezydent Rzeczypospolitej
i Ignacowa Mościcka
uprzejmie proszą Pana
Marię Świerszczewską
o przybycie do Zamku Królewskiego
na herbatę
dnia 18 Stycznia o godz. 17
Strój wizytowy
Przy wyjściu uprasza się o okazanie zaproszenia.
W razie niemożności przybycia uprasza się zawiadomić Kancelarję Cywilną.

Photo 84. Invitation for Maria Świerczewska to a ceremonial tea at the Presidential Palace by the President of the Republic of Poland (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



ZWIĄZEK STRZELECKI
Sułowski Kazimierz
Nazwisko, imię i stopień
Inw. H. P.
przydział (Klub lub organizacja)
MA PRAWO NOSIĆ
„Odznakę Strzelecką"
Nr. 8391/37
pieczęć
Komendant

Photo 85. Kazimierz Sułowski's ID card authorizing him to wear the "Rifle Badge" of the Rifle Association (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

The ID card of the Kazimierz Sułowski Rifle Association is shown in photo 85.

On May 17, 1931, the WKSG team defeated ŻKSG in the athletics competition for the WOZLA class "C" championship (photo 86).



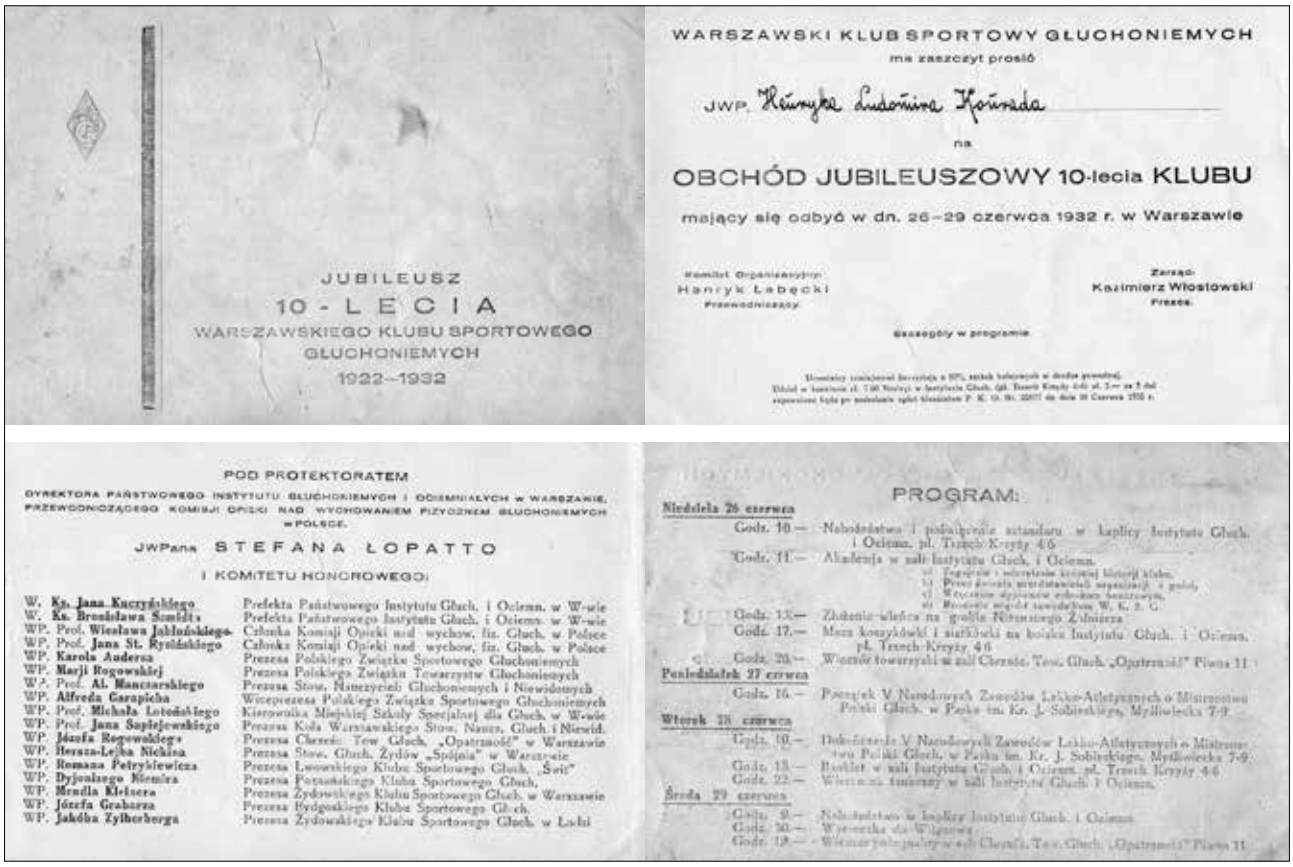
Photo 86. The WKSG and ŻKSG representation after the athletics competition for the WOZLA class "C" championship held at MPS "Agrykola" stadium in Warsaw on May 17, 1931. The winners were the WKSG representatives. Standing from the left: Wacław Szyszkowski, Antoni Puszkarski, Leon Sadomski, Jan Maciejczyk, Wacław Potęga, Kazimierz Włostowski, Stanisław Maciejczyk, Jan Klimczewski, Henryk Ostachiewicz, Jerzy Czajkowski, Piotr Kurzyna, Zygmunt Pigulski, Stefan Dubielecki. ŻKSG (Jewish) competitors kneeling below (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

On June 28–29, 1931, the athletes of the Warsaw KSG won the title of Polish team champion in track and field for the third time in a row.

The **10th anniversary of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes** was also celebrated by the athletes of the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes: Antoni Królikowski, Stefan Maciejewski and Leon Chlebowski, who walked from Poznań to Warsaw on June 19–25, 1932.

On June 26–29, 1932, as part of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Club's activity (photo 87), the 5th Polish Championships for the Deaf-Mutes in Athletics were organized. The ceremony was an opportunity to consecrate the banner funded by the Club members (photo 88). The godfather was the Mayor of Warsaw, Zygmunt Słomiński. The president of CISS, Eugène Rubens-Alcais from France, took part in the 10th anniversary celebrations.[123] The board of the Warsaw Sports Club Deaf-Mutes against the background of the club banner in 1932 is shown in photo 89.

[123] K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.



JUBILEUSZ
10 - LECIA
WARSZAWSKIEGO KLUBU SPORTOWEGO
GŁUCHONIEMYCH
1922–1932

WARSZAWSKI KLUB SPORTOWY GŁUCHONIEMYCH
ma zaszczyt prosić
JWP. Konrada Ludwika Konrada
na
OBCHÓD JUBILEUSZOWY 10-lecia KLUBU
mający się odbyć w dn. 26–29 czerwca 1932 r. w Warszawie

Komitet Organizacyjny:
Henryk Łabęcki
Przewodniczący

Zarząd:
Kazimierz Wiostowski
Prezes

Szczegóły w programie.

POD PROTEKTORATEM
DYREKTORA PAŃSTWOWEGO INSTYTUTU GŁUCHONIEMYCH I OCIEMNIAŁYCH W WARSZAWIE, PRZEWODNICZĄCEGO KOMISJI OPIEKI NAD WYCHOWANIEM FIZYCZNYM GŁUCHONIEMYCH W POLSCE.
JWPana STEFANA ŁOPATTO
I KOMITETU HONOROWEGO:

W. Ks. Jana Kucrydzkiego — Prefekta Państwowego Instytutu Głuch. i Ociemn. w W-wie
W. Ks. Bronisława Smółki — Prefekta Państwowego Instytutu Głuch. i Ociemn. w W-wie
WP. Prof. Wiesława Jabłońskiego — Członka Komisji Opieki nad wychow. fiz. Głuch. w Polsce
WP. Prof. Jana St. Rysińskiego — Członka Komisji Opieki nad wychow. fiz. Głuch. w Polsce
WP. Karola Auderса — Prezesa Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchoniemych
WP. Marji Rogowskiej — Prezesa Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych
WP. Prof. Al. Mauczarskiego — Prezesa Stow. Nauczycieli Głuchoniemych i Niewidomych
WP. Alfreda Garapicha — Wiceprezesa Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchoniemych
WP. Prof. Michała Lotodzkiego — Kierownika Miejskiej Szkoły Specjalnej dla Głuch. w W-wie
WP. Prof. Jana Sopiejewskiego — Prezesa Koła Warszawskiego Stow. Nauczycieli Głuch. i Niewid.
WP. Józefa Rogowskiego — Prezesa Chóralnego Tow. Głuch. „Opatrzność" w Warszawie
WP. Herszka-Lejba Nichina — Prezesa Stow. Głuch. Żydów „Spójnia" w Warszawie
WP. Romana Petrykiewicza — Prezesa Lwowskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuch. „Świt"
WP. Dyjonizego Niemira — Prezesa Poznańskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuch.
WP. Mendla Kletzera — Prezesa Żydowskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuch. w Warszawie
WP. Józefa Grabarza — Prezesa Bydgoskiego Klubu Sportowego Gł-ch.
WP. Jakóba Zylberberga — Prezesa Żydowskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuch. w Łodzi

PROGRAM:

Niedziela 26 czerwca
Godz. 10.— Nabożeństwo i poświęcenie sztandaru w kaplicy Instytutu Głuch. i Ociemn. pl. Trzech Krzyży 4/6
Godz. 11.— Akademja w sali Instytutu Głuch. i Ociemn.
a) Powitanie i odczytanie krótkiej historji klubu.
b) Przemówienia przedstawicieli organizacji i gości.
c) Wręczenie dyplomów odznaczeń honorowych.
d) Przemówienie prezesa honorowego W. K. S. G.
Godz. 13.— Złożenie wieńca na grobie Nieznanego Żołnierza
Godz. 17.— Mecz koszykówki i siatkówki na boisku Instytutu Głuch. i Ociemn. pl. Trzech Krzyży 4/6
Godz. 20.— Wieczór towarzyski w sali Chóralnego Tow. Głuch. „Opatrzność" Piusa 11
Poniedziałek 27 czerwca
Godz. 16.— Początek V Narodowych Zawodów Lekko-Atletycznych o Mistrzostwo Polski Głuch. w Parku im. Kr. J. Sobieskiego, Myśliwiecka 7-9
Wtorek 28 czerwca
Godz. 10.— Dokończenie V Narodowych Zawodów Lekko-Atletycznych o Mistrzostwo Polski Głuch. w Parku im. Kr. J. Sobieskiego, Myśliwiecka 7-9
Godz. 13.— Bankiet w sali Instytutu Głuch. i Ociemn. pl. Trzech Krzyży 4/6
Godz. 22.— Wieczorek towarzyski w sali Instytutu Głuch. i Ociemn.
Środa 29 czerwca
Godz. 9.— Nabożeństwo w kaplicy Instytutu Głuch. i Ociemn.
Godz. 10.— Wycieczka do Wilanowa
Godz. 19.— Wieczór pożegnalny w sali Chóralnej Tow. Głuch. „Opatrzność" Piusa 11

Photo 87. Invitation to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes – 1932 (archives: Tadeusz Konrad, Henryk Konrad's son)



Photo 88. In 1932, the 10th anniversary of the existence of WKSG was celebrated. In the photo the banner group: Bogdan Kurzyna, Piotr Kurzyna, Piotr Florczyk is standing among the crowd of participants of the ceremony gathered at Józef Piłsudski Square. The photo was taken after laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)





Photo 89. The board of the Warsaw Club, the club banner in the background. Standing from the left: Jan Maciejczyk, Bogdan Kurzyna, Piotr Florczyk, Henryk Ostachiewicz. Seated from the left: Wacław Witkowski (secretary), Aniela Babska, Kazimierz Włostowski (president), Jadwiga Wasilewska, Henryk Łabęcki; below – the other side of the club banner (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

In 1932, WKSG players participated in 18 athletics competitions.

On December 17, 1932, the General Meeting of the WKSG was held in the hall of the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" at 11 Piwna Street. During the Meeting, diplomas were awarded to distinguished members of the Club: Bogdan Kurzyna, Piotr Florczyk, Henryk Konrad, Antoni Gorski, Henryk Łabęcki. Henryk Wasiłowski received a medal for taking first place in the ping-pong tournament for the Club championship in 1932. Henryk Ostachiewicz was elected president of the Club, Jan Maciejczyk became vice-president and secretary, Karol Anders became treasurer, and Wacław Szyszkowski became the host of the Club. The members of the Management Board became: Wacław Witkowski, Irena Kędzierska, Bogdan Kurzyna and Piotr Florczyk. The Audit Committee was composed of: Józef Panasewicz, Marian Sienkiewicz and Henryk Łabęcki. Kazimierz Włostowski was elected Honorary President.[124]

On November 28, 1932, and then on February 11, 1933, an internal tournament for the Club's chess championship was held. Jerzy Chrzanowski became the WKSG champion, ahead of Bolesław Chruściel, Stanisław Twarowski and Głowacki. Further places were taken by Kiezeł, Wacław Przybylski, Wacław Szyszkowski, Jerzy Czajkowski, Kazimierz Sułowski and Żelisław Miernicki.

In the winter season of 1932/1933, WKSG players prepared under the supervision of coach Antoni Cejzik. Good preparation in the winter resulted in winning another Polish champion title in athletics in 1933. Since it was their third championship title, WKSG received the temporary cup named after Albert Lezerowicz.

In July 1933, Piotr Kurzyna, the hearing brother of Bogdan Kurzyna, died (photo 90).



Photo 90. Funeral procession at the funeral of a prematurely deceased activist and active athlete of the Club – hearing Piotr Kurzyna (Bogdan's brother) on his way to his eternal rest. From the left: Henryk Ostachiewicz – president of WKSG, Piotr Florczyk with a banner on his shoulder, Wacław Witkowski, Telesfor Eger with a mourning arm band, Jadwiga Wasilewska, Kazimierz Włostowski. On the right: Irena Kędzierska, Edward Strawiński, Antoni Urbański, Stanisław Rysiński – IGiO teacher, Władysław Macherski, Antoni Gorski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

The year 1934 was very difficult due to financial problems in the Club. The only positive thing this year was winning first place in the 4th National Cross-Country Run in Bydgoszcz. As it was the third victory in a row of the Warsaw team, the Club received a temporary cup funded by Telesfor Eger.

[124] *Kronika towarzyska. Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Warszawie*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 7.

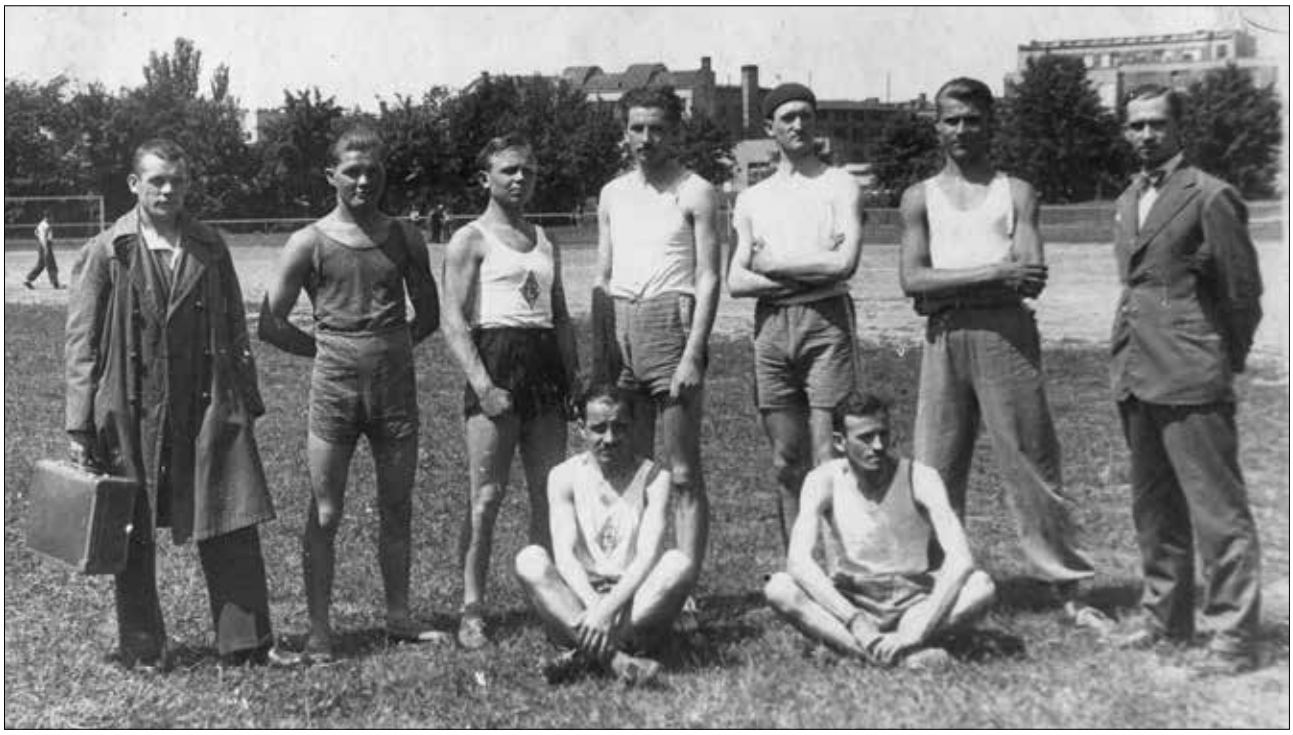


Photo 91. The photo was taken after the WOZLA class "C" team championship competition at the MPS "Agrykola" stadium. The WKSG players defeated the RKS team, advancing to the next series of matches. Standing from the left: Paweł Sarnowiec, Henryk Wasiłowski, Jan Klimczewski, Henryk Ostachiewicz, Zygmunt Pigulski, Henryk Dobrowolski, Zbigniew Anders – team leader. Sitting from the left: Bogdan Kurzyna, Wacław Szyszkowski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

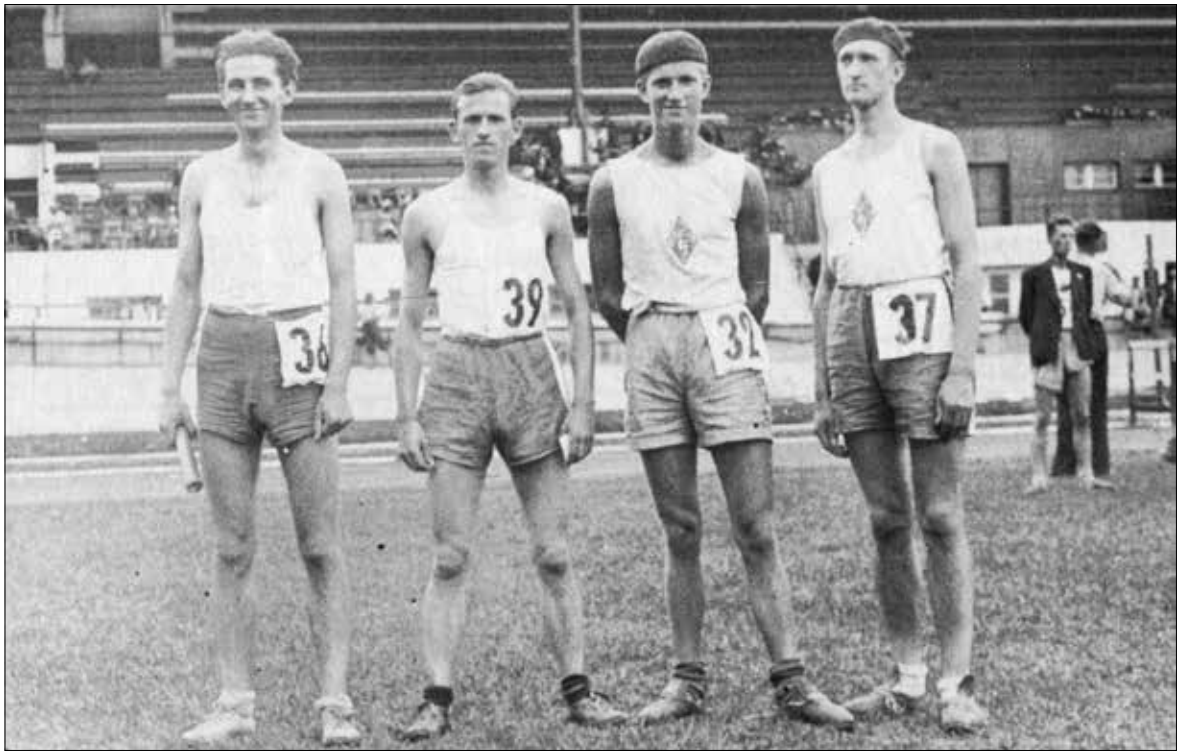


Photo 92. The winning team of the Olympic relay (800–400–200–100 m) of WKSG. The team set a new Polish record of the deaf-mutes with a result of 3:59.6 min at the inter-club competition for the championship of class "C" WOZLA on August 13–14, 1934 at the WKS "Legia" stadium. From the left: Henryk Ostachiewicz, Wacław Szyszkowski, Kazimierz Grabowski, Zygmunt Pigulski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

In June 1934, WKSG athletes defeated the RKS "Gwiazda" team in the WOZLA class "C" team championship competition (photo 91).

On August 13–14, 1934, at the WKS "Legia" stadium, the WKSG Olympic relay team won the competition for the WOZLA class "C" championship (photo 92).

In 1935, WKSG athletes still could not overcome their sports weakness. A bright moment was the setting of a new Polish record in the 5,000 m run by Henryk Ostachiewicz.

In 1936, progress was observed in the results of WKSG players. Polish records during the 9th National Athletics Competition for the Polish Championship in Łódź were broken by Henryk Dobrowolski in the 200 m run (24.8 s) and in the shot put (10.12 m).[125]

On January 12, 1936, under the chairmanship of president Bogdan Kurzyna, the General Meeting of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was held, during which a new Management Board of the Club was elected. The president was Maria Włostowska, vice-president for administration – Henryk Łabęcki, vice-president for sports – Jan Klimczewski, treasurer – Karol Anders, host of the Club – Henryk Dobrowolski, members of the Management Board – Jadwiga Wasilewska, Wacław Witkowski, Bogdan Kurzyna, Wacław Szyszkowski and Henryk Ostachiewicz. The Audit Committee was composed of: Antoni Gorski, Jan Maciejczyk and Feliks Stefański.[126]

Wacław Przybylski became the champion of the WKSG chess section in the 1935/1936 season.[127]

In 1936, Maria Włostowska was re-elected president. Wacław Witkowski was elected secretary. Halina Brutmanówna became a new member of the Club, and prof. Wiesław Jabłoński and Bolesław Chruściel resigned from the Club.[128]

On February 1, 1936, Henryk Dobrowolski became the head of the ping-pong section.

On February 8, 1936, on the initiative of Maria Włostowska, a dance evening was held in the hall of the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność", attended by 120 people. The winners of the tango competition were H. Grossówna and Henryk Ostachiewicz.[129]

On March 1, 1936, a table tennis competition was held between WKSG, ŻKSG in Warsaw and Szkolny KSG in Warsaw.[130]

In May 1936, WKSG athletes also trained volleyball as part of preparations for the season (photo 93).

On June 15–16, 1936, internal WKSG athletics competitions were held. Henryk Dobrowolski won the 100 m (12.4 s), 200 m (27.0 s) and 400 m (63.0 s) race. Witold Wroczyński won the 800 m race (2:26.8 min). Paweł Sarnowiec was the leader in the 5,000 m (18:23.0 min) and 10,000 m (37:51.4 min) runs. Zbigniew Pstrągowski won in the discus throw (25.49 m), Jerzy Bakiera – in the javelin throw (38.43 m), and Wacław Szyszkowski – in the high jump (1.45 m).

On September 6, 1936, the competition for the championship of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in the Pentathlon took place. Henryk Dobrowolski became the WKSG champion, Bronisław Wulw was runner-up, and Zbigniew Pstrągowski took third place. In the long jump, Zygmunt Pigulski achieved a distance of 5.08 m, the second place was taken by Włodzimierz Anders and Henryk Dobrowolski with a result of 4.92 m. The third place was taken by Bronisław Wulw – 4.64 m. In the javelin throw, the best result was obtained by Bronisław Wulw – 35.27 m, Henryk Dobrowolski – 34.88 m and Zbigniew Pstrągowski – 28.79 m. In the 1,500 m run, Stanisław Frączkowski took first place (5:26.5 min), Henryk Dobrowolski was second (5:53.6 min), and Bronisław Wulw – third (5:54.6 min). The longest discus throw was Zbigniew Pstrągowski – 25.30 m, Henryk Dobrowolski – 20.78 m and Bronisław Wulw – 19.20 m.[131]

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125 *Obecni rekordziści w lekkiej atletyce*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 8.
126 Ibidem, p. 2.
127 *Kronika*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 6.
128 Ibidem.
129 Ibidem.
130 Ibidem.
131 *II-gi pięciobój i VI Narodowy Bieg na Przełaj o Mistrzostwo Polski Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 7–10, p. 6.

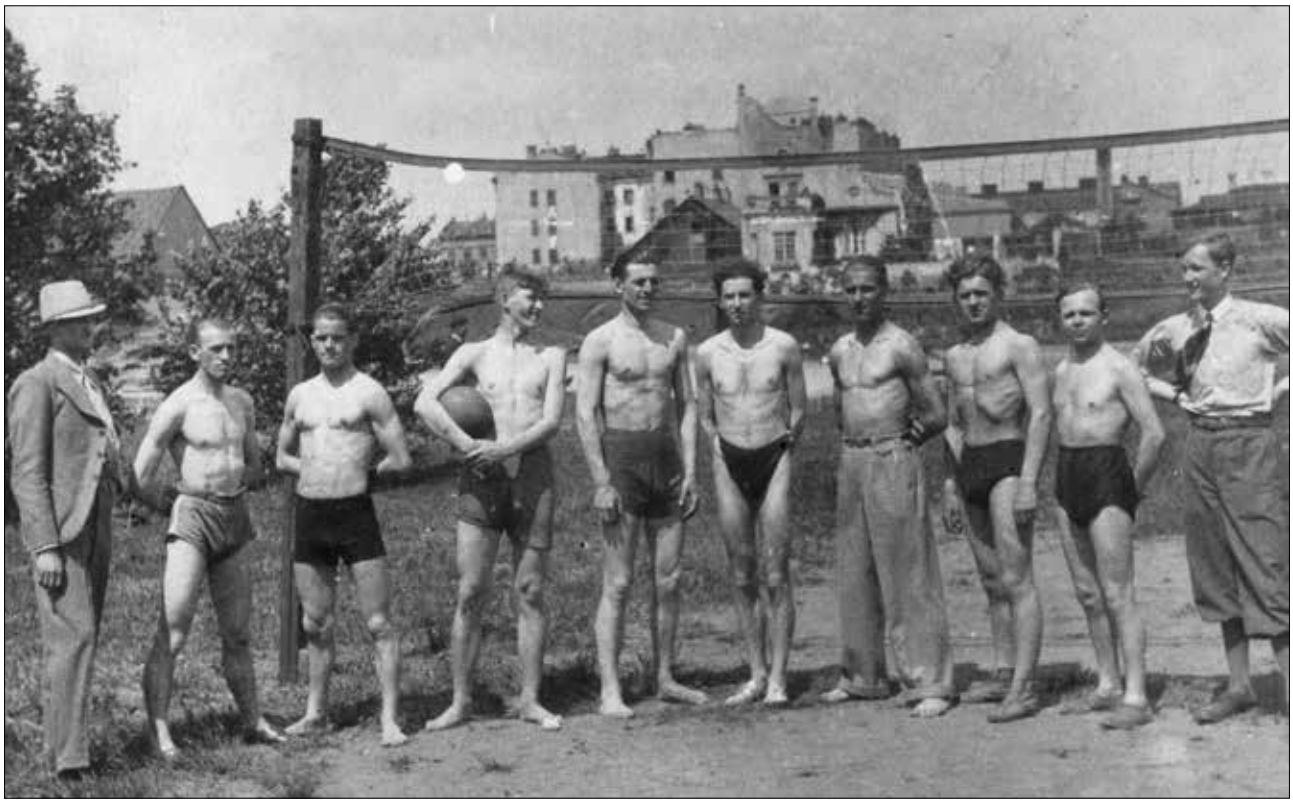


Photo 93. The players of the athletics section before playing a volleyball match on the pitch in the Ignacy Paderewski Park in Praga on May 10, 1936. From the left: Zygmunt Pigulski, Wacław Szyszkowski, Stanisław Gajda, Żelisław Miernicki, Zbigniew Pstrągowski, Henryk Ostachiewicz, Henryk Dobrowolski, Stanisław Cepek, Jan Klimczewski, Kazimierz Grabowski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

On October 11, 1936, internal athletics competitions of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes took place. Henryk Dobrowolski won the 100 m race, ahead of Piotr Wróblewski and Zbigniew Anders. Henryk Dobrowolski was also the best in the 200 m run, ahead of Piotr Wróblewski and Kazimierz Grabowski. Henryk Dobrowolski also took first place in the shot put. He defeated Zbigniew Pstrągowski and Piotr Wróblewski. In the 800 m race, Henryk Dobrowolski took second place. The winner of the race was Piotr Wróblewski. Stanisław Frączkowski took third place. Paweł Sarnowiec showed the best performance in the 3,000 m race, finishing ahead of Bogdan Kurzyna. Kazimierz Grabowski threw the javelin the furthest, Jerzy Bakiera was second, and Henryk Dobrowolski was third.[132]

On January 31, 1937, during the General Meeting of WKSG, a new Management Board was elected. Kazimierz Włostowski became the Honorary President. Maria Włostowska was elected president of the Club. The other positions were held by: Bogdan Kurzyna – vice-president, Leon Sadomski – 2nd vice-president, Henryk Wasiłowski – secretary, Karol Anders – treasurer, Paweł Sarnowiec – host of the Club. The members of the Management Board were: Jan Maciejczyk, Maria Świerczewska, Wacław Przybylski and Zbigniew Anders. The Audit Committee was composed of: Maria Rogowska, Telesfor Eger and Władysław Adamiak.[133]

In 1937, the 15th anniversary of WKSG was celebrated. In 1937, there were 80 members in its ranks, who formed the following sections: athletics for women and men, football, movement games, ping-pong, shooting and chess.

In 1937, players of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes took part in many sports events.

On April 11, 1937, inter-club athletics competitions were held on the pitch of KS "Skra". The athletes' great versatility was evident in their athletics preparation. Henryk Dobrowolski took part in the 100 and

[132] *11 X 36 r., wewnętrzne zawody lekko-atletyczne Warszawskiego KSG. – Wyniki*, "Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 11–12, p. 7.

[133] *Wiadomości o K. S. G. w Polsce*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 5.

400 m run, shot put and javelin throw and was the best competitor in all these events. Zygmunt Pigulski took part in the following events: 100 m run, high jump and long jump. Additionally, there were: Kazimierz Grabowski (100 m, javelin throw, long jump), Jerzy Bakiera (shot put, javelin throw) and Stanisław Frączkowski (high jump).

On April 18, 1937, cross-country races took place at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw. Zofia Walczakówna (photo 94), Stanisława Królak, Krystyna Milewska and Helena Hoblerówna took part in the 500 m run. Both competitors from WKSG and the School Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw took part in the 1,000 m run. The first place was won by student Tadeusz Maliszewski, and the next places were taken by: Piotr Wróblewski, Stanisław Frączkowski, Anatol Pawłowicz, Zdzisław Woldański, Jakubowski, Stanisław Gajda, Stanisław Cieślak, Kazimierz Grabowski, Henryk Dobrowolski and Aleksander Borejszyk.[134]



Photo 94. Zofia Walczak won the cross-country race for the WKSG internal championship over a distance of 500 m. The cross-country run took place in the garden of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw with the participation of nine players of the club (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

On April 25, 1937, WKSG players took part in the Warsaw District Athletics Association Run for the Municipal Board Cup over a distance of 5,000 m. The competition took place on the premises of the Academic Sports Association in Warsaw. 46 competitors took part in the competition, and the deaf athletes took: Paweł Sarnowiec – 25th place, Stanisław Gajda – 27th place, Bogdan Kurzyna – 30th place and Piotr Wróblewski – 32nd place.

On May 9, 1937, again on the AZS pitch, the WOZLA class "C" athletics competition took place. Paweł Sarnowiec and Stanisław Frączkowski took part in the 3,000 m run, Zygmunt Pigulski and Henryk Dobrowolski in the long jump, Henryk Dobrowolski and Kazimierz Grabowski in the javelin throw, Henryk Dobrowolski and Zbigniew Pstrągowski in the shot put, and Zbigniew Pstrągowski in the discus throw. and Henryk Dobrowolski, in the high jump – Anatol Pawłowicz and Zygmunt Pigulski, and in the 4 × 100 m relay ran: Henryk Dobrowolski, Zygmunt Pigulski, Kazimierz Grabowski and Anatol Pawłowicz. The 3 × 800 m relay featured: Stanisław Frączkowski, Nowak and Piotr Wróblewski.[135]

[134] *Kronika sportowa – Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 19.

[135] Ibidem.

In May 1937, May Third runs were held throughout Poland. To encourage deaf athletes to participate in these runs, the Management Board of the Polish Sports Association for the Deaf-Mutes funded a plaque-token with the inscription "For the first runner of the Deaf-Mutes Sports Club" who will be the first to reach the finish line in the general group of participants.

In Warsaw, at the facility of the Central Institute of Physical Education in Bielany, 25 competitors took part over a distance of 8,000 m, including 3 deaf-mute players from WKSG, who took respectively: 15th place (Paweł Sarnowiec), 21st place (Stanisław Gajda) and 22nd place (Bogdan Kurzyna).

ŻKSG players from Warsaw also took part in the same race and took 23rd and 24th place (Szwarcberg, Handelsman). In the Warsaw junior race, out of 59 participants, deaf athletes took: 16th place (Piotr Wróblewski), 30th place (Stanisław Frączkowski) and 31st place (Stanisław Cieślak).

On May 15–17, 1937, the Organizing Committee composed of: Maria Włostowska, Henryk Łabęcki, Maria Rogowska, Jadwiga Wasilewska, A. Stefańska, Jan Maciejczyk, Feliks Stefański, Zbigniew Anders and Wacław Witkowski organized the celebration of the 15th anniversary of WKSG in Warsaw.[136] As part of the celebrations, an anniversary internal WKSG competition for the Club championship was organized (photo 95). 15 athletics competitions were held. The competition took place in the park named Jana III Sobieskiego at 7 Myśliwiecka Street. Tables 3 and 4 list the winners of the first three places in each competition.[137]



Photo 95. Group photo after the end of the WKSG championship competition. "Drukarz" Stadium in Skaryszewski Park in Warsaw. Standing from the left: first – Henryk Ostachiewicz, fourth – Wacław Szyszkowski, sixth – Stanisław Frączkowski, eighth – Maria Ignaczak, tenth – Maria Świerczewska, K. Grabowska (above), Zygmunt Pigulski (above), thirteenth – Maria Włostowska (in a hat) – president of WKSG, fourteenth – Stanisław Gajda, fifteenth – Zofia Walczak, sixteenth – Jerzy Bakiera, seventeenth – K. Kolec, eighteenth – Helena Hoblerówna, nineteenth – Henryk Dobrowolski, twentieth – Stanisława Klimczewska, twenty-first – Zofia Matyszkiewicz. In the second row from the left kneeling: unk., Zbigniew Anders, unk., Stanisława Królak, Wanda Marczak, Stanisław Cieślak. In the third row from the left sitting: Bogdan Kurzyna, Paweł Sarnowiec, Jarosław Jasiński, Piotr Wróblewski, unk., Włodzimierz Anders, Zbigniew Pstrągowski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

[136] *Wiadomości o K. S. G. w Polsce*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 2.

[137] *Kronika sportowa, Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 2, p. 19.

Tab. 3. Medal winners in men's athletics competitions

Competition	1st place	2nd place	3rd place
60 m	H. Dobrowolski 7.2 s	S. Frączkowski 7.9 s	A. Pawłowicz 8.1 s
100 m	H. Dobrowolski 11.9 s	Z. Pigulski 12.4 s	K. Kolec 12.9 s
200 m	H. Dobrowolski 25.4 s	Z. Pigulski 26.8 s	K. Kolec 27.3 s
400 m	H. Dobrowolski 1:02.2 min	A. Pawłowicz 1:04.5 min	S. Frączkowski 1:07.4 min
800 m	P. Wróblewski 2:23.2 min	S. Frączkowski 2:27.4 min	S. Cieślak 2:38.8 min
1,500 m	P. Wróblewski 4:52 min	S. Frączkowski 5:04 min	S. Cieślak 5:38.2 min
5,000 m	P. Wróblewski 18:57 min	B. Kurzyna 19:54 min	S. Gajda 20:10.2 min
10,000 m	P. Sarnowiec 35:59.7 min	S. Gajda 39:45.8 min	Kwasiborski 42:43 min
Shot put	H. Dobrowolski 10.30 m	J. Bakiera 9.40 m	Z. Pstrągowski 8.69 m
Javelin throw	J. Bakiera 41.22 m	K. Grabowski 39.50 m	H. Dobrowolski 38.55 m
Discus throw	H. Dobrowolski 29.98 m	Z. Pstrągowski 28.05 m	S. Frączkowski 23.16 m
Pole vault	S. Frączkowski 2.40 m	A. Pawłowicz 2.30 m	–
High jump	Z. Pigulski 1.50 m	W. Szyszkowski 1.40 m	S. Frączkowski 1.35 m
Long jump from the spot	Z. Pigulski 2.54 m	K. Kolec 2.46 m	K. Grabowski 2.39 m
Long jump from the run-up	Z. Pigulski 5.66 m	H. Dobrowolski 5.55 m	K. Kolec 5.30 m

Tab. 4. Medal winners in female athletics competitions

Competition	1st place	2nd place	3rd place
60 m	Z. Walczakówna 9.4 s	S. Królakówna 9.8 s	S. Klimczewska 10.1 s
100 m	Z. Walczakówna 16.1 s	M. Świerczewska 16.8 s	Hoblerówna 17.7 s
Shot put	Z. Walczakówna 6.59 m	Z. Hoblerówna 5.59 m	S. Królakówna 5.03 m
Javelin throw	M. Świerczewska 21.06 m	S. Klimczewska 18.36 m	S. Królakówna 17.25 m
Discus throw	M. Świerczewska 16.60 m	S. Klimczewska 15.59 m	Z. Walczakówna 14.35 m
High jump	Z. Walczakówna 1.10 m	S. Królakówna 1.05 m	W. Marczakówna 1.00 m
Long jump from the spot	Z. Walczakówna 172.5 cm	S. Klimczewska 171.5 cm	S. Królakówna 163 cm
Long jump from the run-up	M. Świerczewska 3.69 m	Z. Walczakówna 3.55 m	S. Królakówna 3.35 m

On May 17, 1937, the day after the internal athletics competition, an internal sports shooting competition for the WKSG championship was held (photo 96). The first place was taken by Zygmunt Pigulski (74 points), followed by: Antoni Pawłowicz, Stanisław Frączkowski, Piotr Wróblewski, Władysław Adamiak, Paweł Sarnowiec, Jerzy Czajkowski, Henryk Ostachiewicz and Leon Sadomski. The third place, outside the competition, with 62 points was taken by Zbigniew Anders.[138]



Photo 96. Shooting competition with a 22LR rifle for the WKSG championship /Warsaw-Ogród Saski/. In front of the entrance to the Sports Shooting Range of the 1st District Office of Military Training and Physical Education, standing from the left in the first row: Bogdan Kurzyna, Zygmunt Anders – sign language interpreter, Henryk Ostachiewicz, Maria Włostowska – president of the WKSG, Zygmunt Pigulski, Wanda Michalak, Leon Sadomski, Karol Anders – president of the PZSG. In the second row from the left: Władysław Adamiak, Jerzy Czajkowski, Edward Osiński, unk., Wacław Witkowski, Paweł Sarnowiec, Stanisław Frączkowski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

The ceremonial celebration of the 15th anniversary of the WKSG was held in the hall of the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes "Opatrzność" at 11 Piwna Street.[139]

In May 1938, competitions were held on the occasion of Sports Day (photos 97 and 98). Also in May 1938, athletics competitions for the WKSG championship were held (photo 99).

In 1939, athletes of the WKSG athletics section competed together with WKSG athletes in the 5th International Sports Games for the Deaf in Stockholm. The Polish 4 × 100 m relay team: Krystyna Lewińska, Helena Królakówna, Monika Kminówna, Rachela Frochtmanówna won the bronze medal of the Games (58.5 s). Additionally, Krystyna Lewińska won a bronze medal in the high jump (1.30 m), and men: Henryk Dobrowolski – fifth place in the 100 m final (12.0 s), (Tadeusz Maliszewski?), Henryk Dobrowolski, Bogdan Gniot and Bolesław Kwasiborski – fourth place in the 4 × 100 m relay (47.4 s) and fourth place in the 4 × 400 m relay (3:37.2 min).[140]

[138] *Kronika Sportowa – Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 19.

[139] *Jubileusz Warszawskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 3.

[140] K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.; https://www.deaflympics.com/games/1939-s/pol (12/02/2021).



Photo 97. A group of club members before the start of the parade on the Sports Day. From the left: Zofia Matyszkiewicz, Zofia Walczak, Maria Ignaczak, Stanisława Królak, Lucyna Młynarczyk (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 98. A group of club members before the start of the parade on the Sports Day. From the left: Wacław Potęga, Kazimierz Czerniawski, Włodzimierz Anders, Z. Słomski, Stanisław Frączkowski, Piotr Wróblewski, Kazimierz Grabowski, Zygmunt Pigulski, Stanisław Cieślak, Henryk Dobrowolski, A. Michalec, Z. Stępień, Jerzy Obrycki, Jerzy Bakiera (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 99. WKSG championship competition. MPS "Agrykola" stadium. Starting in the 100 m from the right: Zofia Walczak, Lucyna Młynarczyk, Stanisława Królak, Stanisława Klimczewska, Zofia Matyszkiewicz. The race was won by Zofia Walczak (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

3.3.1.2 Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt" (1925)

The Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt" Lviv was established on March 8, 1925, which was legally approved on July 5, 1925 during the 1st General Meeting of the Club's members. The creators of the Club's name were guided by the idea that "a better future will dawn on physically and spiritually healthy youth.[141]"

The first Management Board of the Club included: Józef Backer (died June 13, 1983[142]) – president, Teodor Łucyk – vice-president, Alfred Garapich – secretary and Dionizy Kozak (born April 8, 1900[143]) – treasurer. The following were elected members of the Management Board: Antoni Herbert (died on September 6, 1984[144]) and Karol Janecki, and the members of the Audit Committee were: Marian Roganowicz, Dr. Włodzimierz Baczyński and Zygmunt Czerniecki. Marian Roganowicz became the chairman of the Audit Committee. In addition to the above-mentioned members of the Management Board, the Club's members included: Jan Baczyński, Tadeusz Backer, Stefan Ławrysz, Marian Matusiak, Jakub Piastun, Stanisław Selwa, Teodor Szeremeta and Henryk Hampel.[145]

Two sports sections were created in the Club: cycling and various sports games, including football.[146] In winter, Club members took part in skating and skiing training.[147]

In the 1926/1927 season, LKSG "Świt" had 31 members (players paying fees) of the Club[148], and a total of 42 members.[149]

[141] *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 4.
[142] *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 7–8, p. 35.
[143] R. Petrykiewicz, *Jubileusz aktywisty PZG Dionizego Kozaka*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 6, p. 8.
[144] *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 2, p. 22.
[145] *Rys historyczny Lwowskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 11; S. Siła-Nowicki, *Jeden z weteranów*, op. cit., p. 21.
[146] *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 4.
[147] Source: Jadwiga Porębska's own materials.
[148] *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 4.
[149] *Komunikat III Zwyczajnego Walnego Zgromadzenia L. K. S. G. "Świt"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 6.

In the spring of 1926, the players of LKSG "Świt" played a friendly match against WKSG in Warsaw. The match ended with the hosts winning 1:2.

The "Świt" football team in 1927 consisted of: Kowalczuk – goalkeeper, Ludwig Ziegler, Z. Gregorowicz – defense, Michał Taszyk, Józef Humienny – midfield, Józef Backer, Jan Drwęga, Władysław Górski, Miron Łucyk – attack. In 1928, the "Świt" team was supported by Żochowski – defense and Jan Baczyński – midfield, and Józef Backer was moved to attack.

In 1927, LKSG became a member of the Lviv District Football Association.

In 1927, there was a football match for the championship of the "C" class of the Lviv OZPN and "Gladiator". "Świt" lost the match 4:6 (0:3). The goal scorers for "Świt" were: Miron Łucyk, Jan Drwęga and Taszyk.

Later, LKSG "Świt" did not take part in the fight for the LOZPN class "C" championship due to organizational problems of LOPZN and PZPN.[150] At that time, Lviv clubs initiated the creation of the so-called League, which was supposed to be independent from the Polish Football Association, which caused a split in the football community.

From the very beginning of the Club's existence, the inhabitants of Lviv actively participated in the work of the Organizing Committee of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes, which was to be "the management and representative headquarters of the sports and cultural movement of the deaf in Poland.[151]"

On January 1–2, 1927, in Warsaw, in the building of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind, the first Congress of Delegates of the Organizing Committee of the Association of Deaf-Mutes Sports Clubs was held. The Congress was attended by Józef Backer – a representative of the Lviv KSG "Świt", who was elected second vice-president.[152]

On March 27, 1927, during the 3rd General Meeting of the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt", Józef Backer was elected president. Teodor Łucyk became vice-president, Alfred Garapich became secretary, Jan Baczyński became deputy secretary, and Dionizy Kozak became treasurer. Karol Janecki and Jakub Piastun became members of the Management Board. Marian Roganowicz became the chairman of the Audit Committee, and Jerzy Schlingler and Roman Łucyk became members of the committee. The honorary members of LKSG were: Franciszek Szajner (head of the Lviv Institute of the Deaf-Mutes from 1919 to 1934), Marian Roganowicz – a teacher at a school for the deaf-mutes from 1928 to 1939, Dr. Juliusz Notz – a teacher at a school for the deaf and a doctor taking care of the deaf.[153]

On August 16, 1927, the first General Meeting of the PZSG was held in Warsaw, in which, unfortunately, no representative of "Świt" Lviv took part. The reason for the absence of representatives of LKSG "Świt" and the resignation of Józef Backer from the position of vice-president was "stressed relations between LKSG and PZSG".[154] Józef Backer's resignation was not accepted until the misunderstandings were fully clarified.

In 1927 (until June), over 20 players trained in athletics at LKSG "Świt", although the section did not have a coach or athletics equipment. In these matters, the athletics section counted on the help of the Command of Corps District no. 6 in Lviv.[155]

In 1927, due to lack of financial resources, the athletics section was not launched. All financial resources in the club were allocated to the needs of the football section. The training sessions took place on the Sokół-Macierz pitch in Lviv.

In 1927, the "Świt" football team planned to play 20 matches. Thirteen of them, played mainly against hearing clubs, ended with "Świt" losing, with the overall goal balance being 15:75. Due to the failure of the opposing team to show up, seven matches ended with a forfeit in favor of the "Świt" team. The goal scorers were: Miron Łucyk – 8 goals, Adam Taszyk (2), Jan Drwęga (2), Władysław Staszek (1), Ludwig Ziegler (1), Władysław Makara (1). The top scorer in clubs for the deaf was Miron Łucyk (8 goals), second place went to A. Zumczyński from ŁKSG – 7 goals, and third place – Marian Popławski from WKSG – 6 goals.

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150 *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 3, p. 3.

151 *Sprawozdanie z działalności Lwowskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuchoniemych "Świt" za rok 1926*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 6.

152 *Protokół z I-go Zjazdu Delegatów Komitetu Organizacyjnego Związku Klubów Sportowych Głuchoniemych, odbytego dnia 1 i 2 stycznia 1927 roku w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 4.

153 *Komunikat III Zwyczajnego Walnego Zgromadzenia L. K. S. G. "Świt"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 6.

154 *Sprawozdanie z I Ustawowego Walnego Zgromadzenia Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 7, p. 3.

155 *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 3, p. 4.

In 1927, the football players of the Lviv Sports Club lost the match for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship 4:1 against the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. Also in the rematch, which took place on June 5, 1927 in Warsaw, the Lviv team lost 2:0.

On September 11, 1927, LKSG "Świt" played a friendly match against the Lviv team "Pogoń" IV. The match was lost by the deaf team 5:1 (1:0). Miron Łucyk scored the honorary goal for "Świt". On September 18, 1927, on the pitch of the 40th Infantry Regiment, "Świt" played a friendly match against "Lechia" Lviv, which they lost 13:0 (7:0).[156] Subsequent friendly matches also brought defeats for the deaf players from Lviv. In the match against "Pogoń" V, played on the "Pogoń" pitch on September 25, 1927, "Świt" lost 9:0 (2:0). Żochowski played in goal, replacing the sick Kowalczuk.

On October 2, 1927, "Świt" lost to "Czarni" III Lviv 7:1 (3:1). The only goal for Świt was scored by Władysław Makara after a pass by Adam Taszyk I. A week later, "Świt" lost to "Pogoń" IV 4:0 (1:0). On October 16, 1927, the "Pogoń" V team, combined with the "Pogoń" III team, played a rematch with the "Świt" team. The match was lost in the ratio 6:1 (3:1). The goal for "Świt" was scored by Ludwig Ziegler after a pass by Władysław Górski. The standout players were Miron Łucyk and Jan Baczyński II. On October 23, 1927, on the pitch of the "Hasmonea" Jewish Sports Club, a match was played between "Hasmonea" IV and "Świt". The match ended with the score 2:1 (1:0) for the hosts. The goal for "Świt" was scored by Miron Łucyk, and the outstanding players were: Żochowski, Jan Baczyński II and Z. Gregorowicz. The return match, played on October 30, 1927, was the first in which deaf players could win. After the first half, the "Świt" players were winning 3:1. Miron Łucyk scored three goals. Ultimately, the match ended with "Świt" losing 3:6.

In November 1927, a match was organized against the "Rekord" II Jewish Sports Club. "Świt" lost to its opponent 3:1 (3:0). The best scorer – Miron Łucyk – scored again. The match against the 40th Infantry Regiment did not take place.

On February 26, 1928, during the general meeting of LKSG "Świt" Lviv, the following persons were elected: Józef Backer – president, Teodor Łucyk – vice-president, Alfred Garapich – secretary, Dionizy Kozak – treasurer, members of the Management Board: Jakub Piastun – host, Józef Fedeczko – deputy secretary and Stanisław Czernicki. The section heads were: Teodor (Miron?) Łucyk (football) and Stanisław Roman Begej (athletics). The Audit Committee was composed of: chairman – Marian Roganowicz, Franciszek Sznejder and Dr. Juliusz Notz (members of the Committee).[157]

Already in April 1928, the first two football matches took place. The first one was against the "Ruah" Club, which the "Świt" players drew 1:1 (0:0), after a goal by Żochowski (at that time, Miron Łucyk was on Christmas break). The second match "Świt" played against KS "Browar". The match was won by the deaf players from Lviv 2:1 (0:0). The goal for "Świt" was scored by Michał Taszyk II (after a pass by Miron Łucyk) and Miron Łucyk.

On May 3, 1928, "Świt" lost to KS "Ruah" 5:3 (2:0). Goals for "Świt" were scored by Miron Łucyk – 2 and Jan Baczyński II – 1.

On May 6, 1928, in the Deaf championship competition, "Świt" in Poznań defeated KSG Poznań 5:0 (2:0).

In 1928, due to the large number of players practicing football, "Świt" Lviv could field two football teams ("Świt" I and "Świt" II).

On May 22, 1928, on the pitch of KS "Rekord", a football match was played between "Rekord" I and "Świt" I. The match ended with the victory of "Rekord" 6:3 (2:1). The goals for "Świt" were scored by: Miron Łucyk, Adam Taszyk I and Michał Taszyk II. On the same day, the mixed team ("Świt" I and II) played a match against KS "Zenit". "Świt" lost 3:2. The goals were scored by Miron Łucyk and Adam Taszyk I.

On May 27, 1928, at the "Rekord" stadium, "Świt" II lost to "Rekord" III 5:1 (3:0). The goal for "Świt" was scored by Władysław Makara.

In the match against "Lechia" Lviv, which featured "A" and "B" class players, "Świt" lost 5:2 (3:0). Both goals were scored by Miron Łucyk. The result of the match could have been more favorable for "Świt", but the referee disallowed two goals scored by "Świt".

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156 *"Lechja" kombinowana – L. K. S. G. "Świt" 13:0*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 7, p. 5.

157 *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 4, p. 3.

On June 7, 1928 in Lviv, in the match for the Polish deaf-mutes championship, WKSG lost to LKSG "Świt" 4:6 (1:2).[158]

From April 15 to November 11, 1928, the first team of the "Świt" football team played a total of 26 matches, of which they won 9, including 2 by walkover, drew 7 and lost 10. The first team scored 67 goals and conceded 69 goals. The second team played 6 games (5 lost) and won one by forfeit. Goal ratio 9:24.[159]

The next match LKSG "Świt" played against the "Sokół" team on the pitch in nearby Winnice, winning 5:2 (1:1). The goals were scored by: Miron Łucyk – 3, Michał Taszyk and Żochowski – one each. In the rematch, played on July 1, 1928 in Winnice, "Świt" defeated "Sokół" 8:2 (2:1). The goals were scored for "Świt" by: Michał Taszyk II – 3, Jan Baczyński II – 3, Adam Taszyk I – 1, Władysław Górski – 1. The match against KS "Zorza" was also played on the pitch in Winnice. Adam Taszyk I scored two goals. The match ended in a draw 2:2 (1:1).

On July 15, 1928, "Świt" Lviv won on the pitch of KS "Amatory" 2:0 (2:0). Both goals were scored by brothers Michał and Adam Taszyk.

On the pitch of the 6th Sanitary Battalion in Lviv, "Świt" II lost to KS "Gladiator" II 1:4 (0:1). The goal for "Świt" was scored by Michał Taszyk II from a pass by Józef Backer.[160]

On October 3, 1928, Adam Taszyk, one of the best players of the first team of "Świt", died at the age of 23.

On October 28, 1928, "Świt" played a match against the Jewish Sports Club "Rekord" which ended in a draw 2:2 (1:1). The goals for "Świt" Lviv were scored by Miron Łucyk and Michał Taszyk II.

On November 1, a match was played against "Hasmonea" IV, which "Świt" Lviv lost in the ratio 1:3. Józef Backer scored the honorary goal for "Świt".

Moreover, "Świt" Lviv played matches with "Lwowianka" II (2:1 – Michał Taszyk II from Józef Backer's pass), and with "Grafika" II (3:3 – Adam Taszyk I – 2 goals, Miron Łucyk – 1 goal), with "Metal" II (2:2 – Miron Łucyk, Adam Taszyk I), with "Hertha" (1:3 – Miron Łucyk from Żochowski's pass) and with "Legia" Lviv on the Legia pitch (1:5 – Miron Łucyk) and from "Ruah" Lviv (4:2 – Miron Łucyk – 2 goals, Michał Taszyk II and Józef Backer).[161]

In 1928, LKSG "Świt" played a total of 32 matches, of which they won 9, drew 7 and lost 16. LKSG "Świt" players scored a total of 76 goals, including 9 by walkover. The highest win was recorded by the "Świt" team in the match against KS "Sokół", and the highest loss was against the KKS "Bar-Kochba" team (0:8).

In 1928, in the fight for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship, the top scorer was Marian Rudniak from ŁKSG – 30 goals, and the second to fourth places were taken by the "Świt" players: Miron Łucyk – 23 goals, Michał Taszyk II – 14 goals, the late Adam Taszyk I – 13 goals. Further places were taken by: Jan Baczyński II – 6 goals, Józef Backer and Władysław Górski – 3 goals each, Żochowski – 2 goals and Rudolf Wajda and Władysław Makara – 1 goal each.[162]

On February 2, 1929, the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes organized a "day of the common wafer", during which the amount of 11.45 zloty was collected. This amount was allocated to the club's activities.[163]

During the 5th General Meeting of LKS "Świt" members, which took place on March 10, 1929, the club's Management Board awarded club awards to the two best players of "Świt": Miron Łucyk (gold distinction) and Michał Taszyk (silver distinction). Moreover, the General Meeting unanimously appointed the president, Józef Backer, as an honorary member of the club, for his contribution to the development of the Lviv Sports Club "Świt" in the years 1925–1929 (Józef Backer was moving to another city).

On March 10, 1929, the members of the General Meeting elected a new Management Board of the club: Marian Roganowicz – president, Teodor Łucyk – vice-president, Stanisław Czernicki – second vice-president, Alfred Garapich – secretary, Józef Fedeczko – deputy secretary, Jan Baczyński – treasurer. Members of the Management Board: Teodor (should it be Miron?) Łucyk, Władysław Staszel. Miron Łucyk became the head of the football section, and Józef Fedeczko became the head of the athletics section. The Audit

158 *Polski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych, Komunikat № 7*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 7, p. 2.
159 *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 3–4, p. 3.
160 *"Świt" II – "Gladiator" II 1:4 (0:1)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 7.
161 *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 10–11, p. 5.
162 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 1–2, p. 3.
163 Ibidem, p. 7.

Committee consisted of: Franciszek Szajner, Dr. Juliusz Notz, Rev. Władysław Szajda.[164]

In 1929, "Świt" Lviv had 28 members who paid membership fees.

On April 14, 1929, the first team of "Świt" played a friendly match against KS "Gladiator", losing 3:1. The match took place at the Sanitary Battalion stadium. The goal was scored by Józef Backer.

In 1929, "Świt" Lviv took part in the "C" class championship competition. On the pitch of KS "Rekord", on April 21, 1929, they played a match against the "Zenit" club, which the deaf lost in the ratio 2:7 (0:6). The goals for "Świt" were scored by Ludwig Ziegler and Michał Taszyk.

On May 12, 1929 in Lviv, in the match for the 1928 deaf championship, LKSG defeated ŁKSG 1:0 (0:0). As a reward, LKSG received a temporary cup.[165]

On May 26, 1929, the "Świt" team played a return match against the "Zenit" club. The match ended with a slight victory of the "Zenit" team 4:3 (2:1). Józef Backer scored two goals and Miron Łucyk scored one.[166]

In June, "Świt" played another competition as part of the fight for the championship of class "C" of the Lviv Football District. This time the opponent was RKS, which won against "Świt" 10:0 (4:0).

In the next class "C" match, "Świt" lost to the "Bar-Kochba" team 4:5 (0:4). All four goals for "Świt" were scored by Miron Łucyk. In the friendly match, "Świt" won against the "Przebój" team 5:1 (0:1). Michał Taszyk scored two goals, Żochowski, Władysław Górski and Babuska scored one goal each.

In the second half of 1929, the first and second teams of "Świt" Lviv played many friendly matches.

On September 1, 1929, in a match against "Hasmonea" III, "Świt" lost 1:5 (0:1). A week later, "Świt" lost to the "Czarni" III Lviv team 0:4 (0:1). On September 15, "Świt" lost slightly to "Lechia" III in the ratio 3:4 (1:2). The goals were scored by Michał Taszyk (2 goals), Miron Łucyk and Żochowski (1 goal each).

In the next match, thanks to two goals by Władysław Górski, one by Miron Łucyk and one goal by Michał Taszyk, "Świt" won the match against "Grafika" II.

On September 29, 1929, "Świt" defeated the "Gladiator" team 3:1 (1:0). The goals were scored by: Władysław Górski, Babuska and Miron Łucyk. "Świt" II lost to the KS "Przebój" team 3:6 (0:4). After the break, the team was joined by players Miron Łucyk and Żochowski, who after entering the pitch scored goals: Żochowski – 2, Łucyk – 1.

On October 6, "Świt" played a match against the WKS team of the 6th Sanitary Battalion. The match ended in a draw 2:2. The "Świt" team won the first half. The goals were scored by Władysław Górski and Żochowski.

On October 20, 1929, "Świt" lost to the "Lechia" Lviv team 4:7 (2:3). Miron Łucyk and Michał Taszyk scored two goals each.[167]

On May 26, 1929, an athletics section was established.

In total, 10 "Świt" players took part in athletics competitions in 1929: Jan Szczygieł, Rudolf Wajda, Begej, Marian Matusiak, Józef Fedeczko, Z. Gregorowicz, Kowalczuk, Miron Łucyk, Jan Baczyński and Ludwig Ziegler.

On May 26, 1929, after several weeks of training, LKSG "Świt" held the first internal competition. The winners of individual athletics competitions were: Jan Szczygieł (high jump: 1.30 m; long jump: 4.40 m), Rudolf Wajda (200 m run: 26 s) and Józef Fedeczko (100 m: 13.4 s). The next competition took place on May 30. In this competition, the following people jumped 1.3 m in the high jump: Jan Szczygieł, Kowalczuk, Rudolf Wajda and Miron Łucyk. Miron Łucyk jumped the furthest in the long jump. Kowalczuk won the pole vault (2.05 m). In the 100 m race, in individual running groups, the winners were: Jan Szczygieł, Jan Baczyński, Miron Łucyk and Józef Fedeczko. The next internal competitions took place on June 23, 29 and 30.

On July 21, 1929, the qualifying competition for the Polish championship took part, among others: Rudolf Wajda, Jan Szczygieł, Kowalczuk, Gręgowicz and Jan Baczyński.[168] These competitions were qualifying rounds for the 3rd National Athletics Competition for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań, to be held in August.

On August 15–18, 1929, four athletes of "Świt" Lviv took fifth place in the team classification in the 3rd

[164] *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 3–4, p. 4.
[165] *Sprawozdanie Komisji Sportowej P. Z. S. G. za rok 1928/1929*, op. cit., p. 5.
[166] Ibidem, p. 9.
[167] Ibidem, p. 8.
[168] *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych "Świt", lekka atletyka*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 7–8, p. 8.

National Athletics Competition for the Deaf-Mute in Poznań. LKSG was represented by: Jan Szczygieł (100 m, 200 m, 400 m and 800 m run, shot put, long jump), Kowalczuk – 17-year-old (200 m and 400 m run, pole vault), Rudolf Wajda (200 m run, high jump, long jump), Jan Baczyński (200 m run).

In 1930, the PZSG National Athletics Competition was not held due to lack of financial resources.

In 1933, LKSG "Świt" had 36 members. The management board consisted of: Leon Petrykiewicz – president, Teodor Łucyk – vice-president, Józef Fedeczko – vice-president, Władysław Staszel – secretary, Władysław Górski – treasurer.

On October 29, 1933, "Świt" athletes took part for the first time in the 4,000 m Cross-Country Run for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship, which took place in Warsaw, where they took fifth place. In the following years, the inhabitants of Lviv achieved increasingly better results in athletics and cross-country running.

Moving the headquarters of the Deaf-Mutes Sports Club "Świt" from a small room in the Department of the Deaf-Mutes to a room in the newly built Home for the Deaf-Mutes resulted in improved housing conditions, but also thanks to the new location, the athletes were closer to the training sessions that took place on the Sokół-Macierz pitch.[169]

In 1933, players of LKSG "Świt" took part in obtaining the State Sports Badge (POS). The exams took place in the sports hall of the District Physical Education Center in Lviv. Due to the high costs of the shooting exam, in order to receive a discount, the LKSG "Świt" club joined the Lviv District of the Polish Sports Shooting Association. 29 athletes took part in the exams, of which 19 won the POS badge, including 1 gold badge of the 1st class and 2 silver badges of the 2nd class.

On February 25, 1933, a dance evening for members of the "Świt" Club and the "Nadzieja" Society was held in the gymnasium of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes at 35 Łyczakowska Street.[170]

In October 1934, the 4th Cross-Country Run for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship was held in Bydgoszcz, in which competitors from Lviv took third place.

On October 20, 1935, the 1st Athletics Pentathlon of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship took place on the pitch of the Military Sports Club in Łódź. The title of pentathlon champion was won by Miron Łucyk from Lviv. In the long jump he achieved 4.60 m, in the javelin throw – 28.94 m, in the 200 m run – 26.4 s, in the discus throw – 25.58 m, in the 1,500 m run – 5:15.2 min. Miron Łucyk in the general classification was 400 points ahead of the second competitor – Wacław Szyszkowski from WKSG Warszawa. Z. Gregorowicz from "Świt" Lviv took seventh place out of ten starters.

On the same day (October 20, 1935), in the 5th Team Cross-Country Run of the Deaf-Mutes Championship, LKSG "Świt" took first place individually and as a team. The best runner was Eugeniusz Belbart (born July 8, 1909 – died July 12, 1962), the fourth one was Z. Gregorowicz from "Świt" Lviv.

In 1935, the club celebrated its 10th anniversary. On this occasion, the 7th National Athletics Competition of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship was organized in Lviv (June 29–30, 1935), and the club's banner was consecrated. Competitors from Lviv won the 7th Deaf-Mutes National Athletics Competition. Second place was taken by athletes from Warsaw.

It should be noted that during the deaf club competition held in 1935, "Świt" athletes won almost all the championship titles.

In 1935, the following activities were practiced at the club: football, athletics, shooting, table tennis, skiing, volleyball, cycling and physical games. In winter, training took place in the gymnasium of the Deaf-Mutes Institute, and in summer on the Sokół-Macierz pitch. The club was under constant medical care of the sports and medical clinic of the District Physical Education Center and the club doctor, Dr. Juliusz Notz.[171]

On May 20, 1935, in Łódź, the team from Lviv won the title of Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship in the Cross-Country Run. The race took place over a distance of 3,000 m.

On January 10–17, 1936, the 2nd Shooting Competition for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship (1st Correspondence Competition) was held. The team from Poznań won as a team. Shooters from Lviv took second place.

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[169] *Rys historyczny Lwowskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 11.

[170] *Kronika towarzyska. Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych "Świt"*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 4.

[171] *Rys historyczny Lwowskiego Klubu…*, op. cit.

On February 2, 1936, in the hall of the Małopolska Society of the Deaf-Mutes "Nadzieja" at 4 Cetnarowska Street in Lviv, the General Meeting of LKSG "Świt" was held. 32 club members were present at the General Meeting. The club's management planned to take part in the competition for the class "C" championship of the Lviv Branch of the Athletics Association, in the shooting competition for the class championship of the Polish Sports Shooting Association, Lviv Branch, in the 9th National Athletics Competition of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship, in the Cross-Country Run for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship, in 2nd Pentathlon for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship. It was also planned to organize internal competitions in athletics and pentathlon. At the end of the General Meeting, a new Management Board was established with the following composition: president – director. Franciszek Szajner, vice-president – Miron Łucyk, secretary – Roman Petrykiewicz, treasurer – Władysław Górski, elected members of the Management Board: Jan Kowalczyk, Kawalczuk, Michał Sumisławski, Bazyli Kulesza, deputies: Krzysztof Paykart and Sauer. The members of the Audit Committee were: chairman – Dr. Juliusz Notz, prof. Marian Roganowicz and Kazimierz Staszko (died on January 1, 1983[172]).[173]

On May 31, 1936, in Lviv, the "Świt" athletics team faced the Lviv Sports Club "Lechia". The deaf athletes lost the competition in the ratio of 68:42 points, but in each competition the deaf athlete was on the podium. In the 100 m run, third place was taken by Szadurski (12.4 s), and fourth place by Władysław Śliwiński (12.5 s). In the 200 m race, Szadurski was second with a time of 25.4 s, and Władysław Śliwiński – third (26 s). In the 400 m run, Miron Łucyk took second place (58.5 s), and Bazyli Kulesza third (58.9 s). In the 800 m race, "Świt" players took third place (Huber – 2:23.1 min) and fourth place (Kurnicki – 2:27.6 min). In the 1,500 m run, Eugeniusz Belbart with a time of 4:42.6 min was second, and Huber – third (5:07.0 min). In the high jump, Miron Łucyk reached a height of 1.52 m and took second place, and Szadurski was fourth (1.43 m).

On June 6–7, 1936, the athletes of "Świt" Lviv took part in the "C" class championship of the Lviv district. In the 400 m hurdles, Bazyli Kulesza took second place, and Miron Łucyk – fourth. In the triple jump, Bazyli Kulesza took fourth place, jumping 9.95 m. In the discus throw, Miron Łucyk took fifth place (27.40 m). In the 10,000 m race, Tryjuda took third place, and in the 4 × 400 m relay, the "Świt" players came in second place (4:01.0 min).[174]

During the competition held on June 14, 1936, Miron Łucyk set a new record for deaf-mute people in discus throwing – 30.60 m. This result was 1.37 m better than the previous Polish record. In the long jump, Bazyli Kulesza equaled the Polish record for deaf-mute people, jumping a distance of 5.62 m.[175]

On June 29, 1936, the National Shooting Competition of the Deaf-Mutes took place at the "WiMa" shooting range in Łódź. Three athletes from "Świt" Lviv took part in this competition. Władysław Śliwiński took second place, Miron Łucyk took fifth place, and Krzysztof Paykart took eighth place.[176]

On June 28–29, 1936, the 9th National Athletics Competition for the Deaf-Mutes was held at the stadium of KS "WiMa" operating at the factory of the Widzewska Manufaktura Bawełniana Joint Stock Company in Łódź. Nine players represented Lviv KSG "Świt". The title of the Polish Deaf-Mutes champion in athletics in 1936 was won by the players of "Świt" Lviv.

According to plans for 1936, the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt" participated in the 2nd Pentathlon for the Deaf-Mutes Championship and in the 6th National Cross-Country Run for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship. LKSG "Świt" was represented only by Bazyli Kulesza, who took fourth place in the pentathlon (944.6 points).[177]

On the same day, after the end of the pentathlon championship, the Cross-Country Run of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship took place. The first to cover the 4,500 m long route was Zygmunt Lechmann from the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (18:27.7 min), the second and third places were taken by representatives from Lviv: Kurnicki (18:46.8 min) and Eugeniusz Belbart (19:05.2 min). Huber ("Świt") took seventh place. The title of Polish team champion for 1936 was won by the "Świt" Lviv team.

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172 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 3. p. 23.
173 *Walne Zebranie L. K. S. G. "Świt"*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 3.
174 *Zawody i eliminacje*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 7–10, p. 6.
175 Ibidem.
176 Ibidem, p. 7.
177 Ibidem, p. 3.

On November 8, 1936, athletes of LKSG "Świt" took part in the Cross-Country Run organized by the Lviv District Athletic Association. A total of 44 competitors took part in the junior race over a distance of 2,500 m. LKSG "Świt" Hrebeniuk took 9th place, and Krzysztof Paykart – 15th. In the senior race (6,000 m), Eugeniusz Belbart took 7th place, Kurnicki 9th, Huber 12th, and Tryjuda 14th. 24 athletes took part in the race.[178]

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Lviv KSG "Świt" on March 7, 1937, a new Management Board was elected. Franciszek Szajner became the president, Władysław Trzaska became the first vice-president, Teodor Łucyk became the second vice-president, Roman Leon Petrykiewicz became the secretary, and Władysław Górski became the treasurer. The following members of the Management Board became: Miron Łucyk, Jan Kowalczyk, Michał Sumisławski, Z. Gregorowicz, W. Kulesza and Krzysztof Paykart. The Audit Committee consisted of: Dr. Juliusz Notz, Mieczysław Kempa (died December 6, 1962) and Marian Roganowicz.[179]

In May 1937, May Third runs were held throughout Poland. A 5,000 m race took place in Lviv, in which 62 competitors took part. Eugeniusz Belbart stood out in the race and took third place in the general classification. Huber crossed the finish line sixth.

In 1937, the athletes of "Świt" Lviv took part several times in competitions organized by LKS "Lechia" and the Lviv Gymnastic Society "Sokół-Macierz". The competition took place in the indoor sports hall of Sokół-Macierz and on the pitch of the 40th Infantry Regiment "Pohulanka". In these competitions, Eugeniusz Belbart performed very well in the 1,500 m and 2,000 m races, in which he won the competition against hearing athletes.

On May 29, 1937, Eugeniusz Belbart and Kurnicki took part in a 3,000 m competition with the players of LKS "Pogoń" on their football and athletics field. In this competition, Eugeniusz Belbart took third place, and Kurnicki was fifth.

3.3.1.3 Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (1922/1927)

In 1922, a Gymnastics Section was established at the Primary School no. 97 for the Deaf-Mutes. Gymnastic training took place under the supervision of an instructor from the Łódź Association of Christian Men's Youth (YMCA).[180]

In 1925, on the initiative of Marian Rudniak, Hieronim Rogoziński and Wacław Michałowicz, a football club was established under the name "Sports Club of the Public School no. 97 for the Deaf-Mutes". Despite the lack of equipment and a stadium for training, young footballers played many friendly matches with clubs of hearing athletes in 1925–1926.

The first, historic match was played against KS "Szkoła Rzemiosła", which the deaf-mute athletes won 3:2. In their second match, the deaf players outclassed their opponents from KS "Szkoła Powszechna" in Pabianice 10:1 (5:1). Hieronim Rogoziński scored 6 goals, A. Zumczyński – 3 goals, and Stanisław Graczyk – 1 goal.[181]

The Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was founded on January 9, 1927 on the initiative of Kazimierz Włostowski. The founding meeting was attended by 26 delegates from the Łódź deaf-mutes community. The club's statute was adopted, along with an entry fee of 3 zloty andan annual fee of 12 zloty.[182] The first president was Kazimierz Włostowski, the vice-president – Hieronim Rogoziński, the secretary – Marian Kranas (died on January 14, 1975), and the treasurer – Wacław Michałowicz. The Audit Committee was composed of: Władysław Kranas, Józef Gross and Stanisław Graczyk.[183] Marian Rudniak became the host of the club.[184] The first statute was signed by: Kazimierz Włostowski, Hieronim Rogoziński, Wacław and Marian Michałowicz, Marian Kranas, N. Morońska,

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178 *8 XI 36 r. we Lwowie odbyły się dwa biegi na przełaj Lwowskiego Okręgowego Związku Lekkoatletycznego*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 11–12, p. 7.

179 *Wiadomości o K. S. G. w Polsce*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 6.

180 K. Diehl, *50 lat ma Łódzki Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 2, pp. 11–13.

181 *Powstanie i rozwój Ł. K. S. G.*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 9, p. 4.

182 *Łódzki K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 15.

183 *Łódzki Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 5.

184 *Łódzki K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 15.

Marian Rudniak, Stanisław Graczyk, A. Zumczyński, Stanisław Tobjasz, J. Szmidt, A. Kieller, W. Zeller, W. Pawlak, J. Pencer and J. Porczyński.[185]

In March 1927, after assembling the football team, the ŁKSG Management Board received permission to use the football pitch in the 3 Maja Park, located outside the city, free of charge. The first training sessions began on March 15, 1927. The first match, ended with a draw 4:4, was played by ŁKSG against KS "Naprzód". The outstanding players were: Marian Rudniak, Stanisław Kędzia and Michał Młynarczyk.

On April 24, 1927, ŁKSG players lost to the Cyclists' Society "Siła" 7:1 (2:0). The following people did not play in the match: Kazimierz Włostowski, Wł. Suciński and S. Daniecki. The honorary goal was scored by Hieronim Rogoziński. ŁKSG goalkeeper G. Grynyk saved three penalty kicks.[186]

In 1927, the athletics section, led by Kazimierz Włostowski, had five members.

On May 3, 1927, on the pitch in Chojny near Łódź, ŁKSG played a friendly football match with KS "Polonja", which ended with the score 2:2. The goals were scored by Michałowicz II and Hieronim Rogoziński.

On May 8, ŁKSG lost 2:20 against KS "Strzelec", and on May 15, 1927, ŁKSG lost the match against KS "Oratorjum" – 9:1.[187]

On September 3, 1927, on the pitch of KS "Geyer" in Łódź, ŁKSG played a friendly match with KS "Bohater". The match ended with a 3:0 victory for the deaf. The goals were scored by: Malec, Stanisław Graczyk and Michałowicz. In the rematch, KS "Bohater" won 4:2 (1:0). Both goals for ŁKSG were scored by Stanisław Graczyk. The Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf played several other matches with hearing teams: ŁKSG – KS "Amatorzy" 3:0 – goals were scored by: A. Zumczyński – 2, Krzemiński – 1; RKS "Ruda" – ŁKSG 4:3 (3:0) – all goals were scored by Michał Młynarczyk; KS "Jutrzenka" – ŁKSG 8:2 (1:2) – goals scored by Marian Rudnicki and Malec.[188]

On October 9, 1927, on the pitch named after prince Józef Poniatowski ŁKSG drew 1:1 with KS "Unia". Hieronim Rogoziński scored the goal for ŁKSG. On October 16, in the return match at the "Źródło" stadium in Łódź, there was a goalless draw.[189]

In 1927, meetings of club members were held in the apartment of the Michałowicz family.

In 1927, the football section consisted of 24 people[190], but according to information from 1929[191], in 1927 there were 16 players training in the football section. The captain of the football team was Marian Rudniak.

In 1927, the ŁKSG football section played 18 matches (4 wins, 4 draws and 10 losses) and won second place in the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship. The players scored 33 goals and conceded 52 goals. In 1927, A. Zumczyński scored a total of 7 goals, Hieronim Rogoziński and Michał Młynarczyk – 5 goals each, Marian Rudniak – 3 goals, and Krzemiński, Wł. Suciński and Stanisław Kędzia – 1 goal each.

A great success was winning the award of the Municipal Committee for Physical Education and Military Training in Łódź for winning a football tournament in which workers' teams from Łódź took part.[192]

From 1927 to 1930, ŁKSG football players played several dozen football matches (Table 5).[193]

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185 Ibidem.
186 *Łódzki Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 6.
187 *Łódzki Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 3, p. 3.
188 *K. S. "JUTRZENKA" – Ł. K. S. G. 8:2 (1:2)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 7, p. 4.
189 *Ł. K. S. G.* – K. S. "*Unja*" – *0:0 (0:0)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 9, p. 3.
190 *Łódzki K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 15.
191 *Łódzki Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 3–4, p. 3.
192 K. Diehl, *50 lat ma Łódzki…*, op. cit., pp. 11–13.
193 *Łódzki K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 15.

Tab. 5. Summary of matches played by the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf in 1927–1930

Year	Number of matches	Score			Number of goals		Number of matches in class "C" of ŁOZPN
		Won	Lost	Draw	Scored	Lost	
1927	13	5	4	4	35	29	-
1928	24	11	7	6	72	46	-
1929	16	2	11	3	15	49	11
1930	20	10	6	4	60	62	6
Total:	73	28	28	17	182	186	17

On January 28, 1928, the 2nd General Meeting of ŁKSG was held, in the presence of 19 club members and 2 members of the Audit Committee. A new Management Board was elected: Marian Michałowicz – president, Marian Rudniak – vice-president, Stanisław Graczyk – secretary, Maria Smekczyńska – deputy secretary, Wacław Michałowicz – treasurer, Hieronim Rogoziński – host, Aleksander Szmy(i)dt – deputy host. The Audit Committee was represented by: Władysław Kranas, B. Han, Antoni Kaźmierczak (died February 18, 1970[194]).[195] At the end of 1927, the club had 30 members, and the office was located in Marian Michałowicz's apartment at 11 Krakusa Street. The number of club members in 1928 was 27 people.

The football team in 1928 consisted of, among others, Michał Młynarczyk – goalkeeper, Góreczny, Marian Rudniak – defense, Daniecki, Michałowicz I, J. Szmidt – midfield, Wł. Suciński, A. Zumczyński, Hieronim Rogoziński, Stanisław Graczyk, Stanisław Kędzia – attack, in addition: Gierkowski – midfield, Eugeniusz Samiec – attack.

On March 25, 1928, on the pitch in Chojny, ŁKSG players lost to the second-league team from Łódź TO "Oświecenie" 4:1. A. Zumczyński scored the goal for ŁKSG. In the rematch, played on April 22, 1928, the result was a draw 3:3 (1:1). Goals for the deaf-mutes were scored by Stanisław Graczyk – 2 and Marian Rudniak – 1. On April 29, 1928, on the pitch of the Rudzki Sports Club, the ŁKSG team won 3:1 (1:1). The goal scorers were: Malec, Hieronim Rogoziński and Michałowicz I.

On June 4, 1928, TO "Odrodzenie" defeated ŁKSG 2:1 (1:0). Eugeniusz Samiec scored the goal for ŁKSG. On June 7, 1928, on the pitch in Ruda Marysieńska, ŁKSG lost to the local team 3:2.[196] On June 10, 1928, ŁKSG lost 3:0 (1:0) to ŁDS (?). On May 3, 1928, ŁKSG won against KS "Kotwica" 12:2 (5:2). Goals were scored by: Marian Rudniak – 3, A. Zumczyński – 3, Stanisław Kędzia – 3, Wł. Suciński – 2 and Malec – 1. On August 26, 1928, ŁKSG lost to KS "Polonia" 5:0, and the deaf team consisted of seven players. On September 2, 1928, ŁKSG defeated the Craft Youth Club 6:3. The goal scorers were: Marian Rudniak – 2, Stanisław Graczyk – 2 and A. Zumczyński – 2.

On September 9, 1928, a friendly football match between ŁKSG and KS "Orlę" Zgierz took place on the pitch of TG "Sokół" in Zgierz. The match ended in a draw 2:2. Both goals were scored by Marian Rudniak. On September 16, 1928, on the pitch in Widzew, ŁKSG drew 1–1 with TUR Widzew. The goal was scored by Stanisław Graczyk. On October 7, 1928, the Craft Youth Club drew with ŁKSG 1:1 (0:0).[197]

On November 4, 1928, ŁKSG on the 3 Maja pitch, thanks to two goals scored by Marian Rudniak, ŁKSG won against KS "Legia" 2:1 (1:0). November 4 (11?) on the pitch. Prince J. Poniatowski ŁKSG won against the next opponent – KS "Łodzianka Bałuty" 2:1 (1:1). The goals were scored by: Hieronim Rogoziński and Marian Rudniak. On November 18, on the General Haller pitch, in a friendly match against KS "Huragan", the ŁKSG players won 2:0 (1:0). The goals were scored by: Michał Młynarczyk and Michałowicz. On November 25, 1928, ŁKSG defeated ŻKS "Makkabi" 7:1 (4:0). Marian Rudniak scored 5 goals, and Michałowicz – 2. On December 2, 1928, ŁKSG defeated TG "Sokół" 5:0 (1:0). Three goals were scored by Marian Rudniak and two by Stanisław Graczyk.

194 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 4, p. 23.
195 *Łódzki Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 2, pp. 3–4.
196 *Reprezentacja Rudy Marysińskiej – Ł. K. S. G. 3:2 (2:0)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 6, p. 4.
197 *Łódzki Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 10–11, p. 4.

In 1928, Łódź KSG played a total of 32 matches, of which they won 9, drew 7 and lost 6, scoring 72 goals and conceding 46.[198] In 1928, out of 32 matches, only 3 matches were played against deaf teams. ŁKSG player Marian Rudniak became the top scorer, scoring 30 goals against his opponents. The most goals were scored by Stanisław Graczyk – 10 goals and A. Zumczyński – 8. Stanisław Kędzia and Michałowicz scored 7 goals each, Wł. Suciński – 5 goals, Hieronim Rogoziński – 3 goals, Michałowicz II and Michał Młynarczyk – 1 goal each.

In 1928, the athlete Stanisław Graczyk from ŁKSG took part in two national competitions. He competed in five competitions in the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championships. He won first place in shot put with a result of 8.64 m. Thanks to his attitude, the club took second place in the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship Competition. Additionally, Stanisław Graczyk took part in the Deaf Games in Amsterdam, taking part in two competitions.[199]

On March 3, 1929, the 3rd General Meeting of ŁKSG was held. In 1929, the Management Board of ŁKSG consisted of: president – Marian Michałowicz, vice-president – Kazimierz Wejnert, secretary – Marian Rudniak, treasurer – Stanisław Graczyk, host – Zygmunt Olek, deputy host – Eugeniusz Samiec. The Audit Committee was composed of: Józef Gross, Antoni Kaźmierczak and Hieronim Rogoziński.[200]

In 1929, the Management Board of the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes wrote in its report:

> By submitting the following report on the activities for 1928, we would like to point out that it is the first report, thanks to the overcoming of the first difficulties in the organization, both sports and administrative, of the Sports Club, ending the period of two years of existence, by the people appointed to manage this organization, and who are just pioneers in this work. During this two-year period, the value of the Club increased, bringing new values into the lives of deaf-mute youth and producing fruitful results, now known not only to us, but also to the wider society.[201]

On June 8, 1929, ŁKSG, in the fight for the "C" class championship of ŁOZPN, lost to ŻKS "Sztern" 1:0 (0:0). On June 15, 1929, in a weakened squad, ŁKSG was defeated by KS "Poznański" 6:0 (3:0). On June 29, 1929, the deaf-mutes drew 0:0 with ŻKS "Kadimach" II in a friendly match. On July 21, 1929, KS "Poznański" defeated ŁKSG in a ratio of 5:1 (4:1). Marian Rudniak scored the honorary goal. In the next match for the class "C" championship (July 28, 1929), KS "Zjednoczenie" won 7:1 (6:1). Marian Rudniak was the author of the goal for ŁKSG. On August 10, 1929, KS "Kraft" won slightly 2:1 (2:1) against ŁKSG. Marian Rudniak scored again. The Jewish Sports Club "Szturm" defeated ŁKSG 3:1 (2:0). The goal for ŁKSG was scored by Wł. Suciński. On September 8, ŁKSG lost 6:1 (3:1) against KS "Oratorium". Stanisław Graczyk scored the goal for ŁKSG.[202]

In the years 1930–1931, the club's headquarters was located at 17 Saint Andrzeja Street in Łódź in the premises of the Christian Association for Mutual Aid to the Deaf-Mutes. The club had 32 members, the president of the club was Bolesław Sikora, who lived at 58 Radwańska Street.[203]

Unfortunately, the effects of the economic crisis also affected the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. On September 12 or 13, 1931, the extraordinary General Meeting decided to suspend the club's activities. However, in the same year, against the odds, a group of graduates of the school for the deaf-mutes established the "Sports Club of Former Pupils of the School for the Deaf-Mute in Łódź".[204]

The club's limited activities lasted until 1933, when Bolesław Sikora, Marian Rudniak and Antoni Kuna revived the club's activities, with as many as 33 people joining them. Therefore, on March 26, 1933, during the General Meeting of the club, it was decided to reactivate the activities of the Łódź Club. Deaf-Mutes Sports Club. The General Meeting was held in the hall of the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Łódź at 17 Andrzeja Street. The new Management Board was formed by: Bolesław Sikora – president, K. Wajnert – vice-president, J. Szurgot – treasurer, Antoni Kuna – club host.

198 Ibidem.
199 Ibidem.
200 Ibidem.
201 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 1–2, p. 4.
202 *Łódzki Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 10.
203 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 101.
204 *Łódzki K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 15.

The energetic activity of the club's authorities resulted in obtaining a subsidy from the Province, and the District Center for Physical Education and Military Training financed the rental of the pitch and covered the costs of medical care for the players. Additionally, the Municipal Committee for Physical Education and Military Training covered the costs of employing a trainer for a period of three years, and also provided a gymnasium during the winter. The club operated primarily an athletics section, but also volleyball, ping-pong, POS, and a cultural and educational section.[205]

In 1935, ŁKSG received a subsidy from the Łódź Provincial Office in the amount of 150 zloty and an additional, unspecified amount, subsidy from the Municipal Committee for Physical Education in Łódź, which allowed it to implement the entire sports program, and additionally, the Club managed to purchase the necessary sports equipment.[206]

In the winter of 1935, athletes of the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes trained in the gymnasium of the Primary School at 77 Targowa Street, which was located in the Grohman factory complex. The coach was physical education teacher Błaszczyk. The trainings were financed by the Municipal Committee for Physical Education and Military Training in Łódź.[207]

On September 29, 1935, on the pitch of the Military Sports Club in Łódź at Hallera Square, a three-match athletics match took place between the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, the Jewish KSG in Łódź and the host team – Łódź KSG. The competition was won by athletes from Warsaw ahead of the Jewish KSG and the Łódź KSG. On the same day, at 34 Szosa Pabianicka Street, in the afternoon, a three-match ping-pong match was held, in which the table tennis players of the Jewish KSG Łódź won. The next places were taken by table tennis players from WKSG and ŁKSG.[208]

On October 20, 1935, the 1st Athletics Pentathlon for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship took place on the pitch of the Military Sports Club in Łódź.

The 5th Team Cross-Country Run for the Deaf-Mutes Championship also took place that day. In the team scoring, the title of Polish champion in 1935 was won by the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt", ahead of WKSG, ŻKSG Łódź, ŁKSG and BKSG.[209]

In 1935, ŁKSG athletes took part in 10 athletics competitions, including 2 inter-club competitions for the deaf-mutes and 3 for the Polish championship. ŁKSG players set nine new club records in athletics. In the case of basketball and volleyball, the players did not participate in any sports competitions, but they trained regularly. In addition, club members participated in lectures, trips and social gatherings.

During the General Meeting, a new Club Management Board was elected. Kazimierz Włostowski was elected president, Bolesław Sikora was elected vice-president and treasurer, K. Wajnert was elected treasurer, and Stanisław Tobjasz and Michał Młynarczyk were elected club hosts. The Audit Committee was composed of: Trąbczyński, Pawlak and Antoni Kaźmierczak.[210]

In the years 1933–1936, ŁKSG players took part in various sports competitions (Table 6).[211]

Tab. 6. Number of members of the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes participating in various sports sections

Year	Athletics	Volleyball	Table tennis	POS	Cultural and educational
1933	14	17	8	14	33
1934	16	12	11	16	28
1935	16	14	7	10	38
1936	11	14	-	-	22

205 Ibidem.
206 *Walne Zebranie Ł. K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 3.
207 *Kronika*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1935, no. 1, p. 4.
208 *Dział tenisa stołowego*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 9.
209 *Bieg na przełaj o mistrzostwo Polski głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 8.
210 *Walne Zebranie Ł. K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 3.
211 *Łódzki K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 15.

On January 12, 1936, the General Meeting of the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was held. The meeting was attended by 20 club members out of 32 eligible. The General Meeting was also attended by representatives of the Association of the Deaf-Mutes, Trąbczyński and Antoni Kaźmierczak, as well as coach Błaszczyk. During the Meeting, commemorative diplomas were awarded to the best ŁKSG athletes of 1935: Michał Młynarczyk, Bolesław Kwasiborski, Stanisław Kędzia and Ziemniak.

The club's Management Board was elected: Kazimierz Włostowski – president, Bolesław Sikora – vice-president and secretary, K. Wajnert – treasurer, Stanisław Tobjasz and Michał Młynarczyk – club hosts. The Audit Committee was composed of: Trąbczyński, Pawlak and Antoni Kaźmierczak. During the meeting, K. Wajnert proposed that ŁKSG be merged with the Sports Club of Former Pupils of the School for the Deaf-Mute. The management board agreed, provided that the club would be named: Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.[212]

On June 29, 1936, at the shooting range of KS "WiMA" in Łódź (a sports organization founded on November 28, 1928 at the factory of the Widzewska Manufaktura Bawełniana Joint Stock Company in Łódź), the first National Shooting Competition for the Deaf-Mutes took place. 11 players from 3 clubs participated in the competition. Target shooting took place from a distance of 50 m. The competition was at a very low level. The best scorer – Stanisław Witek from MKSG – scored only 17 points. The next places were taken by: Władysław Śliwiński from Lviv (13 points), Wojciechowski from PKSG (13 points), Leon Lakowski from MKSG (11 points), Miron Łucyk from Lviv (6 points) and Bazyli Kulesza from Lviv and Jan Wesołowski from Poznań (4 each points). Krzysztof Paykart from Lviv took eighth place. Three players did not score a single hit in 10 shots.[213]

In 1937, the Sports Club of Former Pupils of the School of the Deaf-Mutes, on the initiative of the head of the school, prof. Jana Guca entered the structures of ŁKSG.[214] The first joint Management Board consisted of: Stanisław Graczyk – president, Bolesław Sikora (ŁKSG) and Marian Michałowicz (School Sports Club) – vice-presidents, Kazimierz Włostowski and Eugeniusz Samiec (sports club) – secretaries, Wł. Suciński (sports club) – treasurer, Stanisław Tobjasz (ŁKSG) and Daniecki (sports club) – hosts of the Club. Antoni Kuna from ŁKSG became the chairman of the sports section. The following members became members of the Club: K. Wajnert (ŁKSG) and Marian Michałowicz (sports club). The headquarters and secretariat of the Club were located at 35 Sienkiewicza Street.[215]

One of the greatest successes of the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was winning the Polish deaf-mutes team vice-championship in volleyball in 1938. At that time, an athlete from Łódź – Bolesław Kwasiborski – set the world record for the deaf in the 200 m run (23.4 s). During the occupation, all club documentation was destroyed.[216]

3.3.1.4 Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (1924)

The **Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes** was established in 1924 on the initiative of Antoni Urbański from Warsaw and teacher Czesław Lorkiewicz, who later became the coach of the football team.[217]

On June 6, 1925, the first Management Board of the club was elected. Jan Furmaniak became the president, Wojciech Kaźmierczak became the secretary, and Józef Ogór became the treasurer. The Audit Committee included: Franciszek Świadek and Henryk Kałużny. The club had 20 members.[218]

In the winter, at the turn of 1925/1926, the club launched a gymnastics section.[219]

In January 1926, the first General Meeting of the club was held, and its members extended the term of office of the Management Board. The change occurred only in the position of secretary, where Wojciech Kaźmierczak was replaced by Franciszek Skiba.[220]

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212 *Walne Zebranie Ł. K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 3.
213 *Zawody strzeleckie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 7–10, p. 7.
214 B. Sikora, *Łódzki K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 15.
215 *Pocieszający objaw*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 7–10, p. 8.
216 K. Diehl, *50 lat ma Łódzki…*, op. cit., pp. 11–13.
217 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 4.
218 B. Brzóska, A. Kołodziejczak, *Jubileusz Wielkopolskiego Klubu Sportowego*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 2, p. 20.
219 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 12.
220 Ibidem.

The club raised small amounts of money by organizing, among others: dance evenings. The financial resources were spent on sports clothing and sports equipment.[221]

In 1926, the number of club members increased to 60 people.

During this time, the football club played several friendly matches with clubs from Poznań and the surrounding area.

In the same year, PKSG joined the Poznań District Football Association (POZPN). The captain of the team in 1927 was Dionizy Niemir.

In June 1927, PKSG played its first match against ŁKSG. The match took place on the "Warta" Poznań pitch at Dębińska Street. The match was won by the team from Łódź with a score of 5:0. During that period, PKSG played a total of 14 football matches, including 7 for the POZPN class "C" championship, 6 friendly matches and one for the Polish deaf-mutes championship.[222]

From 1927, thanks to the courtesy of Rev. Bolesław Sulek, PKSG athletes could use the gym located in the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes.[223]

In 1927, PKSG had 25 athletes practicing football and athletics.[224]

In the fall of 1927, PKSG joined the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw.

In the annual report for 1927, the club's management informed about problems with collecting membership fees, which may be why the number of club members amounted to 22 people practicing football and athletics. In 1927, the women's gymnastics section also started operating. A grant received from the Poznań City Hall in the amount of 50 zloty provided some support in the difficult financial situation.[225]

On January 22, 1928, during the General Meeting of PKSG, with the participation of 14 club members, Wojciech Kaźmierczak was elected president, Jan Furmaniak became vice-president, Grzęda – secretary, Stanisław Noczulak – treasurer. Henryk Kałużny and Burek became members of the Audit Committee. Michał Nawrot was chosen as the club's host, and Michał Nawrot was chosen as the head of the athletics section. Grzęda became the head of the football section. The captain of the football team was Franciszek Świadek. At the beginning of 1928 the club had 22 members. During the Meeting, the application for the withdrawal of PKSG from the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes was considered. As a result of the vote, club members rejected this concept.[226]

In 1928, cooperation was established in Poznań between the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes, whose representatives (Franciszek Woźniak – president, M. Kołajczak – treasurer, Lewandowski) participated in the General Meeting of PKSG.[227]

Poznań's KSG played 16 matches in 1928, including one for the deaf-mutes championship against "Świt" Lviv, which they lost 0:5. Moreover, it won 3 matches by walkover and lost 13. The number of goals conceded was 133 and scored – 6. The best scorer of the Poznań club was Michał Nawrot – 2 goals. Antoni Kąkolewski, Kałek, Leon Chlebowski and Stachowski scored one goal each.

On March 25, 1928, PKSG played a losing match against KS "Argonia" 1:6 (0:2). Antoni Kąkolewski scored the honorary goal.

PKSG also played many matches for the POZPN class "C" championship: April 15, 1928 – against KS "Cegielski" 1:14 (0:6) – the goal was scored by Michał Nawrot, April 22, 1928 – against KS "Poznania" III 0: 5 (0:2), April 29, 1928 – against KS "Sparta" 1:14 (0:6) – Kałek scored a goal from a penalty kick, and on May 13, 1928 – against KS "Warta" III 0:14 (0:6).[228]

On June 3, 1928, in the "C" class championship match, PKSG lost to KS "Cegielski" 11:0 (4:0). The match against KS "Poznań" III (June 10, 1928) did not take place due to the failure of the opposing team to show up.

On November 4, 1928, an internal cross-country race for the championship of the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes took place on the "Sokół" running track. The route was 2,460 m long. Seven competitors

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221 Ibidem.
222 Ibidem.
223 Ibidem.
224 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 4.
225 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 12.
226 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 2, p. 5.
227 Ibidem.
228 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 5, p. 4.

took part in the race. The winner of the race was Antoni Kąkolewski, followed by Michał Nawrot and Dionizy Niemir.[229]

On November 18, 1928, PKSG played a match against KS "Cybina" II, which it lost in the ratio 1:8 (0:4). Leon Chlebowski scored the honorary goal from a penalty kick.

In 1928, PKSG players took part in three athletics events, two players took part in the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship Competition, taking fourth place in the club's general classification.

On May 11, 1928, two KKSG competitors took part in a 3,000 m cross-country race organized by KS "Sparta". Michał Nawrot crossed the finish line as 22nd, and Leon Chlebowski did not finish the race due to exhaustion. 27 athletes took part in the competition.[230]

In 1928, the football team consisted of, among others: with: Antoni Kąkolewski – goalkeeper, Franciszek Świadek, Dionizy Niemir – defense, Kaczmarek, Leon Chlebowski, Antoni Królikowski – midfield, Kałek, Stanisław Maciejewski, Henryk Kałużny and Michał Nawrot – attack.[231]

On July 22, 1928, PKSG lost to "Śremski" KS 8:0 (4:0). On July 29, the defeat was even more severe. KS "Sparta" defeated PKSG in the ratio 19:1 (6:1). Stanisław Stachowiak scored the honorary goal. PZSG played a match against KS "Sparta" with nine players. In the match for the POZPN class "C" championship at Błonia Wildeckie, PKSG lost to KS "Warta" III 13:1 (7:0). The honorary goal was scored by Michał Nawrot. PKSG won one match by walkover because KS "Warta" III did not show up for the match.[232]

On September 2, 1928, PKSG lost to KS "Warta" junior 3:0 (2:0). On September 9, KS "Sparta" defeated PKSG 9:0 (4:0), and on September 30, TG "Sokół" defeated PKSG 9:0 (6:0).[233]

Because the economic crisis caused problems with collecting membership fees, in 1929 the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes supported the activities of the Poznań club with a grant of 600 zloty.[234]

On January 13, 1929, at the General Meeting of PKSG members, it was stated that PKSG had 27 members. In fact, there were just over 30 club members.[235] The club's management board for 1929 was as follows: Jan Furmaniak – president, Michał Nawrot – vice-president, Niekrasiewiczówna – treasurer, Burek – deputy treasurer. Antoni Kąkolewski became the head of the football section, and Bogdan Gniot became the head of the athletics section. Szandzik became the host of the club. The members of the Audit Committee were: Henryk Kałużny, Franciszek Broda and Edmund Szyfter.[236]

On March 17, 1929, the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes and the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań signed an agreement under which all PKSG members would join PKTG as ordinary members, with both institutions retaining their existing names and rights. Additionally, both parties will delegate two representatives to the management boards of both institutions. It should be noted that PKTG celebrated its 10th anniversary on June 29 and 30, 1929.[237]

On August 16–17, 1929, during the 3rd Athletics Championships of the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań, the Club from Poznań took second place, behind the Warsaw KSG. Nine Poznań athletes took part in the competition, with Bogdan Gniot in the high jump (150.5 cm) and Marian Walkowski in the javelin throw (33.35 m) setting new Polish records for the deaf.[238]

In 1929, PKSG played a total of 17 matches (ratio of 27 goals scored to 97 goals conceded), of which it won 6 matches, including 5 in the POZPN class "C" championship competition (18 goals scored and 58 conceded). On June 7, 1929, PKSG recorded its biggest defeat against KS "Wiktoria" Poznań/Jarocin in the ratio 20:0. On June 9, 1929, in the "C" class championship match of POZPN, PKSG lost 12:2 (6:0) to KS "Wiktoria". The goals for PKSG were scored by Marian Walkowski and Kałek. On June 16, 1929, PKSG lost very badly against KS "Naprzód" 14:0 (7:0). On June 23 and July 7, 1929, thanks to a walkover, PKSG won against KS "Polonia" and KS "Warta" 3:0. In a friendly match on September 12, 1929, PKSG II lost 9:2 (6:1) to KS "Cybina".

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229 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 12, p. 6.
230 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 5, p. 4.
231 *L. K. S. G. "Świt" – P. K. S. G. 5:0 (2:0)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 5, p. 2.
232 *P. K. S. G. – "Warta" III-b 1:13 (0:7)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 7.
233 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 10–11, p. 5.
234 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 12.
235 Ibidem.
236 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 1–2, p. 6.
237 *Radosna wiadomość*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 3–4, p. 7.
238 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 12.

Goals for the deaf were scored by Michał Nawrot and Dionizy Niemir. On October 6, 1929, PKSG lost to KS "Urania" 5:1 (0:0). The goal was scored by Michał Nawrot. On October 27, 1929, PKSG lost 0:1 against TG "Sokół", and on November 3 – against KS "Lipno" II 1:5 (0:2). The last match played in 1929 was a match against KS "Unia", lost by PKSG 2:0 (0:0). The match took place in Kościan near Poznań.[239]

One of the highlights of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań was a friendly match between the Silesian and Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. The match took place on the pitch of KS "Sparta". The match was won by the team from Poznań 1:0 (0:0). The goal was scored by Henryk Kałużny.[240]

In the winter season of 1929/1930, a gymnastics section with 20 members was established in the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. The head coach was Czesław Lorkiewicz, and the assistant coach was Leon Chlebowski. The training took place in the gymnasium of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań. The boxing section also started its activities.

In 1930, PKSG celebrated the 5th anniversary of its existence, and celebrations related to this event took place on June 8 and 9. The jubilee celebrations were inaugurated with a holy mass in the church of St. Kazimierz in the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes. Then, a ceremonial academy, athletics shows, a friendly match and an evening reception were organized.[241]

In 1930, the football team played 21 matches, winning 4 and losing 17. The team scored 16 goals and conceded 83 goals. The Poznań team played three matches against deaf clubs. All matches were lost 0:3.

In 1930, PKSG players also participated in the POZPN "C" class competition, in which they won, among others, in Starołęka 3:1 against KS "Blask" (October 26, 1930) and lost against KS "Czarni" Poznań 0:17 (April 11, 1930).

On August 17, 1930, PKSG athletes took second place during the athletics competition held in Bydgoszcz.[242]

On October 11, 1931, on the premises of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań, the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes hosted the National Cross-Country Run of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship. The race took place over a distance of 4,000 m.

Thirteen PKSG players took part in the National Championship of the Deaf-Mutes in Athletics, which took place in Warsaw on June 27 and 28, 1932, and won the first title of Polish team champion in the club's history.

In the years 1931–1932, the club had 30 members, and the club's Management Board consisted of: Dionizy Niemir – president, Henryk Kałużny – vice-president, Marian Walkowski – secretary, Franciszek Broda – treasurer. Meetings of club members were held at Mrs. Jarocka's (8 Masztalarska Street), and the club's mailing address was at Urbanowska Road in the house of vice-president Marian Walkowski.

In 1932, there were 12 football matches and the club had a total of 32 members.

In the 1930s, in Poznań, there was a Shelter for Deaf-Mute Women named after Radomski at 12 Nadbrzeżna Street run by Rev. Bolesław Sulek and Edmund Krzysztofiak.[243]

The General Meeting of the PKSG took place on February 12, 1933 in Firlik's (Fertyk's?) apartment at Zwierzyniecka Street.[244] 20 club members attended the meeting. A new club management board was elected: Edmund Szyfter – president, Dionizy Niemir – vice-president, Marian Walkowski – secretary, Leon Chlebowski – deputy secretary, Franciszek Broda – treasurer, Fertyk – host, Bronisław Kubacki – deputy host. The Audit Committee was composed of: Józef Kłosowski, Karwacka and Jan Wesołowski. Wyzdrowski was elected team captain, and Edward Kaczmarek was chosen as deputy captain. The head of the football section was Marian Walkowski, and the athletics section was headed by Dionizy Niemir. Leon Chlebowski was elected head of the gymnastics section.[245]

The activists of the Poznań club were visited by Karol Anders and Kazimierz Włostowski (photo 100).

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239 *P. K. S. G. – K. S. Unja 0:2 (0:0)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 9.
240 *S. K. S. G. – P. K. S. G. 0:1 (0:0)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 7–8, p. 8.
241 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 13.
242 Ibidem.
243 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 99.
244 *Kronika towarzyska. Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Poznaniu*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 2.
245 *Kronika towarzyska. Poznański Klub Sportowy w Poznaniu*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 5.



Photo 100. The Board and members of the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. In the middle, members of the Board of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes Kazimierz Włostowski and Karol Anders (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

In 1933, the economic crisis caused significant financial problems for club members. The lack of regular income from membership fees allowed for the purchase of clothing and sports equipment to a limited extent. There were also fewer sporting events. Despite financial problems, the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes organized the Grand Masquerade Ball on February 19, 1933 at Queen Jadwiga's House at 1 Marcinkowskiego Avenue.[246] Edmund Szyfter was elected king of the ball, and Janina Majchrzakówna was chosen queen. Further places were taken by Jadwiga Kąkolewska and Antoni Królikowski, Czesław Małyszczyk and Maria Grzesiówna and Jan Wesołowski.

On March 19, 1933, an internal cross-country race over a distance of 4,000 m took place at the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań.

On May 3, 1933, PKSG players played only one friendly match against KS "Stella" in Zabików, which was lost 1:8. Moreover, PKSG was excluded from the POZPN competition.

In 1933, 22 men and 2 women out of a total of 30 club members took part in competitions and training. This constituted 22% of the total number of deaf athletes in Poland. It should be noted that at that time in Łódź and Kraków, for financial reasons, the activities of deaf clubs were suspended.

In 1934, after many years of efforts, PKSG became the owner of the Community Center of the Deaf-Mutes Association named after Marshal Piłsudski. Stefania Szyfterówna – president of the Main Board of the Family of Veterans of the National Uprisings of the Republic of Poland 1914–1919 – made a significant contribution to maintaining of the Community Center.[247]

In 1934, thanks to the community center, there was a revival of social activities. Lectures and dances were held in the community center. Unfortunately, the economic crisis still did not allow for very lively sports activities.

In 1934, PKSG players played only seven friendly matches, and the athletes participated in the Polish championship in Warsaw (April 13–14, 1934), where nine Poznań athletes won the Polish team championship for the deaf. The outstanding competitors were: Bogdan Gniot in the long jump and high jump, Marian Walkowski in the hurdles, and Zygmunt Lechmann in the 1,500 m run.

246 *Kronika towarzyska. Poznański Klub Sportowy w Poznaniu*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 3.
247 *Wrażenia z podróży do Francji*, "Dziennik Bydgoski" 1937, February 5, no. 28, p. 9.

In 1934, three PKSG players (Stanisław Tomczak, Zygmunt Lechmann and Bronisław Kubacki) took part in the race for the "Kurjer Poznański" cup. Moreover, Czesław Lorkiewicz started preparing players to obtain the "POS" State Sports Badge.[248] To become a holder of the POS badge, one had to complete a group of physical skills, including: gymnastics, swimming, running, marching, cross-country skiing, shooting and others.[249]

On March 14, 1936, the internal cross-country race of the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes took place over a distance of 4,000 m. The competitors reached the finish line in the following order: Zygmunt Lechmann, Z. Kasztelan, Edmund Włodarczak, Jan Wesołowski, Stanisław Tomczak, Gubasiski and Henryk Burakowski.

On April 4, 1936, deaf people from Poznań took part in the 12th Cross-Country Run for the "Kurjer Poznański" Cup. In the senior group, over a distance of 4,200 m, Zygmunt Lechmann took 26th place, Antoni Kąkolewski was 43rd, and Gubasiski was 50th. In the junior race over a distance of 2,200 m, in a group of 70 participants, Edmund Włodarczak took 33rd place.

On May 17, 1936, a friendly football match took place between PKSG and KS "Cybina" Poznań. The match ended with the victory of the "Cybina" club 1:4 (1:3). Kałek scored the honorary goal.

During World War II, from 1943, athletes of the Poznań deaf-mutes club regularly met in the meadows near Poznań to play football.[250]

3.3.1.5 Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw (1925)

The **Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw** began its spontaneous and informal activities in the spring of 1925.

After a few months, young Jewish boys created the club's board, despite the fact that the Jewish deaf community was struggling with even greater economic problems than the Polish deaf-mutes. The club did not have its headquarters or sports equipment, and meetings were held in private apartments. They even thought about disbanding the club.

It was only in 1927, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Bolesław Muszkatblat and coach Aleksander Klumberg[251], that the club developed. The club also started efforts to be admitted to the Warsaw District Athletics Association.

In 1927, in addition to the football section, chess and table tennis sections were also established.

In 1928, Ludwik Fryszman was the president of the club. The first head of the athletics section was Bogdan Kurzyna. Lisenberg was the deputy head of the athletics section. Kossowski became the head of the football section.

The leading representatives of ŻKSG in 1928 were athletes: L. Brajncel, Henryk Brajterman, Mendel Kleiner, Kossowski, who took part in the internal ŻKSG championships.[252]

On April 7 and 8, 1928, ŻKSG organized internal athletics competitions in which five competitors took part.

On April 14, 1928, during the Extraordinary General Meeting of ŻKSG in Warsaw, club secretary Samuel Ajzenberg and deputy treasurer Szames resigned. The meeting members elected (Herman) Hersz-Lejb Nickin as secretary and Henryk Brajterman as deputy treasurer to fill the vacant seats.

On May 27 and 28, 1928, the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes took part for the first time in the Polish Deaf-Mutes Athletics Championships. The four best Jewish athletes of ŻKSG took part in eight competitions of the Polish Championship of the Deaf-Mutes, taking third place as a team.

On January 19, 1929, an extraordinary general meeting of ŻKSG was held, in which the activities of the club's Management Board were criticized. During the General Meeting, the club's Management Board was elected: Mendel Kleiner – president, Hersz-Lejb Nickin – vice-president and treasurer, L. Brajncel – club

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248 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 13.

249 Wikipedia, *Państwowa Odznaka Sportowa*, https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pa%C5%84stwowa_Odznaka_Sportowa (19/01/2021).

250 B. Brzóska, A. Kołodziejczak, *Jubileusz Wielkopolskiego Klubu Sportowego*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 2, p. 20.

251 Aleksander Klumberg – Estonian Olympian, coach of Janusz Kusociński.

252 *Żydowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 4, p. 4.

host, Henryk Brejterman (Brajterman) – deputy treasurer. The following people worked on the Audit Committee: Karol Anders and Telesfor Eger.[253]

On March 13, 1929, at the request of the Jewish KSG, the PZSG Management Board appointed Henryk Łabęcki, Telesfor Eger and Henryk Konrad as members of the Control Committee for finance and sports in ŻKSG.[254]

In order to improve the economic and sports situation of the club, the new club authorities established cooperation with the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. From that moment on, ŻKSG athletes could train together with WKSG players in Sobieski Park. In addition, ŻKSG received a financial subsidy of 300 zloty. All these efforts resulted in the club being able to rent a sports field and sports equipment, e.g. measuring tapes, stopwatches, etc., in order to prepare the athletics section for sports competitions.

On May 19 and 20, 1929, ŻKSG athletes in Warsaw took part in the competition for the Eugenics Society Cup. In the 800 m race, Mendel Kleiner took eighth place, and Henryk Brajterman took ninth place. In the shot put, Kossowski achieved a result of 6.23 m, and Listenberg – 4.97 m. In the long jump, Kossowski jumped to a distance of 4.46 m.[255]

On May 25 and 26, 1929, four Jewish athletes took part in the WOZLA athletics competition: in the 400 m run – Henryk Brajterman (68 s), in the 800 m run – Mendel Kleiner (2:29.6 min), in the 1,500 m run – Mendel Kleiner (5:15.0 min), and in the long jump – L. Brajncel (4.14 m).

On June 15, 1929, ŻKSG organized an internal cross-country run. Five athletes took part in the competition. The first to cross the finish line was Mendel Kleiner, the second – Henryk Brajterman, and the third – Kossowski.

On June 22 and 23, 1929, ŻKSG players took part in the athletics competition of "Nasz Przegląd". L. Brajncel, Henryk Brajterman, Kossowski and Mendel Kleiner took part in the competition.

On July 24 and 25, 1929, as part of the qualifying competition for the Polish Championships, the winners were: Brajncel (100 m run: 13.4 s), Henryk Brajterman (200 m run: 28.4 s; 400 m: 65 s), Mendel Kleiner (800 m run: 2:31.4 min; 1,500 m run: 5:48.4 min), Kossowski (discus throw: 14.8 m; shot put: 6.48 m; long jump: 4.88 m). Seven competitors took part in the competition, including Geisztman, Listenberg and Ejgel.[256]

On December 27, 1929, there was a dance evening organized by the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw (photo 101).

In 1930, ŻKSG received premises from the Association of Deaf-Mute Jews "Spójnia" at 1 Solna Street in Warsaw. The club recorded its first athletics success during the athletics competition in Bydgoszcz, where Kossowski took second place in the long jump.

In 1930, the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes celebrated its 5th anniversary.

In 1931, 19 people trained at the club, including 4 women. In total, the club had 32 members.

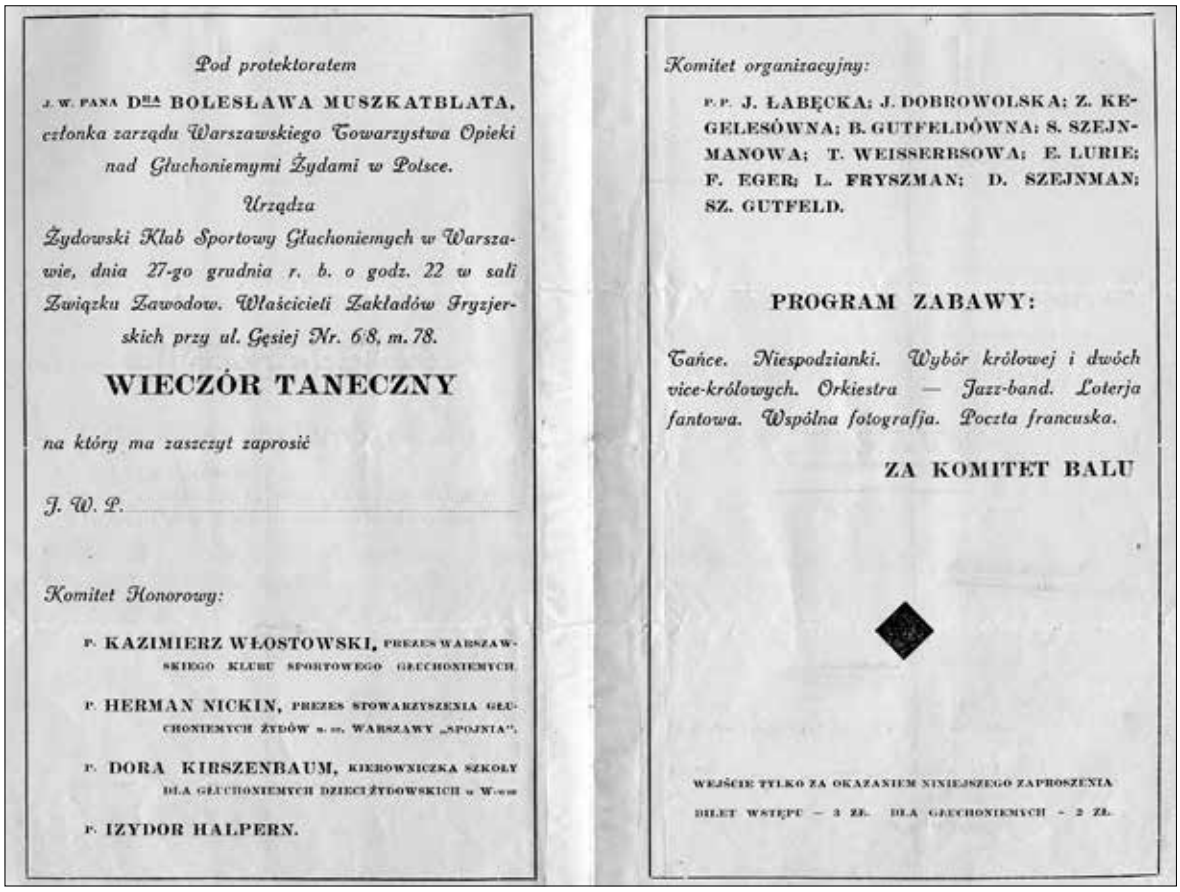
In the years 1930/1931, the club's Management Board consisted of: Mendel Kleiner – president, Natan Weiss – vice-president, Regina Brancajlówna – secretary, Henryk Brajterman – treasurer.[257]

In 1932, the club rented the "Skra" pitch once a week, on Saturdays, for 15 zloty a month. Unfortunately, the rental cost turned out to be too high and after a few months, in July, the club had to cancel the lease.

Photo 102 from 1932 shows members of the Management Board of the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw.[258]

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253 *Żydowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 1–2, p. 7.
254 Ibidem.
255 *Żydowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 7–8, p. 7.
256 Ibidem, p. 8.
257 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 98.
258 *Kronika towarzyska. Żydowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Warszawie*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 8.



Pod protektoratem

J. W. PANA Dra BOLESŁAWA MUSZKATBLATA, *członka zarządu Warszawskiego Towarzystwa Opieki nad Głuchoniemymi Żydami w Polsce.*

Urządza

Żydowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Warszawie, dnia 27-go grudnia r. b. o godz. 22 w sali Związku Zawodow. Właścicieli Zakładów Fryzjerskich przy ul. Gęsiej Nr. 6/8, m. 78.

WIECZÓR TANECZNY

na który ma zaszczyt zaprosić

J. W. P. .....

Komitet Honorowy:

P. KAZIMIERZ WŁOSTOWSKI, PREZES WARSZAWSKIEGO KLUBU SPORTOWEGO GŁUCHONIEMYCH

P. HERMAN NICKIN, PREZES STOWARZYSZENIA GŁUCHONIEMYCH ŻYDÓW w m. WARSZAWY „SPOJNIA".

P. DORA KIRSZENBAUM, KIEROWNICZKA SZKOŁY DLA GŁUCHONIEMYCH DZIECI ŻYDOWSKICH w W-wie

P. IZYDOR HALPERN.

Komitet organizacyjny:

P.P. J. ŁABĘCKA; J. DOBROWOLSKA; Z. KEGELESÓWNA; B. GUTFELDÓWNA; S. SZEJNMANOWA; T. WEISSERBSOWA; E. LURIE; F. EGER; L. FRYSZMAN; D. SZEJNMAN; SZ. GUTFELD.

PROGRAM ZABAWY:

Tańce. Niespodzianki. Wybór królowej i dwóch vice-królowych. Orkiestra — Jazz-band. Loterja fantowa. Wspólna fotografja. Poczta francuska.

ZA KOMITET BALU

WEJŚCIE TYLKO ZA OKAZANIEM NINIEJSZEGO ZAPROSZENIA

BILET WSTĘPU — 3 ZŁ. DLA GŁUCHONIEMYCH — 2 ZŁ.

Photo 101. Invitation to a dance evening organized by ŻKSG in Warsaw – 1929 (archives: Tadeusz Konrad, Henryk Konrad's son)



Photo 102. Board of the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw – 1932. From the left: sitting: Nickin, Mojsewicz, Weiss, Brancajlówna, Kleiner, Higierówna, Brajterman. Standing: unk. (archives: *Kronika Towarzyska. Żydowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Warszawie*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 8)

In 1933, two ŻKSG chess players (Grynzgruz and Henryk Brajterman) won the first two places in a chess match against the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.

On January 7, 1933, the 8th General Meeting of members of the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw was held at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw. The meeting was attended by 23 club members and many guests. During the Meeting, the best athletes received awards from President Mendel Kleiner: Rotenberg – for first place in the cross-country race, Kossowski – for winning the athletics competition twice. Additionally, the following were honored: Henryk Brajterman, Sosnowski and Skórnik. A new Management Board was elected: Mendel Kleiner – president, Henryk Brajterman – vice-president, Regina Brancajlówna – secretary, Srul Rawicz – treasurer, A. Frankfurt – host. The Audit Committee was composed of: Nickin, Wajcblum and Izaak Mojsewicz.[259]

In 1934, there was a short-term cooperation with the Jewish Workers' Association of Physical Education "Jutrznia", but due to a misunderstanding, the cooperation was dissolved. Then ŻKSG received support from the Jewish Workers' Association of Physical Education "Gwiazda". The president of the "Gwiazda" club, Natan Tyleman, provided a sports hall and sports equipment that allowed Jewish deaf players to regularly train. Regular training brought results in the form of third place in the athletics competition for the championship of the deaf-mutes in Poznań, as well as fourth place in the cross-country race in Łódź, but this result was not officially recognized because the Jewish club did not exercise due diligence when registering competitors for the competition.

In the winter season of 1935/1936, twice a week, ŻKSG athletes, at the expense of WOZLA, took part in sports training in the sports hall of the Workers' Association of Physical Education "Jutrznia". The training took place under the supervision of Olympian Janusz Kusociński.[260]

In 1935, the club had 43 members, including 16- and 17-year-old players Dawid Hafter and Izaak Woremklejn.[261]

On January 11, 1936, the General Meeting of ŻKSG in Warsaw was held in the hall of the Jewish Society "Spójnia". During the meeting, there was an argument, as a result of which all members of the club's Management Board left the meeting, accusing them of lack of due diligence in running the club, which is why ŻKSG did not organize the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the club's existence. The members of the General Meeting elected the new club management board. Srul Rawicz was elected president of the club, Berek Maliniak became treasurer, Wolf Szmukler became the club's host, and Telesfor Eger, Lejzor Wurcel and Noe Szwarcberg became members of the Management Board. Henryk Konrad and Izaak Mojsewicz sat on the Audit Committee. The club's vice-president and secretary were not elected. Alexander Schoenberg was accepted back as a member of the club.[262]

On March 7, 1936, in the hall of the "Versal" restaurant at 1 Elektoralna Street ŻKSG organized a carnival dance party. 170 people took part in the carnival party, including the director of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Międzyrzec, Menasze Himelszajn, and the president of PZSG, Karol Anders.[263]

On January 23, 1936, the new Management Board of ŻKSG in Warsaw was established. The president and head of the athletics section was Dawid Hafter, the secretary – Gustaw Brilansztein, the head of the ping-pong section – Mendel Kenigsberg, the sports games section – Izaak Woremklejn, and the swimming section – Izydor Zylbersztajn. The secretariat was located at 4/15 Leszno Street in the house of Aleksander Schoenberg.

On February 21, 1936, players of the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw took part in athletics competitions organized by WOZLA. The competition took place in the hall of the Central Institute of Physical Education (CIWF) in Warsaw. Fiszon and Mendel Kenigsberg took part in the 100 m qualifying race. Handelsman, Izaak Woremklejn and Noe Szwarcberg took part in the 1,000 m run. Two athletes took part in the women's 60 m race: Rachela Frochtmanówna and Dudelzakówna. Mendel Kenigsberg took part in the long jump.

On March 7, 1936, again at the CIWF hall in Warsaw, four ŻKSG athletes took part in athletics competitions: A. Frankfurt and Mendel Kenigsberg in the 80 m run, and Goldflamówna and Dudelzakówna in the 60 m run.

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259 Ibidem.

260 *Kronika*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 6.

261 *Walne Zebranie Ż. K. S. G. w Warszawie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 3.

262 Ibidem.

263 *Kronika*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 6.

Three ŻKSG players (Noe Szwarcberg, Lejzor Wurcel and Handelsman) took part in the 5,000 m cross-country run for the cup of Chief Walenty Foryś (Head of the Department of School Hygiene and Physical Education). They took middle positions in a group of 70 participants.

On May 5, 1936 at the "Skra" stadium at 43/47 Okopowa Street in Warsaw, an internal junior athletics competition for the prize of Dawid Hafter was held. In the 100 m race, Izaak Biderman took first place, S. Halpern second, and Aron Lurie third. In the 400 m race the order was as follows: S. Halpern, Aron Lurie and Izaak Biderman. In the 1,500 m race, Langman took first place, Aron Lurie was second, and S. Halpern was third. In the shot put the order was as follows: S. Halpern, Aron Lurie and Spajzer. Three female athletes took part in the 60 m, 200 m and 800 m, long jump and javelin throw: Rachela Frochtmanówna, Dudelzakówna and Goldflamówna.

ŻKSG players also took part in class "C" athletics competitions organized by WOZLA. The competition took place on May 9, 1936 on the AZS Warszawa pitch in Skaryszewski Park. Noe Szwarcberg and Handelsman took part in the 3,000 m run, Fiszon and Mendel Kenigsberg in the long jump, Dawid Hafter, Fiszon, A. Frankfurt and Mendel Kenigsberg in the 4 × 100 m relay, and Handelsman in the 3 × 800 m run, Noe Szwarcberg and Izaak Woremklejn. Dawid Hafter and Mendel Kenigsberg took part in the discus throw competition.

On May 15, 1936, volleyball and basketball matches between ŻKSG and the second academic team took place on the pitch of the Jewish Academic Sports Association (ŻAKS). ŻKSG athletes lost the basketball match in the ratio of 4:52, and the volleyball match – 0:2 (11:15 and 15:17).

On May 16, 1936, ŻKSG football players played a friendly match against the Jewish Gymnastic and Sports Society "Nordyja" Białystok at the "Skra" stadium. The match ended in a draw 3:3. The goals for ŻKSG were scored by Mendel Kenigsberg – 2 and Fiszon – 1.

On May 23, 1936, a friendly volleyball and basketball match between ŻKSG and the School Sports Club of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind took place on the pitch of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. The ŻKSG team turned out to be better in volleyball (2:1), and in basketball the students of the Institute turned out to be better, winning 2:22.

On June 15, 1936, internal ŻKSG competitions were held in Warsaw. In the 100 m run, Berek Maliniak took first place (12.9 s), Mendel Kenigsberg was second (13.1 s). In the 200 m and 400 m race, Izaak Woremklejn won (28.5 s and 61.9 s), ahead of Mendel Kenigsberg and Fiszon. Noe Szwarcberg won the 1,500 m and 5,000 m distances with a time of 5:06.5 min and 19:11.0 min. The second places were taken by Lejzor Wurcel and Handelsman, respectively. In the long jump, two identical results were achieved by Berek Maliniak and Mendel Kenigsberg – 4.93 m. In the discus and javelin throw, Dawid Hafter took first place (17.50 m and 31.84 m).[264]

On October 9, 1936, an athletics competition was held between ŻKSG Warszawa and RKS "Gwiazda". The clear winners of the competition were the "Gwiazda" players, who took first positions in all competitions. ŻKSG was represented by: Mendel Kenigsberg (100 m run, long jump, 4 × 100 m relay), Handelsman (400, 800 and 1,500 m run, relay), Izaak Woremklejn (800 m run, relay), Lejzor Wurcel (1,500 m run, relay), Berek Maliniak – long jump, Dawid Hafter and Fiszon – javelin throw.[265] Women's athletics competitions were also held on the same day. According to the reports, one RKS "Gwiazda" player and four ŻKSG Warszawa players took part in the competition: Frochtmanówna, Dudelzakówna, Goldflamówna and P. Farbmanówna. The clear winners of the competition were the representatives of ŻKSG.[266]

On October 17, 1936, a friendly volleyball match took place between ŻKSG Warszawa and RKS "Gwiazda" Warszawa. The ŻKSG team won 2:0 (15:8, 15:13). A week later, ŻKSG players played another volleyball match. This time with the ŻKS "Jutrznia" Warszawa team. The match ended with the victory of the deaf players 2:1 (15:12, 13:15, 15:8).[267]

In addition to the Organizing Committee, Dr. Bolesław Muszkatblat, Albert Lezerowicz and Zbigniew Anders helped organize the 10th anniversary of ŻKSG Warszawa.

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[264] *Zawody i eliminacje*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 7–10, p. 6.

[265] *9 X 36 r. Mecz lekko-atletyczny panów ŻKSG W-wa – RKS "Gwiazda" w Warszawie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 11–12, p. 7.

[266] Ibidem.

[267] *25 X 36 r. Mecz towarzyski w siatkówkę ŻKSG W-wa – ŻKSG "Jutrznia" II w Warszawie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 11–12, p. 7.

On November 6, 1936, at the "Gwiazda" club at 74/93 Leszno Street, the **10th anniversary of the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes** in Warsaw took place. One of the most important guests was prof. Moses Schorr – rabbi of the Great Synagogue.[268] The next day, the celebrations began with a solemn service in the Great Synagogue at 7 Tłomackie Street. Then the celebrations continued at the School for Deaf-Mutes Jewish Children at 28 Śliska Street, where a ceremonial academy was held, during which the president of the club – B. Sztucki – talked about the history and achievements of the club. Additionally, the memory of the deceased club members was honored. The highlight of the academy was the presentation of the club's banner by the Godparents. The godparents were: Szatelsztejnówna, Ludwik Fryszman and Mijsewicz.[269] Commemorative diplomas were also distributed.

The celebration of the anniversary of ŻKSG in Warsaw continued on November 8. After laying flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the 1st Ping-Pong Competition for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship took place. The tournament took place in the RKS "Gwiazda" sports hall. In the afternoon, there was a volleyball double match between ŻKSG Warszawa and WKSG. The matches took place at 74/93 Leszno Street in the "Gwiazda" club. Both matches were won by the WKSG team 2:0 (15:4, 15:6) and 2:1 (15:6, 14:16, 15:10). The jubilee ended with a ceremonial banquet at the "Alfa" restaurant at 111 Marszałkowska Street.[270]

On November 21 and 28, 1936, ŻKSG Warszawa players played two friendly table tennis matches. The first one with ŻKS "Hasmonea" II Warszawa, the second one – with RKS "Gwiazda" Warszawa. The deaf-mutes lost both matches in the ratio 1:9 and 0:10.[271]

On January 23, 1937, the General Meeting of ŻKSG Warszawa was held. Henryk Brajterman was elected president, Ludwik Fryszman as vice-president, Wiesław Dobrowolski as second vice-president, Dawid Hafter as secretary, Lejzor Wurcel as treasurer, and L. Kudelski as host. The following were elected members of the Management Board: Izaak Woremklejn, P. Farbmanówna, Mendel Kenigsberg, M. Szuldenrainówna, Izaak Biderman and M. Rozenbaum. The Audit Committee was composed of: Telesfor Eger, Karol Anders and Berek Maliniak.[272]

On March 13, 1937, an internal cross-country race of ŻKSG Warszawa took place. 13 competitors took part in the 1,000 m distance. The winner was Izaak Woremklejn, and the next places were taken by: Mendel Kenigsberg, Handelsman, Lejzor Wurcel, S. Halpern and Likower.[273]

3.3.1.6 Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Łódź (1931)

The Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Łódź was founded in 1931. The founding members of the club were: Samuel Korn, Abram Rajnsztajn, Jakub (Kuba) Lenga, Wolf Sztybel, Eljasz Gopner, Abram Perel, Abram Szlamowicz, Szlama Praszkiel, Jakub Bresler, Fajwel Cukier, Symcha Band, Josef Tencer, Hersz Rotapel, Aron Lisner and Jakub Kańczuk. By decision of the Voivode of Łódź, the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was entered into the register of associations and unions of the Łódź Province Office under number 121.[274]

Club members' meetings took place in a private apartment. In the first two years of its operation, the club had 21 members. The club had its headquarters in the premises of the Jewish Association of the Deaf-Mutes "Nasza Przyszłość" at 4 Zawadzka Street (photo 103).

The first Management Board of the club consisted of: Jakub Lenga – president, Nusen Przedborski – secretary and Wolf Sztybel – treasurer.[275] The invitation to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes included Jakub Zylberberg as the president of the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Łódź, but he was removed from his position due to financial abuses. The Audit Committee was composed of Mojzerowicz and Grade.

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[268] *Sprawozdanie z obchodu jubileuszowego X-lecia Ż.K.S.G. w Warszawie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 6.

[269] Ibidem.

[270] *Jubileusz*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 7–10, p. 7.

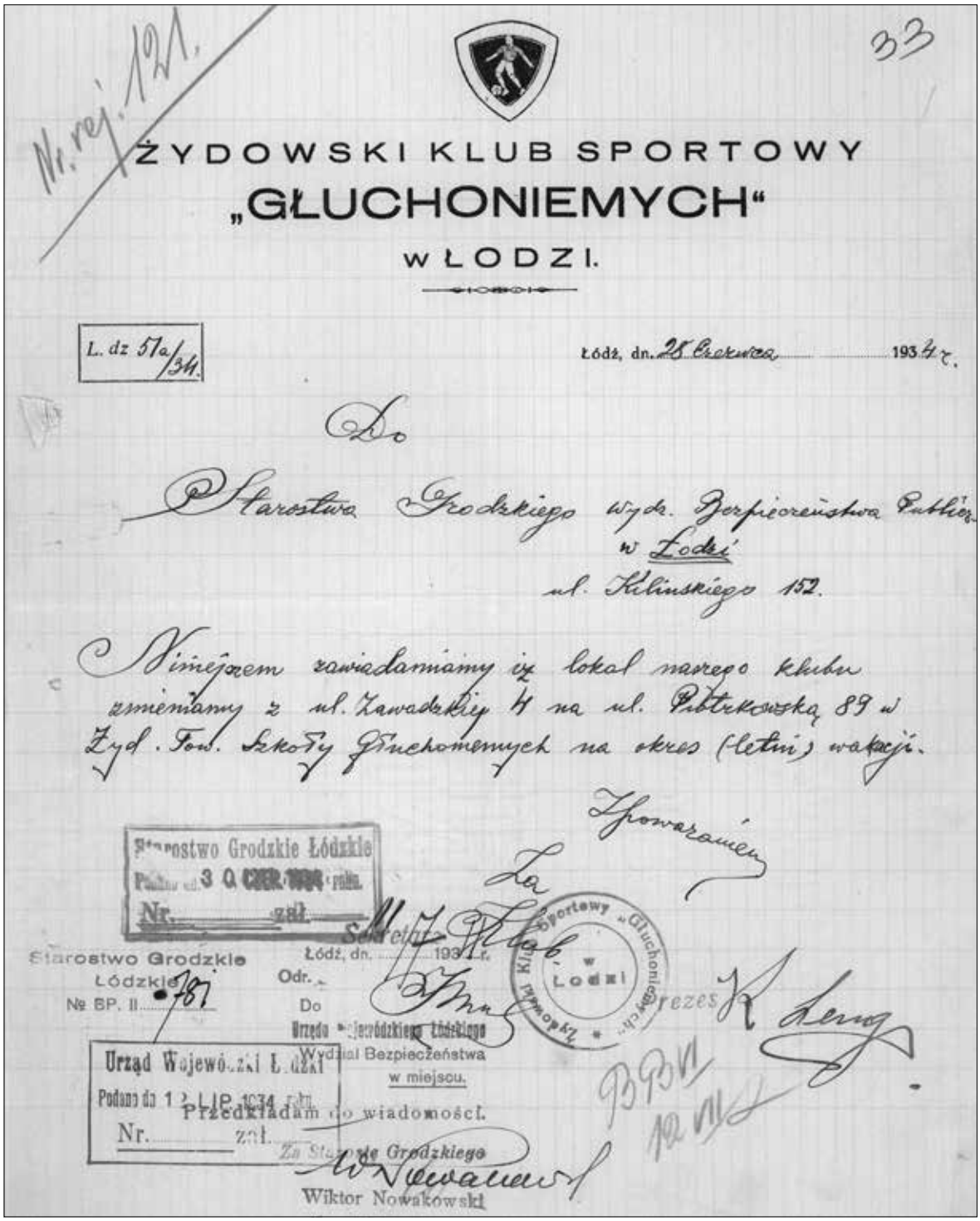
[271] *28 XI 36 r. Mecz towarzyski ping-pongowy ŻKSG W-wa – RKS "Gwiazda" w Warszawie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 11–12, p. 7.

[272] *Wiadomości o K. S. G. w Polsce*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 5.

[273] *Wiadomości sportowe, biegi na przełaj*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 6.

[274] Archiwum Państwowe w Łodzi. Vide photos 33 and 34 – archive reference number: 39/166/0/-/1272, photo 103 – archive reference number: 39/166/0/-/1601.

[275] "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", pp. 100–101.


ŻYDOWSKI KLUB SPORTOWY
„GŁUCHONIEMYCH"
WŁODZI.

L. dz 57a/34.

Łódź, dn. 28 Grudnia 1934 r.

Do
Starostwa Grodzkiego Wydz. Bezpieczeństwa Publicz.
w Łodzi
ul. Kilińskiego 152.

Niniejszem zawiadamiamy iż lokal naszego klubu zmieniamy z ul. Zawadzkiej 4 na ul. Pabianicką 89 w Żyd. Tow. Szkoły Głuchoniemych na okres (letni) wakacji.

Z poważaniem
Za
Sekretarz
Prezes

Starostwo Grodzkie Łódzkie
Nr. zał.

Starostwo Grodzkie Łódzkie
№ BP. II 787
Łódź, dn. 1934 r.
Odr.
Do
Urzędu Wojewódzkiego Łódzkiego
Wydział Bezpieczeństwa
w miejscu.

Urząd Wojewódzki Łódzki
Nr. zał.
Przedkładam do wiadomości.
Za Starostę Grodzkiego
Wiktor Nowakowski

Photo 103. Letter informing the District Office in Łódź about the temporary change of the seat of the ŻKSG in Łódź (archives: State Archives in Łódź: Sygnatura 39/166/0/-/1601)

On January 28, 1933, the 3rd General Meeting of the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Łódź was held. The meeting was attended by 22 club members and guests from the Warsaw KSG, the Łódź KSG and the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw. The Management Board was elected: Jakub Lange – president, Abram Perel – vice-president, Jakub Lenga – secretary, Wolf Sztybel – treasurer, Berek Maliniak became deputy secretary and treasurer. Eliasz Gepner was chosen as the club's host, and Fiszel Wesoły as deputy. The Audit Committee consisted of: Leiner, Samuel Korn and Marian Rudniak. Photo 104 shows the participants of the Meeting and invited guests.[276]

[276] *Kronika towarzyska. Żydowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Łodzi*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 3.

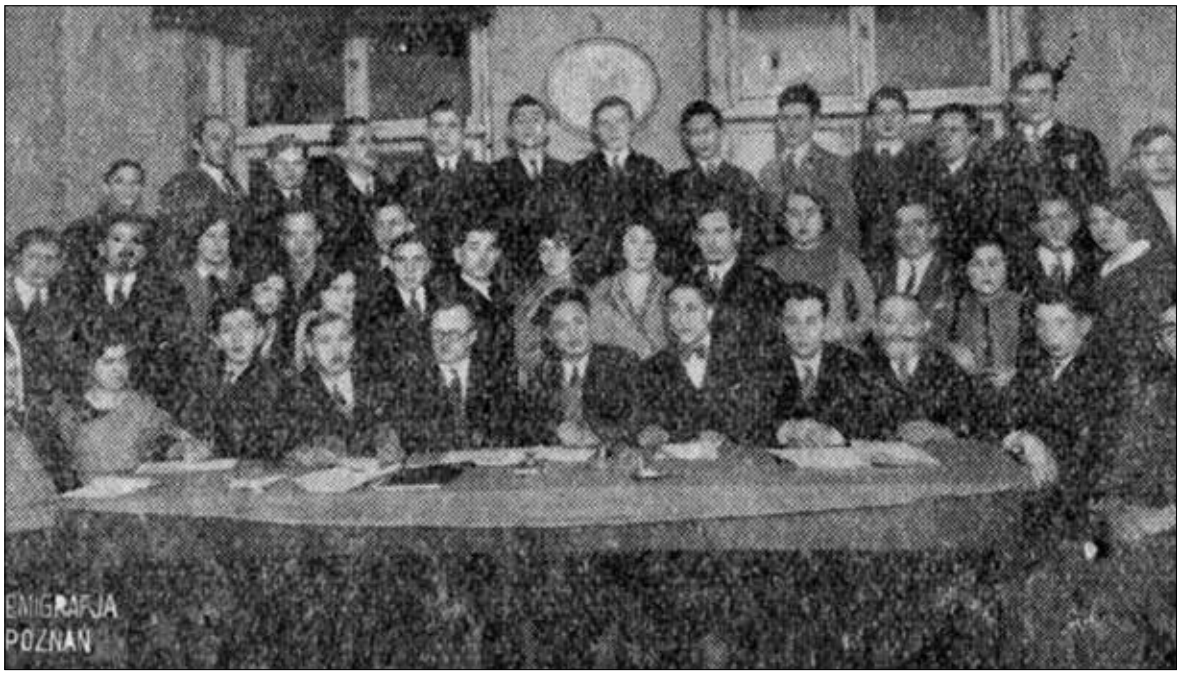


Photo 104. Board of the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes and invited guests during the General Meeting on January 28, 1933

On March 18, 1933, in the Hall of the Traders' Association at 21 Kościuszki Avenue in Łódź, the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes organized the "Purine Ball" for members and supporters of the club.[277]

On February 29, 1936, in the room at 4 Zawadzka Street, the General Meeting of ŻKSG in Łódź was held. 27 club members attended the meeting. At that time the club had 40 members. The members of the General Meeting decided to extend the terms of office of all members of the Management Board who fulfilled their duties well, despite the club's major financial problems. Jakub Lenga became the president again, vice-president – Szmul/Samuel Korn and Moniek Figielski, treasurer – Wolf Sztybel, deputy treasurer – Abram Rajnsztajn, Eliasz Gepner and A. Zaklikowski became the club's hosts, and Szpigiel became a member of the Management Board. The Audit Committee was composed of: Kazimierz Włostowski, Józef Grynberg and Gertel. The club had the following sections: athletics, gymnastics, sports games, ping-pong, football and chess.[278]

On June 12 and 19, 1936, deaf sports clubs in Łódź organized athletics competitions. In the 100 m run, Jakub Lenga from ŻKSG took first place (12.5 s). Bolesław Kwasiborski from ŁKSG won the 200 m race (25.1 s). Bolesław Kwasiborski won the 400 m race (63.8 s). Józef Sowiński from ŁKSG won the 1,500 m and 5,000 m races. Jakub Lenga won the long jump (5.17 m) and the shot put (8.58 m). In the javelin throw, the first two places were won by ŁKSG players: Stanisław Kędzia (37.10 m) and Bolesław Sikora (34.90 m).[279]

On June 28 and 29, 1936, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the existence of ŻKSG in Łódź, a friendly table tennis tournament was held in which, apart from the hosts, WKSG and ŻKSG Warszawa participated. The tournament hosts won all the matches played.[280]

On January 16, 1937, members of the General Meeting of ŻKSG in Łódź elected a new club management board: Jakub Lenga – president, Moniek Figielski – vice-president, Moniek Figielski – secretary, A. Zaklikowski – treasurer, Wolf Sztybel – deputy treasurer, Eliasz Gepner – club host, Fiszel Wesoły – deputy host. The following were elected members of the Management Board: Samuel Korn, Henryk Ryczka and Helena Kańczukówna. The Audit Committee included: Kazimierz Włostowski, Izydor Zylbersztajn and Józef Grynberg.[281]

277 *Kronika towarzyska. Żydowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Łodzi*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 6.
278 *Walne Zebranie Ż. K. S. G. w Łodzi*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 3.
279 *Zawody i eliminacje*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 7–10, p. 6.
280 Ibidem.
281 *Wiadomości o K. S. G. w Polsce*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 5.

On February 6, 1937, the Management Board consisted of: Jakub Lenga – president, Hersz Krój – vice-president, Moniek Figielski – secretary, Wolf Sztybel – treasurer, Eliasz Gepner – host, Fiszel Wesoły – host. The members of the Management Board were: Samuel Korn, Henryk Ryczka and Ita (Helena) Kańczukówna.

From January 27 to February 13, 1937, internal women's table tennis competitions of ŻKSG in Łódź were held. The club champion was P. Knopf, the runner-up – F. Grynberżanka. The next places were taken by: Helena Kańczukówna, R. Ptasznikówna, Hinda Szlamowiczówna and R. Gerszkowiczówna.[282]

At the beginning of 1938, a new Management Board of the club was established (photo 105): Szaja Szpigiel – president, Nusen Przedborski – vice-president, Moniek Figielski – secretary, Abram Rajnsztajn – treasurer, Hersz Krój – host, Fiszel Wesoły – deputy host. The members of the Management Board were Hinda Szlamowiczówna and Ita Kańczukówna. The Audit Committee included: Bolesław Sikora, Maria Trawkowska and Wolf Sztybel.[283]



Photo 105. Board of the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Łódź – January 8, 1938 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

3.3.1.7 Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (1927)

In 1927, 44 people, including 22 women, were members of the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. The club's authorities consisted of: Bogumił Liban – president, Roman Jaworski – vice-president, W. Trojanowski – treasurer. The members of the Management Board were: Henryk Pamuła, J. Otto-Sikorski and Antoni Herbert.[284]

Roman Jaworski, one of the best Polish deaf cyclists, was the winner of many awards in competitions for the hearing.[285]

The KKSG football team (photo 106), in 1928, included: (Marian?) Sikorski – goalkeeper, Majer and Weiser I – defenders, Weiser II, Antoni Herbert, Zygmunt Karwański – midfield (died on July 14, 1981[286]), Ungar, Tadeusz Kukuczka, Henryk Pamuła, Löwenberg and Wilhelm Anis – attack.

In 1928, KKSG played 22 matches, including 14 wins by walkover and 8 losses. KKSG players scored 17 goals, including 12 by walkover, and conceded 76 goals. One match was played against the deaf team. The goal scorers were: Henryk Pamuła, Wilhelm Anis, Weiser II, Majer and Jan Kukuczka II.

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282 Ibidem, p. 6.
283 Archiwum Państwowe w Łodzi.
284 *Sprawozdanie z II Walnego Zgromadzenia K. K. S. G*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 1, p. 4.
285 *Z wiosną*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 3, p. 2.
286 A. Szymanowicz, *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 9.



Photo 106. Football team of the Kraków Sports Club for the Deaf – February 1928. Standing from the left: Balicki, Józef Hudarek, Krzysztof Paykart, unk., Tadeusz Kukuczka, Rosiński, Henryk Pamuła, unk., Sikorski, Alfred Dotyk, Mieczysław Wiecheć, unk., unk., Karwański. Sitting from the left: Zygmunt Karwański (archives: Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf "Jedność")

On April 29, 1928, KKSG lost to KS "Korona" 1:4 (1:1). The goal for the deaf was scored by Henryk Pamuła. On May 13, 1928, KKSG played a friendly match with KS "Łagiewianka", ending with the hearing team winning 8:1. Wilhelm Anis scored the honorary goal. On May 20, 1928, on the pitch of KS "Makkabi" KKSG, played a match as part of the KOPZPN class "C" championship competition. The opponent was the KS "Bieżanowianka" team, which won 14:0 (5:0). On May 27, 1928, KKSG played another match for the "C" class championship, this time against the ŻKS "Gedeon" team. The match ended with a high win for the Jewish club 7:1 (4:0). Weiser II scored the goal for KKSG. On June 3, 1928, in the next match for the "C" class championship, KS "Świtezianka" defeated deaf athletes 6:1, but due to an unauthorized player playing in the "Świtezianka" team, the result of the match was changed to 3:0 for KKSG. On June 24, 1928, KS "Bieżanowianka" won against KKSG 12:0. The match took place as part of the "C" class championship competition. KKSG won with a walkover against ŻKSG "Gedeon" 3:0. On July 8, 1928, KKSG suffered another heavy defeat, this time against KKS "Świtezianka". The match ended with the score 12:1. Tadeusz Kukuczka scored an honorary goal for the deaf. On July 22, 1928, due to the disqualification of the opponent ŻKS "Jehuda", KKSG was awarded a 3:0 victory.[287]

At the beginning of 1929, the Kraków Sports Club had 31 members.

On March 24, 1929, during the 3rd General Meeting of the KKSG, new club authorities were elected: Zygmunt Karwański – president (except for the period of World War II, he held this position continuously until 1968), Wilhelm Anis – vice-president, Trojanowska – secretary, W. Trojanowski – treasurer. Members of the Management Board: Roman Jaworski and Józef Golonka (born April 18, 1889 – died July 1966[288]). The Audit Committee was composed of: Kazimierz Włostowski, O. Jagłow and Henryk Pamuła.

During the General Meeting, representatives of the Christian Society of the Deaf-Mutes and the Israeli Society of the Deaf-Mutes expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.[289]

[287] *Krakowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 12, p. 6.
[288] *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 9, p. 9.
[289] *Krakowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 3–4, p. 5.

From May to July 1929, the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes played several matches for the KOZPN class "C" championship. On May 26, KS "Polonia" defeated KKSG 10:0 (8:0). On June 2, on the pitch of KS "Olsza", the deaf-mutes lost to KS "Pocztowy" 8:1 (4:0). Jan Kukuczka II scored the honorary goal. On June 9, 1929, ŻKS "Gwiazda" defeated KKSG 9:1 (4:0). Jan Kukuczka II scored again. On June 16, KKSG was defeated by ŻKS "Hagibor" 6:0 (4:0). Józef Kępa played for KKSG for the first time. On June 23, ŻTS defeated KKSG 6:1 (1:1). Löwenberg scored the goal. On June 29, KS "Bieżanowianka" defeated KKSG with a score of 18:0 (8:0). On July 14, KS "Bieżanowianka" again defeated KKSG 18:0 (8:0). On July 21, 1929, on the pitch of ZKS "Jutrzenka", KS "Pocztowy" lost to KKSG 5:6 (1:2). On July 28, KKSG defeated ŻKS "Gwiazda" 3:0 (3:0). The goals for KKSG were scored by: Weiser I, Józef Kępa and (missing surname). All goals were scored after passes by Henryk Pamuła. Tadeusz Kukuczka I played very well in goal.[290]

The club suspended its activities in 1931.

The Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes resumed its activities in 1937 on the initiative of prof. Adam Zduń.[291]

On February 2, 1937, a new club management board was elected during the General Meeting. Zygmunt Karwański was elected president, Piotr Jabłecki – vice-president, Adam Zduń – secretary, Zygmunt Stachyra – treasurer, and S. Słochnik – club host. The following were elected members of the Management Board: Rev. canon Adam Gałuszkiewicz, Karol Kłosiński and M. Borucki. The Audit Committee was composed of Mieczysław Wiecheć and Wilhelm Kmiecik.[292]

In 1937, the Kraków football team consisted of, among others: Tadeusz Kukuczka, Józef Hudarek, Painter, Wilhelm Kmiecik, Mieczysław Wiecheć, Kącik, Zygmunt Wodnik, Józef Wójcik, Piotr Jabłecki, Zygmunt Stachyra and Zygmunt Karwański. Director Adam Zduń cooperated with the team.

3.3.1.8 Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (1927)

The **Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes** was founded on March 21, 1927 on the initiative of Ludwik Górny, Albert Lezerowicz and Józef Grabarz[293] (photos 107 and 108). The club had 25 players in the following sections: athletics, football and swimming.

Table 7 shows the club's Management Board in the years 1927–1939.[294]

Tab. 7. Board of Directors of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes from 1927 to 1939

Term of office	President	Secretary	Treasurer
1927–1928	Ludwik Górny	Albert Lezerowicz	Józef Grabarz
1929–1930	Józef Grabarz	Albert Lezerowicz	Sylwester Kalina
1931–1931	Józef Grabarz	Henryk Manikowski	Sylwester Kalina
1932–1933	Józef Grabarz	Paweł Nowak	Sylwester Kalina
1934–1935	Sylwester Kalina	Paweł Nowak	Józef Grabarz
1936	–	–	–
1937–1938	Ludwik Górny	Władysław Michalski	Paweł Nowak
1939	Ludwik Górny	Władysław Michalski	Józef Grabarz

In the years 1940–1945, the club suspended its activities – gymnastics and football were practiced unofficially.[295]

290 *Krakowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 10.
291 *Wznowienie działalności Krakowskiego K. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 2.
292 Ibidem, p. 5.
293 *Bydgoski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 7; S. Kielińska, *Bydgoski Klub Sportowy ma już 50 lat*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 4, p. 21.
294 M. Grajek, *Protokół zebrania działaczy w celu ostatecznego ustalenia założycieli i członków prezydium BKSG, 4 marca 1964.*
295 *Zarys historyczny z okazji 30-lecia BKS PZG*, Archiwum PZG Oddział w Bydgoszczy, 1957.



Photo 107. Athletes of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes – 1927. In the top row from the left: unk., unk., Wilhelm Kriegel, Bronisław Świetlik, unk., Jan Mackowiak. Seated from the left: Sylwester Kalina, Ludwik Górny, Albert Lezerowicz, Józef Grabarz. In the lowest row from the left: unk., Leon Biechowski, unk. (archives: Institute of the History of the Deaf "Surdus Historicus")



Photo 108. After the track and field competition on August 17, 1930. Athletes from Warsaw, Łódź, Poznań, and Bydgoszcz took part in the competition. Standing from the left in the top row: first – Bogdan Kurzyna (WKSG), the rest unk. Standing from the left in the middle row: Henryk Manikowski, Edward Warda, Sylwester Kalina, Ludwik Górny, Paweł Nowak, Leon Szuman – all BKSG, unk. (ŁKSG), Dionizy Niemir (PKSG), unk. (ŻKSG Warsaw?). Sitting from the left: Władysław Kranas (ŁKSG), Michał Nawrot (PKSG), Józef Grabarz, rev. Adam Gałuszkiewicz, rev. Franciszek Hanelt, Roman Jaworski, Kazimierz Sikora, Albert Lezerowicz, unk. At the bottom of the photo: Marian Rudniak (ŁKSG), P. Kobza, unk. (archives: Institute of the History of the Deaf "Surdus Historicus"; PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

At that time, the **Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes** was also active in Bydgoszcz, founded in 1920 on the initiative of the director of the Provincial Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz, Roman Fischbach. The first president of the Society until 1939 was Kazimierz Sikora. The members of the Society were mainly graduates of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes, their number in 1922 was around 30 members. The Society's dynamic cooperation with the Institute was largely limited due to the relocation of the Institute to Kościan (a town between Poznań and Leszno) in 1922. After 1922, monthly meetings of the Society's members were held in the "Bagatela" restaurant at 44 Jagiellońska Street in Bydgoszcz.[296]

In the 1920s and 1930s, the **Bydgoszcz Association of the Deaf-Mutes** also operated in Bydgoszcz, in which Józef Grabarz served as secretary in 1927, and from 1928 as president.[297]

On December 31, 1927, the BKSG Christmas Eve meeting was held in the Meller Room at 2 Piastowski Square. About 100 club members from Bydgoszcz, Inowrocław, Koronowo and Poznań took part in the meeting.[298]

On February 12, 1928, during the General Meeting, six BKSG delegates established a new club management board: Sylwester Kalina – president, Kazimierz Sikora – secretary, P. Müller – treasurer. The members of the Audit Committee were: F. Hoppe, H. Szmidt and Wilhelm Kriegel. Initially, the club had 20 members, but due to mutual animosity, the number of club members dropped to eight people, and the club's activities were suspended from July 16 to September 17, 1927. Albert Lezerowicz, whose activities aroused the most controversy, was removed from the club's activities. The club's activities were to be supervised by Rev. Franciszek Hanelt.[299] BKSG athletics and gymnastics training took place in the gymnasium of the Institute for the Blind, thanks to the courtesy of Rev. Franciszek Hanelt – pastor of the deaf-mutes in Bydgoszcz. The BKSG team is shown in photo 109.

An interesting fact is that in 1928, indoor tennis courts with electric lighting were built on the premises of the Wielkopolska Paper Mill in Czyżkówko in Bydgoszcz. The cost of building the courts was 32,000 zloty. The court could be used free of charge.

At the beginning of 1929, eight club members trained at the club on a very irregular basis and there were seven club supporters who, due to the lack of regular training at the club, did not undertake any training. However, photographs 110 and 111 come from 1929.

In 1929, the club's activities were suspended for two (three) years.[300] Two different sources provide two different dates for the reactivation of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.

In March 1931, during the General Meeting of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, a new Management Board of the club was elected. Józef Grabarz was re-elected president, Henryk Manikowski as secretary, and Piotr Kowalik as treasurer. Henryk Manikowski was elected head of the athletics section, and Paweł Nowak was elected head of the football section. After some time, Henryk Manikowski resigned as secretary, and his place was taken by Sylwester Kalina. The club's secretariat was located in Józef Grabarz's private apartment at 21 Chełmińska Street (ground floor).[301]

In 1932 (?), the club was reactivated by Henryk Manikowski, Paweł Nowak was the secretary, and Sylwester Kalina (died June 1974[302]) was the treasurer. The club had 14 members. The registered office and correspondence address were at 33/10 Bocianowo Street in Paweł Nowak's house. Club members' meetings took place on Sundays at 6:00 p.m.[303] Władysław Michalski was an active member of BKSG.[304]

On February 12, 1933, the BKSG Management Board organized a dance party for the members and supporters of the club in the Bloch Room at Jana Kazimierza Street.[305]

On January 27, 1936, the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was dissolved due to a very small number of members.

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296 B. Szczepankowski, *Historia ruchu głuchoniemych…*, op. cit.
297 *Józef Grabarz z Bydgoszczy najlepszym skarbnikiem Kół terenowych PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 5, p. 7.
298 *Obchód gwiazdkowy sportowego towarzystwa głuchoniemych*, "Dziennik Bydgoski" 1928, January 5, no. 4.
299 *Bydgoski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 2, p. 5.
300 *Sprawozdanie Komisji Sportowej P. Z. S. G. za rok 1928–1929*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 5.
301 *Z Bydgoskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuchoniemych*, "Dziennik Bydgoski" 1931, April 8, no. 80.
302 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 11, p. 20.
303 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", pp. 99–100.
304 *Między rubinowymi a złotymi godami*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 3, p. 21.
305 *Kronika towarzyska. Bydgoski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Bydgoszczy*, "Przewodnik Głuchoniemych" 1933, no. 2.



Photo 109. BKSG football team (year unknown) – first from the left Józef Grabarz (archives: Institute of the History of the Deaf "Surdus Historicus")



Photo 110. Bydgoszcz Deaf-Mutes Sports Club Team – 1929. Standing from the left: first – Józef Grabarz, fifth – Henryk Manikowski, seventh – Paweł Nowak, eleventh – Ludwik Górny, fifteenth – Sylwester Kalina. Squatting from the left: first – Edward Warda, second – Jan Pamin, sixth – Leon Szuman (archives: Institute of the History of the Deaf "Surdus Historicus")



Photo 111. The Bydgoszcz Deaf-Mutes Sports Club Team – 1929. First from the right – P. Kobza (archives: Institute of the History of the Deaf "Surdus Historicus")

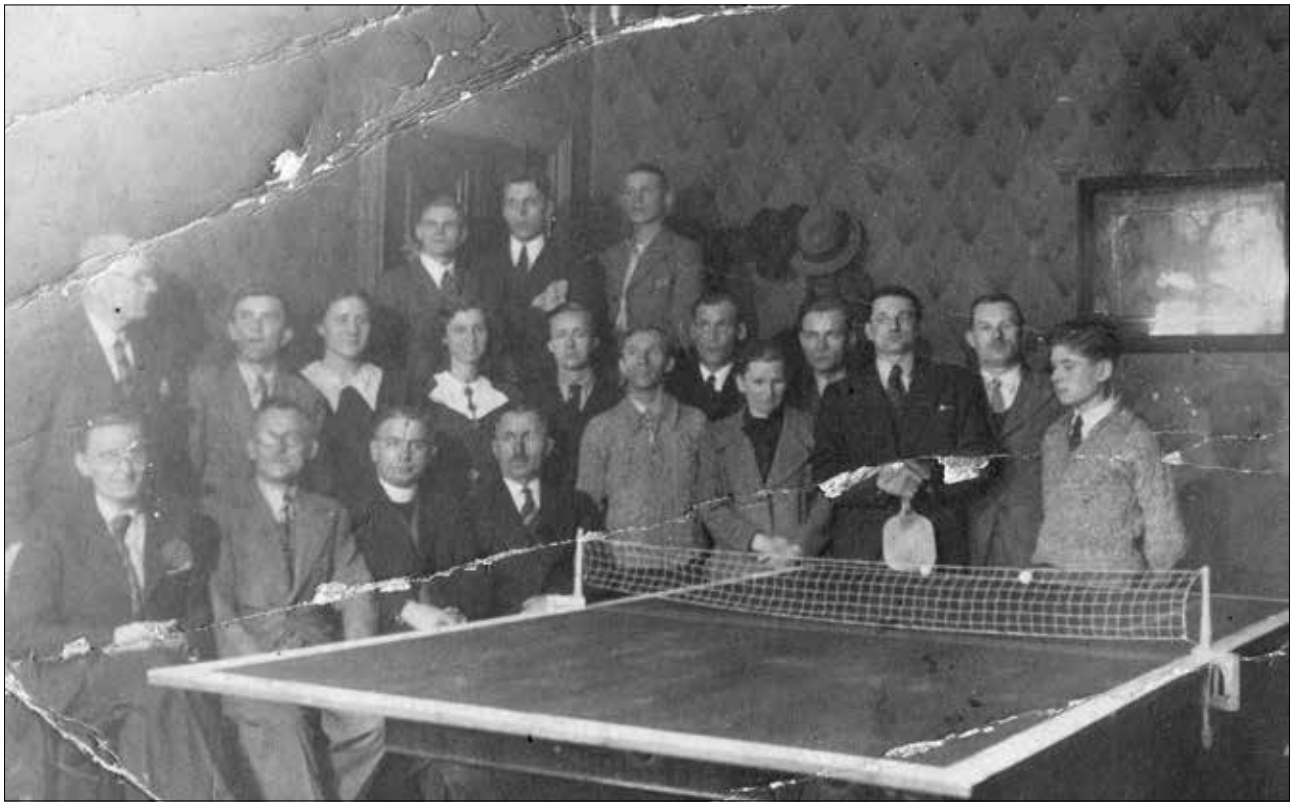


Photo 112. Meeting of the table tennis section of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes – 1938. Józef Grabarz is standing first from the left. From the right: Henryk Kalina, Edward Warda, Leon Szuman, Joanna Szuman (sister), Jan Pamin. Seated from the left: unk., unk., rev. Franciszek Hanelt, Kazimierz Sikora. Aniela Gładkowska (married) is standing third from the left (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On April 29, 1938, a meeting of members of the table tennis section of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes took place (photo 112).

In the post-war years (since 1946), Henryk Kalina – the son of the leader of pre-war Bydgoszcz sports, Sylwester Kalina – was involved in the development of deaf sports in Bydgoszcz.[306]

3.3.1.9 Silesian Sports Club of Deaf-Mutes in Królewska Huta (1928)

On April 29, 1928, the eighth sports club for the deaf-mutes in Poland was established – the **Silesian Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Królewska Huta** (today's Chorzów) on the initiative of Maksymilian Konieczny. The number of members was 39 people.

The club's management board consisted of: Maksymilian Konieczny – president, W. Solonka – vice-president, Juliusz Smołka – secretary, H. John – treasurer. Hartel and Forejsz became members of the Management Board. A. Perdylla became the head of the men's section, and Mrs. Bartosz became the head of the women's section.[307] Trainings took place on the Freie Turnerschaft pitch.[308] Football players of the Silesian Sports Club in Królewska Huta are shown in photo 113.



Photo 113. Deaf football team Silesian Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Królewska Huta – 1928[309]

Juliusz Smołka and Maksymilian Konieczny were among the best deaf chess players in pre-war Poland. They took part in a simultaneous game with chess grandmaster Akiba Rubinstein in the 1932/1933 season. In 1930, Juliusz Smołka won the championship tournament of the "Goniec" Chess Club in Królewska Huta.[310]

In the early 1930s, approximately 1,000 deaf people lived in Upper Silesia.[311]

In 1928, the Silesian Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes played 12 matches, only against hearing teams, including 3 wins, 1 draw and 8 losses. The team scored 18 goals and lost 43. The best scorer of ŚKSG was Opitz – scorer of 14 goals, Maksymilian Konieczny – scorer of 3 goals and Sieroń – 1 goal.[312]

306 M. Grajek, *20 lat pracy społecznej Henryka Kaliny*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 4, p. 7.
307 *Śląski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 6, p. 4.
308 *Śląski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 8.
309 *Śląski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 12, p. 5.
310 L. Kamiński, *O początkach szachów niesłyszących*, "Świat Ciszy" 1996, no. 3, p. 15.
311 *Śląski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 12, p. 4.
312 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 1–2, p. 3.

The first meeting of ŚKSG players took place on July 29, 1928 with KS "Amatorzy". The deaf-mutes lost the match 4:1. On August 12 in Siemianowice, KS "07 Siemianowice" defeated ŚKSG 6:2 (0:1). On August 26, 1928, KS "Ruch" in Wielkie Hajduky defeated ŚKSG 4:0 (0:0).[313] On September 2, 1928, in Siemianowice, ŚKSG played a friendly match with KS Siemianowice "Pszczółka" I, which they lost 5:0 (2:0). On September 9, 1928, ŚKSG lost to the youth team of FC Katowice 5:1 (2:1). Opitz scored the goal. On September 16, 1928, ŚKSG won its first victory against KS Siemianowice "Pszczółka" I in the ratio 6:4 (5:1). Maksymilian Konieczny scored five goals. On September 30, 1928, in Królewska Huta, ŚKSG won its second match, this time with KS "Powstańców Klymrowiec" in the ratio 1:0 (1:0). The goal scorer was Opitz. In the next match, on October 20, 1928, against the juniors of KS "Amatorski", the result was goalless. On October 28, 1928, ŚKSG won against KS "Kresy" 3:1 (0:0). Two goals were scored by Opitz and one by Maksymilian Konieczny. On November 1, 1928, a match against KS "Chorzów" took place in Chorzów, lost by ŚKSG 2:6 (0:4). Both goals for the deaf were scored by Opitz. On November 4, 1928, at the invitation of IKS "Rybnik", the Silesian Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes took part in a friendly match, which the deaf lost 1:4 (1:0). Maksymilian Konieczny scored the honorary goal.[314]

On April 7, 1929, the General Meeting of the Silesian Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was held in Królewska Huta, during which a new Management Board was elected: Maksymilian Konieczny – president, John – treasurer, Ignacek – secretary.

On April 14, 1929, ŚKSG drew with KS "Makoszowa" 1:1. Opitz scored the goal. On May 3, 1929, in Nowe Hajduky, ŚKSG lost to KS "Kresy" – reserves 6:1 (5:0). Opitz scored the honorary goal. On May 9, 1929, the ŚKSG juniors won against KS "Chebolzic" II in a ratio of 3:1 (1:1). On May 12, the first team of ŚKSG lost to the first team of KS "Chebolzic" 2:0. On May 19, 1929, eight ŚKSG players lost to the KS "Stadion" team 3:0. On June 2, 1929, KS "Łagiewnice" defeated ŚKSG 3:0 (2:0). In the following matches (July 21, 1929) played by the first and second teams of ŚKSG with the first and second teams of KS "Świętochłowice" the following results were achieved: ŚKSG I – KS "Świętochłowice" I – 1:5, ŚKSG II – KS "Świętochłowice" II – 0:8. On August 18, 1929, ŚKSG won against KS "Powstaniec" Bukowina 6:2 (4:0).[315]

In 1930, the Silesian Sports Club of the Deaf suspended its activities for financial reasons.

In the years 1932–1934, the athletics section consisted of 14 members, including Józef Sklorz (later the Polish champion of the deaf in weightlifting) and Augustyn Sklorz (the champion of Silesia in cycling for the hearing). The president of the club was Jerzy Grossman, and the athletics instructor was Józef Galios.[316]

It should be noted that the **Polish Society of the Deaf-Mutes** had been operating in Królewska Huta since 1918, whose few members met once a month at the People's House in Królewska Huta, and the Society's activities were mainly limited to providing Christmas allowances for the poorest deaf people.[317]

In 1935, athletics and football training took place, but the club did not participate in any official competitions.

On January 12, 1936, a General Meeting of members of the reactivated Silesian Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was held in Chorzów (formerly Królewska Huta). Jerzy Grossman was elected president, Paweł Gruszka as vice-president, Franciszek Kubosz as secretary, Alojzy Krzysteczko as deputy secretary, and P. Galios as treasurer.

The club's headquarters was located in Chorzów at 7/6 Wileńska Street.[318]

On January 10, 1937, members of the General Meeting of the Silesian KSG elected a new Management Board: Roman Misera – president, Augustyn Sklorz – vice-president, Jerzy Grossman – secretary, Engelbert Malejka – treasurer.[319]

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313 *Śląski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 8–9, p. 8.
314 *Śląski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 12, p. 5.
315 *S. K. S. G. – K. S. "Powstaniec" 6:2 (4:0)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 7–8, p. 7.
316 L. Kamiński, *Droga będzie odtworzona – pamiątki ocalone*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, pp. 19–20.
317 B. Szczepankowski, *Historia ruchu głuchoniemych…*, op. cit.
318 *Walne Zebranie Śląskiego K. S. G. w Chorzowie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 4.
319 *Wiadomości o K. S. G. w Polsce*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 5.

3.3.1.10 Morski Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (1931)

On March 1, 1931, on the initiative of Michał Nawrot, a founding meeting of the **"Pomeranian Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo"** was convened. The first president was Władysław Dompke, the secretary – Leon Lakowski, and the secretary – Klara Peplińska. The club had a dozen or so members. Due to the opposition of the craftsmen where the deaf athletes apprenticed and worked, the club quickly ended its activities.

On September 30, 1934, the **Morski Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes** was established in Wejherowo.[320] During the founding meeting, the club's Management Board was elected: Franciszek Kreja – president, Leon Lakowski – secretary, Klara Peplińska-Witek – treasurer, Leon Chlebowski – head of the athletics section, Edmund Fenske – club guardian (teacher). After a month, Leon Lakowski took over as president.[321]

In 1935, the club had 24 members.

In 1936, the MKSG office was located in Gdynia in the Tailor's Fashion Salon of Leon Lakowski[322], and then it was moved to Wejherowo at 23e Pierackiego Street to Franciszek Kreja's apartment.[323]

On January 19, 1936, in the common room of the School for the Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo, under the chairmanship of Benon Räulin, the General Meeting of the MKSG was held, during which it was agreed that the club could use the school sports equipment and the sports field of the Educational and Educational Center no. 2 for the Deaf. J. Siestrzyński in Wejherowo provided by the director, Rev. Józef Bartel (1894–1955).[324]

In 1936, very good results were achieved in the 100 m and 400 m by Leon Lakowski (12.4 s and 55.2 s), as well as by Leon Szutta in the shot put (9.98 m).[325]

On June 7, 1936, an internal competition was held in Wejherowo. In the 100 m race, the following people finished: Stanisław Witek (13.0 s), Antoni Freda (13.2 s) and Franciszek Kreja (13.4 s). In the 200 m run, the order was as follows: Antoni Freda (29 s), Leon Lakowski (30 s) and Ksawery Szwedowski (32 s). In the 400 m race, Jan Frankowski took first place (60.1 s), Leon Lakowski took second place (30.0 s), and Sommerfeld was third at the finish line. Jan Frankowski ran in the 800 m and 5,000 m race, and Leon Lakowski ran in the 1,500 m race. Antoni Freda competed in the 110 m and 400 m hurdles. In the long jump, Antoni Freda achieved a distance of 5.10 m, and Stanisław Witek and Ksawery Szwedowski – 5.05 m and 4.45 m. In the high jump, the best results were Stanisław Witek – 1.60 m, Leon Lakowski – 1.40 m and Leon Szutta and Franciszek Kreja – 1.30 m. In the discus throw, Stanisław Witek achieved a distance of 27.25 m, and Antoni Freda – 25.56 m. In the javelin, the longest distance was thrown by Stanisław Witek – 32.20 m and Sommerfeld – 28.00 m.[326]

In 1936, the Management Board of MKSG consisted of: Leon Lakowski – president, Franciszek Gburczyk – vice-president, Franciszek Kreja – secretary, Jan Frankowski – treasurer, Benon Räulin – sports manager. The Audit Committee consisted of: Benon Räulin, Klara Peplińska and Bolesław Naguszewski.

An important event at that time was the donation of a book by Leon Lakowski, which initiated the collection of books for the club library.[327]

On January 24, 1937, during the General Meeting of MKSG members in Wejherowo, a new club management board was elected: Leon Lakowski – president, Franciszek Gburczyk – vice-president, Klara Peplińska-Witek – secretary, Franciszek Kreja – deputy secretary, Grankowski – treasurer.

In 1939, the president of the club was Stanisław Witek.[328] Athletes of the Morski Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo are shown in photo 114.

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320 L. Lakowski, *Z dziejów życia społecznego głuchych Wybrzeża*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 5, pp. 10–11.

321 Idem, *45 lat Klubu Sportowego Głuchych na Wybrzeżu Gdańskim*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 10, p. 25; J. Topczenko, *Półwiecze Morskiego Klubu Sportowego*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 11–12, p. 28.

322 *Komunikaty urzędowe PZSG*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 4.

323 *Komunikaty urzędowe PZSG*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 6.

324 M. Pękowska, *Pomorski Krajowy Zakład dla Głuchoniemych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.

325 *Kronika*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 6.

326 *Zawody i eliminacje*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 7–10, p. 6.

327 *Walne Zebranie Morskiego K. S. Gł. W Wejherowie*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 3.

328 *Dzieje ruchu społecznego głuchych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.

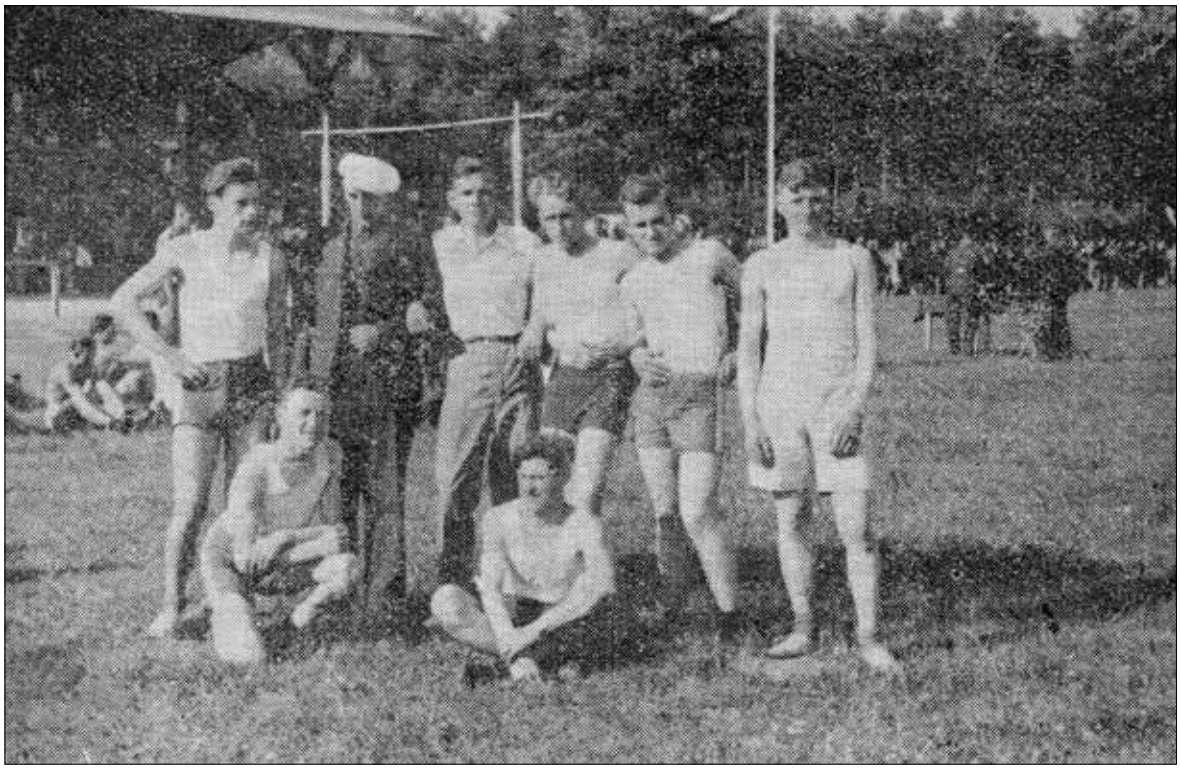


Photo 114. One of the last photos of the athletes from the Morski Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Wejherowo before the outbreak of World War II (1938/1939)[329]

3.3.1.11 Vilnius Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Wilja" in Vilnius (1935)

Vilnius Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Wilja" in Vilnius was established in 1935 and had about 20 members. The club's secretariat was located in Bolesław Korbut's apartment at 9/11 Śniegowy Street in Vilnius.[330]

3.3.1.12 School Sports Club of the Deaf at the GiO Institute of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw (1935)

At the turn of May and June 1935, the **School Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes** was established at the **Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw**.

The first meeting of the Club members took place on September 9, 1935 in the garden of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. 15 members of the Club took part in the meeting. The group's supervisor was prof. Wiesław Jabłoński. The first president was Piotr Wróblewski, the secretary of the Club was the son of the president of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf, Karol Anders – Włodzimierz Anders, the treasurer was Bronisław Wulw, and the host was Marian Grzegorczyk.

In the school year 1935/1936, the number of members of the Club increased from 15 to 37 people. The Club had the following sections: ping-pong, physical games (volleyball, basketball, handball), and athletics.

In the next school year 1936/1937, the Management Board of the Club consisted of: Włodzimierz Anders – president, vice-president and at the same time the host of the Club was Longin Smoczkiewicz, secretary – Jerzy Obrycki, treasurer – Józef Migdalski. The honorary members of the Club are: prof. Wiesław Jabłoński, Józef Kotowski and Karol Anders.[331]

3.3.2 Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes (1927)

On January 1 and 2, 1927, in the building of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw, the **1st Congress of Delegates of the Organizing Committee of the Association of Deaf-Mutes Sports Clubs** was held.

The chairman of the Organizing Committee was the Polish participant of the 1924 Deaf Games, Kazimierz Włostowski. The chairman and delegates of the Congress were guided by the following thought:

[329] L. Lakowski, *Z dziejów życia społecznego…*, op. cit., pp. 10–11.
[330] *Kronika*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1935, no. 1, p. 4.
[331] *Pierwsze Szkolne Koło Sportowe Głuchych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 7–10, p. 7.

> […] that this spontaneous drive [the establishment of sports clubs for the deaf-mutes in Warsaw, Poznań, Lviv, Kraków, Łódź – author's note] towards physical and moral development should be organized by directing it into one place. This task is to be fulfilled by the planned Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes. Our meeting is intended to prepare and discuss the work of this organization.[332]

The Congress was attended by Karol Anders and Antoni Gorski – delegates of the Deaf-Mutes, Józef Backer – representative of the Lviv KSG "Świt", Jan Furmaniak and Michał Nawrot from the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, Kazimierz Włostowski – president of the Łódź KSG. The Jewish KSG in Warsaw was represented by Henryk Łabęcki and S. Halpern, while the Kraków KSG was represented by Wilhelm Anis.[333]

Due to his numerous contributions to the development of deaf sports, Kazimierz Włostowski was unanimously elected president. Witold Wroczyński was elected secretary of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes, and Janina Morońska was elected deputy secretary.[334] The chairman of the PZSG Disciplinary Committee was Henryk Konrad.[335] "The Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes was to become the management and representative headquarters of the sports and cultural movement of the deaf-mutes in Poland.[336]"

The Congress delegates decided that the clubs would make an initial payment of 15 zloty, and in addition, athletes and members of sports clubs would pay a membership fee of 1 zloty per year, and the fee for issuing and extending the validity of the membership card would amount to 50 grosz's per year. In addition, PZSG was to receive 10% of the proceeds from each event organized by the clubs.[337]

On April 18, 1927, at the meeting of the PZSG Management Board, it was decided to join the Association of Polish Sports Associations – an organization founded in 1922 in Warsaw and recognized by the sports community in Poland as the highest sports authority in Poland.[338]

On August 16, 1927, the 1st General Meeting of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes took place in Warsaw. At that time, the Management Board consisted of: Karol Anders – president, Kazimierz Włostowski – vice-president, Witold Wroczyński – secretary, Telesfor Eger – treasurer. Additionally, the members of the Management Board were: Antoni Gorski, Henryk Konrad, Michał Nawrot and Henryk Łabęcki (photo 115).



Zarząd P. Z. S. G. na rok 1927. 1) Prezes p. Karol Anders. 2) I-y Viceprezes p. Kazimierz Włostowski. 3) II-gi Viceprezes p. Józef Becker. 4) Skarbnik p. Telesfor Eger. 5) Przew. Kom. Dyscyplinarnej p. Henryk Konrad. 6) Członek Zarządu p. Antoni Gorski.

Photo. 115. PZSG Board of Directors in 1927[339]

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[332] *Protokół z I-go Zjazdu Delegatów Komitetu Organizacyjnego Związku Klubów Sportowych Głuchoniemych, odbytego dnia 1 i 2 stycznia 1927 roku w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 2.

[333] Ibidem.

[334] Ibidem.

[335] *Komunikat z zebrania Zarządu Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchoniemych, odbytego w dn. 18 kwietnia 1927 roku*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 2.

[336] Ibidem, p. 6.

[337] *Protokół z I-go Zjazdu Delegatów Komitetu Organizacyjnego Związku Klubów Sportowych Głuchoniemych, odbytego dnia 1 i 2 stycznia 1927 roku w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 1, p. 3.

[338] *Komunikat z zebrania Zarządu Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchoniemych, odbytego w dn. 18 kwietnia 1927 roku*, op. cit., p. 2; Encyklopedia PWN, *Związek Polskich Związków Sportowych*, https://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Zwiazek-Polskich-Zwiazkow-Sportowych;%204002403.html (12/01/2021).

[339] *1927*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 9, p. 1.

The General Meeting was also attended by: Albert Lezerowicz from the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, Sylwester Jaworski and Wilhelm Anis from the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, Marian Rudniak, Hieronim Rogoziński and Marian and Wacław Michałowicze from the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, Antoni Kaźmierczak and Dionizy Niemir from the Poznań Club Sports Club of the Deaf-Mute Stanisław Dmochowski, Jerzy Chrzanowski, Bogdan Kurzyna from the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes and Ludwik Fryszman, Samuel Ajzenberg, M. Reingold from the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw.

Representatives of the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt" did not participate in the General Meeting. It is interesting that the representatives of the Kraków, Poznań and Bydgoszcz Sports Clubs for the Deaf-Mutes asked the Management Board that the messages and regulations addressed to these clubs be written in German, because the members of these clubs "do not speak Polish very well.[340]"

During the 1st General Meeting, the delegates elected Stanisław Dmochowski as an honorary member of the PZSG due to his invaluable contributions to the publishing of the PZSG monthly magazine "Świat Głuchoniemych".

In 1927, PZSG joined the nationwide Association of Polish Sports Associations, which was to support the development of deaf sports and also enable preparations for the 2nd Games in Amsterdam in 1928.

PZSG also conducted an information campaign on its activities in order to get support for the deaf-mutes sports from Juliusz Ulrich from the State Office of Physical Education and Military Training at the Ministry of Military Affairs, local government authorities and Provincial Committees for Physical Education.[341] For promotional and informational purposes, they sent approximately 100 copies of the "Świat Głuchoniemych" magazine free of charge to many countries around the world, including: England, France, Belgium, the United States and Japan.[342]

In 1927, PZSG obtained the right to use railway discounts for deaf players.

In 1927, the PZSG budget was significantly supported by the Warsaw and Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.[343]

On February 18, 1928, a conference of representatives of deaf sports clubs was held regarding the continuation of preparations for the 2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam. During the conference, Polish swimmers were not allowed to participate in the Games, but 32 competitors and 2 activists (Józef Backer and Henryk Łabęcki) were planned to participate. Athletics was to be represented by 12 athletes, football – 15, cycling – 3, and tennis – 2.

In order to select Polish representatives, dates for qualifying competitions were set. The Polish championship competitions in athletics and cycling were to be held on May 27 and 28, 1928 in Warsaw, and in football – within two competition periods, i.e. until May 6, 1928 and between May 13 and June 30, 1928.

Before leaving for the Games, a one-month training camp was planned in Poznań.

As part of the fundraising for the participation of Polish athletes in the Games, it was planned to apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a grant of 15,000 zloty. In addition, a representative of the Association of Polish Sports Associations, Żółtowski, declared that he would produce and sell commemorative badges related to the 2nd Deaf Games. The production cost was set at 0.30 zloty, and the proceeds to the Deaf Games budget were to amount to 0.70 zloty from the sale of each commemorative stamp. It was also planned to select the best players who distinguished themselves in the game in 1928 to the Polish national football team, after the Polish championship games. It was planned that the Polish national football team, before going to the Olympic Games in July 1928, would play sparring matches with teams from abroad.

On April 16, 1928, the Management Board of the Polish Football Association elected Kazimierz Włostowski as a candidate for the Management Board of the International Sports Committee for the Deaf (CISS).[344]

On May 26, 1928, the **2nd General Meeting of the PZSG** was held in the conference room of the Association

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340 *Sprawozdanie z I Ustawowego Walnego Zgromadzenia Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 7, p. 2.

341 *1927*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 9, p. 1.

342 Ibidem, p. 2.

343 Ibidem, p. 1.

344 *Komunikat No 5*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 4, p. 2.

of Polish Sports Associations in Warsaw. The Meeting was attended by: Karol Anders, Kazimierz Włostowski, Józef Backer, Telesfor Eger, Henryk Łabęcki, Michał Nawrot, Henryk Konrad, Antoni Gorski, as well as delegates of: Bydgoszcz KSG – Kazimierz Sikora, Krakowski KSG – J. Zweig, Lviv KSG – Alfred Garapich, Łódź KSG – Marian Michałowicz and Stanisław Graczyk, Poznań KSG – Wojciech Kaźmierczak, Warsaw KSG – Maria Włostowska and Jewish KSG in Warsaw – M. Reingold and Samuel Ajzenberg.

In 1928, PZSG received a grant of 10,000 zloty to finance the Association's current activities, but the deputy director of the Department of Physical Education and Defense Training, Col. Tomasz Krzyski, refused to finance the participation of deaf athletes in the 2nd Games in Amsterdam from these funds. The amount of 10,000 zloty was spent on: employing coaches in eight clubs – 4,000 zloty; purchase of sports equipment – 2,000 zloty; organization of the Polish football championship – 2,000 zloty; organization of the Polish championships in athletics and cycling – 500 zloty; covering the deficit in the PZSG budget for 1928 – 1,500 zloty.

It was also agreed that Kazimierz Włostowski and Karol Anders would be delegated to the 3rd International Sports Congress of the Deaf. Karol Anders and Józef Backer were elected PZSG representatives during the 2nd Deaf Games.

The following people were elected to the Audit Committee: Bogumił Liban, Wacław Ostaszewski and Leon Sadomski.[345]

Even before the outbreak of the Great Depression, deaf sports were experiencing serious difficulties. The financial resources at the disposal of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes allowed only a nine-person team of athletes to be sent to the Deaf Games in Amsterdam in 1928. From August 20 to 23, Polish athletes took part in the Deaf Games in Amsterdam.[346]

The final composition of the Polish team for the Games was selected after the competition on August 14 and 15, 1928: Henryk Konrad (200 m and 800 m, relays), Kazimierz Włostowski (100 m and 200 m, relays, long jump), Marian Popławski (jump pole vault, relay), Stanisław Kędzierski (800 m, javelin, relays), Stefan Dubielecki (shot put, discus), Wacław Potęga (shot put, discus, javelin), Lucjan Modzelewski (1,500 m), Leon Sadomski (100 m and 400 m, relays, long jump) – all from WKSG and Stanisław Graczyk (shot put) – ŁKSG. Since WKSG was the only club that had a tennis section, Henryk Konrad and Kazimierz Włostowski were to participate in tennis competitions during the Games in Amsterdam.[347]

In 1928, Polish athletes were the authors of two world records for the deaf.[348]

On February 5, 1929, the Statute of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes was approved by the Government of the Republic of Poland for the Capital City of Warsaw under no. 659.

From May 16 to September 30 (138 days) 1929, in Poznań, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Poland regaining independence, the Polish Government organized the General National Exhibition (PWK), which was to present the achievements of the young Polish state. The exhibition took place at the Poznań International Fair, which has been organizing exhibition events for Polish entrepreneurs since 1921, and had an international scope since 1925. The General National Exhibition was visited by approximately 4.5 million people. The one-time admission cost was 4 zloty, lunch at Hugger's – 8 zloty, and a visit to the amusement park – several dozen zloty. The exhibition presented the achievements of Polish enterprises, Polish industry, but also painters, sculptors, architects, booksellers, etc.

In order to present the achievements of deaf athletes, the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes also volunteered to participate in the General National Exhibition, which organized the 3rd National Athletics Competition for the Deaf-Mutes during the Exhibition, in consultation with the PWK Organizing Committee.[349] In fact, it was the 3rd Polish Championships for the Deaf-Mutes in Athletics[350] (photo 116).

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345 *Sprawozdanie z II Ustawowego Walnego Zgromadzenia Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 6, p. 2.

346 *Działalność sportowa P. Z. S. G. w ciągu 10-lecia*, *Dział lekkiej atletyki*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 5.

347 *III Walny Zjazd Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchoniemych w Poznaniu*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 3.

348 *III Narodowe Zawody lekkoatletyczne głuchoniemych w Poznaniu*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 7–8, p. 3; *Działalność sportowa PZSG w ciągu 10-lecia*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 6.

349 *Głuchoniemi na P. W. K.*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 7–8, p. 1.

350 *Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 12.



Photo 116. A short break after the end of the two-day Polish Deaf Athletics Championships in Poznań during the first General National Exhibition. The WKSG team won the title of Polish Deaf Team Champion. In the top row from the left: Stanisław Modzelewski (in civilian clothes), Henryk Konrad, Stefan Dubielecki, Stanisław Kędzierski, Karol Anders – president of PZSG, Leon Sadomski, Stanisław Maciejczyk, Wacław Potęga, Marian Popławski, Henryk Ostachiewicz (in civilian clothes). In the bottom row from the left: Jan Klimczewski, Antoni Puszkarski, Bolesław Chruściel, Wacław Przybylski, Paweł Sarnowiec (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

This is what the monthly magazine "Świat Głuchoniemych" wrote about the participation of deaf athletes in the General National Exhibition:

> When a work is built by the entire nation, it is the duty of every citizen and every organization to make an effort to combine them. Understanding this principle, the Polish Association of Deaf Sports, wishing to contribute to completing the picture of the activities of our social organizations, decided to hold this year's National Competition in Poznań.[351]

The PWK Management Board provided a sports field, referee service, and also funded a bronze commemorative plaque for the winning team and medals for the best competitor in each competition. WKSG paid eight less wealthy players for round-trip travel, accommodation and meals.

In the 1929/1930 season, due to the lack of funds allocated from the state budget, the PZSG Management Board canceled the competition for the Polish deaf-mutes football championship and the international match between the Polish national team and the Czechoslovak national team.[352]

On August 15, 1929, the 3rd General Meeting of the PZSG was held in Poznań. It was a summary of the three-year term of office of the PZSG Management Board. The meeting was attended by: Karol Anders – president, Kazimierz Włostowski – vice-president and secretary, Telesfor Eger – treasurer and Henryk Łabęcki, Henryk Konrad, Michał Nawrot and Antoni Gorski. The delegates of LKSG "Świt" were: Alfred Garapich, Stanisław Czernicki and Józef Fedeczko. ŁKSG was represented by Marian Michałowicz and Stanisław Graczyk (the club had 20 members), PKSG – Henryk Kałużny, Kubicka and Leon Chlebowski (30

[351] *Głuchoniemi na P. W. K.*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 7–8, p. 1.
[352] *Sprawozdanie Komisji Sportowej P. Z. S. G. za rok 1928–1929*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 5.

members), ŚKSG – P. Łojczik (30 members), WKSG – Wiesław Dobrowolski and Stanisław Kędzierski (47 members), ŻKSG – Mendel Kleiner (14 members) and KKSG – Roman Jaworski (30 members). The meeting was also attended by members of the Audit Committee, Bogumił Liban and Leon Sadomski. The guests included: the president of the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań, Franciszek Woźniak, the president of PKSG, Jan Furmaniak, and the president of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (despite the club's suspended activities), Albert Lezerowicz and Józef Grabarz. Albert Lezerowicz and Józef Grabarz had an advisory vote during the General Meeting.[353]

In 1929, sports clubs for the deaf-mutes reported 134 players to the PZSG, 22 players were removed from the list and one player died.

In 1929, the new PZSG Management Board consisted of: Karol Anders – president, Kazimierz Włostowski – vice-president, Alfred Garapich – 2nd vice-president, Henryk Łabęcki – secretary, Telesfor Eger – treasurer. The following members of the Management Board became: Michał Nawrot, Henryk Konrad, Wiesław Dobrowolski and Roman Jaworski. The following people were elected members of the Audit Committee: Hersz-Lejb Nickin, Stanisław Czernicki and Antoni Gorski.[354]

In 1930, the PZSG did not conduct any nationwide events due to lack of financial resources. Individual sports clubs conducted only local sports activities.[355]

In the early 1930s, the headquarters and mailing address of PZSG were at 83/26 Krochmalna Street. The president was Karol Anders, vice-presidents – Kazimierz Włostowski and Wiesław Dobrowolski, secretary – Henryk Łabęcki, and treasurer – Telesfor Eger (photo 117).[356]



Photo 117. Meeting of PZSG members. From the right: Henryk Konrad, Telesfor Eger, Kazimierz Włostowski, Karol Anders, Stefan Łopatto, Henryk Łabęcki, Michał Nawrot, Leon Sadomski, Wiesław Dobrowolski – 1933 (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 3/1/0/14/49)

During the Great Depression, during a sports competition that took place on June 28, 1931 in Warsaw, Henryk Manikowski set the world record for deaf people in the javelin throw (41.08 m). This record was broken by the Swede W. Westling during the 3rd International Deaf Games in Nuremberg in 1931. During the Great Depression, Poland did not participate in the next Deaf Games in Nuremberg (1931) and London (1935).

353 *III Walne Zebranie P. Z. S. G. –15 sierpnia 1929 r.*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 7–8, p. 3.
354 *Sprawozdanie Komisji Sportowej P. Z. S. G. za rok 1928–1929*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 5.
355 *Działalność sportowa…*, op. cit., p. 5.
356 "Kalendarz-Informator Głuchoniemych Polskiego Związku Towarzystw Głuchoniemych na lata 1933–1934", p. 97.

On February 26, 1933, during the **6th General Meeting of the PZSG**, a requirement was introduced that, from 1934, only athletes with the State Sports Badge could take part in the Polish Championships.

At the beginning of 1935, the PZSG Sports Commission adopted an additional entry criterion for the Polish deaf-mutes championship in the form of sports minimums, which was to contribute to raising the sports level of the Polish championships.

Misunderstandings between PZSG and Jewish clubs resulted in the establishment of a new Jewish sports association called **"Jewish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes in Poland at the Association of Jewish Deaf-Mute People of the Republic of Poland in Kraków."** Mendel Kleiner, former president of the Jewish Deaf-Mutes Sports Club in Warsaw, became the head of this Association.

The Secretariat of the Jewish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes in Poland at the Association of Jewish Deaf-Mute People of the Republic of Poland in Kraków was located in Warsaw at Pawia Street.

At that time, there were two Jewish sports clubs in Poland that belonged to the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes and which took part in sports competitions between deaf sports clubs in Poland. Activists of the Jewish KSG in Warsaw were co-founders of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes in 1927.

In 1936, members of the PZSG Management Board decided to ask for substantive and institutional support from people who had shown interest in cooperation with the deaf community in previous years. Help and cooperation was requested from Stefan Królikowski – director of the Customs Department at the Ministry of Treasury and Stefan Łopatto – inspector at the Ministry of Social Welfare, who in the past served as director of the State Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw. Both men were offered positions on the PZSG Management Board. Stefan Łopatto refused, but declared comprehensive assistance in the Association's activities, while Stefan Królikowski agreed to be the president of the Management Board.[357]

On March 14, 1937, in the conference room of the Association of Polish Sports Associations at 11 Wiejska Street, the PZSG Management Board met: Stefan Królikowski – president, Karol Anders and Wiesław Dobrowolski – vice-presidents, Maria Włostowska – secretary, Telesfor Egier – treasurer. Members: Franciszek Szajner (Lviv), Bolesław Sikora (Łódź), Henryk Łabęcki and Marian Sienkiewicz (Warsaw) and Zbigniew Anders appointed to replace Aleksander Schoenberg, who led the **10th General Meeting of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes**. The Assembly was attended by the director of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Stefan Łopatto, as well as the director of the Commission for the Care of the Physical Education of the Deaf-Mutes, Edward Zawadzki (director of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw). The Audit Committee was composed of: prof. Wiesław Jabłoński and Menasze Himelszajn and Jan Maciejczyk. In addition, the clubs' representatives took part in the Meeting. WKSG was represented by Bogdan Kurzyna, Wacław Witkowski, Leon Sadomski, Maria Świerczewska, Henryk Wasiłowski; LKSG – Franciszek Szajner; ŁKSG – Stanisław Graczyk and Wacław Michałowicz; PKSG – Michał Nawrot; ŻKSG Warszawa – Dawid Hafter and Izaak Woremklejn, P. Farbmanówna and Mendel Kenigsberg; ŻKSG Łódź – Jakub Lenga. Each club, depending on the number of members, received a proportional number of votes at the General Meeting. And so: WKSG – 7 votes (72 members); ŻKSG Warszawa – 6 votes (70 members); LKSG – 6 votes (62 members); ŁKSG – 3 votes (35 members); ŻKSG Łódź – 3 votes (28 members) and PKSG – 1 vote (20 members). Nobody represented the Silesian Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.

During this General Meeting, for the first time, thanks to Henryk Łabęcki, the change of the name to the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf was discussed. However, thanks to Stefan Królikowski, this motion was rejected by a majority of votes.

The PZSG board placed great emphasis on regular medical check-ups of players associated with individual clubs. It was also decided that the doctor of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw – Dr. Klemens Sokal – would provide medical care during the 10th Polish Deaf-Mutes Championships in 1937.[358]

In 1937, the Main Board granted the chairman of the Sports Committee and the Foreign Department of the PZSG, Kazimierz Włostowski, an indefinite leave of absence. His duties were taken over by: Maria Włostowska, Marian Sienkiewicz and Zbigniew Anders. The correspondence address of the Sports

[357] *Kandydaci do nowego Zarządu P. Z. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 3–4, p. 1.

[358] *X Ustawowe Walne Zgromadzenie Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 4.

Commission was in Warsaw at 53/1 Ogrodowa Street.[359] The Foreign Department was taken over by Stanisław Królikowski.

Kazimierz Włostowski also resigned as the editor of the quarterly "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych". Zbigniew Anders served as his replacement.[360]

In March 1936, in order to equalize the sports level of athletics pentathlon, a minimum number of points (800 points) was introduced entitling to participate in the finals of the Polish championships.[361]

On July 12–31, 1937, the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes, in cooperation with the State Office of Physical Education and Military Training, organized a fitness camp in Lidzbark for 25 of the best Polish athletes. The camp was held under the supervision of qualified hearing trainers. Zbigniew Anders also took part in the training camp as a translator.[362]

After the end of the Great Depression, deaf Polish representatives began to take part in international sports events again.

On August 22, 1937, the Polish track and field team took part in the athletics competition in Budapest. Poland took third place, behind France and Hungary, winning individual first places in the high jump and shot put, second places in the 400 m, 800 m and 2,000 m runs and in the so-called Swedish relay (400–300–200–100 m). Additionally, Polish competitors took four third places in the 100 m and 400 m run as well as in the high jump and long jump.

In 1937, the monthly "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" summarized the sports activities of deaf-mutes (Table 8):

> There is no shortage of human resources among deaf youth – unfortunately, we lack people for organizational and managerial work, with sufficient qualifications, without which popularizing sport and raising the level will be unspeakably difficult.[363]

Tab. 8. Number of members of deaf clubs in Poland in 1927–1936[364]

Kluby	Year established	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Warsaw	1922	52	52	66	64	62	69	67	66	70	72
Lviv	1925	44	43	44	42	36	52	45	68	59	60
Poznań	1925	21	27	30	26	24	32	28	32	20	20
Jewish of Warsaw	1925	11	14	14	25	27	42	–	–	58	70
Łódź	1927	17	27	30	24	–	30	32	30	32	35
Bydgoszcz	1927	7	–	–	15	16	13	19	14	6	–
Kraków	1928	–	25	24	29	15	–	–	–	–	–
Silesian in Królewska Huta	1928	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	23	23	15
Jewish of Łódź	1931	–	–	–	–	14	28	32	–	35	28
Maritime in Wejherowo	1935	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	18	26
Total members	152	218	208	225	194	266	223	254	321	326	

In the same issue of the monthly, attention was drawn to the following aspects:

[359] Ibidem, p. 7.
[360] Ibidem.
[361] *Pięciobój*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 4.
[362] *Dział lekkiej atletyki*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 2; *Obóz w Lidzbarku dla lekkoatletów głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 2.
[363] *Działalność sportowa…*, op. cit., p. 6.
[364] *Z dziesięciolecia naszej pracy*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 2, p. 3.

> […] minimal differences [in athletics competitions – author's note] among competitors prove that their sports level is generally the same. However, we must note that more difficult competitions such as pole and high jumping and throws, requiring knowledge of technique and style, are poorly developed. We explain this by the lack of coaches among deaf-mutes sports clubs. Unfortunately, deaf-mutes sports clubs with coaches could not fully use all of their valuable comments due to communication difficulties. The instructor becomes somewhat embarrassed when he senses that the students do not understand him. Where the club does not cooperate with a teacher of a local school for the deaf-mutes, or there is no interpreter from among hearing people who knows facial expressions, the method of giving instructions may only be by showing the characteristic features of a given competition, and then correcting mistakes each time, and lectures are out of the question.[365]

On June 28, 1938, the **Central Athletics Championships of the PZSG** were held (photo 118). At the turn of May and June 1939, the PZSG Management Board organized an athletics training and conditioning camp in Warsaw for the best female athletes in Poland (photo 119).

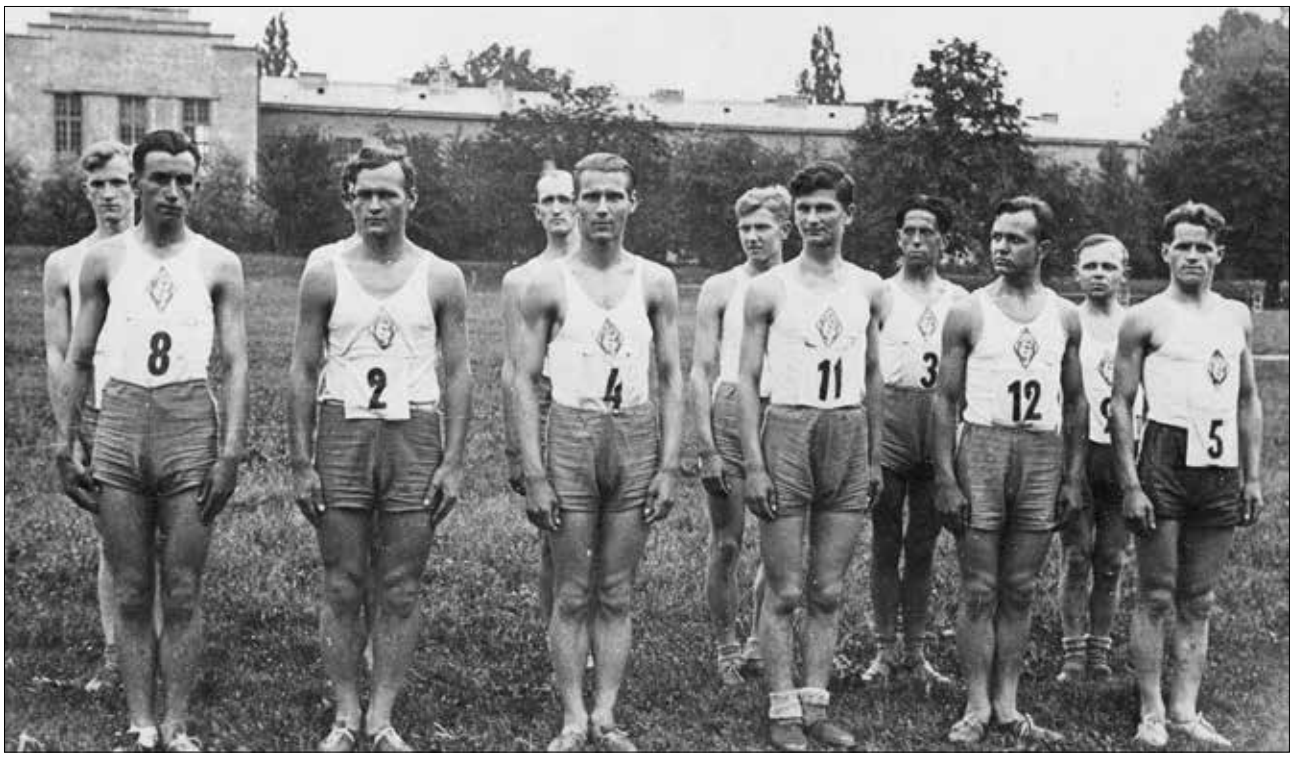


Photo 118. Photo of the WKSG team before the opening of the PZSG Central Athletic Championships. MPS "Agricola" stadium. Standing from the left in the first row: Władysław Jakubowicz, Jerzy Bakiera, Henryk Dobrowolski, Z. Stępień, Piotr Wróblewski, Stanisław Gajda. In the second row from left: Kazimierz Grabowski, Jerzy Obrycki, Zygmunt Pigulski, Włodzimierz Anders, Stanisław Cieślak, Jan Klimczewski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

In 1939, there were nine deaf-mutes sports clubs in Poland, with 362 members. Such a small number of sports club members was due to the fact that a person who had attended a school for the deaf-mutes could still be a club member.[366] In turn, in the 1969 edition of "Świat Głuchych", the number of members of pre-war sports clubs in 1939 was estimated at 274 people, and the amount of subsidy per one deaf-mutes athlete was estimated at approximately 7 zloty per year.[367]

The outbreak of World War II ended the official activities of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes. The PZSG management board and many deaf-mute athletes became involved in conspiratorial activities. Particular intensity of conspiratorial work took place in Warsaw at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind.

[365] Ibidem, p. 6.
[366] K. Włostowski, *Rozwój wychowania fizycznego i sportu głuchych w Polsce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 7–8, pp. 42–44.
[367] Idem, *Rozwój sportu głuchych w 25-leciu Polski Ludowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 7, p. 12.



Photo 119. WKS "Legia" stadium in Warsaw. Pictured are the participants of the training and conditioning camp in athletics with diplomas for completing the course. The camp was organized by the Board of PZSG for selected female athletes in the country. Seated from left are WKSG athletes: second – Stanisława Klimczewska, third – Zofia Matyszkiewicz, fifth – Lucyna Młynarczyk. In the center kneeling the first from the left – Wanda Marczak. Standing from the left are third – Stanislawa Królak, fifth – Zbigniew Anders – sign language interpreter. The other participants of the camp are from other sports clubs for the deaf-mutes (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzislaw Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

The liberation of Poland from German occupation became an impulse for pre-war deaf activists to resume organizational and sports activities in the difficult conditions of Poland's reconstruction and the ongoing socio-political changes.

3.3.3 Deaf-mutes – inter-club competition until 1939

The **Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes (PZSG)** was established at the beginning of 1927 as an institution consolidating the community of deaf athletes and representing them outside Poland. In 1927, it united seven sports clubs for the deaf, and in 1928 – eight. PZSN's duties also included organizing nationwide sports events. The financial situation of the clubs did not always allow all clubs to take part in national competitions (photo 120).

W obecnej chwili w Polsce znajduje się 8 klubów Sport. Głuch., które liczą ogółem 274 członków.

1) Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuch., założony 1922 r. Członków 95, sekcje: piłki nożnej, lekkiej atletyki dla panów i pań, pływanie, tenis i gry ruchowe.

2) Lwowski Klub Sport. Głuch., założony w 1925 r. członków 32, sekcje: piłki nożnej i lekkiej atletyki.

3) Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuch. „Świt" zał. 1925 r. Członków 30, sekcje: piłki nożnej i lekkiej atletyki.

4) Żydowski Klub Sport. Gł. w Warszawie, zał. 1925 r. Członków 24, sekcja lekkiej atletyki.

5) Łódzki Klub Sport. Gł. zał. 1927 r. Członków 21, sekcja piłki nożnej.

6) Krakowski Klub Sport. Gł. zał. 1927 r. Czł. 20, sekcja piłki nożnej.

7) Klub Sport. Głuch. w Bydgoszczy zał. 1927 r. Czł. 16, sekcje piłki nożnej i lekkiej atletyki.

8) Śląski Klub Sportowy Gł. w Królewskiej-Hucie zał. 1928 r. Czł. 30. Sekcje piłki nożnej i lekkiej atletyki.

Zawody o mistrzostwo Polski (Głuch.) przeprowadzono tylko w 2-ch gałęziach sportu, (piłka nożna i lekka atletyka), ponieważ odnośne przepisy regulaminu zezwalają na urządzenie zawodów w razie startowania zawodników, najmniej z trzech klubów, co trudno było organizować ze względu na ograniczone zasoby finansowe klubów sport. Gł.

Photo 120. Information on the number of sports clubs for the deaf-mutes in Poland in 1928[368]

[368] *Głuchoniemi w Rzeczypospolitej…*, op. cit.

A year earlier, in 1926 in Warsaw, the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes played a friendly match with the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt". The match ended with WKSG winning 2:1 (photo 121).



Photo 121. Group photo after the friendly football match WKSG – LKSG "Świt" won by the Warsaw team (2:1). Mentioned only in dark uniform from the left: Piotr Kurzyna (side referee), third – Władysław Czarnowski, fifth – Jan Sopyło, seventh – Henryk Konrad, eighth – Kazimierz Bieńkowski, eleventh – Wacław Potęga (wearing a cap), twelfth – Bogdan Kurzyna, fourteenth – Jerzy Chrzanowski, fifteenth – Witold Krasowski, sixteenth – Lucjan Modzelewski. Lying from the left: Witold Wroczyński, Marian Popławski. The rest are LKSG "Świt" footballers (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

On April 17 and 18, 1927, athletics competitions were held in Warsaw between WKSG (8 players), ŻKSG (6 players) and ŁKSG, represented only by Kazimierz Włostowski. Kazimierz Włostowski won the 100 m race (12.4 s), ahead of Leon Sadomski and Brancajt. Further places were taken by Wacław Potęga and Michelson. Leon Sadomski (1.25 m) won in the high jump, followed by Kazimierz Włostowski (1.20 m). In the shot put the order was as follows: Wacław Potęga (7.79 m), Leonard Kachelski, Mendel Kleiner. In the long jump, Leon Sadomski won the competition (4.82 m), ahead of Kazimierz Włostowski and Lucjan Modzelewski I. In the 400 m race, Henryk Konrad won, ahead of Kazimierz Włostowski. Henryk Kurzyna won the 1,500 m race, ahead of Lucjan Modzelewski and Mendel Kleiner. Further places went to: M. Reingold, Brancajt and Michelson. In the team classification, the WKSG team won (22 points), the ŁKSG team took second place (9 points), and the ŻKSG team took third place (3 points).[369]

On May 22, 1927, a football match was played on the pitch of the Łódź Sports Club between the host team, the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, and the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (photo 122). Players from Warsaw wore black shirts and those from Łódź wore red shirts. The match ended in a draw 2:2. The goals for the Warsaw team were scored by Marian Popławski and Bogdan Kurzyna. The goal scorers for Łódź were not announced. The team from Warsaw played in the following lineup: Wacław Potęga – goalkeeper, Witold Krasowski, Lucjan Modzelewski I – defense, Stanisław Modzelewski II, Henryk Konrad, Wacław Przybylski – midfield, Bogdan Kurzyna I, Stanisław Kędzierski, Witold Wroczyński, Marian Popławski, Leonard Kachelski – attack. The team from Łódź played in the match: Stanisław Graczyk

[369] *Zawody Lekkoatletyczne W. K. S.G., Ł. K. S. G. i Ż. K. S. G.*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 2, p. 5.

– goalkeeper, Marian Rudniak, Głowacki – defense, Daniecki, Stanisław Kędzia, Michałowicz I – midfield, Wł. Suciński, Michał Młynarczyk, Hieronim Rogoziński, A. Zumczyński, Michałowicz II – attack.[370]



Photo 122. One of the first inter-club matches after the establishment of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes in 1927. Match between WKSG and ŁKSG, played on 22 May 1927[371]

On June 5, 1927, a match was played in Warsaw between WKSG and "Świt" Lviv. The team from Lviv arrived at the meeting by train, and the journey lasted 16 hours. After a very poor match, in difficult conditions – the pitch was very wet due to heavy rains – the Lviv team lost to the Warsaw team 2:0 (1:0). The goals were scored by: Witold Wroczyński and Marian Popławski. The following participants from LKSG participated in the match: Kowalczuk – goalkeeper; Ludwig Ziegler, Z. Gregorowicz – defense, Michał Taszyk II, Żochowski, Józef Humienny – midfield, Józef Backer, Jan Drwęga, Adam Taszyk I, Władysław Górski, Miron Łucyk – attack. The Warsaw team featured: Wacław Potęga – goalkeeper, Lucjan Modzelewski, Witold Krasowski – defense, Stanisław Kędzierski, Henryk Bieńkowski, Leonard Kachelski – midfield, Bogdan Kurzyna I, Jerzy Chrzanowski, Witold Wroczyński, Marian Popławski, Antoni Urbański – attack.[372]

On June 29, 1927, in Poznań and Lviv, two football matches were held as part of the **1st Polish Deaf-Mutes Football Championship**. Four teams took part in the competition. The final match took place on August 15, 1927 in Warsaw.[373]

The first match for the Polish championship of the deaf was played in Lviv on June 29, 1927, at the KS "Czarni" Lviv stadium, between the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes and the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (photo 123). Before the break, Jan Sopyło scored the first goal for the visiting team from a pass by Henryk Konrad. The second goal was scored by Marian Popławski from a pass by Jan Sopyło. The third goal was scored after a free kick by Leonard Kachelski. In the 25th minute of the second half of the match, Miron Łucyk scored the honorary goal from a penalty kick. The result was set by Henryk Konrad, who scored the fourth goal for the guests from Warsaw. The match ended with WKSG winning 1:4 (0:3).[374]

On June 29, 1927, the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes defeated the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes 5:0 (1:0) as part of the Polish championship. The match took place on the pitch of KS

370 *Zawody piłkarskie W. K. S. G. – Ł. K. S. G. w Łodzi…*, op. cit., p. 2.
371 Ibidem, p. 1.
372 *Zawody piłkarskie W. K. S. G. – L. K. S. G. "Świt" 2:0 (1:0)*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 4, p. 2.
373 *Działalność sportowa…*, op. cit., p. 5.
374 *Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 5, p. 3.

"Posnania". The goals were scored by: Hieronim Rogoziński – 2, A. Zumczyński – 2, Michałowicz – 1. Ultimately, the result of the match was changed to 3:0 (as a walkover) in favor of the team from Łódź, because the Poznań team included hearing players in the match.[375]



Photo 123. Poster informing about the match between WKSG and LKSG "Świt" (archives: Tadeusz Konrad, Henryk Konrad's son)

On August 14–15, 1927, in Warsaw, the PZSG organized the 1st Polish Athletics Championships of the Deaf-Mutes. The championship accompanied the 5th anniversary of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. 30 players from: BKSG, ŁKSG, ŻKSG in Warsaw and WKSG took part in the competition. In the final 100 m race, Leon Sadomski won (13.3 s), ahead of Kazimierz Włostowski. Henryk Konrad won the final 400 m race (60.0 s), ahead of Leon Sadomski. In the 3,000 m race, the best was Witold Wroczyński (10:27 min), who reached the finish line ahead of Stanisław Kędzierski. Leon Sadomski won the long jump (4.93 m), ahead of Marian Popławski. The 5,000 m race was won by Witold Wroczyński (18:44.4 min). In the team classification, WKSG won first place, obtaining 71 points, second place went to the club from Poznań (16 points), third place – ŻKSG from Warsaw (2 points) and BKSG (1 point). A standout player from outside Warsaw was Stanisław Graczyk.[376] Competitors from Poznań and Lviv did not participate in the championship.[377]

On August 15, 1927, the final football match for the Polish championship in 1927 took place.[378] The first historic Polish championship was won by the players of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, defeating the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes 3:0 (1:0).[379] The goals for Warsaw were scored by: Marian Popławski, Jerzy Chrzanowski and Henryk Konrad.[380]

In 1928, PZSG organized many nationwide sports events, e.g. on May 6, football matches were played in Poznań, Łódź and Warsaw. On May 27–28, 1928, the 2nd Polish Deaf-Mutes Athletics Championships were held in Warsaw (photo 124).

375 Ibidem.
376 *Pierwsze zawody lekkoatletyczne o Mistrzostwo Polski dla Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 6, p. 2.
377 Ibidem.
378 *Działalność sportowa…*, op. cit., p. 5.
379 Ibidem.
380 *Finał rozgrywek piłkarskich o mistrzostwo Polski dla głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1927, no. 6, p. 3.



Godz. 10[10] 10. Rzut dyskiem
startują: 12, 14, 15, 16, 21.
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 10[30] 10. Finał Biegu 100 mtr.
startują: , , , , .
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 10[50] 12. Skok w dal z rozbiegiem
startują: 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23.
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 11[30] 13. Bieg 200 mtr.
startują: 1, 2, 3, 4, 20.
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 12[00] 14. Skok o tyczce
startują: 5, 11.
Wynik:
1 2 3

Godz. 12[10] 15. Bieg 10.000 mtr.
startują: 8, 9, 10, 23
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 12[50] 16. Sztafeta 4x400
startują: W. K. S. G. I 1, 2, 3, 4. W. K. S. G. II 5, 7, 11, 13.

Druk. „Olimpja" Warszawa, Granicina 7. Tel. 152-12.

Cena 40 gr.

POLSKI ZWIĄZEK SPORTOWY GŁUCHONIEMYCH

PROGRAM

ZAWODÓW LEKKOATLETYCZNYCH
o Mistrzowstwo Polski
DLA GŁUCHONIEMYCH

w dniu 27 i 28 Maja 1928 r.

POCZĄTEK O GODZ. 10 RANO.

PARK im. SOBIESKIEGO

przy Komisji Sędziowskiej Warszawskiego Okręgowego Związku Lekkoatletycznego.

W ZAWODACH BIORĄ UDZIAŁ:

Łódzki Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych, Poznański Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych, Warszawski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych, Żydowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych w Warszawie.



LISTA ZAWODNIKÓW.

W. K. S. G.
1. Sadomski
2. Konrad
3. Popławski
4. Włostowski
5. Sopyło
6. Strawiński
7. Kędzierski
8. Kurzyna I
9. Modzelewski
10. Przybylski
11. Klimczewski
12. Dublelecki
13. Puszkarski
14. Potęga
15. Kachelski

Ł. K. S. G.
16 Graczyk.

P. K. S. G.
17. Nawrot
18. Chlebowski

Ż. K. S. G. W.
19. Brajterman
20. Brancejl
21. Listenberg
22. Kossowski
23. Kleiner
24.
25.
26.

NIEDZIELA 27 MAJA.

Godz. 10[00] 1. Przedbiegi 100 mtr.
startują: 1, 2, 3, 4, 17, 20.
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 10[10] 2. Rzut kulą
startują: 12, 14, 15, 16.
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 10[20] 3. Bieg 1.500 mtr.
startują: 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23.
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 10[40] 4. Skok w wyż.
startują 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13.
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 11[00] 5. Rzut oszczepem
startują: 3, 5, 12, 14, 15, 16.
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 11[30] 6. Bieg 400 mtr.
startują: 1, 2, 4, 5, 18.
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 11[50] 7. Bieg 5.000 mtr.
startują: 8, 9, 10, 17, 19, 22, 23.
Wynik
1 2 3

Godz. 12[30] 8. Sztafeta 4x100 mtr.
startują: W.K.S.G. I 1,2,3,4. W.K.S.G. II 5, 7, 11, 13.
Ż. K. S. G. 19, 21, 22, 20.
Wynik
1 2 3

PONIEDZIAŁEK 28 MAJA

Godz. 10[00] 9. Bieg 800 mtr.
startują: 2, 6, 7, 8, 17, 19, 21, 23.
Wynik
1 2 3

Photo 124. Programme of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Athletics Championships – 1928 (archives: Tadeusz Konrad, Henryk Konrad's son)

In June 1928, the **2nd Polish Deaf-Mutes Football Championships** were held in Lviv, Poznań, Łódź and Warsaw.

On May 6, 1928, in the first match for the Polish championship of the deaf, on the pitch of "Sokół" Poznań, LKSG "Świt" defeated KSG Poznań 5:0 (2:0). "Świt" played in the following lineup: goalkeeper – Kowalczuk; defense – Żochowski and Ludwig Ziegler; help – Jan Baczyński, Z. Gregorowicz, Władysław Makara; attack – Józef Backer, Adam Taszyk I, Miron Łucyk, Michał Taszyk II, Władysław Górski. The team from Poznań featured: goalkeeper – Antoni Kąkolewski; defense – Franciszek Świadek; Dionizy Niemir; midfield – Edward Kaczmarek, Leon Chlebowski, Królikowski; attack – Kałek, Stanisław Maciejewski, Henryk Kałużny, Jan Wydrowski, Michał Nawrot. In the match, three goals were scored by Miron Łucyk, one each by Michał Taszyk II and Władysław Górski.

In the second match, also on May 6, 1928, as part of the fight for the title of Polish champion in 1928, the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes lost to Łódzki KSG 0:8 (0:1). The team from Kraków included: Sikorski – goalkeeper, Majer, Weiser I – defenders, Weiser II, Antoni Herbert, Karwański – midfield, Ungar, Tadeusz Kukuczka, Henryk Pamuła, Löwenberg, Wilhelm Anis – attack. The team from Łódź played in the following lineup: Michał Młynarczyk – goalkeeper, Góreczny, Marian Rudniak – defense, Daniecki, Michałowicz I, J. Szmidt – midfield, Wł. Suciński, A. Zumczyński, Hieronim Rogoziński, Stanisław Graczyk, Stanisław Kędzia – attack. The first goal was scored by Marian Rudniak from a pass by Hieronim Rogoziński. Stanisław Kędzia scored three goals, Marian Rudniak – two more, Michałowicz and Suciński – one each.[381]

Due to the walkover victory of WKSG against Bydgoszcz KSG, the next matches for the title of Polish deaf-mute football champion were to be held in June 1928. The PZSG Management Board decided that the composition of the Polish deaf-mute team at the 2nd Deaf Games in Amsterdam will be based primarily on the composition of the Polish champion's team.[382]

On June 7, 1928, on the pitch of the 6th Sanitary Battalion in Lviv, a match took place between LKSG "Świt" and WKSG. In the match for the Polish deaf-mutes championship, WKSG lost to LKSG "Świt" 6:4 (2:1). The hosts' squad included: Kowalczyk – goalkeeper, Żochowski, Ludwig Ziegler – defense, Władysław Makara, Grzegorowicz, Jan Baczyński – midfield, Władysław Górski, Michał Taszyk II, Miron Łucyk, Adam Taszyk I, Józef Backer.

The Warsaw team consisted of: Edward Kołecki – goalkeeper, Lucjan Modzelewski, Wacław Potęga – defense, Stanisław Kędzierski, Witold Krasowski, Wacław Przybylski – midfield, Bogdan Kurzyna I, Henryk Konrad, Kazimierz Włostowski, Marian Popławski, Antoni Urbański – attack. The goals were scored by: Józef Backer (LKSG), Wacław Potęga (WKSG), Miron Łucyk (LKSG), Miron Łucyk, Kazimierz Włostowski (WKSG), Michał Taszyk II (LKSG), Marian Popławski (WKSG), Władysław Górski (LKSG), Władysław Górski, Bogdan Kurzyna I (WKSG).[383] During the match, LKSG changed the color of the shirts, for which the disciplinary committee fined the club 15 zloty[384], but the appeal committee took into account the protest of LKSG "Świt" and the fine was canceled.[385]

On June 17, 1928, the second match for the Polish deaf-mutes championship between ŁKSG and WKSG took place on the pitch of the Officers' School of Engineering in Warsaw (photo 125). The following players played in the ŁKSG team: Michał Młynarczyk – goalkeeper, Marian Rudniak, Góreczny – defense, Daniecki, Hieronim Rogoziński, Gierkowski – midfield, Michałowicz I, Eugeniusz Samiec, A. Zumczyński, Stanisław Graczyk, Stanisław Kędzia – attack. WKSG consisted of: Edward Kołecki – goalkeeper, Lucjan Modzelewski I, Wacław Potęga – defense, Stanisław Kędzierski, Witold Krasowski, Leonard Kachelski – midfield, Bogdan Kurzyna I, Henryk Konrad, Marian Popławski II, Karol Popławski I, Antoni Urbański – attack. The first goal was scored by Marian Rudniak (ŁKSG), the second goal – Stanisław Graczyk (ŁKSG), the third – Karol Popławski I (WKSG) and the fourth – Marian Popławski II (WKSG). The match ended in a draw 2:2 (1:0).[386]

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381 *Mistrzostwo Polski Głuchoniemych w piłce nożnej*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 5, p. 2.
382 *Polski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 4, p. 1; no. 5, p. 2.
383 *Mistrzostwo Polski Głuchoniemych w piłce nożnej*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 6, p. 2.
384 *Polski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych, Komunikat № 7*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 7, p. 3.
385 *Polski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych, Komunikat No 11*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 12, p. 4.
386 *Polski Związek Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 7, pp. 2–3.



Photo 125. Information poster about the match for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship – 1928 (archives: Tadeusz Konrad, Henryk Konrad's son)

As part of the Polish football championship in 1928, LKSG "Świt" played two winning matches, one in Poznań against PKSG (0:5) and the other in Lviv against WKSG (6:4). The victories made it possible to play in the final of the Polish deaf-mutes championship with the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.

The final match was supposed to take place in Lviv in 1928, but due to the lack of financial resources related to the arrival of the Łódź team to Lviv, the match did not take place.[387]

On May 12, 1929, the Polish championship match for 1928 took place in Lviv, in which LKSG defeated ŁKSG 1:0 (0:0). As a reward, LKSG received a temporary cup.[388] The match could take place because PZSG received a subsidy for 1929 in the amount of 10,000 zloty.

In 1928, in the fight for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship, the top scorer was Marian Rudniak from ŁKSG – 30 goals, and the second to fourth places were taken by the "Świt" players: Miron Łucyk – 23 goals, Michał Taszyk II – 14 goals, the late Adam Taszyk I – 13 goals.[389]

On August 14–15, 1928, under the auspices of the Polish Football Association, the qualifying competition for the Deaf Games in athletics in Amsterdam took place in Warsaw.

On May 27–28, 1928, the 2nd National Deaf-Mutes Athletics Competition as the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship was held in Warsaw. 25 competitors from the Łódź, Poznań, Warsaw and Jewish (Warsaw) Deaf-Mutes Sports Clubs took part in the competition. The first place went to the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, the second to the Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf, the third to the Jewish KSG, and

387 *Lwowski Klub Sportowy Głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 3–4, p. 3.
388 *Sprawozdanie Komisji Sportowej P. Z. S. G. za rok 1928–1929*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 11–12, p. 5.
389 *Piłka nożna*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 1–2, p. 3.

the fourth to the Poznań KSG. These competitions resulted in the selection of candidates for the Olympic team, to which 11 WKSG players were qualified (Leon Sadomski, Henryk Konrad, Marian Popławski, Kazimierz Włostowski, Jan Sopyło, Stanisław Kędzierski, Bogdan Kurzyna I, Jan Klimczewski, Wacław Potęga, Leonard Kachelski, Stefan Dubielecki) and one each from PKSG (Michał Nawrot), ŻKSG in Warsaw (Mendel Kleiner) and ŁKSG (Stanisław Graczyk).

Individually, the best results were achieved by: Kazimierz Włostowski (100 m: 12.0 s; 200 m: 26.8 s; long jump: 5.07 m), Leon Sadomski (high jump: 1.40 m; 400 m: 59.4 s); Henryk Konrad (800 m: 2:25 min), Bogdan Kurzyna (1,500 m: 4:59.4 min; 5,000 m: 19:35.8 min; 10,000 m: 38:46.6 min), 4 × 100 m relay (Henryk Konrad, Marian Popławski, Leon Sadomski, Kazimierz Włostowski) – 52.2 s; 4 × 400 m relay (Leon Sadomski, Marian Popławski, Kazimierz Włostowski, Henryk Konrad) – 4:14.6 min; Marian Popławski (javelin throw: 26.10 m), Wacław Potęga (discus throw: 21.23 m).[390]

From August 16 to August 17, 1929, the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes organized the 3rd National Athletics Competition of the Deaf-Mutes in Poznań.[391] In fact, it was the **3rd Polish Championships of the Deaf-Mutes in Athletics**. The championship accompanied the General National Exhibition organized in Poznań on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Poland regaining independence. The exhibition was intended to present the achievements of the young Polish state. The exhibition presented the achievements of Polish enterprises, Polish industry, but also painters, sculptors, architects, booksellers, etc.

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of Poland's independence, the Management Board of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes proposed to the exhibition organizers to organize a championship in deaf athletics, in accordance with the slogan:

> When a work is built by the entire nation, it is the duty of every citizen and every organization to make an effort to combine them. Understanding this principle, the Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes Sports, wishing to contribute to completing the picture of the activities of our social organizations, decided to hold this year's National Competition in Poznań.[392]

The competition took place at the stadium of the Central Military School of Gymnastics and Sports at Grunwaldzka Street. The competition was attended by 34 best athletes from 5 Polish sports clubs for the deaf. The competition manager was Kazimierz Włostowski, and Henryk Łabęcki was the assistant. The referee delegated by the College of Athletics Referees was (Stefan?) Weselik.

During the competition, the Polish championship in athletics for 1929 was won for the third time in a row by the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. Fourteen WKSG players won nine first, six second and six third places. The second place went to the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. Nine PKSG players took four first places, four second places and seven third places. Third place went to the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw. Four ŻKSG players in Warsaw won one first place and one second place in the relay. The Łódź Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes took fourth place. Two ŁKSG players won two first and one second place. Fifth place was taken by four players of the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt", taking three second places and one third place.

In the individual classification, the first places were taken by: Bogdan Gniot (100 m run: 12.7 s; high jump: 1.50 m), Stanisław Graczyk (shot put: 9.14 m – new Polish deaf record; long jump: 5.0 m), Antoni Kąkolewski (1,500 m run: 5:02.4 min), Marian Walkowski (javelin throw: 33.55 m), Paweł Sarnowiec (5,000 m run: 18:29 min; 10,000 m: 39:21.2 min), Wacław Potęga (discus throw: 25.37 m), Henryk Konrad (400 m run: 61.2 s; 800 m run: 2:27.8 min), Leon Sadomski (200 m run: 27.3 s), Marian Popławski (pole vault: 2.72 m – new Polish record).

The ceremonial ending of the Competition, combined with the awarding of diplomas and medals and a dance party, took place on August 17 at 11 p.m. in the Jarocki restaurant at 8 Masztalarska Street in Poznań. It was the place where PKSG meetings were held and where the 10th anniversary of the Poznań Society of the Deaf-Mutes took place. The hosts of the ceremony were the director of the Deaf-Mutes Institute in Poznań, Rev. Bolesław Sulek and deputy director August Schreiber. The donor of diplomas and medals

390 *Drugie zawody lekkoatletyczne o mistrzostwo Polski dla głuchoniemych*, "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1928, no. 5, p. 2.
391 *Głuchoniemi na P. W. K.,* "Świat Głuchoniemych" 1929, no. 7–8, p. 1.
392 Ibidem.

as well as a commemorative, passing plaque for the championship team was Albert Lezerowicz from Bydgoszcz and Wojciechowski.[393]

In 1929, the 1928 football season was completed. In 1929 and in the following years, the Polish football championship games were not played due to the financial problems of the Polish Football Association and sports clubs. The Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes and sports clubs were involved in organizing athletics competitions.

In 1929 or 1930, a friendly football match took place between the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf and the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (place unknown) – photo 126.

In the summer of 1930, the teams of the Warsaw KSG and the Poznań KSG played a match for the Polish(?) football championship (photos 127 and 128).



Photo 126. Participants of a friendly match between BKSG and PKSG – 1929 or 1930 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 127. The match between Warsaw KSG and Poznań KSG, played at the stadium on Zieleniecka Street opposite Paderewski Park, 1930 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

[393] Ibidem, p. 3.



Photo 128. A joint photo of the Warsaw and Poznań deaf football players after the end of the Polish championship match. The Warsaw team won the match 2:1. In the first row from the left: Henryk Kostrowiecki – side referee, Wacław Potęga, Antoni Urbański, Henryk Konrad, seventh – Jan Maciejczyk, tenth – Kazimierz Włostowski – president of WKSG, eleventh – Bolesław Niemir – president of Poznański KSG, twelfth – Bogdan Kurzyna, fifteenth – Lucjan Modzelewski, seventeenth – Marian Popławski, nineteenth – Henryk Wasiłowski, twentieth with a flag – Wacław Szyszkowski – side referee. In the second row kneeling: first from the left – Bolesław Chruściel, fifth – Edward Kołecki – goalkeeper, seventh – Wacław Przybylski, eighth – Stanisław Kędzierski. In the third row, second from the left, lies Stanisław Maciejczyk (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

On September 28, 1930, the WKSG athletes defeated the Jewish KSG athletes (photo 129).

On June 28–29, 1931, the **4th Polish Athletics Championships of the Deaf-Mutes** took place in Warsaw. 41 competitors from 5 (4?) sports clubs took part in the competition (photo 130). The title of Polish team champion, for the third time in a row, was won by the athletes of the Warsaw KSG (photo 131).

On October 11, 1931, the **1st Polish Championships of the Deaf-Mutes in Cross-Country Running** took place in Poznań over a distance of 4,000 m. The race took place on the premises of the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes. Six athletes representing three clubs took part in the competition: WKSG, PKSG and ŻKSG Warszawa, which, however, was not classified in the final table due to formal irregularities. The WKSG team became the Polish team champion in cross-country running.[394]

On June 27–28, 1932, the **5th Polish Athletics Championships of the Deaf-Mutes** took place in Warsaw. 37 athletes representing five sports clubs took part in the championship. The title of Polish team champion was won by the team of the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.

On October 16, 1932, the **2nd Polish Championships of the Deaf-Mutes in Cross-Country Running** were held in Poznań.[395] 13 players representing five clubs took part in the championship (WKSG, PKSG, ŻKSG Warszawa, BKSG and ŻKSG Łódź). WKSG athletes took first place in the team classification.[396]

[394] *Bieg na przełaj o mistrzostwo Polski Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 8.
[395] L. Kamiński, *O początkach szachów niesłyszących*, "Świat Ciszy" 1996, no. 3, p. 15.
[396] Ibidem.



Photo 129. MPS "Agrykola" Stadium. Commemorative photo of the WKSG athletics team which defeated the Jewish KSG in Warsaw in a friendly competition. In the first row from the left: Henryk Ostachiewicz, Marian Popławski, Bogdan Kurzyna, Kazimierz Włostowski, Zygmunt Pigulski, Piotr Kurzyna, Jan Klimczewski. Kneeling from the left: Paweł Sarnowiec, Stanisław Kędzierski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

On August 13–15, 1933, the **6th Polish Athletics Championships of the Deaf-Mutes** took place in Łódź. 31 athletes from 3 sports clubs (Warsaw, Poznań, Łódź) took part in the competition. The team from Warsaw won the general classification, ahead of Poznań and Łódź. The 400 m hurdles race was won by Bogdan Gniot (1:07 min – Polish record for deaf people), the shot put winner was Stanisław Graczyk (9.46 m), the high jump winner was Bogdan Gniot (1.55 m), and the throw was won by Bogdan Gniot (1.55 m), javelin – Jan Klimczewski (33.15 m), in the 1,500 m run – Henryk Ostachiewicz (4:45 min), in the 400 m run – Henryk Ostachiewicz (56.2 s – Polish record for the deaf), in the long jump – Flak (5.08 m). The temporary award funded by Albert Lezerowicz was given to the team from Warsaw.[397]

On October 29, 1933, the **3rd Polish Deaf-Mutes Cross-Country Championships** were organized in Warsaw. 13 players from 5 clubs took part in the competition: WKSG, PKSG, BKSG, ŻKSG Łódź, LKSG "Świt". The winner of the competition was once again the WKSG team.[398]

On August 13–14, 1934, the **7th Polish Athletics Championships of the Deaf-Mutes** took place in Warsaw. 46 athletes representing the same teams that took part in the previous year took part in the competition.

On October 14, 1934, the **4th Polish Cross-Country Championships of the Deaf-Mutes** took place in Bydgoszcz (photo 132). 15 athletes representing 5 sports clubs took part in the competition: WKSG, PKSG, BKSG (photo 133), ŻKSG from Łódź, LKSG "Świt". Once again, the team from Warsaw took the lead.[399]

[397] *Czterdziestu głuchoniemych sportowców w Łodzi. Szóste mistrzostwa lekkoatletyczne Polski*, "Echo" August 16, 1933, no. 225, Łódź.

[398] *Bieg na przełaj o mistrzostwo Polski Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 8.

[399] Ibidem.



Photo 130. Polish Deaf Athletics Championships participated by four clubs: Warsaw, Poznań, Bydgoszcz and Jewish from Warsaw. At these championships, the Warsaw team won the title of team champion of Poland in athletics and the Albert Lezerowicz challenge award. In the top row, from the right: Józef Grabarz – head of the LA section of the Bydgoszcz KSG, unk. – head of the Poznań KSG section, WKSG players – Paweł Sarnowiec, Mieczysław Barczyński, Bolesław Chruściel, Zygmunt Pigulski, Stanisław Maciejczyk, Lucjan Modzelewski, Wacław Potęga, Jan Klimczewski, Bogdan Kurzyna, Marian Popławski, Antoni Puszkarski, six players of the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf, the penultimate (in civilian life) prof. Wiesław Jabłoński, a physical education teacher at the Institute for the Deaf-Mutes and the Blind in Warsaw, a tutor of several generations of deaf athletes and at the same time a member of the PZSG Board, the last – Henryk Konrad – a member of the WKSG and PZSG Boards. In the second row, players of the Poznań and Bydgoszcz clubs, kneeling. In the first row, from the left: first – Piotr Kurzyna (in civilian clothing), third – Henryk Łabęcki (in civilian clothing), other players from Poznań and Bydgoszcz clubs (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 131. The winning WKSG team with the Albert Lezerowicz Transitional Award (three times in a row) in the Polish Deaf Athletics Championships at the MPS "Agrykola" stadium in Warsaw. Standing from the left: Piotr Kurzyna – head of athletics section, Mieczysław Barczyński, Paweł Sarnowiec, Lucjan Modzelewski, Bogdan Kurzyna, Zygmunt Pigulski, Stanisław Maciejczyk, Jan Maciejczyk, Kazimierz Włostowski – president of WKSG, Karol Anders – president of PZSG, Leon Sadomski, Henryk Ostachiewicz, Bolesław Chruściel, Marian Popławski, Wacław Szyszkowski, Wacław Potęga, Jan Klimczewski, Antoni Puszkarski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 132. In 1934, nationwide cross-country running competitions held in Bydgoszcz. The photos show the start of the 3,000 m race (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 133. Bydgoszcz cross-country runners – 1934. Seated first from the right: Paweł Nowak (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On June 29–30, 1935, the **8th Polish Deaf-Mutes Athletics Championships** were held in Lviv. 29 athletes representing 5 sports clubs took part in the competition.

On September 29, 1935, on the pitch of the Military Sports Club in Łódź at Hallera Square, a **three-match athletics** match took place between the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, the Jewish KSG in Łódź and the host team – Łódź KSG. The main referee of the competition was Kazimierz Włostowski. Each team was represented by six athletes. Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (Jakub Lenga, Moniek Figielski, A. Zaklikowski, Fiszel Wesoły, Staszewski, Szlama Praszkiel), Łódź KSG (Kwasiborski, Józef Antczak, Michał Młynarczyk, Antoni Kuna, Ziemniak, Stanisław Kędzia), Warsaw KSG (Wacław Szyszkowski, Kazimierz Grabowski, Stanisław Cepek, Jan Klimczewski (born February 27, 1910[400]), Henryk Ostachiewicz, Witold Wroczyński). The competition was won by athletes from Warsaw, ahead of the Jewish KSG and the Łódź KSG. In the individual classification, the first places were taken by: Jakub Lenga (100 m run: 14.8 s; long jump: 5.09 m), A. Zaklikowski (shot put: 8.21 m), Henryk Ostachiewicz (400 m run: 63.4 s), Jan Klimczewski (discus throw: 21.47 m), Bolesław Kwasiborski (200 m run: 29.5 s), Michał Młynarczyk (high jump: 1.40 m).

On the same day, at 34 Szosa Pabianicka Street, in the afternoon, a **table tennis three-match** match was held, in which the table tennis players of the Jewish KSG won. The next places were taken by table tennis players from WKSG and ŁKSG.[401]

On October 20, 1935, the **5th Polish Cross-Country Championships of the Deaf-Mutes** took place in Łódź. 17 competitors from 5 clubs took part in the run. LKSG "Świt" took first place individually and as a team. The best runner was Eugeniusz Belbart (July 8, 1909 – July 12, 1962). Second place went to Paweł Sarnowiec from WKSG, and the next ones: Noe Szwarcberg from ŻKSG Warszawa, Z. Gregorowicz from LKSG, Bogdan Kurzyna from WKSG, Szlama Praszkiel and Fiszel Wesoły from ŻKSG Łódź, Antoni Kuna from ŁKSG, Paweł Nowak from BKSG, Lejzor Wurcel from ŻKSG Warszawa, Angielczyk and Staszewski from ŻKSG Łódź, Handelsman from ŻKSG Warszawa, Ziemniak from ŁKSG, Krywalski from BKSG. The following did not finish: Wacław Szyszkowski from WSKG and Władysław Michalski from BKSG. In the team scoring, the title of Polish champion in 1935 was won by the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt", ahead of WKSG, ŻKSG Łódź, ŁKSG and BKSG. The Jewish KSG Warszawa should have been classified in fourth place, but it was not included in the final table. The judging panel of the competition consisted of judges from the Łódź District Athletic Association: Bajer, Kazimierski, Olbrych and Pleziak.

These competitions were accompanied by the **1st Polish Championships of the Deaf in Athletics Pentathlon**, in which 10 competitors from WKSG, LKSG, ŻKSG from Łódź and ŁKSG took part. The winners in individual competitions were: Jakub Lenga (long jump: 5.60 m), Jan Klimczewski (javelin throw: 32.0 m), Miron Łucyk (26.4 s), Miron Łucyk (discus throw: 25.58 m), Z. Gregorowicz (1,500 m run: 5:18.2 min). The title of pentathlon champion was won by Miron Łucyk. Miron Łucyk in the general classification was 400 points ahead of the second competitor – Wacław Szyszkowski from WKSG Warszawa. The next places were won by: Jan Klimczewski from WKSG, Bolesław Kwasiborski ŁKSG, Jakub Lenga from ŻKSG in Łódź, Wiesław Dobrowolski WKSG, Z. Gregorowicz from "Świt" Lviv, A. Zaklikowski ŻKSG in Łódź, Stanisław Kędzia from ŁKSG.[402] A total of 29 athletes from 5 clubs took part in both competitions.

On November 8, 1935, the **1st Polish Deaf-Mutes Table Tennis Championships** were held in Warsaw, in the RKS "Gwiazda" sports hall. Nine players from three sports clubs for the deaf-mutes took part in the competition: ŻKSG from Łódź and Warsaw and WKSG.[403] In the final matches, A. Zaklikowski defeated Mendel Kenigsberg (21:10; 23:21); Fiszon defeated Mendel Kenigsberg in three sets (18:21; 21:16; 21:10). In the third match, A. Zaklikowski defeated Fiszon (21:13 and 21:11). The title of the first Polish champion in table tennis was won by A. Zaklikowski.[404]

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400 K. Włostowski, *40-lecie działalności społeczno-sportowej Jana Klimczewskiego*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 10, p. 17.

401 *Trójmecz lekkoatletyczny W. S. G. – Ł. K. S. G. – Ż. K. S. G. w Łodzi*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1935, no. 1, p. 4.

402 *I Pięciobój i V Drużynowy bieg na przełaj o mistrzostwo Polski głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 4.

403 Ibidem, p. 9.

404 *I Turniej Ping-pongowy o Mistrzostwo Polski Głuchoniemych*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 11–12, p. 6.



Photo 134. Participants of the Polish Athletics Championships – 1936. In the top row from the left: Jan Klimczewski, Wacław Szyszkowski, unk., Ksawery Szwedowski, Leon Lakowski, Jan Frankowski, Antoni Freda, Stanisław Witek, Leon Szutta (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)[405]



Photo 135. In the first row from the left: Wacław Szyszkowski, Bogdan Kurzyna, in the second row from the left: Witold Wroczyński, Władysława Przybylska, Maria Włostowska – president of WKSG, Stanisława Klimczewska, Jan Klimczewski, Stanisław Cepek, unk., Paweł Sarnowiec, Jerzy Czajkowski, Zygmunt Pigulski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

[405] *Dzieje ruchu społecznego głuchych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.

On June 12 and 19, 1936, athletics competitions between ŻKSG and ŁKSG took place in Łódź. In the 100 m run, the first place was taken by Jakub Lenga (12.5 s) from ŻKSG, the second – Bolesław Kwasiborski (12.8 s), and the third ex aequo – Józef Antczak and Józef Sowiński (13.0 s) from ŁKSG. Bolesław Kwasiborski won the 200 m race (25.1 s), followed by Jakub Lenga (26.0 s) and A. Zaklikowski (27.2 s) from ŻKSG. Bolesław Kwasiborski won the 400 m race (63.8 s). The second and third places were taken by A. Zaklikowski and Moniek Figielski from ŻKSG. Józef Sowiński from ŁKSG won the middle distances of 1,500 m and 5,000 m. The long jump was won by Jakub Lenga (5.17 m), ahead of Bolesław Kwasiborski (5.17 m) and Hetzer (4.63 m) from ŁKSG. In the shot put, the order was as follows: Jakub Lenga (8.58 m), A. Zaklikowski (7.97 m) and Ziemniak (7.29 m) from ŁKSG. In the javelin throw, the first two places were won by ŁKSG players: Stanisław Kędzia (37.10 m) and Bolesław Sikora (34.90 m). Third place went to A. Zaklikowski (29.10 m).[406]

On June 28–29, 1936, the Central Polish Championships of the Deaf-Mutes in Athletics of the PZSG took place in Łódź. The championship was accompanied by the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the sports activities of the Jewish Deaf-Mutes Sports Club in Łódź. The participants and fans of these championships are commemorated in photos 134 and 135. The WKSG team consisted of: Witold Wroczyński, Paweł Sarnowiec, Bogdan Kurzyna, Włodzimierz Anders, K. Kolec, Zygmunt Pigulski, Henryk Dobrowolski and Zbigniew Pstrągowski. The head of the athletics section was Stanisław Cepek.

On June 28–29, 1936, the 9th Polish Athletics Championships of the Deaf-Mutes were held in Łódź. 45 competitors from 7 sports clubs took part in the competition. The Lviv and Warsaw KSG were represented by nine athletes each, the Poznań KSG – seven athletes, Morski and Jewish KSG in Warsaw – five athletes, the Jewish KSG from Łódź – six athletes, and the Łódź KSG – four athletes. The winners of individual athletics competitions were: Bogdan Gniot (110 m hurdles: 20.8 s – Polish record; 100 m hurdles: 11.8 s – Polish record; 400 m hurdles: 62.2 s – world record and Polish record; 400 m run: 56.6 s), Henryk Dobrowolski (shot put: 9.78 m), Huber (5,000 m run: 18:18.2 min), Miron Łucyk (high jump: 1.5 m; discus throw: 29.11 m), Rudolf Wajda (javelin throw: 37.41 m), Eugeniusz Belbart (800 m run: 2:21.6 min; 1,500 m run: 4:51.41 min), Paweł Sarnowiec (10,000 m run: 38:29.6 min), Jakub Lenga (long jump: 5.69 m – Polish record), Henryk Dobrowolski (200 m run: 24.8 s), Stanisław Witek (pole vault: 2.60 m). The title of Polish team champion went to the Lviv Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes "Świt". The following teams took the following places: WKSG, PKSG, ŻKSG in Łódź, Morski KSG, ŻKSG in Warsaw. Łódź KSG was unclassified.

On June 29, 1936, at the shooting range of KS "WiMA" in Łódź ("WiMA" – a sports organization founded on November 28, 1928 at the plants of the Widzewska Manufaktura Bawełniana Joint Stock Company in Łódź), the 1st Shooting Competition for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship was held. 11 players from three clubs participated in the competition. Target shooting took place from a distance of 50 m. The competition was at a very low level. The best scorer – Stanisław Witek from MKSG – scored only 17 points. The next places were taken by: Władysław Śliwiński from Lviv (13 points), Z. Wojciechowski from PKSG (13 points), Leon Lakowski from MKSG (11 points), Miron Łucyk from Lviv (6 points), Bazyli Kulesza from Lviv and Jan Wesołowski from Poznań (4 points each). Krzysztof Paykart from Lviv took eighth place. Three players did not score a single hit in 10 shots.[407]

On September 13, 1936, the 6th Deaf-Mutes Cross-Country Running Championships and the 2nd Polish Deaf-Mutes Championships in Athletics Pentathlon were held.

In the cross-country race on a 4,500 m long route, first place was taken by the Lviv Deaf-Mutes Sports Club "Świt", second place – Poznański KSG, and third place – WKSG. The next places were taken by the following clubs: Morski KSG, ŻKSG in Łódź, ŻKSG in Warsaw. The race was completed by: Zygmunt Lechmann, Kurnicki, Eugeniusz Belbart, Paweł Sarnowiec, Witold Wroczyński, Bogdan Kurzyna, Huber, Jan Frankowski, Z. Kasztelan, Szlama Praszkiel, Stanisław Tomczak, Handelsman. A. Zaklikowski and Edmund Włodarczak did not finish the race.

13 athletes from 6 sports clubs took part in the pentathlon. First place in individual competitions was taken by: Bogdan Gniot (long jump: 5.46 m; 200 m run: 27.9 s; discus throw: 28.0 m; 1,500 m run: 5:26.8 min), Zbigniew Pstrągowski (javelin throw: 34.34 m). Bogdan Gniot took first place in the general classification, Zbigniew Pstrągowski second, and Henryk Dobrowolski third. The next places were taken

406 *Zawody i eliminacje*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 7–10, p. 6.
407 Ibidem, p. 7.

by: Bazyli Kulesza, A. Zaklikowski, Karol Anders, Leon Lakowski, Leon Szutta, Dawid Hafter, Zygmunt Pigulski, Jakub Lenga and Mendel Kenigsberg.

In 1936, the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes hosted a friendly table tennis tournament featuring players from the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes and the Jewish Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw. The tournament hosts won all the matches played. Jakub Lenga defeated Jerzy Bakier (WKSG) 2:0. In the match A. Zaklikowski (ŻKSG Łódź) – Wacław Szyszkowski (WKSG) the score was 2:0. Jakub Lenga drew with Izydor Zylbersztajn (ŻKSG Warszawa) 1:1. A. Zaklikowski won against Mendel Kenigsberg 2:0, who in turn won against Jerzy Bakiera in the same set ratio. In the last match, Izydor Zylbersztajn defeated Wacław Szyszkowski 2:0.[408]

On January 10–17, 1937, due to financial difficulties, the 1st Correspondence Team Sports Shooting Competition for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship was organized. Informally, it was the 2nd Polish Championships in Sports Shooting for the Deaf-Mutes. Each team consisted of five shooters wearing POS badges. The competition took place over a distance of 50 m, and shooting was performed from a lying position. In each case, the competition was controlled by the Referee Commission of the District Rifle Association or the Referee Commission of the District Office of Physical Education and Military Training. PZSG covered the costs of 20 cartridges for each player. A restriction was introduced under which a shooter who scored less than 40 points was disqualified from the competition.[409] It was noticed that the level of the competition had improved compared to the 1st Polish Championships in 1936.[410]

On March 21, 1937, a ping-pong competition for the Warsaw Deaf-Mutes Championship was held in Warsaw. The competitors of WKSG, ŻKSG in Warsaw and Szkolny KSG took part in the competition. Mendel Kenigsberg became the champion of Warsaw, Jerzy Obrycki was second, and Fiszon was third.[411] In June 1937, the Central Athletics Championships of the Polish Football Association were held in Warsaw at the WKS "Legia" stadium. Bogdan Gniot won the 200 m final race (photo 136). WKSG athletes taking part in the Championships are shown in photo 137.

In June 1939, the Central Athletics Championships of the Deaf-Mutes were held at the WKS "Legia" stadium in Warsaw. The Championship participants were commemorated in photos 138–141.

[408] Ibidem, p. 6.
[409] *Komunikaty P. Z. S. G.*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 11–12, p. 8.
[410] *Dział strzelectwa sportowego*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1936, no. 2, p. 9.
[411] *Porażka Vice-mistrza Polski*, "Sport i Wychowanie Fizyczne Głuchoniemych" 1937, no. 1, p. 2.

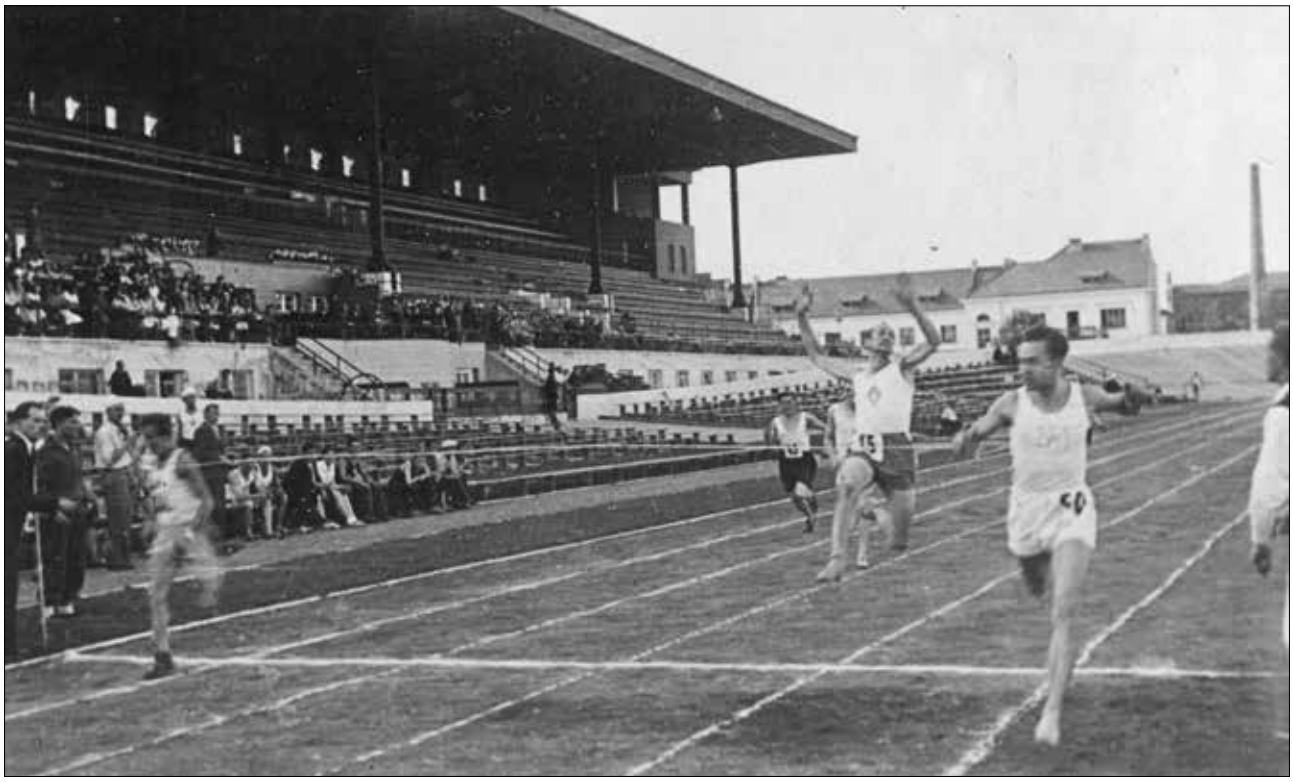


Photo 136. The final 200 m race, was won by a versatile athlete from Poznań KSG Bogdan Gniot, the second from the left – the athlete from Lviv KSG "Świt" Bazyli Kulesza, the third place was taken by Zygmunt Pigulski (WKSG) (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 137. WKSG team. Standing in a row from the left: Zygmunt Pigulski, Zbigniew Pstrągowski, K. Kolec (in the back), Henryk Dobrowolski, Anatol Pawłowicz, Jerzy Bakiera, Stanisław Gajda (in the back), Tadeusz Maliszewski, H. Olejniczak (in the back), Stanisław Frączkowski, Wacław Szyszkowski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 138. In the second group from the right, the women's national team of the WKSG parades before the start of the Central Athletics Championships for the Deaf-Mutes at the WKS "Legia" stadium (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 139. Marching from the left: Stanisława Klimczewska, Stanisława Królak, Krystyna Lewińska, Zofia Matyszkiewicz, Zofia Walczak. Next, the representation of the Lviv KSG "Świt" (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 140. Marching from the left: Jerzy Obrycki, Jerzy Bakiera, Kazimierz Grabowski, Henryk Dobrowolski, Tadeusz Maliszewski, Zygmunt Pigulski, Stanisław Gajda, Stanisław Cieślak, Piotr Wróblewski (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)



Photo 141. Central Athletics Championships for the Deaf at the WKS "Legia" stadium in Warsaw /June 1939/. In the foreground sitting from the right: Henryk Dobrowolski, Krystyna Lewińska, standing from the right: Stanisława Królak, Stanisława Klimczewska. Higher up in the background standing Karol Anders, member of the PZSG Board (in a hat) (photo and description: PZG Mazovian Branch archive; Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak)

3.4 Deaf people in conspiracy and armed struggle in 1939–1945

The outbreak of World War II stopped the development of deaf sports. Nevertheless, the educational and care activities of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw continued (photo 142). The apprenticeship at the typesetting school was taught by master Wiesław Dobrowolski, and one of the students who graduated from the school in 1942 was Edward Gora.[412] During World War II, deaf athletes from Warsaw and students of the Institute were involved in underground activities – transporting weapons, printing and transporting leaflets, etc.



Photo 142. Institute for the Deaf-Mutes – 1940 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

The organizer of the deaf platoon at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw, consisting of 15 conspirators, in 1941–1942, was 2nd Lt. Wiesław Jabłoński (pseudonym: "Łuszczyc") – hearing person, physical education teacher at the Institute. The most successful deaf athletes were active in the conspiracy: Cpl. Kazimierz Włostowski (pseudonym: "Igo"), rifleman Henryk Konrad (pseudonym: "Graf"; "Żbik"), Leon Sadomski (pseudonym: "Radło"), senior rifleman Włodzimierz Anders (pseudonym: "Tezet"), Wacław Witkowski, Jan Klimczewski (pseudonym: "Tajemniczy"), Henryk Ostachiewicz (pseudonym: "Zoryś") and Witold Wroczyński (pseudonym: "Told").

In 1942, Witold Wroczyński was detained by the Germans during a manhunt. During the search, secret leaflets were found on him. The Germans subjected Witold Wroczyński to torture. He did not betray anyone during interrogations. The Germans sent him in May 1942 to the Auschwitz concentration camp, and then to the Buchenwald concentration camp, where he cared for deaf-mute Poles.

One of the distributors of the underground press was Stanisław Wikieł, a 15-year-old student of the Institute. Captured by the Gestapo, he was sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp, where he stayed until the end of the war.[413]

In addition, the following people were involved in conspiratorial activities: rifleman Wacław Bałdecki (pseudonym: "Żubr"), rifleman Władysław Bednarzewski (2nd platoon of 2nd Lieutenant Edmund Malinowski (pseudonym: "Mundek"), 3rd company of "Reda", battalion of Col. "Bogumił" group from the 72nd Infantry Regiment

[412] E. Gora, *Edward Gora wspomina*, "Świat Ciszy" 1996, no. 12, p. 17.
[413] B. Szczepankowski, *Niesłyszący w latach II wojny światowej*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 12, p. 11.

of the Home Army)[414], rifleman Janusz Bedyński, rifleman Stanisław Cepek (pseudonym: "Introl"), rifleman Bolesław Chruściel (pseudonym: "Kot"), rifleman Stefan Czarnecki (pseudonym: "Omega"), rifleman Marian Falencki (pseudonym: "Halmar"), rifleman Stanisław Gajda (pseudonym: "Gaj"), Tadeusz Grzegorzewski, rifleman: Mikołaj Kozyriew (pseudonym: "Bohun"), rifleman: Mieczysław Lubomski (pseudonym: "Dzik", died. December 31, 1961), rifleman Zygmunt Lechmann (pseudonym: "Miarka"), rifleman Jan Maciejczyk (pseudonym: "Jastrząb"), rifleman Jerzy Obrycki (pseudonym: "Bim"), rifleman Zofia Purska-Goszczyńska (pseudonym: "Zośka"), rifleman Witold Sawicki (pseudonym: "Kamień"), rifleman Jadwiga Stec-Smoczkiewicz (pseudonym: "Jaskółka"), rifleman Jan Sopyło (pseudonym: "Igła"), rifleman Kazimierz Sułowski (pseudonym: "Czuwaj"), rifleman Wacław Szyszkowski (pseudonym: "Us"), rifleman Henryk Wasiłowski (pseudonym: "Czerwony"), rifleman: Franciszek Zonenberg (pseudonym: "Olza") and rifleman Zdzisław Zwierzchowski (pseudonym: "As").[415]

From August 1, 1944, deaf athletes from the Institute participated in the Warsaw Uprising. The commander of the deaf platoon during the Warsaw Uprising was an educator at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind, Lt. Edmund Malinowski "Mundek" – a hearing person. The Deaf Platoon of Home Army soldiers was a platoon of the Home Army (1107), part of the 4th company of "Zygmunt" 2nd Lieutenant. Zygmunt Sapuła, 5th "Siekiera" Group, Lt. Roman Ropałowski.

Other deaf people joined the unit, which constituted the reserve of the 2nd platoon of the Home Army: Alojzy Bednarski, Marian Falencki, Mikołaj Kozyriew, Zygmunt Lechmann, Witold Sawicki, Tadeusz Słojkowski and Franciszek Zenenberg.[416] The unit also included 13-year-old Janek Gołuch (pseudonym: "Mały Jasio"), who performed various auxiliary works, e.g. helped in the food warehouse, treated the wounded, and cleaned weapons.[417]

Jan Klimczewski served as the team's deputy commander.[418]

The company took positions in the "Apollo" cinema (pre-war name – "Napoleon") (photo 144). The "Napoleon" cinema was the most luxurious cinema in Warsaw, located in the basement of the ultra-modern, reinforced concrete building of the Italian insurance company "Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta". The building of the insurance company was adjacent to the huge building of the Girls' Junior High School named after Queen Jadwiga. On August 1 and 2, the deaf platoon took part in building barricades, and on August 3 – in capturing the building of the Junior High School named after Queen Jadwiga (photo 145a and b), where there was a hotel and restaurant for SS soldiers. Then a platoon of deaf insurgents (1107) was incorporated into the 3rd company of Captain "Reda" – Franciszek Miszczak (photo 143a and b), battalion of Major "Miłosz" – Stefan Jastrzębski, group of Col. "Sławbor" – Jan Szczurek-Cergowski.



Photo 143a. Company commander Franciszek Miszczak, pseudonym "Reda". The author of the photo was Corporal Cadet Wojciech Marczyński, pseudonym "Bogusław" (archives: Institute of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw)

[414] *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 11, p. 5.
[415] K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.; K. Włostowski, *Było nas dwudziestu dziewięciu*, Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 8, pp. 2–3.
[416] K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.
[417] S. Łubiński, *Lwowiak*, "Świat Ciszy" 1992, no. 6, p. 14.
[418] K. Włostowski, *40-lecie działalności społeczno-sportowej Jana Klimczewskiego*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 10, p. 17.



Photo 143b. The photo was taken on August 12, 1944, after the roll call of the National Army soldiers from Col. "Sławbor's" group who died in combat. During the briefing, the deaf squad was informed that they would be partially equipped with captured weapons and ammunition. In the first row, from the left: commander of platoon 1107, 2nd Lt. Edmund Malinowski "Mundek", corporal Kazimierz Włostowski "Igo", senior rifleman Henryk Ostachiewicz "Zoryś", rifleman Wacław Bałdecki "Żubr", rifleman Mieczysław Lubomski "Dzik", rifleman Stanisław Gajda "Gaj", rifleman Tadeusz Słojkowski "Tygrys", rifleman Mikołaj Kozyriew "Bohun", senior rifleman Jan Klimczewski "Tajemniczy", rifleman Jadwiga Stec-Smoczkiewicz "Jaskółka". In the second row, from the left: rifleman Jan Maciejczyk "Jastrząb" in a cap, senior rifleman Jerzy Obrycki "Bim", rifleman Władysław Bednarzewski "Orzeł", rifleman Bolesław Chruściel "Kot", rifleman Stefan Czarnecki "Omega", rifleman Jan Sopyło "Igła", rifleman Wacław Szyszkowski "Us", rifleman Zofia Purska-Goszczyńska "Zośka" (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 144. Fragment of the Trzech Krzyży Square. Visible entrantce to the cinema (pre-war name of the Napoleon cinema) as well as the Deaf Mute Institute Tenement House (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 3/2/0/-/223)



Photo 145a. Warsaw. 10th Girls' Junior Highschool named after Queen Jadwiga – 1939 (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 3/1/0/10/2171)



Photo 145b. Warsaw. Ruins of Girls' Junior Highschool named after Queen Jadwiga – September 1944 (archives: Institute for the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw)

In the following days, the deaf insurgents took part in the capture of the YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) building (photo 146), which was located at 6 Marii Konopnickiej Street, next to Trzech Krzyży Square, where the Institute of the Deaf was located.[419]

[419] Idem, *Było nas dwudziestu dziewięciu*, op. cit.



Photo 146. The Polish YMCA building in Warsaw, after the war (Mary Ellen Tyrmand Archive, https://www.muzeumjazzu.pl/2-1946-polska-ymca-warszawa-przyjazd-tyrmanda/)

Despite participating in combat operations and guarding and auxiliary activities, none of the deaf insurgents died in the Warsaw Uprising. However, the Institute's yard was the burial place of the insurgents (photo 147).

Kazimierz Sułowski suffered facial burns as a result of the explosion of a phosphorus bomb during the fighting on Jerozolimskie Avenues.[420] The entire area of Trzech Krzyży Square, where the deaf-mutes unit fought, was destroyed and burned out (photo 148).

After the collapse of the Warsaw Uprising, nine deaf soldiers were sent to prisoner of war camps. Kazimierz Sułowski and Kazimierz Włostowski were sent to a prisoner of war camp in Hamburg, where they worked on clearing the city's rubble. The remaining insurgents were deported to the so-called General Government.

In the first period after liberation, the "Hamburg" group stayed on the island of Sylt in the North Sea.

The students of the Institute, who spent the uprising in the ruins of the Institute (photo 149), were taken out of Warsaw after the end of the uprising by Rev. Jan Kuczyński. They ended up in Benelno near Włoszczowa.[421]

After the fall of the uprising, Jan Klimczewski left the city together with the students and staff of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and went to Sobków near Jędrzejów, from where he then escaped to Starachowice and Kraków. In Kraków, he was arrested by the Gestapo and placed in one of the transit camps.

In the spring of 1945, young graduates of the Institute returned to Warsaw from Włoszczowa. About 60 students lived in the surviving building at Narbutt Street.[422]

In 1946, all deaf insurgents taken prisoner returned to Poland.[423]

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[420] S. Łubiński, *Lwowiak*, op. cit., p. 14; R. Petrykiewicz, *70 rocznica urodzin Kazimierza Sułowskiego*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 10, p. 17.

[421] S. Łubiński, *Lwowiak*, op. cit., p. 14.

[422] Ibidem.

[423] K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.; R. Petrykiewicz, *70 rocznica urodzin Kazimierza Sułowskiego*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 10, p. 17; *Trudne początki*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 7, p. 11; *Bohaterska Warszawa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 8, pp. 2–3; Polski Związek Głuchych Oddział Mazowiecki, *Pluton Głuchoniemych żołnierzy AK*, http://pzg.warszawa.pl/historia/pluton-gluchoniemych-zolnierzy-ak/ (02/02/2021).

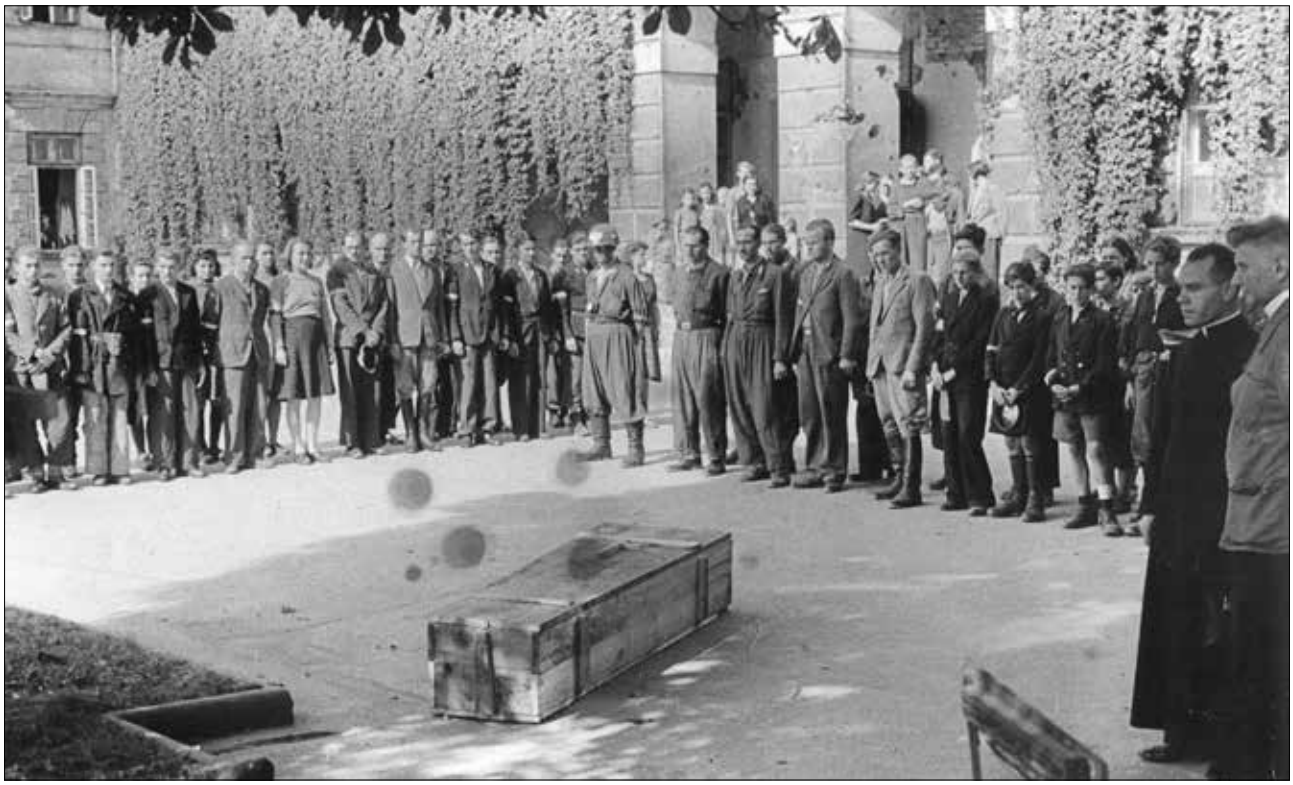


Photo 147. Funeral of an insurgent. Most likely rifleman Witold Hermanowski "Świt" from the 1st "Kłos" platoon, 3rd "Reda" company, "Miłosz" battalion [424] (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw; photo: Wojciech Bogusław Marczyński)

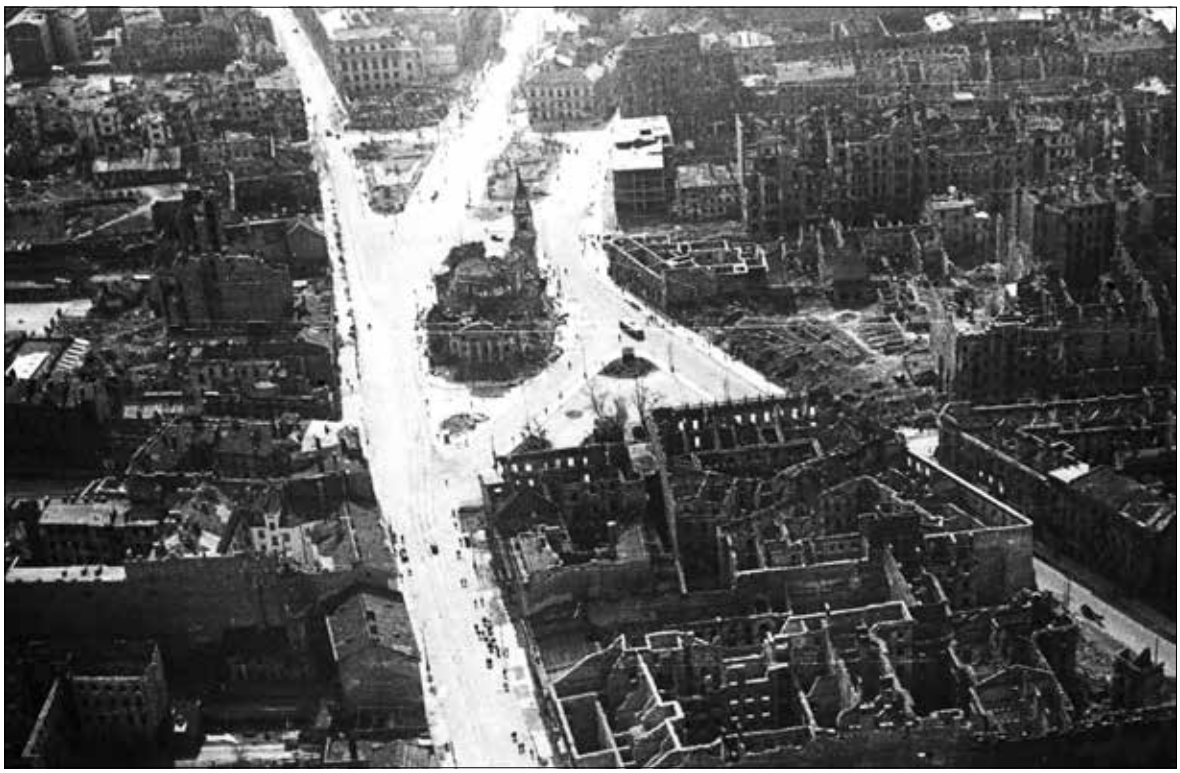


Photo 148. The area of Trzech Krzyży Square, where deaf-mute insurgents fought during the Warsaw Uprising (archives: National Digital Archives, archive reference number: 3/13/0/-/30/1)

[424] Wyborcza, *Powstanie warszawskie. Nieznane zdjęcia Wojciecha Marczyńskiego [GALERIA]*, https://warszawa.wyborcza.pl/warszawa/56,34862,20475756,pogrzeb-strzelca,,9.html (02/02/2021).



Photo 149. Ruins of the building of the Institute for the Deaf and the Blind – 1946 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1982, Ryszard Klimczak from Łódź wrote a poem published in "Świat Głuchych" entitled *For the deaf-mutes on the anniversary*:

> You saw them shooting; you didn't hear the bang,
> You wiped the dust from your face as houses cracked.
> You couldn't shout: be sad, late grandson,
> Although despair was breaking the heart into atoms.
> You picked up soldier's idioms most efficiently
> When it came to crawl on the cobblestones in Warsaw.
>
> When you gestured towards the direction of the attack,
> And you stood alone – a living tank against tanks,
> Every soldier read your sign
> A clear order: we will take span by span from the enemies,
> Alley by alley, street by street.
> You lifted a handgrenade like a pilgrim lifted a candle.
>
> Time covers events with the patina of oblivion.
> I won't remember how you went into the attack without fear
> And without shouting: hurray! Insurgent – crippled
> He fell wounded and did not utter a groan.
> How can I convey to you the poem I am writing with a gesture?
> My voice will not reach you. Silence around you.[425]
> [translator's note: loose translation]

Before returning to Poland, right after the liberation of the Flosburg POW camp in 1945, the deaf-mutes participants of the Warsaw Uprising celebrated Christmas abroad (photo 150a).

On August 1, 1946, a meeting of veterans and former WKSG athletes was held in Warsaw (photo 150b). In the later, post-war years, the memory of the deaf insurgents was carefully cultivated.

[425] R. Klimczak, *Zapisane w pamięci*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 6, p. 19.



Photo 150a. Flosburg, 1945. Former participants of the Warsaw Uprising after being liberated from a prisoner of war camp celebrate Christmas before returning to their homeland. From the left: Private Kazimierz Sułowski (standing), Private Jan Sopyło, Private Stefan Czarnecki, Corporal Kazimierz Włostowski, Senior Private Jerzy Obrycki, Private Henryk Wasiłowski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 150b. Warsaw, 1946. Standing from the left: Władysław Bednarzewski, Henryk Wasiłowski, Jan Klimczewski, Henryk Ostachiewicz, Kazimierz Włostowski, Jan Maciejczyk, Jadwiga Stec, Jerzy Obrycki, S. Gałązka, Henryk Konrad, Witold Sawicki, Kazimierz Sułowski. Kneeling from the left: Bolesław Chruściel, Zygmunt Lechmann, Wacław Szyszkowski and Janusz Bedyński (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1976, a ceremonial meeting of the participants of the Warsaw Uprising was held at the PZG Main Board, during which the veterans presented the PZG with an album containing documents regarding their participation in this event.[426]

In the 1980s, an insurgent couple living in Canada – Teresa and Zdzisław (pseudonym: "Panufnik") Knobel – funded the banner of the Warsaw deaf insurgents, as well as several dozen banners of other Home Army units from all over Poland.[427]

On October 22, 1982, a plaque commemorating the deaf insurgents of the Warsaw Uprising was placed in the main hall of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes. During the ceremony at the Warsaw Institute, the following people were decorated with the Insurgent Cross (photo 151): Janusz Badyński, Stefan Czarnecki, Stanisław Gajda, Zofia Goszczyńska, Jan Klimczewski, Jan Maciejczyk, Witold Sawicki, Jadwiga Smoczkiewicz, Jan Sopyło, Kazimierz Sułowski, Kazimierz Włostowski and Zdzisław Zwierzchowski.



Photo 151. Ceremony of decorating deaf participants of the Warsaw Uprising with the Warsaw Uprising Cross – 1982 (archives: Tomasz Wardziak)

One of the next opportunities to celebrate the participation of deaf athletes in the Warsaw Uprising was a street run that took place on October 1, 1994 in Warsaw. The day before, on September 30, 1994, a meeting of deaf young athletes with veterans of the Warsaw Uprising took place in the "Praha" cinema in Warsaw. The meeting was attended by, among others: Jan Sopyło, Janusz Bedyński, Stefan Czarnecki, Stanisław Gajda, Zofia Goszczyńska, Tadeusz Keller, Jan Klimczewski, Jan Maciejczyk, Jadwiga Smoczkiewicz, Karol Stefaniak, Jerzy Obrycki, Feliks Łaznowski, Edward Gora and Faustyn Grochowski.[428]

In the biographies of the uprising[429], you can find interesting information about the conspiratorial activities of the doctor at the State Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind, Dr. Klemens Sokal. During the occupation, Klemens Sokal served as the administrator of the Wire Mesh Factory at 89 Leszno Street, where

[426] *Aby pamięć pozostała zawsze żywa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 1, p. 21.

[427] Stowarzyszenie Pamięci Powstania Warszawskiego 1944, *Sztandary powstańcze*, http://www.sppw1944.org/index.html; http://www.sppw1944.org/pamiec/sztandary.html (23/02/2021).

[428] S. Łubiński, *Międzynarodowy bieg uliczny w Warszawie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1994, no. 11, p. 15–16.

[429] Muzeum Powstania Warszawskiego, *Klemens Sokal*, https://www.1944.pl/powstancze-biogramy/klemens-sokal,55695.html (23/02/2021).

he organized an archive of the underground press and secret production of weapons for the Home Army. Moreover, he co-organized the printing of the "Information Bulletin" of the Home Army at the printing house of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind. During the uprising, Dr. Sokal was a sanitary clerk of the Central Welfare Council (RGO) of Śródmieście Południe and organized care for the sick and infirm. After the fall of the uprising, he took 900 sick people out of Warsaw to the RGO evacuation hospital he established in Bukowno.

Deaf typesetters and printers were also unsung heroes of occupation Warsaw. Their contribution to independence activities was described by Michał Wojewódzki in the secret printing houses of Warsaw 1939–1944. Memories. Deaf typesetters-printers participated in publishing underground press and documents. One of the heroes was Jerzy Chrzanowski, who from 1943, working at the Wyszyński Printing House at 12 Szpitalna Street, regularly reproduced anti-German leaflets. At the end of 1943, he was arrested and subjected to torture, but thanks to the efforts of his wife and the management of the printing house, he was released from Pawiak (German prison) after 10 days. After returning to work, he started printing leaflets again, but after some time someone reported this to the management of the printing house and Jerzy Chrzanowski was fired from his job. He was officially fired, but he still received regular pay, as it later turned out that the entire management of the printing house also operated in conspiracy. At that time, Jerzy Chrzanowski was hiding in Kraków, and in his absence, the Home Army used the attic in the house where his wife lived to store, among others, weapons. During the uprising, Jerzy Chrzanowski was again employed at Wyszyński's printing house. During the uprising he adopted the pseudonym "Edward". Two other deaf-mute people also volunteered to work in the printing house – Jerzy Modzelewski pseudonym "Kazio" and unk. pseudonym "Zelmer". The printing house operated until September 4, 1944, when it was bombed by the Germans. Then the fates of the deaf printers diverged. Jerzy Chrzanowski was injured during the bombing, and after the end of the uprising he was transported to Kraków. After the war, he first worked in a printing house in Radom, then in Żakowice near Łódź, and finally in Łódź, where he took up the position of a printer.[430]

Wacław Humienny pseudonym "Dratwa" also took part in the conspiracy. During the Nazi occupation, he ran a shoemaker's workshop in Lviv, where the commanders of the Home Army met, and leaflets and a radio station were kept in the apartment.[431]

A deaf scout, Antoni Krokiewicz, son of a famous professor at the University of Warsaw, Adam Krokiewicz, took part in the Warsaw Uprising. Antoni Krokiewicz, as a volunteer, joined Scout Team no. 34 "Zawisza". During the uprising in the Old Town, he served as a messenger, helped transport ammunition, gasoline bottles and supplied water to insurgents at fighting positions.[432]

In 2007, four deaf insurgents received the Knight's Crosses of the Order of Polonia Restituta from the hands of the late President of the Republic of Poland, Lech Kaczyński, for their services in the conspiratorial fight against the Germans: Edward Gora, Jan Goruch, Jadwiga Smoczkiewicz and Karol Stefaniak.

[430] F. Modzelewska, *Śladem głuchych zecerów*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 12, pp. 21–22.
[431] H. Mleczko, *Złote Gody Humiennych*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 9, p. 21.
[432] A. Morawski, *Żołnierz, społecznik, turysta*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 6, p. 20.

4 Social and educational activities of the deaf after 1945

This chapter describes the organizational activities of the main social organization associating deaf people, i.e. the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends and its successor, the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes. The social, cultural and educational activities of these organizations formed the basis for the sports activities of the deaf in the years 1945–1971 and later until 1992.

During the German occupation, in the years 1939–1945, the activities of all Polish societies and associations were prohibited. Moreover, the turmoil of war scattered Polish deaf activists all over Poland and Europe.

In these difficult post-war conditions, from 1945 to 1946, eight social associations and six deaf-mutes sports clubs resumed their activities throughout Poland.

In the first quarter of 1946, pre-war activists: Kazimierz Włostowski, Roman Petrykiewicz, Wiesław Dobrowolski and Henryk Konrad established the **Organization Committee of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes**, which was to continue the work of the pre-war Polish Association of Deaf-Mutes Societies.

4.1 Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends in 1946–1955

On August 25, 1946, the first Congress of Delegates of Deaf-Mutes Associations in post-war Poland took place in Łódź, attended by 38 delegates representing 7 deaf societies, the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes based in Poznań and 6 sports clubs. The delegates came from 14 cities in Poland. The congress took place in the building of the Training Center of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.[1]

During the Congress, a central organization dealing with the problems of the deaf was established. Originally, the name was to be the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes, but at the request of the Director of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind, Edward Zawadzki, the association was named the **Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends** (PZGiIP).[2]

The Management Board included: Kazimierz Włostowski – president, Roman Petrykiewicz – vice-president, Wiesław Dobrowolski – vice-president, Maria Włostowska – secretary, Stanisław Naziemiec – treasurer, Marian Rudniak – deputy secretary. The Management Board office was located in Łódź.

On March 20, 1947, the statute of PZGiIP was approved, according to which:

> Everyone who is over 16 years of age and willing to join can join PZGiIP. There may be those who cannot hear at all and cannot speak, there may be those who cannot hear but can speak, there

1 B. Szczepankowski, *Zarys historii stowarzyszeń głuchoniemych 1876–1946*, PZG, Warszawa 1996.

2 Ibidem; B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 8, p. 20; idem, *Pierwsze lata w odrodzonej Polsce (1945–1949)*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 1–2, p. 23.

> may be those who are hard of hearing, and finally, those who can hear and speak may belong to the Association. We call the latter friend members. These will usually be parents of deaf children or their children, friends-members will be people who are professionally or socially connected with deaf people, e.g. teachers in special schools or institutions for deaf children, staff of institutions and boarding houses for disabled people, etc.[3]

Due to the difficult housing conditions in Łódź, the office of the PZGiIP Management Board was moved in 1946 to Miłosna, to the area of Zakłady Spółdzielcze Wyrobów Drzewnych, where it operated until 1948, i.e. until the liquidation of Zakłady Spółdzielcze.

In the first post-war years, members of the PZGiIP Management Board received free railway tickets as a form of support.

On October 25, 1947, the **First General Congress of Delegates of PZGiIP** was held, electing Kazimierz Włostowski as president. Organizational work continued aimed at establishing as many Local Branches of the Association as possible. At that time, nine Provincial Branches were opened: Warsaw, Łódź, Poznań, Bydgoszcz, Wejherowo, Katowice, Kraków, Wrocław and Lublin. Additionally, there were 14 PZGiIP Local Branches.

In 1947, 617 people were members of PZGiIP, and a year later – 856 people. In 1949, the number of members of the Association was 2,251 people, including 543 athletes associated in 7 sports clubs in: Warsaw, Łódź, Bydgoszcz, Poznań, Gdańsk – Morski Deaf-Mutes Sports Club, Katowice – Silesian Deaf-Mutes Sports Club and Kraków Deaf-Mutes Sports Club.[4] Additionally, there were only 7 cultural and educational community centers throughout Poland.

On February 19, 1949, an Extraordinary General Meeting of PZGiIP was held at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw. Problems with premises and personnel, which hindered the development of the Association's activities, resulted in the resignation of the Management Board members. At the request of the delegation of the Silesian-Dąbrowa Branch, it was decided to include hearing people in the activities of the deaf community. At that time, the delegation of the Silesian-Dąbrowa Branch consisted of: Roman Petrykiewicz, Lucjan Lewiński, Stanisław Kuźniar and Kazimierz Głogowski. Delegates from Silesia proposed moving the seat of the Management Board to Katowice, and a deaf student, Stanisław Siła-Nowicki, proposed moving the seat to Warsaw and applying for help to the central authorities. The members of the Congress accepted the proposal to move the Management Board office to Warsaw, but in the initial period it was located in the private apartment of Stanisław Siła-Nowicki in Międzylesie near Warsaw.

Hearing people were included in the work for the deaf community, including: Dr. Maria Grzegorzewska. The following people were also involved in the organizational work: Alfons Lehman from Poznań, Stanisław Cepek from Silesia, Tadeusz Kukuczka from Kraków, Jerzy Życzkowski, Franciszek Sikora and Antoni Lament from the Bydgoszcz Province, Marian Rylski, Marian Bronikowski and Mieczysław Kempa from Wrocław.

On October 23–24, 1949, the next stage in the creation of union structures took place. It began with the **1st National Congress of the Deaf-Mutes**. The venue of the Congress was the auditorium of the High Voltage Equipment Manufacturing Plant named after G. Dimitrow in Warsaw. As many as 600 delegates from all over the country and representatives of party authorities and social organizations took part in the congress. A new structure of the Association was created.

The highest authority was the National Congress of the Deaf-Mutes. In addition, there was the Supreme Council, the Main Management Board, the Main Audit Committee and the Main Peer Court. At the provincial level, Provincial Boards, Provincial Audit Committees and Provincial Peer Courts were established. Lower in the hierarchy were District Boards and Local Branches.

The authorities of the Association consisted of: Stanisław Siła-Nowicki – president of the Management Board, prof. Dr. Tadeusz Pasierbiński, prof. Dr. Aleksandra Mitrinowicz-Modrzejewska, Joanna Landy-Brzezińska, Dr. Kazimierz Greb, Jan Guca, prof. Dr. Maria Grzegorzewska[5], Nina Dubinin, Roman

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[3] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 8, p. 15.

[4] A. Keyha, *Trochę historii o niektórych osiągnięciach sportowych niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 3, p. 23.

[5] *Maria Grzegorzewska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 6, p. 9.

Petrykiewicz, Stanisław Morawski, Kazimierz Włostowski, Wiesław Dobrowolski and Zdzisław Bielonko.

Within the structures of PZGiIP, since 1949, the Cultural and Educational Commission operated at the Main Board, dealing with education and the fight against illiteracy. In 1956 it was transformed into the Problem Committee, and in 1959 another name change was made. In accordance with the guidelines of the World Federation of the Deaf, the new name was: Scientific Commission on Deafness at the Polish Federation of Deaf People. The commission dealt with the problems of education and rehabilitation of deaf children. As a result of the work of the Scientific Commission, the first clinic for deaf children and their parents was created in Katowice in 1959. The next clinics were opened in Wrocław and Katowice.

In 1954, as part of its cultural and educational activities, PZGiIP organized the 1st National Competition for Deaf-Mutes Dance Groups, which took place in Wrocław. The competition was won by teams from Łódź, Poznań and Wrocław.

The next, 2nd National Competition for Deaf-Mutes Dance Groups, took place on June 28, 1955 in Warsaw. In 1955, 5 community center teams from all over Poland, including Gdańsk and Bielsko-Biała, took part in the competition. In addition, 3 school bands from schools for the deaf-mutes from Poznań, Kraków and Wejherowo also performed. The competition included dances such as polonez, oberek, polka, krakowiak, kujawiak and others. The jury assessed the technical level, workmanship, lightness and grace of movements, the charm of smiles and the beauty of the costumes. In the community centers category, the team from Łódź won, ahead of Wrocław and Bielsko. In the school category, the team from Poznań took first place, ahead of Wejherowo and Kraków.[6]

In December 1954, the **first issue of the "PZGiIP Information Bulletin"** was published. Until 1958, 20 issues of the bulletin were published.

In 1959, the Polish Association of the Deaf began publishing the monthly **"Świat Głuchych"**.

In 1954, the PZGiIP included 13 Provincial Boards, 4 County Boards and 213 Local Clubs with 5,698 members. PZGiIP ran 74 community centers attended by 1,942 deaf people. 51 press clubs, 72 chess clubs, 51 table tennis clubs and 22 dance clubs were organized in the community centers. PZGiIP conducted 60 educational courses as part of the Elimination of Deaf Illiteracy campaign.[7]

On August 23–27, 1955, in Zagreb (Yugoslavia), the Polish delegates of PZGiIP consisted of: Stanisław Siła-Nowicki, Dr. Aleksander Hulek (Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare), Roman Petrykiewicz, Kazimierz Włostowski, Jasiński (Ministry of Education), prof. Dr. (Wiktor?) Jankowski – laryngologist (Ministry of Health) participated in the **2nd World Congress of the Deaf-Mutes**. Four of the representatives of PZGiIP became members of the commission at the World Federation of the Deaf-Mutes (Roman Petrykiewicz, Stanisław Siła-Nowicki, Aleksander Hulek and Kazimierz Włostowski), and Roman Petrykiewicz was elected to the Congress' nominating committee.

At the Congress, the commission for the unification of signs and the finger alphabet created the foundations of the international sign language.[8]

During the 2nd PZGiIP Congress, the members of the PZGiIP authorities entitled to vote at the congress were: Zdzisław Bielonko, Henryk Czarnik, Wiesław Dobrowolski, Nina Dubinin, Stanisława Florczyk, Kazimierz Greb, Barbara Grochowska, Maria Grzegorzewska, Jan Guca, Kazimierz Kirejczyk, Jakub Klajn, Władysław Kuś, Jan Maciejczyk, Aleksandra Mitrinowicz-Modrzejewska, Stanisław Morawski, Tadeusz Noiński, Tadeusz Pasierbiński, Roman Petrykiewicz, Stanisław Ruchlewicz, Jan Rysiński, Helena Siła-Nowicka, Stanisław Siła-Nowicki, Joanna Tołwińska, Wacław Tułodziecki, Kazimierz Włostowski, Maria Żeleńska, Anna Żukowska, Piotr Florczyk, Aleksander Jastrzębski, Maria Rogowska, Eugeniusz Stankowski, Antoni Szymański, Zbigniew Anders, Jan Klimczewski, Lucjan Lewiński, Władysław Kędra (Warsaw), Marian Bronikowski (Miszewo Murowane), Mieczysław Burakowski (Toruń), Stanisław Cepek (Bielsko), Franciszek Czajkowski (Bytom), Zdzisław Garbicz (Wrocław), Kazimierz Głogowski, Józef Kokoszka, Stanisław Kuźniar (Stalinogród), Jerzy Grabowski (Ostromecko), Henryk Hampel (Lubliniec),

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6 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 3, pp. 13–15.

7 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 15.

8 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 6.

Maria Jaroszyńska, Józef Jędrych (Lublin), Sylwester Kalina (Bydgoszcz), Antoni Kalinowski (Jelenia Góra), Ludwik Kamiński (Pszczyna), Józef Kamiński (Wejherowo), Edmund Krzysztofiak, Stefan Lehman, Józef Włodarczak (died November 21, 1983[9]) (Poznań), Zygmunt Olek, Emil Rappaport, Zenon Wziątek (Łódź), Adam Szymczak (Racibórz), Adam Zduń (Kraków) and Stanisław Czernicki (Bytom).[10]

By the resolution of the State Council of January 12, 1956, the following activists and employees of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends were awarded for their achievements in social and professional work: the Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta: Roman Leon Petrykiewicz (son of Kacper); Gold Cross of Merit: Wiesław Dobrowolski (son of Stanisław), Jan Klimczewski (son of Feliks), Lucjan Lewiński (son of Walenty), Czesław Lorkiewicz (son of Franciszek), Wacław Szkatuła (son of Karol), Bolesław Szymkowiak (son of Tomasz), Kazimierz Włostowski (son of Marcin), Franciszek Woźniak (son of Andrzej), Jerzy Życzkowski (son of Stefan); Silver Cross of Merit: Zdzisław Bielonko (son of Leopold), Jan Brzeska (son of August), Władysław Chraca (son of Stanisław), Włodzimierz Czajkowski (son of Włodzimierz), Sylwester Kalina (son of Franciszek), Zygmunt Karwański (son of Ludwik), Władysław Krzyżkowiak (son of Andrzej), Juliusz Loeffler (son of Franciszek), Jan Maciejczyk (son of Edmund), Marian Napadło (son of Stanisław), Janina Nurowska (daughter of Paweł), Franciszek Osak (son of Józef), Wacław Szyszkowski (son of Tomasz); Bronze Cross of Merit was awarded to: Zbigniew Jahura (son of Piotr), Stanisława Kolbarczyk (daughter of Władysław), Napoleon Lasota (son of Jan), Konstancja Maj (daughter of Antoni), Wojciech Nowak (son of Marcin) and Klara Witek (daughter of Antoni).[11]

In 1955, the 2nd National Congress of the Deaf-Mutes ended the activities of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends. During the Congress, the name was changed, although the core of activists remained unchanged.

4.2 Polish Association of the Deaf in 1955–1992

On October 23, 1955, the **2nd National Congress of the Deaf-Mutes** took place. The main motto of the congress was the promotion of education, culture and sports among the deaf in the countryside. The meeting was chaired by prof. Dr. Tadeusz Pasierbiński.

During the 2nd National Congress of the Deaf, the activities of the central authorities of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends for the period 1949–1954 were summarized. The work for deaf people was highlighted by awarding medals of the **10th** anniversary of the People's Republic of Poland to distinguished activists of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends. The decorations were awarded to: Józef Andreas, Zdzisław Bielonko, Wiesław Dobrowolski, Zbigniew Jahura, Zygmunt Karwański, Jan Klimczewski, Jan Maciejczyk, Władysław Krzyżkowiak, Henryk Ostachiewicz, Roman Petrykiewicz, Stanisław Siła-Nowicki, Stanisław Witek, Jerzy Życzkowski. The Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta was awarded to Roman Petrykiewicz and Stanisław Siła-Nowicki.

Extremely important decisions of the Congress were: changing the statute and organizational structure of the Association, as well as adopting a new name: **Polish Association of the Deaf** (PZG).[12]

In 1955, PZG had 6,811 people in its ranks, and the number of registered deaf people in Poland was 19,391. In 1955, there were 14 Provincial Boards and 207 Local Associations of PZG. Moreover, in the years 1949–1955 the number of cultural and educational community centers increased to nearly 80.

In 1955, the deaf were given the right to drive motorcycles, and a few years later, also passenger cars.

In 1955, PZG was accepted among the countries associated with the **World Federation of the Deaf**.

In 1955, the **5th World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship** took place in Warsaw. Deaf activists from all over Poland also took part in the preparations. Young people from 130 countries took part in the Festival. In addition to folk bands from Poland, such as "Mazowsze" and "Śląsk", many Russian,

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[9] *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1964, no. 2, p. 23.

[10] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 18.

[11] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 8, p. 2.

[12] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 4.

French, Indian and other bands performed. In total, there were 470 performances of national programs showing the culture of various countries. The festival was accompanied by the 2nd International Youth Sports Games, in which athletes from 20 countries took part.

On March 25 and 26, 1957, the 6th plenary meeting of the Main Board of the Polish Association of the Deaf was held at the State Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw.[13] During the next, 7th plenary meeting in 1957, it was decided that PZG would pay a regular scholarship for two people who would be studying at the Medical University of Zabrze in the field of dental technician. A new enterprise was also established – Polish Association of the Deaf – Mineral Exploitation and Processing Company Ltd. based in Warsaw.[14]

On November 28 and 29, 1957, the 8th Plenum of the PZG Main Board was held in the first in Poland **District Cultural Center of the Deaf in Wrocław**, preceded by its ceremonial opening, which was scheduled for November 30, 1957. During the Plenum, the plan to publish the magazine "Świat Głuchych" was approved.[15]

On September 3, 1958, the **International Day of the Deaf** was celebrated for the first time in Poland and around the world.

In 1960, there were 90 community centers for the deaf throughout Poland, with 318 interest groups, including 10 theater and dance clubs. In 1960, the smallest Local Branches were liquidated and 96 union groups were established in their place.[16]

On November 27–29, 1960, the **3rd General National Congress of PZG Delegates** was held in Warsaw. The delegates approved the new organizational structure of the Association. The authorities of the Association consisted of: the National General Congress, the Main Board, the Main Audit Committee and the Main Peer Court. The local units of the Association were: Districts, Local Branches and Union Groups of the PZG. As part of the structural changes, 17 Provincial Branches were liquidated and 16 Districts were organized in their place (the Szczecin Province was merged with the Koszalin Province into one district).

The delegates of the 3rd General National Congress elected a new Management Board composed of: Roman Petrykiewicz – president, Stanisław Morawski – 1st vice-president, Stanisław Siła-Nowicki – 2nd vice-president, Kazimierz Włostowski – 3rd vice-president, Marian Kranas – secretary. As a result of personnel changes in 1965, at the end of the term, the Management Board had the following composition: Roman Petrykiewicz – president, Wiesław Kawiński – 1st vice-president, Aleksander Futro – 2nd vice-president, Kazimierz Włostowski – 3rd vice-president, Marian Kranas – secretary.

In 1963, Kazimierz Włostowski was elected vice-president of the International Deaf Sports Committee.

In the years 1960–1965, the PZG carried out work aimed at unifying the sign language and training sign language interpreters.[17] In the years 1960–1965, the number of PZG members increased to approximately 15,000 people. Organizational changes resulted in a reduction in the number of Local Branches from 145 in 1960 to 99 in 1965. In many cities, community centers were established as cultural and educational institutions of the PZG, which cooperated with the Society of Universal Knowledge, the Women's League and the Society of Conscious Motherhood, etc.

In 1965, PZG employed 86 full-time employees.

In 1967, the Polish Association of the Deaf hosted the **5th World Congress of the Deaf**, held in Warsaw.[18]

In 1968, the number of PZG members amounted to 17,580 people, while in 1949 there were only 1,230 people associated with PZGiIP. In 1968, various interest groups operated in 91 cultural and educational institutions of the Polish Association of the Deaf, including: reading team, photography team, artistic team, wall newspaper team, technology and modeling team, etc.[19] Until 1968, PZG organized 13 rehabilitation clinics for children with hearing impairments in Poland. In 1964, 765 children were under the care of the clinic, and in 1968 – 2,150 children.

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13 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchych: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZG" 1957, no. 3, p. 5.
14 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchych: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZG" 1957, no. 6, p. 8.
15 Ibidem, p. 15.
16 B. Szczepankowski, *Niesłyszący w Polsce Ludowej*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 3, pp. 10–11.
17 Idem, *Kartki z historii*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 7–8, p. 14; no. 9, p. 8; no. 11, pp. 16–17, 21; no. 12, p. 6.
18 Z. Bielonko, *Polski Związek Głuchych w XXV-leciu Polski Ludowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 7, p. 5.
19 Ibidem.

In 1969, the monthly magazine "Świat Głuchych" in an article titled *Polish Association of the Deaf in the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of People's Republic of Poland* commented on the establishment of the Polish Association of the Deaf as follows:

> The establishment and development of the Polish Association of the Deaf is closely related to the great socio-political changes that took place in our country after liberation. The socialist system, the system of social justice, made it possible to create this type of organization and conduct its activities covering an increasingly wider range of issues. The main idea of the activists who established a social organization called the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes [and Their Friends – author's note] at a meeting in Łódź in 1946 was to provide care to all deaf people in Poland and to conduct professional and social rehabilitation campaigns. The Association's action program outlined at the Congress put the issue of promoting education, vocational training and employment in the first place.[20]

In 1970, PZG had 4 cultural centers, 16 clubs and 74 community centers.

In 1971, there were 19,192 people aged 19 to 60 associated with the Polish Association of the Deaf. It was estimated that in 1971 there were 38,928 hearing disabled people living in Poland.[21]

In 1972, in accordance with the resolution of the 5th General National Congress of PZG, all District Branches of PZG were liquidated. In their place, Provincial Branches of PZG were established (Table 9).[22]

Tab. 9. Dates of commencement of Provincial Branches PZG resulting from structural changes PZG in 1972

item	City	Date
1	Białystok	October 1, 1972
2	Bydgoszcz	September 16, 1972
3	Gdańsk	June 25, 1972
4	Katowice	June 4, 1972
5	Kielce	June 18, 1972
6	Kraków	October 28, 1972
7	Lublin	October 15, 1972
8	Łódź	April 9, 1972

item	City	Date
9	Olsztyn	May 28, 1972
10	Opole	May 28, 1972
11	Poznań	November 5, 1972
12	Rzeszów	May 14, 1972
13	Szczecin	October 8, 1972
14	Warszawa	November 26, 1972
15	Wrocław	November 12, 1972
16	Zielona Góra	November 19, 1972

On November 26, 1972, the Provincial Congress of PZG Delegates was held in Warsaw. New authorities of the Provincial Branch were elected: Marian Kranas – president, Jan Klimczewski and H. Stawski – vice-presidents, Wojciech Gorczyński – secretary. The members of the Management Board became: Włodzimierz Anders, Barbara Niebisz, Stanisław Bukowczyk, Zygmunt Goszczyński, Zbigniew Grzegorzewski, Bogdan Bazak, I. Wróblewska. The Audit Committee included: Bogdan Szczepankowski – chairman, Kazimierz Burchardt – deputy chairman, Krzysztof Michalczuk, Gemma Kwiatkowska and Wacław Belta – members of the Audit Committee. Maria Szymańska became the chairman of the Court of Peers, K. Osińska became the secretary, and the members were: J. Fausek, Jerzy Obrycki and Michał Babski.[23]

The Polish Association of the Deaf also organized sports activities of the PZG Training and Production Plants. On April 28–30, 1972, the **Intra-company Sports Competition of Hearing Impaired Employees of Training and Production Plants of PZG in Smoszewo** was organized. The employees of the Smoszewo Plant were divided into three teams that took part in football, volleyball and table tennis competitions. Employees of the plant took part also in individual competitions, such as the 100 m run, high jump, long jump, discus throw, shot put, and barbell bench press. The outstanding players were: Józef Wójcik, Marek

[20] Ibidem, p. 4.
[21] *O miejsce dla wszystkich inwalidów słuchu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 1, p. 17.
[22] Ibidem, p. 5.
[23] *W myśl uchwał V Zjazdu PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 2, p. 19.

Bączek, Włodzimierz Bączek and Bonifacy Chludziński.[24]

An interesting fact presented by "Świat Głuchych" in 1973 was information about the planned production of a car "for everyone". In 1977, it was intended to start serial production of Fiat 126p under an Italian license. Its expected price was 69,000 zloty, while Fiat 125p cost 160,000 zloty. Previously, in the years 1974–1976, distinguished employees of large workplaces were supposed to be the buyers of the cars. "Świat Głuchych" wrote:

> It will be sold [after 1977 – author's note] to those who will make interest-bearing prepayments for this purpose in PKO (Polska Kasa Oszczędności) – systematically or once (i.e. you can pay the entire amount or pay a specific amount every month).[25]

In 1973, the first attempts were made to include a program discussing the lives of deaf people in the Polish Television program. Plans were made to produce programs, films and a TV newscast with subtitles.[26]

In "Świat Głuchych" in 1973, the secretary of PZG Lublin Branch, Maria Łukasiewicz, posted information about the most outstanding hearing disabilities:

> The most outstanding deaf disabled people in terms of discipline and work efficiency include: Regina Pawłowicz, Elżbieta Stempurska, Irena Piegow, Wacław Wolak, Wiesław Nieradko, Alicja Adamczyk, Henryk Banaszek, Wiktoria Wytrzyszczewska, Władysława Kowalik.[27]

In 1975, the Polish Association of the Deaf estimated that 19,300 people belonged to the PZG, associated in 101 PZG Branches and 149 PZG Union Groups. The smallest of the Branches had 30 members and the largest in Warsaw had 2,500 members. In addition, PZG had 41,821 addresses of the deaf, including 3,008 schoolchildren, and 8,418 people of post-productive age.[28]

In 1977, the Team of Deaf Students and Graduates of Universities "Fabulinus" had 54 members in its ranks and 59 members of the Correspondence Club of Deaf Secondary School Students.[29] The Team of Deaf Students and Graduates of Universities "Fabulinus" was founded on December 8–9, 1968 in Warsaw during the 1st Convention of Deaf Students.[30]

In 1980, it was estimated that out of 350,000 hearing disabled people, 50,000 were deaf, including about 7,000 children and adolescents up to 18 years of age studying in special institutions. About 80 people were studying or had recently completed higher education.[31]

In 1986, 59,937 people were registered in PZG, of which 26,190 people were members of PZG, including 22,690 people with hearing disabilities. There were 150 Local Branches and 31 Union Groups in PZG, as well as 115 cultural and educational institutions, where classes were conducted by 18 general universities with 2,933 participants. In 1986, 2,422 cultural and educational events were held throughout Poland (lectures, films, exhibitions, etc.).[32]

In 1989, 77,185 people were registered in PZG, including 26,224 members. There were 25 Provincial Branches, 153 Local Branches and 22 Union Groups in PZG.[33]

At the turn of 1990 and 1991, the PZG headquarters building at 4 Białostocka Street underwent a major renovation. The ceilings and electrical installations were replaced, the floors were insulated, central heating was installed, and the facade was renovated. Before the renovation, the building was unusable.[34]

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24 M. Sękalski, *Organizujemy zawody sportowe w zakładach szkoleniowo-produkcyjnych PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 7–8, p. 30.
25 *Fiat 126 p*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 1, p. 9.
26 *Pierwszy program telewizyjny dla niesłyszących z okazji dnia inwalidy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 5, p. 5.
27 M. Łukasiewicz, *Jedna z najlepszych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 7–8, p. 12.
28 S. Siła-Nowicki, *O kołach – dyskusyjnie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 2, p. 6.
29 *Z prac prezydium*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 7, p. 3.
30 B. Szczepankowski, S. Siła-Nowicki, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 12, p. 21.
31 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Telewizyjna "Siódemka" o głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 3, p. 15.
32 J. Hendzel, *Z prac Zarządu Głównego Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 5, pp. 7–8.
33 *Z prac Zarządu Głównego Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 6, p. 4.
34 A. Goszczyńska, *Z Wileńskiej na Białostocką – coraz bliżej*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 2, pp. 9–10.

In 1990, there were 80,713 deaf people registered with the PZG. 29,055 people belonged to PZG. There were 25 Provincial Branches and 152 Local Branches throughout Poland, as well as 23 Union Groups.

In 1990, 1,930 athletes practiced competitive sports throughout Poland. They were associated in 25 Sports Clubs, 37 Sports Groups and 114 Sports Sections. In total, 391 field events were held, attended by 4,670 participants. In addition, 387 athletes took part in 8 international club events. There were 15 national main events (1,085 participants) and 9 international main events (186 participants). Four sports camps were organized (58 participants).[35]

In 1991, 80,906 people were registered in PZG, of which 27,118 people belonged to PZG. There were 149 PZG Clubs operating in the field.[36] As it was written in "Świat Ciszy":

> As a result of the reorganization, the number of sports clubs decreased by 6, sports groups and sections by 80. A rule was adopted that only one sports club operates at each PZG branch. The decrease in the number of sports club members (by 712) can be explained by the decreasing interest of young people in practicing sports, combined with rather weak propaganda work. The reason for the downward trend is also the deteriorating financial situation of the Association in recent years. Since 1990, the payment of so-called nutrition allowances to athletes of the national team in Olympic disciplines, as well as lost income. There was also a lack of funds for the implementation of sports events, both central and club ones. The lack of financial resources was even the reason for the collapse of the league system in basketball and volleyball.[37]

4.3 Education and employment under the management of PZGiIP and PZG

In the post-war period, one of the most urgent issues was creating opportunities for deaf people to work. For this purpose, on September 29, 1946, PZGiIP took over the state-owned Cooperative Plant of Wood Products in Miłosna near Warsaw. In 1946, the plant was named the Deaf-Mute Workers' Cooperative and was managed exclusively by deaf-mute people. Unfortunately, due to the lack of deaf specialists in the wood industry, in 1948, the plant was closed and the PZGiIP office was liquidated. During its two-year operation, the plant trained several wood turners.

The Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends determined that in post-war Poland, 85% of deaf people over 14 years of age were illiterate. Therefore, during the 1st National Congress of the Deaf-Mutes in 1947, a special department for combating illiteracy among the deaf was established, cooperating with the Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for Combating Illiteracy. In the years 1950–1952, 338 groups of initial education for adults were organized. In 1950, 833 students participated in teaching, and in 1951 – 1,572 students. In 1953, evening schools for working students were opened. Four years of evening school education allowed for obtaining a certificate of completion of a special primary school (for the deaf).[38]

In 1948, a decision was made to organize a State Educational Institution for the Deaf in Racibórz. The institution was opened in 1950 after carrying out necessary renovation works. In the first year, 70 students studied there and Adam Szymczak was the director of the facility. In 1975, the institution celebrated its 25th anniversary and operated under the name of Training and Educational Center for the Deaf named after Maria Grzegorzewska in Racibórz. At that time, the facility included: a primary school, a basic vocational school, training and production workshops (furniture carpentry, weaving and tailoring), a boarding house and an agricultural and horticultural farm. In addition, the center had very good sports facilities.[39]

In the years 1950–1955, attempts at independent production activities ended in failure, including: a gravel pit in Januszkowice near Koźle and a chemical plant in Łódź. Due to these failures, instead of independent businesses, cooperatives were created within large industrial plants employing people with physical and hearing disabilities.

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35 J. Hendzel, *Z prac Zarządu Głównego PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 5, p. 7.
36 *Z czym przychodzimy na IX Zjazd PZG?*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 11, p. 9.
37 Ibidem, p. 11.
38 Z. Bielonko, *Polski Związek Głuchych*…, op. cit., pp. 4–5.
39 M. Muszała, *25 lat placówki oświatowej w Raciborzu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 2, p. 21.

In 1951 in Biała Podlaska at the plant named after Hanka Sawicka, the first House of the Young Deaf Worker in Poland, was established.

In 1951, the Selection Center for Children with Hearing and Speech Impairments was established in Warsaw, where children were selected, depending on the level of hearing loss, for schools for the hearing or deaf.[40]

In 1951, the first training and production centers were established in Miszewo Murowane and Stanów in the Płock Province.[41]

In the Warsaw Province, until 1951, education was available only at the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw. It was only in the school year 1951/1952 that the first Center for Deaf Children outside Warsaw was opened in Świder near Otwock. In 1953, it was moved to Gołotczyzna in the Ciechanów County and operated under the name of the Educational Center for Deaf Children with a Primary School. The first director of the center was Stanisław Witek, and after his death, from 1967, Tadeusz Gasik was the director.

Another educational institution was established in Śródborów near Otwock during the school year 1954/1955. The State Educational Institution for Deaf Children with a Primary School provided care and education for 100 children.

In 1954, there were 11 schools for working people in Poland.[42] The organization of vocational training courses and other organizational activities resulted in an increase in the number of PZGiIP members.

In 1955, 18,147 deaf people were registered in PZGiIP.[43]

In 1955, the first conference on the education of the deaf was held at the Ministry of Education. It was emphasized that there are 17 educational institutions for the deaf in Poland, attended by over 2,200 students. Additionally, there were 11 vocational schools in Poland with 700 places. Attention was drawn to the lack of methodological bases for teaching the deaf, the lack of textbooks and the lack of additional training for teachers of special centers. The State School of Special Education trained approximately 12–14 teachers for the deaf annually.[44]

In the fall of 1956, the Disabled Training Center was opened in Warsaw at 16a Foksal Street, where the following training departments operated: locksmithing, metalworking, photochemistry, electromechanics, plastic processing techniques, toy making and woodworking. In the first year of operation of the Center, 51 deaf-mute boys and girls were educated there. There were 30 boys living in the boarding house.[45]

The anti-illiteracy campaign ended in 1956, although there was a certain percentage of deaf people who did not participate in the process of basic education as part of the anti-illiteracy of the deaf campaign.[46]

Another facility for deaf children, opened in the school year 1956/1957, was the State Educational Institution for Deaf Children with a kindergarten in Michalin near Otwock with 75 places. The director of the institution was Dr. Irena Stawowy.

In 1957, there were 18 schools for deaf children in Poland: in Gołotczyzna near Ciechanów, in Katowice, in Kraków, in Lublin, in Lubliniec near Katowice, in Łódź, in Nowe Miasto nad Pilicą, in Olecko near Suwałki, in Ostromecko near Bydgoszcz, in Poznań, in Przemyśl, in Racibórz, in Śródborów near Warsaw, in Michalin near Warsaw, in Szczecin, in Warsaw, in Wejherowo and in Wrocław-Pilczyce.

In most of these schools, education took place in a seven-grade primary school and as part of vocational training. The exceptions were schools in Gołotczyzna, Śródborów, Lublin (primary school only) and in Katowice, where there was a vocational school. Education in these institutions took place until the age of 14. After turning 14, young people had a choice of education in Wrocław as a locksmith or shoemaker, in Przemyśl as a women's tailoring profession, and in Kraków there was a weaving department.

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40 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 28.

41 *Rówieśnica Polski Ludowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 9, p. 17.

42 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 15.

43 Ibidem, p. 28.

44 Ibidem.

45 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1957, no. 4, p. 21.

46 Z. Bielonko, *Polski Związek Głuchych…*, op. cit., p. 5.

In 1957, there was still a problem of illiteracy among the deaf.[47]

In January 1957, the Center for the Productivity of the Deaf was established in Katowice and a branch of the Center in Bielsko-Biała, then the Social Training and Production Facility in Pcim was established, where 30 deaf people were employed.[48] In Bielsko-Biała there was a House (hotel) for the Young Deaf Worker at the Wool Industry Plant named after Hanka Sawicka and the House (hotel) at the Deaf-Mutes Disabled Cooperative "Wyzwolenie". On the other hand, in Wrocław, there was the House of the Young Deaf Cooperative, opened in 1958.

In 1957, the Social Training and Production Facility for the Deaf from Podhale was established in Pcim. In 1960, 250 deaf people were employed in 9 centers for production and professional activation of the deaf. In 1962, the Training and Agricultural Facility named after Stanisław Morawski in Smoszewo was launched. In Smoszewo, frames for warehouse shelves and tent frames were mainly produced.[49] In 1963, in Smoszewo, next to a production plant with a boarding house, a holiday center was organized where approximately 250 deaf people rested every year.[50]

In 1965, the number of clinics for deaf children and their parents increased to 12.

The chairman of the Scientific Committee, Kazimierz Kirejczyk, developed a project to reform the teaching of deaf children, which involved sending more talented children after pre-school preparation to schools for hearing people.

In 1965, it was estimated that about 3,000 deaf people worked in disabled cooperatives, including 344 people employed in state-owned farms.[51]

In the school year 1966/1967, additional classes for mentally retarded deaf children were opened at the facility in Gołotczyzna. In the school year 1969/1970, a separate school was opened in Gołotczyzna to educate mentally retarded deaf children. The name of the new school was: Special Educational and Training Center with a Primary School for the Deaf and a Primary School for the Mentally Retarded Deaf.

In 1968, 1,091 disabled people worked in training and production facilities, including 630 deaf people.

In 1968, the Polish Association of the Deaf developed sign language, which was poor in the post-war years, by organizing special courses for instructors and teachers.[52]

In the school year 1968/1969, there were 22 primary schools for deaf and hard of hearing children in Poland, with 3,766 students. 783 deaf and hard of hearing students learned their profession in 10 vocational schools. 4,253 students lived and studied in educational institutions for deaf and hard of hearing children. Additionally, over 1,000 deaf students studied in schools for hearing students. There were two kindergartens to care for younger children. One in Michalin near Warsaw, and the other in Wejherowo.

Deaf people had the opportunity to continue their education at the State Institute of Special Pedagogy named after Maria Grzegorzewska in Warsaw as part of two-year full-time and extramural studies. In the academic year 1968/1969, 18 students attended full-time studies and 32 students participated in extramural studies.

In 1970, the State Institute of Special Pedagogy was transformed into the Higher Vocational School. Moreover, since 1958, there was a Department of Special Pedagogy at the University of Warsaw, organized by prof. Maria Grzegorzewska.[53]

In 1973, there were three schools for hearing-impaired children and 22 for deaf children in Poland.[54]

At the end of the 1970s, in the Warszawskie Province, outside Warsaw, there was no vocational school for primary school graduates.[55]

In 1990, training and production facilities experienced numerous problems. The number of disabled

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47 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1957, no. 3, p. 14.

48 *Rówieśnica Polski Ludowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 9, p. 17.

49 *Lipcowe dni w Smoszewie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 9, pp. 13–15.

50 Ibidem, pp. 13–15.

51 Ibidem.

52 *B. Ambroziak, Nasz dorobek 25-lecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 7, pp. 8–9.

53 O. Lipkowski, *25-lecie Szkolnictwa Specjalnego w Polsce Ludowej*, "Szkoła Specjalna" 1970, vol. XXXI, no. 1; S. Siła-Nowicki, *25 lat szkolnictwa specjalnego w Polsce Ludowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 10, p. 7.

54 A. Stecewicz, *Rozważania po wycieczce do NRD*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 4, p. 6.

55 J. Nowak, *Rozwój szkolnictwa specjalnego dla głuchych w woj. Warszawskim*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 6, p. 18.

employees decreased. The number of hearing disabled people employed was 533. The Warsaw facility "Tomiz" was in bankruptcy, with multimillion losses.[56]

It should be emphasized that under the aegis of the Polish Association of the Deaf, schools for deaf children and training and production facilities employing deaf people were actively involved in sports and promoting physical activity. Deaf athletes were given the opportunity to train within school sports sections, and older (senior) athletes were employed in training and production facilities, where, in addition to paid work, they participated in inter-company sports competitions.

[56] J. Hendzel, *Z prac Zarządu Głównego PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 1, p. 9.

5 PZGiIP deaf sports in 1945–1955 – general data

Relatively little information has been preserved about the first post-war years, when deaf-mutes sports clubs reactivated their activities after the war turmoil. The fate of the pre-war sports activists was closely intertwined with activities for the benefit, at first, of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends, and then the Polish Association of the Deaf. The activities of deaf activists and athletes were limited primarily to undertaking organizational and reconstruction activities, which, due to the dispersion of activists throughout Europe and Poland and due to post-war destruction, as well as the centralization of the management of deaf organizations forced by the socialist authorities, proceeded at a slow pace. During this time, sports activities were pushed into the background, made more difficult by the lack of sports facilities.

On **September 9, 1945**, despite the enormous destruction of Warsaw, housing problems and the return of Warsaw's inhabitants to the capital, the **Sports Section of the Deaf-Mutes was established at the "Opatrzność" Society of the Deaf-Mutes**. Section meetings were held in the basement of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes in Warsaw (photos 152 and 153). At the beginning, the first football section was established within the "Opatrzność" Society (photos 154 and 155).

On April 14, 1946, at the initiative of Poznań activists, the **Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes** (PZSG) was reactivated, based in Poznań and covering the entire territory of the Polish State.[1]

In August 1946, the **1st Athletics Championships for the Deaf-Mutes** were held in Poznań. These championships were organized by the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes, reactivated at the turn of 1945/1946.[2]

Due to lack of financial resources, Warsaw athletes did not take part in the first historic post-war Polish Athletics Championships. The activities of the Sports Section under the leadership of Tadeusz Wójcik (vice-president of the Society of the Deaf-Mutes – died on July 27, 1995[3]) did not bring the expected development of deaf sports in Warsaw, so the Warsaw sports section was permanently disbanded.

Pre-war athletes from Warsaw separated from the "Opatrzność" Society of the Deaf-Mutes and founded the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes (WKSG).

On September 22, 1946, during the **first post-war General Meeting of the Warsaw Club of the Deaf-Mutes**, the Management Board was elected, composed of: Witold Wroczyński – president, Jan Klimczewski – secretary[4], Henryk Konrad – vice-president. Subseqently, Witold Wroczyński organized an athletics section at WKSG (photo 156).

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1 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu w Wielkopolsce*, Poznań 1925–2000.
2 K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.
3 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1995, no. 10, p. 20.
4 K. Włostowski, *40-lecie działalności społeczno-sportowej Jana Klimczewskiego*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 10, p. 17.



Photo 152. Meeting of the members of the "Opatrzność" Society, at which the Sports Section for the Deaf was established – 1945. The meeting was chaired by the first vice-president, Tadeusz Wójcik, who was in charge of sports matters. Basement in the building of the Institute of the Deaf and Mute in Warsaw (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 153. Meeting of members of the "Opatrzność" Society, at which the Sports Section of the Deaf and Mute was established – 1945. And vice-president Tadeusz Wójcik – in charge of sports matters. Basement in the building of the Institute of the Deaf and Mute in Warsaw (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 154. A group of WKSG football players on the CWKS "Legia" training pitch – 1946 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 155. In civilian clothes, standing from the left: Witold Wroczyński – president of WKSG, Jan Maciejczyk – president of the Deaf and Mute Society "Opatrzność", Kazimierz Włostowski – president of the Polish Association of the Deaf and Their Friends (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 156. The first section of the WKSG organized by president Witold Wroczyński (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1947, the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes was moved from Poznań to Warsaw.[5]

The PZSG Management Board included: president – Wiesław Jabłoński, a well-known sports activist at the Institute of the Deaf and Blind, and Jan Klimczewski – secretary.

In 1948, PZSG received 400,000 zloty from the Main Committee of Physical Culture for its statutory activities, and in 1949 – 2,700,000 zloty.[6]

In the years 1945–1949, the secretariat of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes was located in the apartments of the club's activists: Witold Wroczyński, Henryk Konrad and Jerzy Obrycki. Then, in the years 1949–1952, the club's secretariat was located in the premises of KS "Gwardia" in Górny Ujazdów. Additionally, deaf athletes could use the gym and sports facilities of KS "Gwardia". For the next seven years, the Club's secretariat was located in various types of unheated barracks, among others, at 9 Polna Street. Ultimately, the secretariat of the Warsaw Sports Club for the Deaf was moved to the unrenovated PZG Cultural Center at 4 Białostocka Street.[7]

In 1946, the **Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends** (PZGiIP) was established. The headquarters of PZGiIP was located in one small room at 3 Kopernika Street. In the early 1950s, four people worked there: Helena Siła-Nowicka, Halina Lipińska, Teodora Rayska and Konstancja Maj.[8]

In 1948, there was a women's deaf athletics team in Chorzów consisting of eight players. Eugeniusz Belbart, the Polish record holder in long-distance running, also belonged to the club. The president of the club and the athletics instructor was Alojzy Krzysteczko.[9]

On February 20, 1949, during the Congress of Delegates of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes, a new Management Board was appointed with Jan Klimczewski as president. There were attempts to incorporate the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes into the structures of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends, despite the protests of the Association's Local Branches.

The merger of both Associations took place during the **1st National Congress of the Deaf-Mutes**, which took place on October 23 and 24, 1949 in Warsaw in the presence of nearly 600 delegates from all over the country.[10]

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5 Idem, *Rozwój wychowania fizycznego…*, op. cit., pp. 42–44.
6 K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.
7 Ibidem.
8 *To już dwadzieścia lat…*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 10, pp. 9–10.
9 L. Kamiński, *Droga będzie odtworzona – pamiątki ocalone*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, pp. 19–20.
10 B. Szczepankowski, *Pierwsze lata w odrodzonej Polsce (1945–1949)*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 1–2, p. 23.

In 1950, as a result of the reorganization of the autonomously operating Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes, the **Sports Association "Głuchoniemi"** was established, headed by Zdzisław Bielonko. For some time, the Association had its premises at Glogera Street.[11]

In 1950, there were 7 sports clubs in Poland with 543 members (according to other data, 515 people belonged to sports clubs and sports sections in 1950). In turn, in 1951, according to data published in the monthly "Świat Głuchych"[12], 762 deaf athletes trained in Poland.

In 1951, due to the reorganization of the deaf sports structure in Poland, the Warsaw club changed its name to **"Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes, Branch in Warsaw"**.

On April 20, 1952, at the **National Congress of Deaf Athletes in Bydgoszcz**, delegates of the Sports Association "Głuchoniemi" decided to join the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends. The "Głuchoniemi" Sports Association was liquidated, the property and functions of which were taken over by the Department of Physical Culture and Sports as part of the office of the PZGiIP Main Board. The new headquarters of the Association was a 10-room apartment at 149 Świerczewskiego Avenue in Warsaw. From the beginning of the 1950s, there was an Organizational Department in PZGiIP responsible for the reorganization of the Association's structures, whose subsequent managers were: Wiesław Dobrowolski, Kazimierz Zatopiański, M. Sonczykowska, Stanisław Siła-Nowicki and Zdzisław Bielonko.[13]

The official merger of the "Głuchoniemi" Sports Association with PZGiIP took place in June 1952.

In 1952, after reorganization, there were 17 sports clubs operating in Poland, with 801 members. In 1955, 1,856 people belonged to sports clubs and sections.

In 1952, the **first international athletics competition between Poland and GDR** took place in Warsaw[14] (photo 157).



Photo 157. Polish national team before the athletics competition with the GDR – 1952 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

[11] K. Włostowski, *Rozwój wychowania fizycznego…*, op. cit., pp. 42–44.

[12] *LA królowa sportu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1971, no. 1–3, pp. 49–56.

[13] K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.; Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu…*, op. cit.; K. Włostowski, *Rozwój wychowania fizycznego…*, op. cit., pp. 42–44.

[14] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchych: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZG" 1957, no. 6, p. 37.

In the years 1953–1958, Warsaw athletes belonged to the sports section at the Local Branch no. 1 in Warsaw. The organizational changes introduced in these years, despite the significant financial resources allocated by the Polish government for the activities of the PZG, led to a weakening of sports activities in the deaf community (Table 10).

Tab. 10. Number of members of the Warsaw Deaf Sports Club from 1946 to 1958[15]

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
115	155	121	132	106	84	82	70	62	60	54	99	124

Many years later, in 1971, in "Świat Głuchych" the reorganization carried out in 1953 was described as follows:

> When carrying out this rightful organizational change, a mistake was made, however, consisting in the liquidation of sports clubs as local government units and forcing them into sections of local PZGiIP branches, managed and supervised by the then Provincial Boards of PZGiIP. The fragmentation of the small number of deaf sports activists in clubs and the management of their work in an administrative manner was not conducive to the development of physical education and sports activities. The small representative sports team of the deaf, achieving excellent results on a global scale, was unable to fulfill the task of popularizing physical culture and sports among the deaf, as outlined in the statute of the Polish Association of the Deaf. This task was limited to increasing the number of athletes only on paper, as there was no possibility of actively practicing physical culture and sports. In this situation, the Main Board, at the plenary meeting in March 1958, decided to establish independent PZG sports units, based on social leadership. From that moment on, deaf sport took the right path and began to develop dynamically.[16]

This is how Kazimierz Włostowski and Jan Klimczewski described the situation:

> Due to the unfavorable results of the sports activities established in this way, in 1958 it was decided at the central level to restore the previous organizational form, i.e. a self-governing sports club, subordinated to the Provincial Board, later to the District Delegation of PZG, and conducting independent financial and material management, within the framework of the annually established budget. The club's area of operation was extended to the entire province. These organizational transformations largely influenced the quantitative growth of the Club's members, as well as their activity in training and sports competitions.[17]

This opinion was officially presented by Kazimierz Włostowski in the monthly "Świat Głuchych" in 1959.[18]

In 1954, there were 68 sports sections associated with PZGiIP (1,694 members), who participated in cross-country runs (457 people) and provincial championships (289 people). 8 teams participated in football, basketball and volleyball competitions. 81 athletes took part in the national teams' athletics camps. 526 people obtained SPO badges ("Fit for Work and Defense" badge) and BSPO badges ("Be Fit for Work and Defense" badge – youth badge).[19]

In June 1955, PZGiIP summarized sports activities for the first half of 1955. There were 73 sports sections throughout the country, in which 1,356 players trained, including students of school sports clubs. 217 competitors took part in the athletics competitions and 632 competitors in the National Runs. There were football games (8 teams), basketball games (8 teams), and volleyball games (10 teams). 77 athletes took

15 K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.
16 *LA królowa sportu,* op. cit., pp. 49–56.
17 K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.
18 K. Włostowski, *Rok 1958 w polskim sporcie głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 1, p. 30.
19 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 15.

part in the provincial championships. 249 players took part in the internal (intra-club) championships, and 255 players in the chess championships.[20]

In July 1955, in the "Information Bulletin of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends", on the occasion of the anniversary of the adoption of the July Manifesto, Polish deaf athletes were called to participate in sports activities:

> We call on you to further popularize physical culture and sport, especially in the countryside and in small towns, and to work on your own fitness and improve your sports training so that you can set even more Polish and world records in deaf sports. Earn SPO and BSPO badges en masse, be exemplary and informed citizens of our people's homeland! [21]

On February 11–12, 1955, the 13th International Sports Congress of the Deaf was held in Oberammergau. The congress was attended by representatives of 20 countries associated with the Comite Internationale des Sports Silencieux (CISS). During the Congress, a summary of sports activities in individual countries was made (Table 11).

Tab. 11. Countries affiliated with the International Committee of Sports for the Deaf (CISS) and the number of sports clubs and athletes affiliated with these clubs[22]

item	Country	Number of clubs	Number of members
1	Germany (eastern and western)	67	2,000
2	Austria	6	182
3	Belgium	8	257
4	Denmark	7	201
5	USA	101	700
6	Finland	18	831
7	France	89	877
8	England	66	2,500
9	Netherlands	8	174
10	Italy	43	380
11	Sweden	13	280
12	Switzerland	8	176
13	Norway	5	270
14	**Poland**	**68**	**1,596**
15	Yugoslavia	14	1,298
	Total:	521	11,722

During the Congress, world records were approved, including: Janina Malińska (javelin throw: 30.78 m) and the Polish women's 4 × 100 m relay team (54.9 s). Argentina was accepted into the ranks of CISS, where there were 4 sports clubs with 301 members, including 16 women. A new amount of membership fees has been established: 600 Belgian francs for countries with fewer than 10 sports clubs and 1,000 Belgian francs for countries with more than 10 sports clubs. The Danish delegation's request for French and English to be the official languages of CISS was accepted.

[20] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 36.

[21] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 3, p. 6.

[22] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 6.

At the request of the Belgian delegation, it was assumed that in case of disputes regarding the players' deafness or its level, the decision would be made by a doctor from a neutral country. The costs of such a test were to be borne by the country that registered the athlete for the competition. The Danish delegation proposed that the duration of the Games be extended to 6 days, depending on the number of competitions. The participants of the Congress decided to include the Polish representative Stanisław Siła-Nowicki in the CISS Executive Committee in order to facilitate contacts with the USSR, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria. During the Congress Eugène Rubens-Alcais was given the title of Honorary President. A decision was also made to start organizing European Championship-level competitions in Europe.[23]

On February 15, 1955, Polish chess players, under the leadership of the President of the Management Board of PZGiIP, Stanisław Siła-Nowicki, returning from the international chess competition in Oberammergau (Germany), visited the Czechoslovak Disabled Association in Prague, where they became acquainted with the Association's activities and the organization of education, including school for the deaf in Smichove, where about 200 deaf children studied.[24]

In July 1955, one of the deaf athletes honored in the "PZGiIP Information Bulletin" was the athlete Paweł Nagy (born August 18, 1930 in Gołowice near Katowice). Paweł Nagy was the record holder and champion of Poland for the deaf in 400 and 800 m runs. He participated in international competitions twice.[25]

On October 23, 1955, the Polish Association of the Deaf was established on the basis of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends.[26]

In 1955, there were 1,900 members in 67 sports sections, including 9 general and gymnastic preparation groups with 261 members.[27]

[23] Ibidem, p. 6.
[24] Ibidem, p. 4.
[25] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 3, p. 10.
[26] K. Włostowski, *Rozwój wychowania fizycznego i sportu głuchych w Polsce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 6–7, pp. 42–44.
[27] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 8, p. 23.

6 PZG deaf sports in 1956–1992 – general data

Until 1958, the clubs' activities were coordinated and managed centrally by the Department of Physical Culture and Tourism of the PZG Main Board.[1]

In 1956, the number of sports disciplines practiced in PZG clubs was 16. That year, a total of 4,485 training sessions were conducted, with nearly 46,000 participants taking part.[2] In 1956, sports clubs organized 198 sports events, attended by 3,531 people.

In 1957, 4,688 athletes participated in 492 sports events.

In December 1957, through the "Bulletin"[3], it was decided to familiarize deaf activists and athletes with the new regulations of the activities of PZG sports clubs. In this way, the resolution of the PZG Plenum of December 19, 1956 was implemented.

Paragraph I contains the following content:

> In order to popularize physical education and sports, making them as widely available as possible to deaf members of the PZG, regardless of age, and in order to ensure self-governing, social management of individual sports disciplines – Sports Clubs at the Provincial Branches of the PZG are established on the basis of § 26 point 10 of the PZG Statute.[4]

Sports clubs could submit amendments to the regulations contained in the "Bulletin" until February 28, 1958.[5]

In 1957, for the first time after the end of World War II, a Polish sports delegation went to France to take part in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the "Gwiazda" Sports Club for the Deaf in Paris.

Three participants of the trip: Kazimierz Kuta, Stanisław Korny and Jan Chmielewski (two players from Wrocław and one from Katowice) escaped from the training camp and remained in exile in France.

This resulted in the following resolution at the 7th Plenum of the PZG Main Board (July 15, 1957) in Warsaw:

> Sports staff selected to go abroad should not only be prepared for sports achievements, but should be prepared in terms of high civic and patriotic attitude, so that each player is strongly connected with his homeland and the community from which he comes.[6]

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1 Z. Bielonko, *Polski Związek…*, op. cit., p. 5.

2 *LA królowa sportu,* op. cit., pp. 49–56.

3 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchych: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZG" 1957, no. 6, p. 49 (supplement).

4 Ibidem.

5 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchych: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZG" 1957, no. 6, p. 48.

6 Ibidem, p. 5.

On December 21, 1957, in the Main Hall of the Committee for Physical Culture in Warsaw, the Main Committee for Physical Culture honored Marek Sobociński and Henryk Kołodziej with a bronze medal "For Outstanding Sports Achievements" and cash prizes of 1,000 zloty.[7]

Since 1958, the Warsaw Sports Club for the Deaf provided sports support to students of the Deaf Institute and the Vocational School for the Deaf at Łucka Street. The number of students participating in sports activities ranged from 80 to 120 people.[8]

In 1958, there were 13 sports clubs operating in Poland with 933 members.[9] In 1958, 1,007 people trained in the sports sections of sports clubs for the deaf.[10]

In 1959, 1,248 people trained in sports clubs, and in 1960 – 1,423 people. In 1959, 594 sports events were organized, attended by 5,773 people. In 1960 (in the first half of the year), 3,461 competitors took part in 353 events.[11]

In the years 1960–1968, there were 13 district sports clubs in which 1,996 people trained in 16 sports disciplines.[12] This constituted 13% of the total number of members of the Polish Association of the Deaf.[13]

In 1960, the PZG had 9,900 members (the number of registered deaf people was 27,820), and in 1965 – 15,500 members (41,500 people were registered as deaf).[14]

In 1967, deaf athletes had the opportunity to practice 16 sports disciplines under the supervision of 40 coaches and instructors. In addition to athletes associated in clubs, students from special schools for deaf children and employees of productivity centers also participated in sports activities.[15] Students from the school in Lubliniec also had the opportunity to practice archery (photo 158).

In 1969, 2,618 deaf athletes were registered.[16] In 1969, 13 District Sports Clubs had 2,400 members and 1,600 children studying in educational centers for deaf children.

In 1969, PZG allocated over 2,000,000 zloty for physical culture and sports.[17]

At the end of the 1960s, PZG organized 17 central sports events and about 700 club sports competitions.[18] It was estimated that in 1969, 84,782 athletes took part in 7,706 training sessions.[19]

On March 14, 1970, a nationwide meeting of activists of physical culture and sports among the deaf was held at the Teacher's House in Warsaw. The meeting was attended by the presidents and secretaries of 13 District Sports Clubs of the PZG. Vice-president Kazimierz Włostowski presented the level of development of individual District Sports Clubs (OKS).[20] The most dynamic activity was achieved by OKS in Szczecin, which implemented 131.4% of the assumed plan. Further places were taken by: OKS Bydgoszcz (129.7%), OKS Warszawa (120.9%), OKS Białystok (111.6%), OKS Gdańsk (105.8%), OKS Katowice (105.7%), OKS Wrocław (103.1%), OKS Rzeszów (91.9%), OKS Kielce (90.6%), OKS Kraków (85.3%) and OKS Łódź (80.0%).

Countrywide, it was assumed there would be 14 sports clubs, it was possible to ensure the operation of 13 clubs (92.8%). The number of sports groups was higher than expected (107.1%). The number of sports sections was 318 (117.0%). District Sports Clubs (OKS) had 2,661 members (109.0%). The expected number of training sessions was greater than the actual one, which amounted to 85.6% of the plan. 173 athletes (101.7%) participated in the training camps.

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7 Ibidem, p. 46.
8 K. Włostowski, J. Klimczewski, op. cit.
9 A. Keyha, *Trochę historii o niektórych osiągnięciach sportowych niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 3, p. 23.
10 K. Włostowski, *Sport głuchych w latach 1956–1960*, "Świat Głuchych" 1961, no. 1, p. 34.
11 Ibidem.
12 *Wychowanie fizyczne i sport*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, December (special edition), p. 11; K. Włostowski, *Rozwój wychowania fizycznego…*, op. cit., no. 7–8, pp. 42–44.
13 *Wychowanie fizyczne i sport*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, December (special edition), p. 11.
14 *Opieka nad matką i dzieckiem w wieku przedszkolnym*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, December (special edition), p. 4.
15 K. Włostowski, *Rozwój wychowania fizycznego…*, op. cit., no. 6–7, pp. 42–44.
16 *LA królowa sportu,* op. cit., pp. 49–56.
17 K. Włostowski, *Rozwój sportu głuchych w 25-leciu…*, op. cit., p. 13.
18 Ibidem.
19 *LA królowa sportu,* op. cit., pp. 49–56.
20 *Ogólnopolska narada działaczy kultury fizycznej i sportu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1970, no. 5, p. 27.



Photo 158. Janusz Stromidło, a student of the school in Lubliniec, during archery training (archives: Janusz Stromidło)

10,536 sports and tourist events (123.9%) took place throughout Poland. 884 athletes (117.8%) participated in central sports events. In the last year, 4 international events were organized (400.0%), in which 150 athletes (194.7%) participated.[21]

In 1971, between 37 and 46 coaches and instructors worked in the clubs, and in addition, the best deaf athletes were involved in teaching tennis and chess on a charitable basis.[22]

In the years 1971–1976, PZG organized 1,636 swimming instruction and swimming improvement courses for 25,465 participants (one child could participate multiple times in swimming instruction and swimming improvement courses). In addition, PZG organized annually the National Youth Championships of Special Schools for Deaf and Hard of Hearing children in athletics, swimming and handball (Table 12). In the years 1971–1976, the Polish Association of the Deaf brought together sports clubs, sports groups and sports sections in its structures (Table 13). The number of sections and their participants in the years 1971–1976 is presented in table 14. Table 15 shows the number of groups and the number of participants in 1971 –1976.

Tab. 12. Number of participating schools and students in the National Championships for Deaf Youth in 1971–1976[23]

Year	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Schools	17	18	16	10	15	22
Students	700	750	429	700	377	222

* By June 30, 1976.

21 Ibidem.

22 *LA królowa sportu,* op. cit., pp. 49–56.

23 Polski Związek Głuchych, *Materiały Sprawozdawcze na VI Walny Zjazd Krajowy PZG*, Warszawa 1976.

Tab. 13. Number of PZG sports clubs and club members in 1971–1976[24]

Specification	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Sports Clubs	13	15	28	29	33	35
Sports groups	76	-	-	-	-	-
Sports sections	324	255	159	160	190	183
KS members	2,817	2,828	1,929	1,992	2,304	2,240

Tab. 14. Number of sports sections practiced in PZG sports disciplines and number of participants in 1971–1976[25]

Sports discipline	Status as of Oct. 1, 1971		Status as of June 30, 1976	
	Section	Competitors	Section	Competitors
Athletics	21	658	24	483
Swimming	15	256	12	246
Basketball	26	331	21	365
Table tennis	51	586	32	649
Chess	51	511	29	517
Volleyball	13	133	10	193
Shooting sports	32	416	17	395
Motoring	7	41	4	72
Skiing	10	96	16	170
Handball	13	154	7	143
Soccer	8	107	9	187
Bowling	2	27	1	16
Winter sports	5	28	8	320
Total	295	3,857	190	3,766

Tab. 15. Number of sports camps and number of participants in 1971–1976[26]

Sports discipline	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976	
	grps.	ps.	grps.	ps.	grps.	ps.	grps.	ps.	grps.	ps.	grps.	ps.
Athletics	2	86	4	129	2	67	1	12	2	50	1	28
Swimming	1	25	2	50	2	39	-	-	2	55	1	32
Basketball	2	30	1	17	2	38	2	41	1	13	-	-
Skiing	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handball	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chess	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	2	21	-	-
Table tennis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-
Soccer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	1	20
Total	6	153	9	215	6	134	4	65	9	166		20

grps. – groupings; ps. – participants

[24] Ibidem.
[25] Ibidem.
[26] Ibidem.

On February 27, 1972, in the District Cultural Center of the PZG at Białostocka Street in Warsaw the **first post-war edition of the Contest for the 10 Best Athletes of the Polish Association of the Deaf** took place. The results of the contest were announced by Zbigniew Grzegorzewski, the head of the PZG Physical Culture Department. The winner of the contest was Kazimierz Wróblewski. The next places were taken by: Maria Skibowicz, Stanisław Krawsz, Lidia Kania, Władysław Giergun, Józef Smarkusz, Marianna Formejster, Wojciech Olszewski, Ryszard Witt and Andrzej Zwierzyński. During the ceremony, Tadeusz Golędzinowski, a long-time employee of the PZG Physical Culture Department, was also honored and received the PZG Gold Badge.[27] The winners of the contest for the best athlete of 1971 are shown in photo 159.



Photo 159. From the left standing (at the top): Kazimierz Wróblewski, Stanisław Krawsz, Władysław Giergun, Józef Smarkusz, Wojciech Olszewski, Andrzej Zwierzyński. Standing from the left (at the bottom): Maria Skibowicz, Lidia Kania, Marianna Formejster, Ryszard Witt (photo and description: Władysław Giergun)

From December 26 to January 9, 1972 and from January 16 to January 30, 1972, in Ostrowieczno near Dolsko, the PZG organized two fitness and training camps for the PZG youth team in light athletics, swimming and handball, and for the junior team in swimming and light athletics. The training camps were the first stage of preparations for the Deaf Games in 1973.[28]

On March 25, 1973, at the Disabled Club at Piękna Street in Warsaw the **2nd Contest for the Best Polish Deaf Athletes of the PZG** in 1972 took place. Stanisław Krawsz won the contest. The next places were won by: Krystyna Porowska, Władysław Giergun, Maria Skibowicz, Józef Smarkusz, Zbigniew Makowski, Henryk Kaczmarek, Marianna Formejster, Jan Rosołek, Mirosława Buderacka, Ryszard Witt, Sabina Sokół, Krystyna Kossowicz, Jolanta Żurawska, Zenobia Dowbecka, Stefan Gaffke, Lidia Olszak, Janusz Żak, Stanisław Górski and Ewa Radzikowska.[29]

On March 31, 1974, at the premises of the PZG Main Board at 23 Podwale Street in Warsaw the **3rd Contest for the Best Polish Deaf Athletes of 1973** took place. The ceremony was attended by the president of the PZG Board, Zdzisław Bielonko, and the honorary vice-president of the International Committee for Deaf Sports (CISS), Kazimierz Włostowski. Józef Barbużyński won the contest, ahead of Maria Skibowicz and Władysław Giergun. Further places were taken by: Jan Rosołek, Kazimierz Wróbel, Lidia Lityńska,

[27] *10 najlepszych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 4, p. 16–18.
[28] *LA królowa sportu*, op. cit., p. 49–56; Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 3, p. 22.
[29] Z. Grzegorzewski, *10 najlepszych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 5, pp. 18–20.

Janina Karkowska, Wojciech Olszewski, Stefan Krywalski and Józef Smarkusz. Outside the top ten there were: Marianna Formejster, Henryk Zwoliński, Henryk Kaczmarek, Franciszek Rosołek, Stanisław Krawsz, Stanisław Zwoliński, Janusz Wojtyłko, Andrzej Eicke, Andrzej Zwierzyński, Krystyna Porowska and Józef Paściak.[30]

The winner of the contest for the best athlete of 1974 was Andrzej Zwierzyński. The next places went to: Józef Barbużyński, Władysław Giergun, Wojciech Olszewski, Stefan Krywalski, Marianna Formejster, Maria Skibowicz, Henryk Kaczmarek, Lidia Kania and Mieczysław Czech.[31]

In 1975, 895 club sports events were organized, in which over 15,000 players participated. There were 112 central events with the participation of 2,885 athletes. 358 athletes participated in 23 international sports events, and 95 athletes in 7 interstate events.[32]

In the years 1971–1975, 2,953 students from 19 schools took part in the National Youth Championships of Special Schools for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children in light athletics, swimming and handball.[33]

In 1977, the 1st Provincial Spartakiad of Cooperatives was held in Sieradz, organized by the "Start" Sports Association. Employees of workers' cooperatives as well as disabled people's cooperatives from all over Poland took part in the spartakiad. Various sports competitions were held as part of the Spartakiad, including: 100 m run, medicine ball multisport, shot put, weightlifting. The winner of the Spartakiad was deaf Tadeusz Mianowski, an employee of the Disabled People's Cooperative "Bojownik" from Zduńska Wola. The sixth place was taken by another deaf cooperative member from Zduńska Wola – Grzegorz Regiec.[34]

In 1978, there were 35 sports clubs in Poland, where 2,320 deaf athletes trained.[35]

On February 4, 1979, an individual table tennis tournament of the PZG Training and Production Plant took place at the "Żuk" Interschool Sports Center in Częstochowa. 14 men and 2 women took part in the competition. The winner of the tournament was Henryk Smyczek from Katowice, and the next places were taken by Jan Korotusz from Katowice and Jan Gawlak from Pcim. Lidia Kania won the women's competition.[36]

In April 1979, an inter-company volleyball tournament was held in Smoszewo, in which employees from plants in Łódź, Katowice, Smoszewo, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski and Warsaw took part. The first three places were won by the teams of ZSP Smoszewo, ZSP Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski and ZSP Warszawa.[37]

In February 1980, in Częstochowa, at the initiative of Zdzisław Kuzak (manager of the inter-school Sports Center "Żak"), the Inter-Company Table Tennis Tournament was held. The tournament took place in the sports hall of the "Skra" Sports Club. 10 men and 2 women took part in the competition. First place went to Krystyna Jakubowska (ZSP Warszawa) and Henryk Smyczek (ZSP Katowice).[38]

In 1980, the Polish Association of the Deaf reported that there were 30 PZG sports clubs in Poland, in which 13 sports disciplines were practiced within 166 sports sections. There were 3,188 players associated with the sections. There were 28 table tennis sections (581 players), 26 athletics sections (520 players), 24 chess sections (519 players), 22 volleyball sections (444 players) and 20 basketball sections (323 players).[39]

From March 8 to 9, 1980, a chess and checkers tournament of the PZG Production Plants was held in Łódź. 27 people took part in the competition, including 18 men. The checkers tournament was won by Halina Kowal from Łódź, and the men's tournament by Stanisław Marciniak from Pcim. Wacław Widelski from Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski won the chess tournament.[40]

In 1981, the first efforts to grant full autonomy to PZG sports clubs began. During the 7th National Congress of PZG Delegates, an application was submitted to the PZG Management Board to separate

30 *Dziesięciu najlepszych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 6, pp. 16–18.
31 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Najlepsi sportowcy w 1974 r.*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 7–8, p. 25.
32 A. Keyha, *Znaczne osiągnięcia, ale i wiele trudności w rozwoju sportu głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 11, p. 26.
33 Ibidem.
34 S. Kałuziak, *Sukces w spartakiadzie spółdzielczej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 1, p. 16.
35 A. Keyha, *Trochę historii o niektórych osiągnięciach sportowych niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 3, p. 23.
36 H. Radomska, *Turniej Zakładów Szkoleniowo-Produkcyjnych PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 4, p. 26.
37 Eadem, *Najlepsi – w Smoszewie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 6, p. 22.
38 *Międzyzakładowy turniej tenisa stołowego w Częstochowie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 4, p. 21.
39 *Sprawozdanie Zarządu Głównego Polskiego Związku Głuchych za okres 28 XI 1976 do 19 XI 1981*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 11, pp. 5–17.
40 *Turniej szachowo-warcabowy Zakładów Szkoleniowo-Produkcyjnych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 5, p. 23.

the sports activities of sports clubs from the PZG structures. Ultimately, due to formal and legal barriers and the lack of indication of sources of financing for new sports structures, the application was not approved by the PZG Management Board.[41]

In 1982, 31 PZG sports clubs had 2,431 players training in 162 sports sections. 1,128 sports events were organized, including 165 central events, 961 field events and 2 international events. 13 training camps were organized for the national teams, with 172 players participating.[42]

On February 11 and 12, 1983, an inter-company table tennis competition was held in the gymnasium of the PZG Cooperative-Industrial Plants "Mepar" in Częstochowa. 24 deaf players, including 7 women, who represented ZSP PZG took part in the tournament. Among women, Lidia Kania won, followed by Krystyna Dąbrowska and Henryka Ruda. In the men's group, the winners were: Mikołaj Minko, Ryszard Cząstkowski, Mirosław Kurzawa and Stanisław Lipa. In the team classification, the team from ZSP PZG Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski took first place, ahead of ZSP PZG "Tomiz" and ZSP PZG Pcim. Fourth place was taken by the team of ZSP PZG "Elna" from Katowice, and fifth place by ZSP PZG in Smoszewo.[43]

In 1986, there were 30 sports clubs and 60 sports groups operating in PZG, bringing together a total of 2,615 players in 155 sports sections. Deaf athletes participated in 824 sports events, including 24 central events and 33 international events.[44]

On January 17–18, 1987, a meeting of representatives of deaf clubs from all over Poland took place in Kielce in order to establish the Social Sports Council. During the meeting, problems that sports clubs face on a daily basis were discussed. The meeting was chaired by Mieczysław Grajek, vice-president of PZG. It was noticed that financial limitations have a severe impact on the mass participation and development of deaf sports. Nine members of the Council were elected: Bolesław Brzóska from Poznań was responsible for bowling and athletics, Józef Topczenko from Gdańsk (shooting and athletics), Stefan Zawistowski from Białystok (football), Józef Smarkusz from Warsaw (basketball), Ryszard Lityński from Rzeszów (volleyball), Wiesław Frączek from Kraków (table tennis), Janusz Wojtyłko from Bielsko-Biała (skiing), Aleksander Kubin from Rybnik (sports in schools and chess) and Władysław Dyjo from Radom (chess). During the meeting, it was decided, in addition to the Social Sports Council, to establish a Social Council of Trainers. The whole thing was to be supervised by Mieczysław Grajek, vice-president of the PZG Management Board for sports.[45]

On February 20, 1988, the National Meeting of Representatives of PZG Sports Clubs was held in Pionki near Radom, during which "Detailed guidelines for the activities of PZG sports clubs for the years 1988–1991" were adopted.[46]

In 1988, the Museum of Sport and Tourism in Warsaw hosted an exhibition devoted to sports for hearing disabled people, during which medals, diplomas and photographs commemorating the successes of deaf athletes were presented.[47]

In 1989, 25 sports clubs and 40 sports groups operated within the PZG structures. In total, there were nearly 2,000 members in sports clubs and sports groups. In 1989, 525 sports events were held, attended by 6,900 people. In addition, PZG organized 14 sports groups and camps in which over 200 athletes took part.[48]

In February 1990, a meeting of the Social Council of Physical Culture and Sport at the PZG Main Board was held in Gdańsk. The main topic of the meeting was to discuss the financial difficulties faced by the Polish Association of the Deaf. PZG President Mieczysław Grajek announced that due to lack of financial resources, many sports events would be canceled in 1990, but PZG would like to organize the 3rd European Volleyball Championships and the EDSO Congress at the turn of April and May. The championship will be possible thanks to a financial subsidy from the Youth and Sports Committee in the amount of 180 million

41 J. Klimczewski, *Problemy sportu niesłyszących*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 6, pp. 15, 24.
42 *Rok 1982 w liczbach*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 5, p. 8.
43 G. Dębowski, *Turniej o mistrzostwo Zjednoczenia ZSP PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 4, p. 22.
44 J. Hendzel, *Z prac Zarządu Głównego Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 5, pp. 7–8.
45 A. Łuckiewicz, *Powołanie Społecznej Rady Sportu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 3, p. 21.
46 A. Datko, *Sportowy sejmik w Pionkach*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 4, p. 20.
47 Idem, *Sport szansą życia*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 9, p. 17.
48 *Z prac Zarządu Głównego Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 6, pp. 4, 12.

zloty. During the Council meeting, representatives of the Polish national team were selected for the EDSO Congress. It was agreed that Ryszard Lityński would be the team manager, and Poland would be represented at the Congress by the vice-president of the PZG Board, Antoni Morawski. Aleksander Kubin became the new secretary of the Council. It was also noted that financial assistance from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in the amount of 5 billion zloty was not enough to cover even the most urgent needs of PZG.[49]

In 1991, the Contest for the Best Athlete in the years 1922–1990 was won by Władysław Giergun – a basketball player who had played in the Polish national team since 1965. Further places were taken by: Bolesław Brzóska, Józefa Czerwińska, Michał Domański, Marianna Formejster, Jacek Inglot, Jerzy Kuraj, Robert Piórkowski, Anna Płacha and Andrzej Zwierzyński.[50] In the article entitled *Na marginesie plebiscytu ŚC* [English: On the sidelines of the ŚC contest],, Kazimierz Diehl made a critical assessment of the choices made.[51] He noted that many Deaf Games medalists, world championship medalists and deaf sports veterans were omitted in the contest for the best athlete in the history of deaf sports.

On March 5, 1991, the funeral of the most distinguished athlete and activist for both Polish and international deaf sports, Kazimierz Włostowski, took place at the Powązki Cemetery.[52]

[49] *Niełatwe czasy dla sportu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 4, p. 20.
[50] A. Datko, *Najlepsi sportowcy niesłyszący*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 2, p. 20.
[51] K. Diehl, *Na marginesie plebiscytu ŚC*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 4, p. 20.
[52] A. Datko, *Odszedł na wieczną wartę…*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 4, p. 9.

7 Social and sports activities of District and Local Branches of PZGiIP and PZG in 1945–1992

The organizational structure and numerous organizational changes that took place in the structures (provincial, local) of the Polish Association of the Deaf over many years (from 1953 to 1972 and later in the 1980s) resulted in the interpenetration of social, cultural and sports functions in the Polish Association of the Deaf, and all this took place in the context of political and economic realities – socialist Poland. This chapter presents information about activists of local and provincial branches as well as their activities in the area of regional and club sports.

7.1 District and Local Branches of PZGiIP and PZG

7.1.1 Białystok District

The District and Local Branch of PZG in **Białystok** began their operations in 1952. Further Local Branches were established in Suwałki in 1953 and Łomża in 1954.

In the years 1954–1955, three PZGiIP Branches operated in the Białystok District (Branch no. 127 – **Białystok**, 1 Waszyngtona Street; Branch no. 26 – **Łomża**, 22 Stalina Street; Branch no. 198 – **Suwałki**, Kościuszki Street). The number of deaf people was estimated at 823 addresses. The number of members of Local Branches was 97 people.

There was one sports section in the Białystok Branch with 15 members. The sports section organized only internal tournaments.[1]

On October 23–25, 1955, the PZGiIP Congress was held in Warsaw, in which the Białystok District was represented by: Wiesław Jankowski, Marian Karlikowski, Napoleon Lasota, Brunon Rozbicki, Stefania Sobota.[2]

In 1957, the Białystok Sports Club PZG was established.

On July 15, 1958, the **Białystok Sports Club PZG** held the first athletics competition. Henryk Słowiński won the 1,500 m race (5:04.0 min). Lucjan Majtas won the discus and shot put (25.00 m; 9.06 m).[3]

In 1959, the Białystok Sports Club PZG had 17 members who practiced 6 sports disciplines under the supervision of 2 instructors. A total of 133 hours of training were conducted. Napoleon Lasota, a chess player from Białystok, won the Polish championship.[4]

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1 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, pp. 10–11, 44.

2 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 10.

3 *Białostocki Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 124.

4 *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG w pierwszym półroczu 1959 roku*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 11–12, p. 366.

In 1959, the Local Branch in **Ełk** began its activities.

On February 27, 1969, a shooting section of the National Defense League (LOK) PZG was established at the District Sports Club PZG in Białystok. The board of the LOK PZG consisted of: Wiesław Janikowski – president, Wacław Ryngielewicz – secretary, Maria Konieczna – treasurer. The Audit Committee was composed of: Stefan Zawistowski, Henryk Mazur and Wiesław Czajkowski.

In April 1969, a reporting meeting of the District Sports Club PZG in Białystok was held, during which the club's activities were summarized. The club had new sports sections: shooting, table tennis and tourism. In 1969, Wiesław Jankowski was the president of the Club, and Wacław Ryngielewicz was the secretary. During the meeting, a new Management Board was elected: Stefan Zawistowski – chairman, E. Kraskowski – deputy, Wacław Ryngielewicz – secretary, Brunon Rozbicki – treasurer.[5]

In 1973, the head of the Provincial Branch office in **Zamość** was Wanda Studzińska, and the secretary of the Branch was Janina Ciuraszkiewicz. In 1973, the Branch in Zamość had 166 members. The Branch in Zamość included the inhabitants of: **Zamość, Janów Lubelski, Biłgoraj and Tomaszów**. There was a PZG community center in Zamość, which consisted of two rooms requiring renovation. In Chełm, the secretary of the branch was Janina Swoboda.[6]

In the 1974/1975 season, deaf football players playing for the "Start" **Białystok PZG** sports club took part in the senior district class championship competition, in which they took third place, winning eight matches, recording one draw, five defeats and losing two matches by walkover. The final order was as follows: LZS Szudziałowo, "Promień" Mońki, "Start" Białystok, "Podlasiak" Knyszyn, LZS Janowszczyzna, "Czarni" Gródek, "Narew" Żółtki, "Jagiellonia" III Białystok.[7]

In 1975, Halina Kulik was the president of the Management Board of the Provincial Branch of PZG in Białystok.

At the end of 1981, a new Board of the Branch was elected in Białystok, consisting of: president – Kazimierz Zalewski, vice-presidents – Edward Bycul and Jerzy Niewiarowski, secretary – Brunon Rozbicki, treasurer – Eugenia Jątkowska. Janina Skolmowska and Lech Miszkiel were elected members of the Management Board.[8]

In 1982, the Main Committee of Physical Culture and Sports gave consent for basketball player Jan Rosołek to play outside Poland. Jan Rosołek received consent to sign a two-year contract, during which from January 1984 he represented the second league club "Caviga Nice Sport" (France). During his career so far, he represented the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf, and then the Białystok KS PZG and AZS Białystok (2nd hearing league). Jan Rosołek was also a multiple representative of Poland.[9]

In 1985, 2,553 hearing disabled people were registered in the PZG Branch in Białystok, including 1,081 people who were PZG members. In 1985, the Białystok Sports Club PZG had 61 members who trained in 6 sports sections.

In 1987, the headquarters of the Local Circle in Chełm was moved from a "decaying, rotten hovel without a sewage system, without toilets, without a coal storage room"[10] to a wooden building in a better technical condition. The headquarters of the PZG Local Branches in Lublin, Zamość and Puławy were located in ruined buildings.[11]

On April 20, 1991, during the Congress of Delegates of the PZG Branch, a new Management Board was elected: Stefan Zawistowski – president, Jerzy Niewiarowski, Wiesław Czajkowski, Kazimierz Zalewski – vice-presidents, Halina Kulik – secretary. Józef Kolenda became the chairman of the Audit Committee, and Urszula Moroz – the head of the Peer Court.[12]

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5 A. Balejko, *Klub OKS PZG w Białymstoku*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 10, p. 26.
6 *Ziemia lubelska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 7–8, pp. 3–7.
7 W. Ryngielewicz, *Dobra drużyna*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 11, p. 30.
8 H. Kulik, *Życie związkowe*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 2, p. 6.
9 R. Skorupski, *Po raz pierwszy…*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 3, p. 23.
10 M. Tokarska, *Nowe lokale w Lubelskiem*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 6, p. 10.
11 Ibidem.
12 H. Kuklik, *Kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Białystok*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 7, p. 11.

7.1.2 Bydgoszcz District

In 1946, the **Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes** was reactivated and operated under this name until 1950. Members of the Management Board in the years 1946–1950 are presented in table 16. In the years 1946–1955, the club members in branches in **Bydgoszcz** (no. 10), **Toruń** (no. 13), **Ostromecko** (no. 160), **Olsztyn** (no. 164), **Grudziądz** (no. 199) and **Nakło** were: Henryk Kalina, Rajmund Kalina, Józef Kozakiewicz, Albin Gładkowski, Ludwik Murawski, Mieczysław Grajek, Ryszard Szpajer, Czesław Kalina, Edward Bielecki, Alfred Tomczak, Marian Wieczorek, Bronisław Książkiewicz, Witalis Pietrajewski, Bolesław Zawodny, Paweł Nowak, Artur Lewczyński, Józef Kruszyński, Edmund Przybylski, Wojciech Wasilewski, Julian Wenderski, Janina Twirbut, Franciszek Białkowski, Roman Zdański, Alojzy Borkowski, Ryszard Życzkowski, Czesław Bryk, Piotr Doroszkiewicz, Leszek Gosztecki, Jan Pamin, Wojciech Wasilewski, Roman Zdański, Henryk Bukowski, Henryk Nadolski, Bernard Skrzeszewski, Kazimierz Erbetowski, Zdzisław Pytlarczyk, Alfons Kobusiński, Roman Kobusiński, Jerzy Zieliński, Jerzy Życzkowski, Romuald Bajan, Kazimierz Stróżewski, Zdzisław Gerula, Jan Romanowski, Elżbieta Klafetka, Teresa Włodarczyk, Ryszard Stolarski, Kazimierz Nowacki, Jerzy Pietkiewicz, Wojciech Szubiniak, Janusz Barański, Wiesław Wichman, Teofil Kieliński, Józef Danieluk, Maria Kiermasz, Halina Pilarska, Ryszard Zadorecki, Elżbieta Śmigielska, Jerzy Michalak, Krystyna Michalska, Jadwiga Kaczmarek, Małgorzata Skuza, Regina Niziołek, Władysława Pawłowska, Józef Piątkowski, Ryszard Czupryński, Witold Parulski, Jadwiga Banaszek, Jan Walczak, Stanisław Lazik, Zofia Kwiatkowska, Barbara Grzegorska, Wiesława Wieczorek, Zdzisław Różycki, Zdzisław Szałodziński, Albin Konarski, Stefan Nowak, Tadeusz Bełkowski, Teresa Kotfin, Eustachiusz Sytniewski, Piotr Muszyński, Józef Kaszubowski, Zdzisław Zwoliński, Stanisław Olech, Roman Tylicki, Tadeusz Maliszewski, Henryk Kempiński, Edward Sztramski, Leon Tydde, Tadeusz Urlicki, Konrad Napieralski, Jerzy Głuszak, Teodor Pokorski, Bernard Stenka, Albina Maliszewska, Urszula Wojnowska, Krystyna Wyrwiak, Zenobia Michalak, Irena Kalinowska, Henryk Michałowski, Mieczysław Tuszyński, Stanisław Stankiewicz, Mieczysław Stankiewicz, Tadeusz Ostaszkiewicz, Walter Poszman, Edward Gibowski, Roman Aleksandrowicz, Irena Walukiewicz, Teresa Turzyńska, Paulina Nierodkiewicz, Irena Gajdulewicz, Henryk Szulc, Zygmunt Kazimierowicz, Ireneusz Nierodkiewicz, Stanisław Płusiński, Eugeniusz Słomski, Bernard Bartnik, Benito Rische, Adela Rajtar, Teresa Kulbacka, Urszula Stahl, Jadwiga Rymasz.

Tab. 16. Board of Directors of the Sports Club of the Deaf in Bydgoszcz in the years 1946–1950[13]

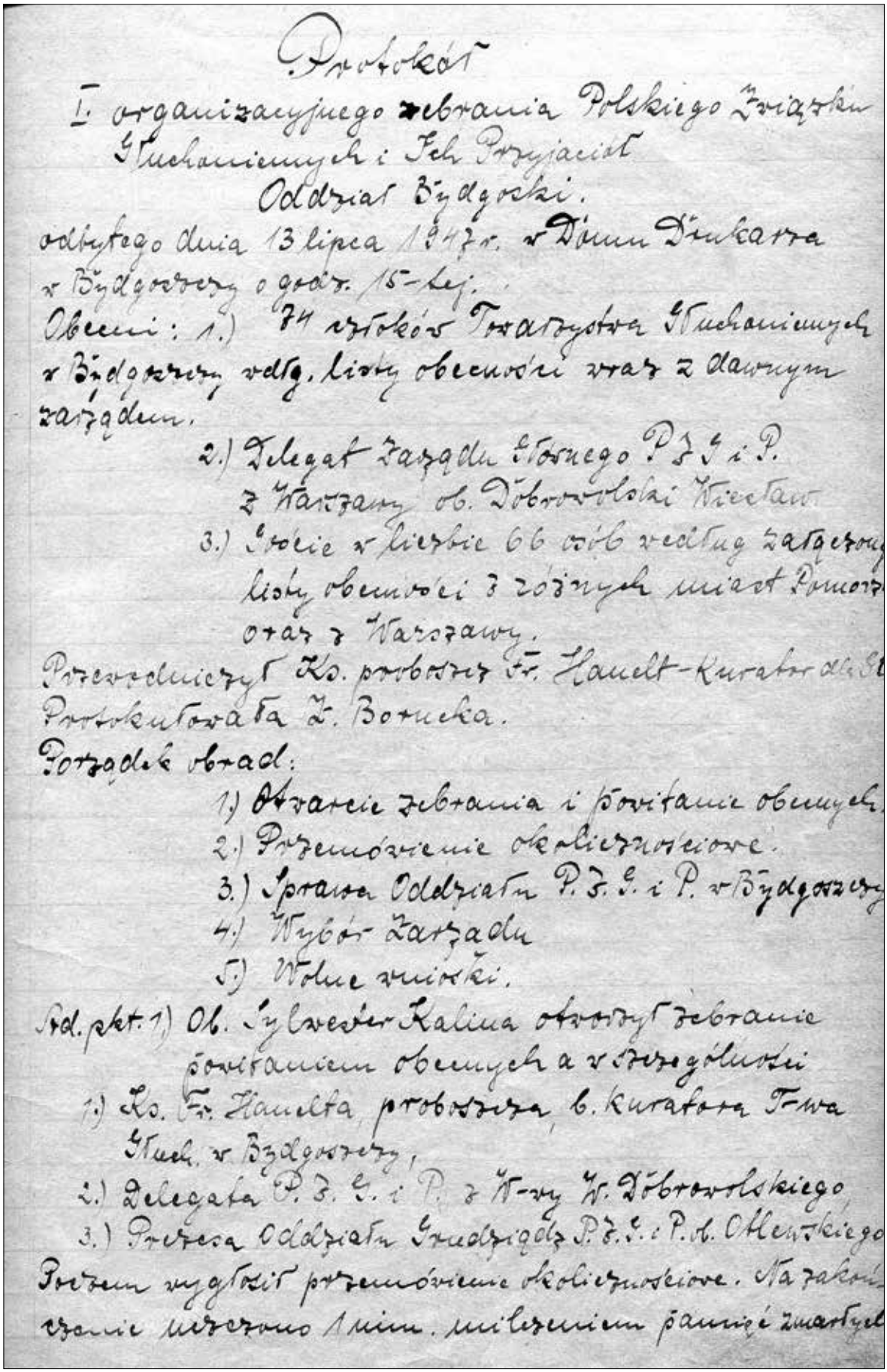
Term	President	Vice-president	Secretary	Treasurer
1946	Paweł Nowak	Bolesław Sikora	Henryk Manikowski	Henryk Kalina
1947	Józef Grabarz	Bolesław Sikora	Władysław Michalski	Henryk Kalina
1948	Ludwik Górny	Bolesław Sikora	Władysław Michalski	Henryk Kalina
1949	Paweł Nowak	Bolesław Sikora		Henryk Kalina
1950	Paweł Nowak	Henryk Kalina	Bolesław Sikora	Józef Grabarz

Trainings took place most often at the sports facilities (light athletics, football, volleyball, swimming pool) of the Railway Sports Club "Brda" in Bydgoszcz.

In 1946, the **Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz** was reactivated. In 1946, 40 people paid membership fees, in 1947, 47 people were members, in 1948 and 1949 – 62 people, in 1950 – 64 people, in 1951 – 46 people.

On July 13, 1947, 34 members of the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes in Bydgoszcz with the participation of Rev. Franciszek Hanelt and Wiesław Dobrowolski, during the first organizational meeting of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends (photo 160), decided to include the Polish-Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes into the structures of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends, thus establishing the **PZGiIP Local Branch in Bydgoszcz**. The delegates elected the first Management Board of the PZGiIP Branch in Bydgoszcz, composed of: Sylwester Kalina – president, Alfons Słupski – vice-president, Andrzej Konatkowski – treasurer, Zofia Borucka – secretary.

[13] M. Grajek, *Protokół zebrania działaczy*…, op. cit.



Protokół

I. organizacyjnego zebrania Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół

Oddział Bydgoski.

odbytego dnia 13 lipca 1947 r. w Domu Dukatra w Bydgoszczy o godz. 15-tej.

Obecni: 1.) 74 członków Towarzystwa Głuchoniemych w Bydgoszczy wedle listy obecności wraz z dawnym zarządem.

2.) Delegat Zarządu Głównego P.Z.G. i P. z Warszawy ob. Dobrowolski Wiesław.

3.) Goście w liczbie 66 osób według załączonej listy obecności z różnych miast Pomorza oraz z Warszawy.

Przewodniczył Ks. proboszcz śp. Hanelt-Kurator dla Gł. Protokułowała Z. Borucka.

Porządek obrad:

1.) Otwarcie zebrania i powitanie obecnych.
2.) Przemówienie okolicznościowe.
3.) Sprawa Oddziału P.Z.G. i P. w Bydgoszczy
4.) Wybór Zarządu
5.) Wolne wnioski.

Ad. pkt. 1) Ob. Sylwester Kalina otworzył zebranie powitaniem obecnych a w szczególności

1.) Ks. Fr. Hanelta, proboszcza, b. kuratora T-wa Głuch. w Bydgoszczy,
2.) Delegata P. Z. G. i P. z W-wy W. Dobrowolskiego
3.) Prezesa Oddziału Grudziądz P.Z.G. i P. ob. Olkowskiego

Potem wygłosił przemówienie okolicznościowe. Na zakończenie uczczono 1 min. milczeniem pamięć zmarłych

Photo 160. Minutes of the first organizational meeting of the Polish Association of the Deaf and Their Friends in Bydgoszcz – 1947 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In 1947, Ludwik Górny led a theater and gymnastics team, the only one in Poland.[14]

In 1947, an **Educational Center for Deaf Children** was opened in the Palace Complex in Ostromecko near Bydgoszcz.

In 1949, there were 319 deaf and mute children in the Pomeranian School District, and a maximum of 120 children could attend the center in Ostromecko.[15] The center's students regularly took part in Polish championship competitions and youth spartakiads.

From 1947 to 1973, adaptation works were carried out aimed at adapting the facilities of the Palace Complex in Ostromecko to the educational and housing needs of deaf children and youth. The costs were very high and the results were poor. In 1969, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Provincial National Council, Aleksander Schmidt, notified the Polish Association of the Deaf that the construction of a new school in Bydgoszcz or Fordon was planned after 1975. Ultimately, the Educational Center for Deaf Children was moved to Fordon in 1993.[16]

In 1948, the PZGiIP Local Branches began their activities in **Toruń**, **Inowrocław** and **Grudziądz**. The following people joined the social activity: Konstanty Wojtyński, Konrad Napieralski, Roman Tylicki, Katarzyna Tylicka, Tadeusz Urlicki, Karol Brudecki, Henryk Armknecht and Edward Stramski.[17]

In 1948 and 1950, members of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes participated in the May Day parade (photos 161 and 162).

On August 28, 1949, cultural and educational community centers were opened in Toruń and in 1960 in Grudziądz. A course for illiterate people and a re-Polonization course for those who graduated from German schools were to be held in the community centers.

In 1949, the Provincial Branch of PZG was established in **Bydgoszcz**.

In the post-war period, many Bydgoszcz athletes belonged to the Polish Youth Association (ZMP logo on the wall). Table tennis (photo 163) as well as chess and checkers (photo 164) training sessions took place in the tiny community center.

From July 9 to 10, 1949 at the Municipal Stadium at 2 Sportowa Street in Bydgoszcz the 3rd Polish Athletics Championships of the Deaf were held (photo 165).[18]

In the years 1951–1952, the Club changed its name to the **Sports Association "Głuchoniemi"**. In 1951, the Management Board of the Association consisted of: Zdzisław Woldański, Rajmund Kalina, Bolesław Sikora and Józef Grabarz, and in 1952 (until June) Józef Grabarz was the president and treasurer, Rajmund Kalina was the vice-president, and Bolesław Sikora was the secretary.

From July 1952 to May 18, 1958, as a result of the club's reorganization, the **Sports Section of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends** was established at the **Local Branch no. 10 in Bydgoszcz**. In these years, the Section authorities consisted of a manager and a secretary (Table 17).

In 1952, the Sports Section (Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes) celebrated its 25th anniversary (photos 166 and 167).

Tab. 17. Authorities of the Sports Section of the PZGiIP at the Field Circle No. 10 in Bydgoszcz[19]

Year	Manager	Secretary
July 1952	Rajmund Kalina	Mieczysław Grajek
1953–1954	Henryk Kalina	Mieczysław Grajek
1955–1956	Rajmund Kalina	Mieczysław Grajek
1957–May 1958	Alfred Tomczak	Mieczysław Grajek

[14] W. Dobrowolski, *Sprawozdanie w wizytacji Oddziału Bydgoskiego 16 lipca 1947 r.*, Archiwum PZG Oddział w Bydgoszczy, 1947.

[15] Opening of the first centre for deaf and hard of hearing people at the Association of the Deaf in Toruń and a reading and writing course for adults (based on a newspaper fragment without publishing data).

[16] S. Siła-Nowicki, *Kto zawinił? – Po raz drugi*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 2, pp. 5–7; S. Kielińska, *O Ostromecku jeszcze raz i jeszcze długo…*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 6, pp. 10–11.

[17] E. Stramski, *Kto zapomniał o grudziądzkich weteranach?*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 6, p. 22.

[18] M. Bronikowski, *Gdy tworzyliśmy Związek w Jeleniej Górze*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 10, pp. 22–23.

[19] M. Grajek, *Protokół zebrania działaczy…*, op. cit.



Photo 161. May Day Parade – 1948. In the foreground from the left: Józef Grabarz and Bolesław Sikora (archives: Institute of the History of the Deaf "Surdus Historicus")



Photo 162. Members of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf actively participated in the May Day march – 1950 (archives: Institute of the History of the Deaf "Surdus Historicus")



Photo 163. In Bydgoszcz, table tennis was practiced in a small community center. In the foreground – Edmund Kalina. From the left, standing in the first row: Bolesław Sikora, Antoni Urbański, Bronisław Książkiewicz, unk., unk., Teofil Kieliński, Kazimierz Stróżewski, Józef Kowalski, Józef Grabarz, Marian Wieczorek, Henryk Kalina. Standing from the left in the second row: Antoni Piosik, Rajmund Kalina, Przybylski, Czesław Kalina, Tadeusz Radtke, Albin Gładkowski, Jerzy Zieliński, above unk., unk. (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 164. Members of the chess and checkers section – post-war years. Standing from the left: Józef Grabarz, Antoni Piosik, Michalski, Jan Pamin, unk., Feliks Kalina (small child, son of Henryk Kalina), Henryk Kalina, Bolesław Sikora, Bronisław Książkiewicz, unk. Sitting from the left: Artur Lewczyński, unk., unk. (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 165. Stadium at Sportowa Street in Bydgoszcz – 1949. First from the right – Jerzy Życzkowski, second from the left – Józef Grabarz (archives: Institute of the History of the Deaf "Surdus Historicus")



Photo 166. The Management Board of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club for the Deaf in Bydgoszcz during the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Club's existence. Sitting from the left: Henryk Kalina, unk., unk., unk., Józef Grabarz, Zdzisław Bielonko (with a bow tie), unk., Zofia Skolmowska, unk. Standing from the left: Ludwik Murawski, Jan Pamin, unk., unk., Rajmund Kalina, unk., Jerzy Szyszkowski, Edward Bielecki, Władysław Michalski, Piotr Doroszkiewicz, Piotr Nowak. Standing from the left (at the top) Bolesław Sikora (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 167. Members of the Local Section in Ostromecko also took part in the anniversary meeting (marked *x*). In the lower left corner, from the left: Józef Kowalski, Józef Kruszyński. Around Klimczewski from the right: Kazimierz Stróżewski, Anna Tomczak, Turek – educator, Mieczysław Grajek, Jerzy Nafalski, Piotr Doroszkiewicz with his son (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In the Bydgoszcz region in 1954–1955, there were 18 Local Branches with 427 members. 1,020 addresses of deaf people were identified. There were a total of 6 community centers (**Bydgoszcz**, 17 Wyzwolenia Street; no. 199 – **Grudziądz**, 13 22 Lipca Street; no. 67 – **Inowrocław**, 4 Szeroka Street; no. 164 – **Olsztyn**, 5 Nowotki Street; no. 160 – **Ostromecko**; no. 14 – **Toruń**, 18 Wały gen. Sikorskiego Street), attended by 142 people.

There were 5 sports sections in the Bydgoszcz Branch of PZG, where 114 players trained.

Athletes from the Bydgoszcz region participated in large numbers in central sports events.[20] In 1954, provincial athletics competitions for the deaf were held (photos 168 and 169).

On June 5 and 6, 1955, the Provincial Athletics Championships were held in Bydgoszcz, during which athletes from Bydgoszcz took second place (photo 170).

On June 19, 1955, the Bydgoszcz – Warsaw Inter-District Athletics Competition took place in Bydgoszcz at the ZS "Gwardia" stadium, in which 26 competitors took part. Warsaw won the general classification 91:64, and Bydgoszcz won the women's competition 32:28.[21]

In 1955, during the 2nd Congress of the Deaf PZGiIP, the Bydgoszcz District was represented by: Jan Brzeska (**Czersk**), Alojzy Borkowski, Jerzy Wałkowski, Jerzy Życzkowski (**Toruń**), Albin Gładkowski, Mieczysław Grajek, Marta Grzankowska, Henryk Kalina, Rajmund Kalina, Ludwik Kosiński, Bronisław Pruski (**Bydgoszcz**), Irena Grabarz (**Ostromecko**), Tadeusz Ostaszkiewicz (**Olsztyn**), Anna Pulińska (**Włocławek**).

On April 14, 1956, the Individual Club Table Tennis Championship was held in Toruń with the participation of 13 athletes. Witold Parulski won, ahead of Ryszard Zadorecki and Teofil Kieliński.[22]

20 S. Kielińska, *45-lecie pracy bydgoskiego działacza*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 3, p. 20.
21 M. Grajek, Materiały archiwalne PZG Oddział w Bydgoszczy, 1967.
22 Ibidem.



Photo 168. Members of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club for the Deaf – Provincial Athletics Championships – 1954, "Brda" Stadium, Bydgoszcz. From the left standing: Góra, Teresa Grabska, unk., Irena Grabarz (daughter), in a white jacket – Józef Grabarz, squatting Władysława Pawłowska (archives: Institute of the History of the Deaf "Surdus Historicus")



Photo 169. Diploma for the PZGiIP Sports Section in Bydgoszcz for taking second place in the Provincial Athletics Championships (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

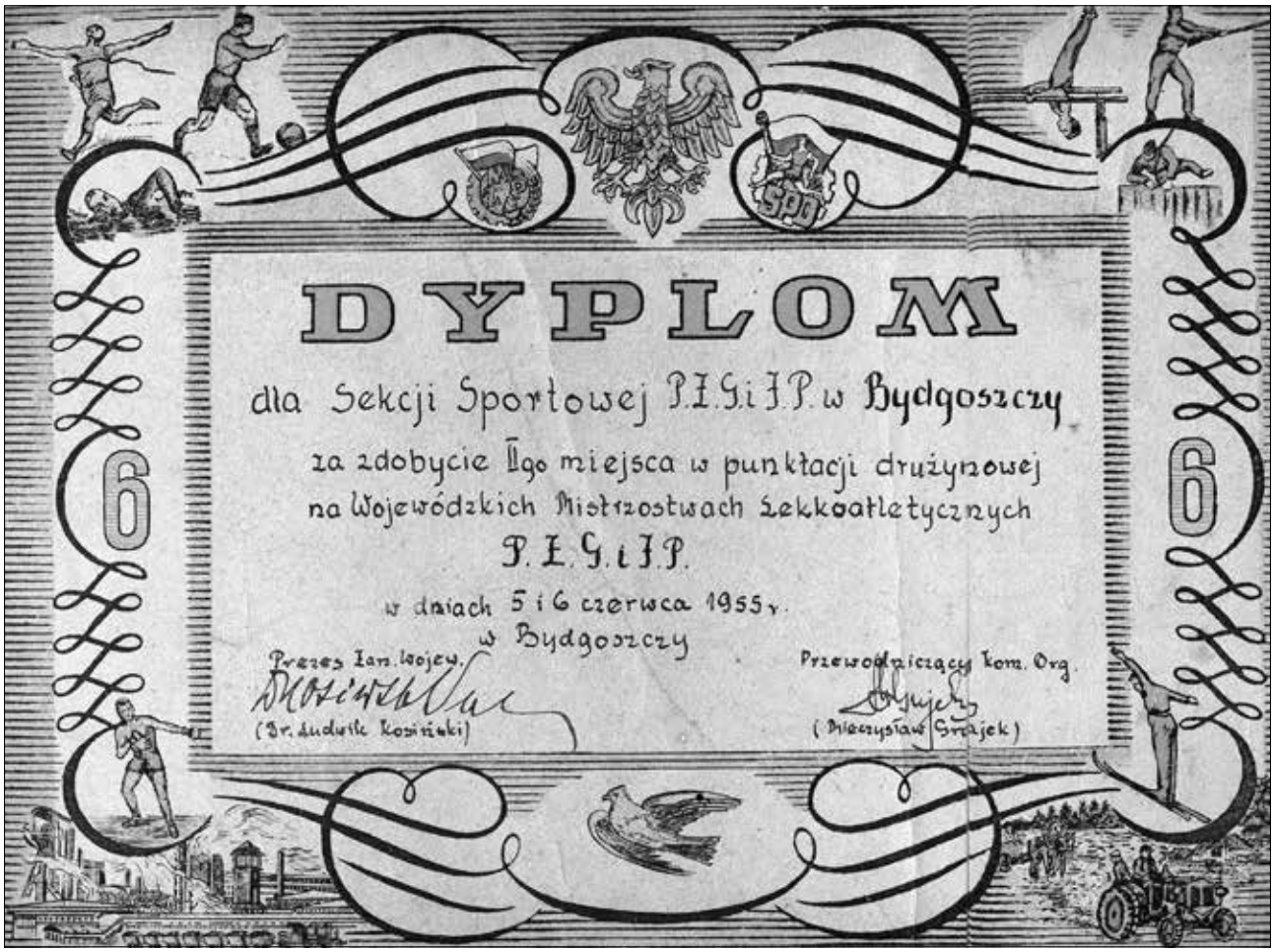


Photo 170. Diploma for the PZGiIP Sports Section in Bydgoszcz for taking second place in the Provincial Athletics Championships (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In 1957, BKSG basketball players took second place in the "C" class competition.

In 1957, the PZG Local Branch in **Włocławek** began its activity.

On May 18, 1958, by resolution of the General Organizational Meeting of the Sports Section, the club's name was restored to **Bydgoszcz Sports Club PZG**.

Members of the club's Management Board in the years 1958–1967 are presented in Table 18.

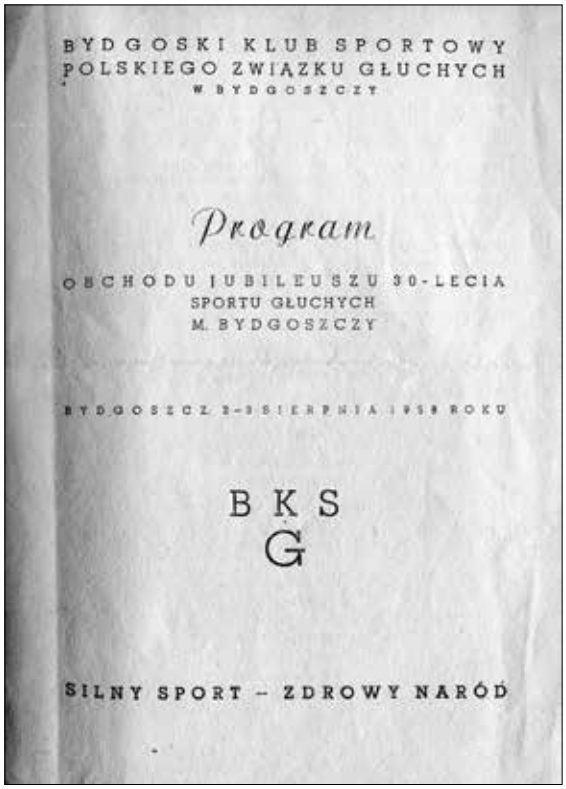
Tab. 18. Board of Directors of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes from 1958 to 1967[23]

Term	President	Vice-president	Secretary	Treasurer	Host
1958	Henryk Kalina	Ludwik Górny	Mieczysław Grajek	Piotr Doroszkiewicz	Edward Bielecki
1959	Rajmund Kalina	Albin Gładkowski	Mieczysław Grajek	Henryk Fajga	Henryk Kalina
1960–1962	Rajmund Kalina	Albin Gładkowski	Mieczysław Grajek	Henryk Fajga	Henryk Kalina
III 1963–X 1963	Albin Gładkowski	Teofil Kieliński	Mieczysław Grajek	Mirosław Gerke	Henryk Armknecht
X–XII 1963	Teofil Kieliński	Henryk Kalina	Mieczysław Grajek	Mirosław Gerke	Henryk Armknecht
1964–1967	Teofil Kieliński	Alojzy Borkowski	Mieczysław Grajek	Mirosław Gerke	Henryk Armknecht

On August 2–3, 1958, the 30th anniversary of sports was celebrated in Bydgoszcz (photo 171). In the basketball tournament, Bydgoszcz defeated Lublin 42:27 and Kraków 41:24, thus the tournament order was as follows: Bydgoszcz, before Lublin and Kraków.

[23] Ibidem.

In the football tournament, Bydgoszcz drew with Gdańsk 2:2 and lost to Katowice 2:4. The tournament was won by the team from Łódź, ahead of Gdańsk, Katowice and Bydgoszcz.[24]


BYDGOSKI KLUB SPORTOWY
POLSKIEGO ZWIĄZKU GŁUCHYCH
W BYDGOSZCZY

Program

OBCHODU JUBILEUSZU 30-LECIA
SPORTU GŁUCHYCH
M. BYDGOSZCZY

BYDGOSZCZ 2-3 SIERPNIA 1958 ROKU

B K S
G

SILNY SPORT – ZDROWY NARÓD

Photo 171. Leaflet informing about the 30th anniversary of BKSG – 1958 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In 1958, BKSG basketball players took part in the "B" class competition, and football players – in the "C" class. BKSG basketball players won the title of Polish PZG champion for the third time.

On November 23, 1958, the Individual Table Tennis Championship of Toruń Club was held in Toruń. 10 competitors took part in the competition. The first three places were taken by: Wiesław Cząstkiewicz, Witold Parulski and Ryszard Zadorecki.[25]

In 1959, **Bydgoszcz Sports Club PZG** had three branches in: **Bydgoszcz**, **Toruń** and **Ostromecko**, which included 78 players who took part in a total of 176 hours of training. The players trained under the supervision of two instructors.

Basketball players of Bydgoszcz Sports Club PZG played 13 matches for the championship of class "B" of the Bydgoszcz District Basketball Association.

Football players took part in the "C" class championship competition of the Bydgoszcz District Football Association.

The club's chess champion was Wiesław Cząstkiewicz.[26]

In 1963, the Management Board of BKSG consisted of: Teofil Kieliński – president, Henryk Kalina – 1st vice-president, Alojzy Borkowski – 2nd vice-president, Mieczysław Grajek – secretary, Mirosław Gerke – treasurer.

On December 31, 1964, the Bydgoszcz District Sports Club had 81 members. The club in **Bydgoszcz** consisted of: Albin Gładkowski, Henryk Fajga (head of the table tennis section), Ryszard Zadorecki, Edmund Młyński (chairman of the Audit Committee), Teofil Kieliński, Edmund Kalina, Alfred Tomczak, Zdzisław Różycki, Tadeusz Radtke, Ludwik Górny, Witalis Pietrajewski, Mirosław Gerke, Julian Wenderski, Edward Bielecki, Mieczysław Grajek, Henryk Kalina, Marian Brosik, Czesław Bryk, Józef Kozakiewicz, Jan

[24] Ibidem.
[25] Ibidem.
[26] Ibidem.

Folerzyński, Wiesław Cząstkiewicz, Stanisław Szczepański, Andrzej Kuliński, Józef Kaszubowski, Krystyna Szczepańska, Wojciech Głuszkowski, Andrzej Stranc, Jadwiga Kotwica, Tadeusz Pupiec, Teodor Podolski, Henryk Glaza, Bolesław Boch, Jan Modliński, Waldemar Strojewski, Jan Trojanowski, Gertruda Michalska, Krystyna Sikora, Janina Bodendorf, Irena Warda, Ireneusz Zaborowski, Bogdan Kęsicki. **Toruń**: Romuald Bajon, Henryk Bukowski, Zdzisław Gerula (head of the chess section), Stanisław Piwosz, Stanisław Pustelak, Zdzisław Pytlarczyk (head of the table tennis section), Zdzisław Szałodziński, Henryk Nadolski, Jerzy Zieliński, Alojzy Borkowski, Roman Kobusiński, Jerzy Walkowski, Ryszard Wiśniewski, Bolesława Borkowska, Urszula Nadolska. **Inowrocław**: Jacek Trzciński (head of the chess section), Piotr Muszyński, Henryk Wolski, Władysław Podolski, Roman Podolski, Jerzy Fibig, Czesław Bronicki, Henryk Grzysławski, Edmund Kubiak, Henryk Cichowlas, Jan Sikorski, Bolesław Sarbinowski, Florian Kośnikowski, Jan Walczak, Eugeniusz Wojewoda. **Grudziądz**: Henryk Palberg (head of the table tennis section), Roman Tylicki, Henryk Armknecht, Wojciech Szubiniak, Benedykt Korner, Jerzy Głuszak, Wiesława Iwonowska, Katarzyna Tylicka, Karol Brudecki, Edward Sztramski (head of the chess section).

Since 1965, the **Rehabilitation Clinic for Children with Hearing Impairments** operated in Bydgoszcz. The clinic was located in a building at 17 Marchlewskiego Street.[27]

In 1965–1966, BKSG basketball players participated in the "A" class OZK competition.[28]

In the years 1968–1969, the presidents of the Bydgoszcz KSG were Henryk Fajga, the 1st vice-president – Gertruda Michalska, the 2nd vice-president – Alojzy Borkowski, the secretary – Waldemar Strojewski, and the treasurer – Gabriel Koniecznowski. The members of the Management Board were Teofil Kieliński, Wiesław Modrzejewski, Teodor Podolski, and Bogdan Marachowski.[29]

On May 17, 1970, during the General Reporting Meeting of the PZG Local Branch in Bydgoszcz, a new Board of the Branch was elected (photo 172) composed of: Rajmund Kalina[30] – president, Albin Gładkowski – vice-president, Krystyna Oszubska – secretary, Edmund Młyński – treasurer. Teofil Kieliński, Mirosław Gerke, Eugeniusz Mrozik, Zofia Drzewiecka, Maria Tram were members of the Management Board.[31]



Photo 172. Management Board of the PZG Bydgoszcz Branch from the left: Teofil Kieliński, Zofia Drzewiecka, Edmund Młyński, Krystyna Oszubska, Rajmund Kalina, Albin Gładkowski, Alfred Tomczak, Mirosław Gerke (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

[27] *Najważniejsze jest dziecko*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 3, p. 6.
[28] Archiwum PZG Oddział w Bydgoszczy, March 26, 1966.
[29] Archiwum PZG Oddział w Bydgoszczy.
[30] *45-lecie pracy bydgoskiego działacza*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 3, p. 20.
[31] R. Kalina, *Poczta związkowa, Bydgoszcz*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 9, p. 20.



Photo 173. Members of the Management Board of the PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz. From the left sitting: Bernard Lenckowski, Jan Piasecki, Małgorzata Kalina, Edmund Młyński, Czesław Kalina, Paweł Nowak (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In 1971, the Management Board of BKS PZG consisted of: Henryk Fajga – president, Gabriela Michalska – vice-president, Waldemar Strojewski – secretary, Gabriel Koniecznowski – treasurer, Bogdan Marachowski – club host.

In 1973, the PZG Branch in Toruń was located at Strumykowa Street, and the secretariat was headed by Halina Bogłowska. The office was located in a tiny room without windows, without ventilation and with a glass roof. In the same room there was a speech therapy point headed by Józef Rogowski, a former teacher of the Center for Deaf Children in Ostromecko.[32]

In 1973, Henryk Fajga was re-elected president. Wojciech Głuszkowski became the vice-president, Maria Isbrandt became the secretary, Andrzej Stranc became the treasurer, and Lech Stypułkowski became the host.

In June 1974, Sylwester Kalina, the founder of the Deaf-Mutes Society in Bydgoszcz and an activist of PZG after World War II, died at the age of 76. He was awarded: the Silver Cross of Merit, the Medal of the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of Poland, the Badge of the 1000th Anniversary of the Polish State, and the Golden Badge of Honor of PZG.

In August 1974, Henryk Kalina (son of Sylwester Kalina), an activist of PZG in Bydgoszcz, died at the age of 53. Henryk Kalina was a tailor by profession. From 1946, he was associated with the Bydgoszcz Sports Club, where he served as treasurer. In 1966 he served as vice-president. In the years 1963–1966 he was the president of the Local Branch PZG in Bydgoszcz. He was awarded the Silver Cross of Merit, the Badge of the 1000th Anniversary of the Polish State, and the Golden Badge of Honor of PZG.[33]

From September 21, 1975 to March 30, 1976, the president of BKS PZG was Zdzisław Ramion, the vice-presidents were Władysław Śliwiński and Lech Stypułkowski. The secretary was Maria Isbrandt, the treasurer was Marian Nowak, and the host was Wiktor Witkowski.

In January 1976, a basketball match between single and married teams took place in Bydgoszcz. The singles won, but perhaps because their ranks included players from the 1st League PZG and the district league. The match ended with the score 78:60.[34]

On April 11, 1976, during the General Meeting of members of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club PZG, a new club management board was elected: Zdzisław Ramion – president, Władysław Śliwiński and Lech Stypułkowski – vice-presidents, Marian Nowak – treasurer, Maria Isbrandt – secretary. Ryszard Wiśniewski and Henryk Dibowski became members of the Management Board.

[32] *Reportaż z Torunia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 2, pp. 4–5.
[33] *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 11, p. 20.
[34] L. Stypułkowski, *Żonaci gorsi*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 6, p. 26.

The Management Board of the PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz is shown in photo 173.

In November 1976, a new Management Board of BKS PZG was established: Alfred Tomczak – president, Wojciech Głuszkowski – vice-president, Józef Wojtyniuk – secretary, Lech Stypułkowski – treasurer, Czesław Bryk – host.

In 1976, the Bydgoszcz Sports Club had the following sports sections: chess, table tennis, athletics, shooting, basketball and swimming. Ryszard Wiśniewski was the basketball coach.[35]

The PZG branch in **Toruń** began its operations in 1977 and continued the activities of the Local Branch founded in 1948. In addition, the **PZG Sports Club in Toruń** began its operations, where 50 players trained in 5 sports sections.

In 1977, the Bydgoszcz Sports Club celebrated its **50th anniversary** (photos 174 and 175).

On September 10, 1979, Józef Wojtysiak was elected the new president of BKS PZG. Lech Stypułkowski and Wojciech Głuszkowski served as vice-presidents. Zdzisław Andrzejewski became the club's secretary, and Czesław Bryk was the host.

On September 22, 1979, the General Meeting of the newly established PZG Sports Club in Toruń was held. The first Management Board included: Jerzy Zieliński – president, Henryk Armknecht and Andrzej Łuksza – vice-presidents, Jolanta Tomaszewska – secretary.[36]

In 1979, as part of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the social activity of the deaf in Bydgoszcz, a chess tournament was held in which chess players from Pszczyna, Szczecin, Bydgoszcz and the winners of the tournament from Warsaw participated.[37]

In 1980, during the General Election Meeting, a new Management Board of the PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz was elected. Henryk Milbrodt was the president, Stefan Helmin was the vice-president, Barbara Podolska – the secretary, Teofil Kieliński – the treasure, Leszek Garbacz, Henryk Fajga, Mirosław Gerke, Zdzisław Ramion, Czesław Bryk – the members of the Management Board.[38]

In 1981, the Toruń Branch had 290 permanent members and 13 supporting members.

On April 16, 1982, the Hearing Disabled Rehabilitation Center was officially opened at 3 Bernardyńska Street. The old center was located at 17 Marchlewskiego Street.[39]

On October 6, 1982, a receivership was established in the Bydgoszcz PZG Sports Club, with Jan Piasecki as its president. The management board consisted of: Rajmund Kalina, Lucyna Lepka and Teofil Kieliński.

In 1983, a volleyball tournament was held in Toruń to celebrate the 750th anniversary of Toruń. Seven teams took part in the competition. The team from Radom took first place in the tournament, followed by teams from Bydgoszcz, Elbląg, Szczecin, Toruń, Słupsk and Koszalin.[40]

In 1985, the Toruń Branch had 1,287 hearing disabled people registered, of whom 578 were members of the Branch.

On May 26, 1985, the 3rd National Float Fishing Competition of PZG was held on the Bydgoszcz Canal. 54 competitors representing 15 PZG branches and 3 Training and Production Companies took part in the competition. The District Board of PZG in Bydgoszcz was represented by vice-president Jan Piasecki and secretary Krystyna Oszubska. In the competition, the most points were scored by the participants from Wrocław: Józef Blada, Adam Grabik, Franciszek Grygorcewicz. In the individual classification, Franciszek Grygorcewicz took first place, Edward Pilecki second, and Jan Słaby third. In the individual classification of youngsters, Zbigniew Skolimowski won, Wojciech Lato took second place, and Wojciech Stempurski, the youngest participant of the competition, took third place.[41]

In 1985, there were 2,170 hearing disabled people registered in the PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz. The PZG included 1,071 people who were associated in the Local Branches in **Bydgoszcz**, **Chojnice**, **Inowrocław** and **Włocławek**.

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35 Idem, *Nowy Zarząd BKS*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 1, p. 22.
36 J. Tomaszewska, *Nowy klub*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 12, p. 31.
37 R. Skorupski, *Turniej w Bydgoszczy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 1, p. 26.
38 *Walne zebrania*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 1, pp. 3–4.
39 R. Szurik, *Nowa placówka społeczno-kulturalna w Bydgoszczy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 3, pp. 12–13.
40 R. Skorupski, *Turniej z okazji 750-lecia Torunia*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 9, p. 21.
41 A. Witucka, *"Taaka ryba" w Bydgoszczy*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 8, p. 17.


BYDGOSKI KLUB SPORTOWY
POLSKIEGO ZWIĄZKU GŁUCHYCH

MA ZASZCZYT ZAPROSIĆ

OB. .....

NA

Bal Jubileuszowy

Z OKAZJI 50-LECIA DZIAŁALNOŚCI KLUBU

KTÓRY ODBĘDZIE SIĘ W SOBOTĘ, DNIA 15.X.1977 R. O GODZ. 20.00
W SALACH HOTELU „ORBIS" PRZY ALEI 1 MAJA 14

KOMITET

ORKIESTRA DOBOROWA
CENA 200,— ZŁ.
KARTA UPOWAŻNIA DO WSTĘPU 1 OSOBĘ

KONTROLKA

Photo 174. Invitation to the Anniversary Ball on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club PZG (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 175. BKSG activists: 1 – Leon Schuman, 2 – Bronisław Książkiewicz, 3 – Rajmund Kalina, 4 – Teofil Kieliński, 5 – Czesław Kalina, 6 – Władysław Michalski, 7 – Edward Bielecki, 8 – Mirosław Gerke, 9 – Jan Krzyżaniak, 10 – Elżbieta Zaziębło, 11 – Krystyna Jackowiak, 12 – Alfred Tomczak, 13 – Edmund Młyński, 14 – Józef Fajga, 15 – Jan Piasecki, 16 – Edmund Kalina, 17 – Adam Kryska, 18 – Wojciech Głuszkowski, 19 – unk., 20 – Zdzisław Ramion (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In 1985, 94 athletes participated in sports activities at the Bydgoszcz PZG Sports Club in 8 sports sections. Trainings took place in Bydgoszcz, Inowrocław and Włocławek.

On May 17–18, 1986, at the "Sygnalista" Cultural Center in Bydgoszcz, a chess tournament was held for the Cup of the President of the Management Board of the Provincial Branch of PZG in Bydgoszcz, Stefania Kielińska. The chess players from Szczecin won, ahead of Bielsko-Biała and two teams from Bydgoszcz.[42]

In December 1986, the General Reporting and Electoral Meeting of members of the PTTK "Łuczniczka" was held at the headquarters of the PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz. The Management Board of the branch included: Ryszard Szarzyński – president, Adam Kraska – vice-president, Bogdan Marachowski – secretary, Henryk Piasecki – member of the Management Board. The Audit Committee included: Eligiusz Bethke, Ryszard Adrian, Wojciech Wiechowski.[43]

In October 1987, the 60th anniversary of the Bydgoszcz PZG Sports Club was celebrated at the Youth Palace in Bydgoszcz. Over the years, Halina Gawkiewicz, Władysława Pawłowska, Paulina Nierodkiewicz, Jan Umiński, Teofil Kieliński, Edmund Kalina won medals in the Deaf Games. During the ceremony, awards were presented to distinguished activists and athletes: Silver Cross of Merit: Teofil Kieliński, Edmund Kalina; "Distinguished Activist of Physical Culture": Teofil Kieliński, Edmund Kalina, and Czesław Kałamaja. Medals "In Recognition for Merits for the Development of Physical Culture" were awarded to: Teofil Kieliński, Edmund Kalina, Jan Kośmicki, Czesław Kałamaja, the Badge of Honor "For Special Merits for the Development of the Bydgoszcz Province" was awarded to Mieczysław Grajek. The PZG Gold Badge of Honor was awarded to Wojciech Głuszkowski, and the silver badge to: Anna Kampert, Zygmunt Duraj, Zdzisław Ramion.

In 1987, the club included three sections: men's volleyball (1st PZG league), chess (2nd PZG league) and table tennis. The coaches at the Bydgoszcz club were Jan Kośmicki and Czesław Kałamaja.[44]

In 1988, the Provincial Chess Championships were held in Bydgoszcz (photo 176).



Photo 176. Participants of the Provincial Championships in Bydgoszcz. Sitting from the left: Tadeusz Radtke, Krystyna Jackowiak, unk., Zdzisław Ramion. Standing from the left: Wojciech Głuszkowski, Edmund Kalina, Piotr Muszyński, Teofil Kieliński, Jan Krzyżaniak, Mirosław Gerke, Władysław Podolski, Piotr Stawicki (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

[42] *Czwórmecz w Bydgoszczy*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 7, p. 20.
[43] *Nowe władze "Łuczniczki"*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 3, p. 23.
[44] S. Kielińska, *Bydgoski Klub Sportowy PZG ma 60 lat*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 2, p. 20.

In the years 1988–1991, Edmund Kalina was elected president of the Bydgoszcz Sports Club PZG, and Wojciech Głuszkowski was the first vice-president. Teofil Kieliński was elected as the second vice-president. The secretary was Maciej Kowalski, and the board members were: Zdzisław Ramion, Eugeniusz Lewicki, Wojciech Wiechowski.

In 1989, the **Local Branch in Grudziądz** celebrated the **100th anniversary of its social activities** (photo 177). During the anniversary celebrations, one could admire various memorabilia, as well as the first banner of the Catholic Society of the Deaf-Mutes from 1894, preserved in Kwidzyń.[45]



Photo 177. A commemorative "100th Anniversary of the Deaf Movement – Grudziądz" medal was issued on the occasion of the anniversary (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In 1991, 3,586 people were registered in the PZG Branch in Toruń, including 1,075 PZG members. There were three Local Branches in **Toruń**, **Grudziądz** and **Włocławek**, and one Union Group in **Rypin**. In the years 1986–1991, the **Deaf Home** was built in Toruń at 70 Krasińskiego Street, where the Branch Management Board office, the Local Branch, the community center and the speech therapy center were located.

The president of the Branch Management Board was Jolanta Zielińska, vice-presidents were Adam Radzewicz and Jarosław Czaplewski, and secretary – Zofia Biernacka. Members of the Management Board were: Marian Błasik, Danuta Daszyńska, Jadwiga Iwańska, Sylwia Ratajczak, Dorota Śledź. The chairman of the Audit Committee was Wiesław Golana, and the chairman of the Peer Court was Longina Sieracka. The previous president of the PZG Branch Management Board in Toruń, for 10 years, was Józef Rogowski.

In 1991, during the General Meeting of members of the PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz, the Branch Management Board was elected. Stefania Kielińska was elected, once again, the president of the Branch. Edmund Kalina and Władysław Podolski were elected vice-presidents. Krystyna Oszubska became secretary, and the following members of the Management Board were elected: Jolanta Witkowska, Irena Wiśniewska, Zdzisława Arcimowicz, Marian Uliasz, Jan Radkiewicz. Bernard Lenckowski became the chairman of the Audit Committee and Maria Orzech of the Peer Court.[46]

In 1991, Wojciech Głuszkowski became the president of BKS PZG, Edmund Kalina – vice-president, and Teofil Kieliński – 2nd vice-president.

In 1993, modest financial resources of the Bydgoszcz Deaf Club resulted in the **Deaf Sports Club "Pomorze" in Bydgoszcz** turning to Bydgoszcz enterprises for financial support in order to organize an

[45] *Sto lat w Grudziądzu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 1, pp. 6–7.
[46] S. Kielińska, *Zjazdy Delegatów w Oddziałach PZG – Bydgoszcz*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 6, pp. 5–6.

inter-club tournament. Despite the lack of response from local businessmen, the tournament took place. The money was raised by organizing an all-night dance party.

The team from Gdańsk won the chess match and the table tennis tournament, beating Bydgoszcz and Warsaw. The team from Bydgoszcz won the volleyball tournament, ahead of Warsaw and Gdańsk.[47]

7.1.3 Gdańsk District

On May 27, 1945, Leon Lakowski reactivated the Morski Sports Club of the Deaf in Wejherowo.[48] The Management Board consisted of: Leon Lakowski – president, Antoni Kwidzyński – vice-president, Stanisław Witek – secretary, Edmund Szymkowiak – treasurer, Klara Witek – member of the Management Board.

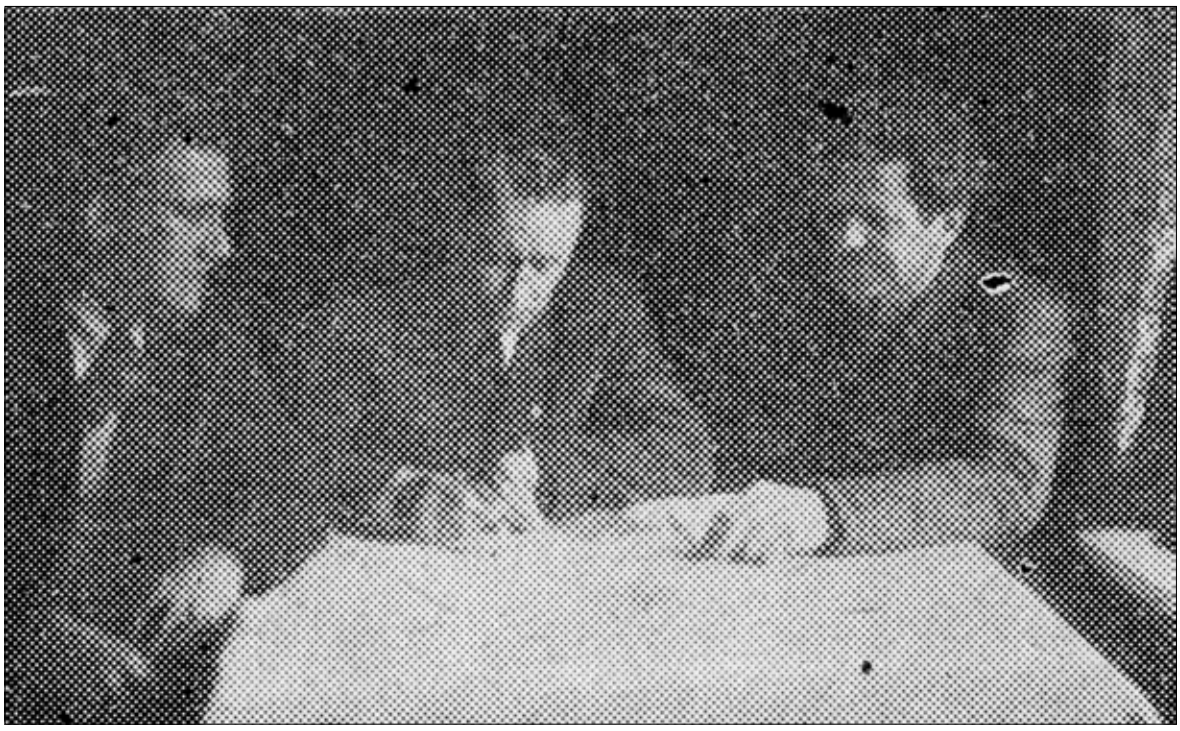


Photo 178. Pre-war activists of the Morski Sports Club of the Deaf and Mute, Bolesław Wittbrodt, Leon Lakowski and Augustyn Czerwionka, reactivated the Club's activities in the post-war years[49]

From February 23, 1947, the fate of the sports club in Wejherowo was intertwined with the activities of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends. Leon Lakowski became the president of the Provincial Branch of PZGiIP in Wejherowo, vice-president – Antoni Kwidzyński, secretary – Klara Witek, treasurer – Stanisław Witek. The Audit Committee was composed of: Antoni Ratajczak, Edmund Szymkowiak, Jan Górnaś. The following were elected members of the Management Board: Władysław Piotrowski, Aleksander Kita, Bolesław Naguszewski.[50]

On October 15, 1947, the Provincial Branch of PZGiIP was established with its headquarters in **Gdańsk**.

On October 25, 1947, the PZGiIP Branch in Wejherowo was renamed to the PZGiIP Local Branch. Although a temporary Branch of PZGiIP in Wejherowo operated in Wejherowo, this unexplained situation lasted until 1952, when the Branch of PZGiIP in Wejherowo became the Local Branch of PZGiIP no. 88, subordinated to the Branch of PZGiIP in Gdańsk.[51]

On May 27, 1949, due to the fact that the Gdańsk activists had no experience in conducting organizational activities, the activities of the Branch in Gdańsk were suspended and the management of the District

47 M. Orzech, *Inicjatywa godna naśladowania*, "Świat Ciszy" 1994, no. 1, p. 18.
48 J. Topczenko, *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 6, p. 21.
49 L. Lakowski, *Z dziejów życia społecznego głuchych Wybrzeża*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 5, pp. 10–11.
50 *Dzieje ruchu społecznego głuchych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.
51 Ibidem.

was transferred back to **Wejherowo**. At that time, the Branches in **Gdańsk** and **Gdynia** were subordinate to the Branch in Wejherowo.

This state of affairs lasted until 1954, when the Provincial Branch was moved again to Gdańsk.

In the years 1951–1955, the Morski Sports Club of the Deaf in Wejherowo operated under the name: **Sports Association "Głuchoniemi" in Wejherowo**. In 1955 or 1957, the name of the club was changed to **Gdańsk Sports Club PZG in Wejherowo**.[52]

In 1952, the Local Branch was founded in **Elbląg**, and in 1953 – the Local Branch in **Malbork**.

In the years 1954–1955, there were 8 Local Branches in the Gdańsk District, with 283 members. 633 addresses of deaf people were identified. There were 6 community centers of Local Branches (no. 54 – **Gdańsk**, 16a Wałowa Street; no. 18 – **Gdynia**, 44 22 Lipca Street; no. 134 – **Elbląg**, 16 Huzarska Street; no. 34 – **Kartuzy**, 12 Stalina Street; no. 135 – **Malbork**, 3 Poczty Głównej Street; no. 8 – **Wejherowo**, 203 12 Marca Street). 105 members attended the community centers.

There were 4 sports sections in the Gdańsk District in which 87 people trained.[53]

The delegates of the Gdańsk District to the 2nd Congress of PZGiIP in 1955 were: Michał Nawrot, Stefan Markowski, January Tobolski, Maria Graniczna (**Gdańsk**), Tadeusz Frasunkiewicz (**Gdynia**), Helmut Grzegorzewski (**Hel**), Jan Osiński and Edward Plutowski (**Malbork**), Stanisław Witczak (**Wejherowo**).

On April 14, 1957, in the community center of the Local Branch no. 54 in Gdańsk, the General Meeting of the Provincial Branch was held, attended by 27 delegates – representatives of the Local Branches. The outgoing president of the Provincial Board was Józef Kamiński. During the Congress, the following people took part in the discussion: Stefan Markowski and Bolesław Korbut, who represented Malbork, and Fajga from Wejherowo.

The delegates elected the new Management Board of the Gdańsk District: Józef Kamiński – president, Zbigniew Niewadził – 1st vice-president, January Tebelski – 2nd vice-president, Aleksander Stefanowski – treasurer, Helmut Grzegorzewski – secretary, Edmund Szymkowiak and Maria Graniczna – members of the Management Board. The deputy members of the Management Board were: Stanisław Witek, Kazimierz Pieniuta, and Józef Szatkowski. The Provincial Audit Committee was composed of: Józef Kotowicz – chairman, Antoni Freda – deputy chairman, Czesław Filiński – secretary, Kazimierz Krzywiec – deputy secretary, Jan Gołębek, Edmund Wikliński, Leon Lakowski, Zbigniew Zaparucha, Jan Stypułkowski, Elżbieta Koziek – members of the Audit Committee. The Provincial Peer Court consisted of: Józef Duszyński, Antoni Kwidzyński, Leon Szutta, Jan Osiński, Władysław Piotrowski, Anastazja Milbrodt, Augustyn Czerwionka, Antoni Marszał.[54]

In 1957, the Morski Sports Club of the Deaf was moved from Wejherowo to Gdańsk as the District Gdańsk Sports Club of PZG. In 1972, at the request of activists, its original name was restored – **Morski Deaf Sports Club in Gdańsk**.[55]

On November 23, 1958, the Gdańsk Sports Club PZG played a competition for the Individual Club Championship in Table Tennis. Four competitors took part in the competition. Ryszard Lewandowski took first place, Wincenty Lachowicz second, and Edwin Pieper third.[56]

In 1959, in three branches of the Gdańsk Sports Club PZG, located in Gdańsk, Gdynia and Wejherowo, 128 players practiced 9 sports disciplines. The athletes took part in 303 hours of training under the supervision of 3 instructors.

In 1959, Gerda Doering from the Gdańsk Sports Club PZG set two Polish records for the deaf: in the long jump (4.71 m) and in the 60 m run (8.6 s). The outstanding players of the Gdańsk Sports Club PZG were Henryk Wutkowski (cross-country run, 800 m run) and Ryszard Lewandowski (60 m and 200 m run).

Football players took part in the GOZPN class "C" championship competition.

The chess champion of the Gdańsk Sports Club was Zbigniew Zaparucha, and the second and third places were taken by Zbigniew Niewadził and S. Konnak.[57]

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52 J. Topczenko, *60 lat Morskiego Klubu Sportowego 1995*, "Świat Ciszy" no. 1, pp. 17–18.

53 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 11.

54 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchych: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZG" 1957, no. 3, p. 7.

55 J. Topczenko, *Półwiecze Morskiego Klubu Sportowego*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 11–12, p. 28.

56 *Gdański Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, s. 124.

57 *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 366.

In the first quarter of 1960, the Gdańsk Sports Club PZG conducted internal cross-country runs. Five competitors took part in the senior race (3,200 m), and Henryk Okuniewicz won, while Gerda Doering won the junior race (400 m). The juniors competed over a distance of 1,100 m, where Ryszard Lewandowski won. K. Mierzejewski won the youth race over a distance of 1,100 m.[58]

On the occasion of the 12th International Day of the Deaf, the president of the Gdańsk Sports Club PZG Kazimierz Pieniuta received the honorary PZG badge.[59]

On April 5, 1970, during the General Meeting of the District Sports Club in Gdańsk, a new Management Board of the club was elected: Zbigniew Niewadził – president, Stanisław Witek – vice-president, Józef Topczenko – secretary, Marek Mackiewicz – treasurer, Jerzy Macha and Ryszard Lewandowski – members of the Management Board.[60]

On June 25, 1972, the Provincial Meeting of PZG Delegates was held in Gdańsk. New authorities of the Provincial Branch were appointed: Helmut Grzegorzewski – president, Zbigniew Niewadził and Stanisław Witek – vice-presidents, Antoni Armatyński – secretary, Kazimierz Pieniuta, Ryszard Lewandowski, Henryk Hermański, Marek Mackiewicz, Helena Godlewska, Maria Pietrzak, Jan Szczepański – members of the Management Board. The Audit Committee was composed of: Józef Kotowicz – chairman, Antoni Freda – deputy chairman, Maria Niewadził – secretary, Hubert Dietrich, Krystyna Pietrulewska – members of the Commission. The Peer Court consisted of: Magnus Hoeft – chairman, Zbigniew Biały – deputy chairman, Honorata Wyszomirska – secretary, Zbigniew Łaszewski, Edward Ostrowski, Henryk Milbrodt, Eugeniusz Fień – members.[61]

In April 1979, the table tennis players of the PZG Morski Sports Club in Gdańsk consisted of: Janina Gogołkiewicz, Mariusz Miłaszewski, K. Wrzosek, Genowefa Szajnert, Stanisław Postój, Zbigniew Wysocki, Krzysztof Załuska, Marek Zamojski and Józef Topczenko – team manager, took part in a table tennis tournament on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the "Dovania" Sports Club in Denmark. In addition to the hosts and the team from Gdańsk, teams from Bonn and Denmark also took part in the competition. Gdańsk ping-pong players took third place (men and women).[62]

In October 1979, during the General Reporting and Electoral Meeting of the PZG Morski Sports Club, 38 delegates elected a new club management board: Zbigniew Niewadził – president, Józef Topczenko, Kazimierz Pieniuta – vice-presidents, Wanda Półjanowska – secretary, Genowefa Szajnert – club host, Wiesław Śpiewak, Ryszard Burakowski, Stanisław Pokrywko, Ryszard Lewandowski – members of the Management Board. At that time, the Morski Sports Club PZG had 120 members, excluding students from Wejherowo Special Schools.[63]

The headquarter of the Gdańsk Sports Club PZG was located at 8 Pniewskiego Street in Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz in a stylish palace. There were volleyball and basketball courts next to the club building. The club ran the following sections: table tennis, chess and basketball, swimming and shooting. The club also had an artistic section – a pantomime theater – under the direction of Edward Stramski. The manager of the Club was Lechosław Bieska, the chairman of the Social Council of the Club – Zbigniew Łaszewski, and the vice-president – Jan Gąsienica. The president of the National Defense League Branch was Zbigniew Niewadził.[64]

In 1979, all the most important sports events were won by athletes from Wejherowo training under the supervision of Feliks Sehrej.[65]

The Wejherowo Building Technical School for the Deaf regularly held high school graduation balls called proms [Polish 'studniówka']. In 1980, the prom was organized by Ewa Napieracz, Jolanta Berdowska and Ewa Możejko. The head teacher of the graduating class was Barbara Gajewska.[66]

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58 *Wiosenne biegi przełajowe głuchych sportowców*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 6, pp. 26–27.
59 *Centralna Akademia z okazji XII Międzynarodowego Dnia Głuchego*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 11, p. 5.
60 J. Topczenko, *Poczta związkowa, Gdańsk*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 6, p. 23.
61 *Poczta związkowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 10, p. 26.
62 J. Topczenko, *Gdańscy ping-pongiści w Danii*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 7, p. 28.
63 Idem, *Wybory w Morskim Klubie Sportowym PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 1, p. 25.
64 G. Sawicka, *Ci wspaniali mężczyźni*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 3, pp. 14–15.
65 R. Skorupski, *Centralne biegi przełajowe*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 1, p. 26.
66 R. Szurik, *Studniówka na sto dwa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 3, p. 15.

On October 30, 1982, Wiesław Śpiewak, a competitor and secretary of the PZG Morski Sports Club in Gdańsk, married Barbara Kozdras from Głuchołazy.[67] In September 1983, Mirosław Bednarek – a competitor of the PZG Morski Sports Club, member of the PZG national team, world champion in pole vaulting, gold medalist of the Games for the Deaf in Cologne in 1981 and Andrea Prangenberg (a citizen of the German Federal Republic) got married in September 1983.[68]

On September 27–29, 1984, the Morski Sports Club at the Provincial Branch of the PZG in Gdańsk celebrated its **50th anniversary of sports activities** (photo 179). The club's founders Leon Lakowski, Klara Witek, and Antoni Freda took part in the anniversary celebration. The occasional lecture was delivered by the president of MKS, Zbigniew Niewadził. Leon Lakowski received the Knight's Cross of Polonia Restituta, Kazimierz Pieniuta – the Golden Cross of Merit, Zbigniew Niewadził and Stanisław Witek – the Golden Badge of "Distinguished Activist of Physical Culture", Józef Topczenko – the Bronze Cross of Merit. Badges "For Merits for Gdańsk" were awarded to: Zbigniew Niewadził, Kazimierz Pieniuta, Józef Czerwiński, Ryszard Burakowski, Józef Topczenko. Antoni Kwidzyński (died April 10, 1987[69]) received the PZG Golden Badge. Silver PZG Badges were awarded to: Stanisław Pokrywko, Tadeusz Lisewski, Jacek Trzciński, Stefan Gaffke. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, diplomas were awarded to: Klara Witek, Stanisław Witek, Antoni Freda, Zbigniew Niewadził, Józef Czerwiński, Kazimierz Pieniuta, Józef Topczenko.

On the occasion of its 50th anniversary, the PZG Morski Sports Club in Gdańsk was the first club in Poland to be honored by the PZG Management Board with the **Gold Badge of Honor** for all its rehabilitation work in sports.



Photo 179. Commemorative medal issued on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Morski Sports Club, founded in 1927 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

Until 1984, about 44 players from the Morski Sports Club played in the PZG national teams, and in the years 1957–1981 they won 32 medals at the Deaf Games. In the years 1962–1984, Feliks Sehrej and Stanisław Zielonka were the guardians of young athletes in Wejherowo.[70]

In 1985, the Morski Sports Club in Gdańsk had 140 members training in 10 sections.

In 1985, there were 2,921 hearing-disabled persons registered in the PZG Branch in Gdańsk, including 1,339 ordinary members of the PZG.

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67 J. Topczenko, *Dużo szczęścia*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 4, p. 23.
68 Idem, *Dużo szczęścia*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 1, p. 22.
69 B. Dumas, *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 8, p. 22.
70 J. Topczenko, *Półwiecze Morskiego Klubu Sportowego*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 11–12, p. 28.

On September 4, 1985, at the age of 21, Zenon Brzeski, athlete of the Morski Sports Club, member of the national track and field team, participant of the Games in Cologne in 1981, died of an incurable disease. He was buried in Latine, Italy.[71]

In 1987, there were 3,188 deaf people registered in the Gdańsk Branch, of whom 1,113 people belonged to PZG. The branch in Gdańsk covered the Field Clubs in **Gdańsk**, **Wejherowo**, **Starogard Gdański**, **Malbork** and **Elbląg**, as well as the School Club at the OSW in **Wejherowo** and the **Morski Sports Club PZG** in Gdańsk.[72]

Photo 180 shows the team from Elbląg.



Photo 180. Team from the PZG Sports Club in Elbląg – 1987 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In 1988, in the School and Educational Center no. 2 in Wejherowo there was a primary school as well as a building and mechanical technical school, a vocational school and a boarding house. A total of 300 students studied at the school. The paradox was that the school, despite many sports successes, had neither a gym nor a swimming pool. In 1988, the Center in Wejherowo celebrated its 65th anniversary.[73]

In November 1991, the **Morski Sports Club of the Deaf** regained its subjectivity. It was again registered as an independent sports club.[74]

In 1991, during the General Meeting of the PZG Branch in Olsztyn, a new Management Board was elected: Zofia Gadzikowska – president, Zbigniew Słysz, Józef Kołakowski, Marian Gurzyński – vice-presidents, Andrzej Jurkian – secretary. The following were elected members of the Management Board: Stefania Martusiewicz, Zdzisława Połomska, Wacław Normantowicz, Urszula Bełza.[75]

On May 12, 1991, delegates of the Gdańsk Branch of PTTK elected a new Management Board: Józef Topczenko – president, Helena Cielesz – vice-president, Ryszard Lewandowski – vice-president, Krystyna Wilusz – secretary.

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71 Idem, *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 2, p. 22.
72 Idem, *Głusi na Wybrzeżu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 11, p. 5.
73 L. Szymański, *W Wejherowie nie próżnują*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 2, pp. 10–11.
74 J. Topczenko, *60 lat Morskiego…*, op. cit., pp. 17–18.
75 A. Jurkian, *Zjazdy Delegatów w Oddziałach PZG – Olsztyn*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 6, p. 4.

In 1991, the Branch had 1,046 members associated in Local Branches in Elbląg, Gdańsk, Malbork, Starogard Gdański and Wejherowo.

In 1992, the Local Branch in Wejherowo had 124 members, and from 1990 the headquarters of the Branch was located at 10A Pucka Street in Wejherowo.[76]

In 1994, as part of the celebration of the **60th anniversary of the Morski Sports Club**, a sports tournament was organized with the participation of competitors from Bydgoszcz, Rybnik, Olsztyn, Siedlce, Elbląg, Poznań, Słupsk, Lublin and Gdańsk. The athletes of Gdańsk Morski Sports Club won the table tennis, chess and football tournaments. Andrzej Pawlewski won the sports shooting competition.[77]

7.1.4 Kielce District

In 1950, the Local Branch was founded in **Radom**. In 1951, the Local Branch was established in **Starachowice**.

On June 3, 1952, the PZGiIP Branch was established in **Radom**, which was then, two years later, moved to **Kielce**.[78]

In 1953, a **Sports Group** was established in Kielce, later transformed into KS "Łysica".

In the years 1954–1955, there were 5 Local Branches operating in the Kielce region, bringing together 372 members. 915 addresses where deaf people lived were located.

There were 4 community centers in the Kielce District (no. 99 – **Kielce**, 7 Wesoła Street; no. 24 – **Radom**, 14 Sienkiewicza Street; no. 37 – **Starachowice**, 1 Hutnicza Street; no. 129 – **Zwoleń**, 12 Kozienicka Street), to which 115 people attended.

Sports activities were conducted by 2 sports sections – 37 members.[79]

In 1955, the Local Branches in **Skarżysko-Kamienna** and **Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski** began their activities.

In 1955, the Kielce District during the 2nd Congress of the Deaf was represented by: Tadeusz Kaleciński, Ryszard Kosiecki, Juliusz Loeffler, Ambroży Łagan, Stanisław Wójcicki (Kielce), Maria Adamek (Skarżysko), Stanisława Kalborczyk, Mieczysław Szczerbiński (Radom), Irena Jakubiec, Henryk Klinkowski (Starachowice).[80]

On June 24, 1956, the General Meeting of the Provincial Branch in Kielce was held in the community center of Branch No. 99 in Kielce. 51 delegates of the Local Branches took part in the Meeting. A new Management Board was elected: Juliusz Loeffler – president, Stanisław Wójcicki – 1st vice-president, Ambroży Łagan – 2nd vice-president, Piotr Adach – secretary, Edward Grajek – deputy secretary, Edward Kosicki – treasurer, Stanisław Domagała – deputy treasurer. The Audit Committee consisted of: Kazimierz Grabowski, Janyst, Józef Muszyński, Pągowski, Mirosław Szczerbiński, Mazurczak, Jan Radek. The Peer Court consisted of: Jagielski, Mazurkiewicz, Stanisława Kalborczyk, Wereus, Pasiecka, Stanisław Loeffler, Makuła, Leon Stanisławek.[81]

In November 1958, the **Kielce Sports Club "Łysica"** was founded. The first president of the Kielce Deaf Sports Club was Ryszard Kosiecki.[82]

On November 21, 1958, the Kielce PZG Sports Club held an individual competition for the club's chess championship. 14 players from Kielce, Radom, Skarżysko and Starachowice took part in the chess competition. The first place went to Mieczysław Łyżwa from Skarżysko, the second – Tadeusz Godziejewski from Radom, and the third – Stanisław Domagała from Kielce. 16 players took part in the table tennis tournament (November 31, 1958). The winner was Ryszard Kosiecki.[83]

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76 K. Wilusz, *Uroczystość w Wejherowie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1993, no. 1, p. 16.

77 J. Topczenko, *60 lat Morskiego…*, op. cit., pp. 17–18.

78 I. Mazur, *35 lat Oddziału w Kielcach*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 1, p. 20.

79 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 13.

80 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 14.

81 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 9, p. 8.

82 D. Kilian, *25 lat kieleckiego klubu sportowego*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 2, p. 20.

83 *Kielecki Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 124.

In 1959, the Kielce PZG Sports Club had 29 members associated in two districts: Kielce and Radom. The athletes took part in 96 hours of training, practicing basketball and chess. Unfortunately, the results achieved by the Kielce Sports Club athletes were very poor.[84]

In 1968, the **PZG Sports Club** was founded in **Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski**.

In 1973, the **Radom Sports Club PZG "Radomig"** was founded.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the PZG activity in the Kielce district, chess and basketball tournaments were held. The team from Lublin won the chess tournament, ahead of Kielce "A" and Kielce "B". The individual winner of the tournament was Jan Wociór from Lublin, ahead of Antoni Kozdra from Lublin and Jerzy Garbacki from Kielce. In the women's category, Halina Ryngiel from Radom won, ahead of Teresa Kozdralińska and Lidia Cielecka.

The PZG branch in **Radom** began its activity in 1977.

On September 5–6, 1980, the Radom Branch of PZG organized a series of sports events to celebrate the **30th anniversary of PZG**.

Teams from Rzeszów, Łódź and Radom took part in the volleyball tournament for the PZG 30th Anniversary Cup. The winning team was the hosts.

Teams from Rybnik, Kraków, Warsaw and Radom participated in the chess tournament. The team from Rybnik took first place, the Radom Sports Club took second place, and the guests from Kraków took third place.

In the table tennis competition, the Cup for winning first place was awarded to the Radom Sports Club. Further places were taken by clubs from Lublin, Kielce and Przemyśl. The best players of the tournament were Janusz Król and Henryka Góralska, both from Radom.[85]

In 1982, the **PZG Sports Club** was founded in **Starchowice**. In 1985, the club had two sports sections.

On November 26, 1983, the **Kielce PZG Sports Club** celebrated its **25th anniversary**. The host of the anniversary celebrations was the president of PZG District Branch in Kielce, Stanisław Szwendrys. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the club's activity, Jan Pokładek – former president of the Kielce Sports Club – was awarded the PZG Gold Honorary Badge, and Jan Radek – PZG Silver Honorary Badge. Awards and diplomas were also received by: Marianna Radek, Stanisław Lidwa, Janusz Kot, Ryszard Kosiecki, Zbigniew Grunt, Ryszard Zapała, Sławomir Pasternak, Jerzy Garbol, Mirosław Dudek, Edward Stanek, Lidia Kania, Marianna Mollus and Dionizy Krawczyk.

The celebrations on November 26–27 were accompanied by a volleyball tournament, in which the team from Kielce won, ahead of Bielsko-Biała, Szczecin and Kraków. Tadeusz Pytel was the coach of the Kielce team.[86]

In 1985, 70 athletes trained in 4 sports sections at the Radom Deaf Sports Club "Radomig".

The "Łysica" club in Kielce had 47 members associated with 7 sports sections. There were 4 sports sections in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski.

In 1985, the Radom Branch recorded that 1,903 hearing disabled people lived in its area. There were 524 members of the District and Local Branches.

In January 1985, the club organized the Kielce Province PZG Chess Championships, where the best player was Marianna Mollus from the club in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski. In the 1986 tournament, the winner was again Marianna Mollus.

In February 1985, the Kielce Province PZG Table Tennis Championships were held in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski. Halina Kania from Ostrowiec took first place, and Hieronim Szyler was second. In 1986, Lidia Kania won the table tennis tournament, Hieronim Szyler was second, and Grzegorz Wysk – third. As a team, tennis players from Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski took first place.[87]

In January 1986, the PZG Branch in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski organized the Kielce Province table tennis championship with the participation of 24 men and 5 women players. In the team classification, the competitors from Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski won, ahead of the competitors from Starachowice, Kielce and Skarżysko-Kamienna. The hosts' players stood on the podium: Lidia Kania, Marianna Mollus, Beata Żebrowska. Among men, the hosts also performed best: Jan Gawlak, Jerzy Orłowski and Hieronim Szyler.[88]

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84 *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 366.
85 *Radomskie turnieje*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 11, p. 20.
86 *Kieleckie turnieje*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 1, p. 22.
87 A. Ślusarczyk, *Dotychczasowe działania i zamiary*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 6, p. 20.
88 Ibidem.

In March 1986, a reporting and election meeting of the PZG Sports Club in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski was held. The new Management Board included: Adam Lipa – president, Lidia Kania – deputy president, Aleksy Ślusarczyk – secretary, Witold Bąk – treasurer.

At that time, the club had 34 members, including 4 women. The club had four sections: chess, table tennis, volleyball (photo 181) and football. Chess players took part in the class "A" (hearing) championship competition.



Photo 181. Volleyball players of the Kielce Sports Club of the Deaf – 1987 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In October 1987, the PZG Branch in Kielce celebrated its 35th anniversary. Distinguished activists were: Alfons Mollus, Adam Guzek, Wiesława Baśkiewicz, Krystyna Kosiecka, Czesława Szwendrys, Stanisława Zakrzewska and Stanisław Lidwa.[89]

In 1991, the PZG Branch in Kielce had 816 members, associated in 5 Local Branches: in **Kielce**, **Końskie**, **Skarżysko**, **Starachowice** and **Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski**.

The "Łysica" Sports Club PZG operated in Kielce.

The president of the Branch Management Board was Janusz Kot, the 1st vice-president – Eugeniusz Krawczyk, the 2nd vice-president – Kazimierz Pietrzykowski, and the secretary – Wojciech Nowak. The members of the Management Board were: Wiesław Grzesik, Lidia Kania, Regina Łodej, Edward Stanek, Henryka Trela. Michalina Krawczyk was elected Chairwoman of the Audit Committee. The chairman of the Peer Court was Rev. Zygmunt Szczepaniak.[90]

In 1991, there were 650 people associated with the PZG Branch in Radom. There were three local associations: in Radom, Kozienice and Szydłowiec.

From 1951, the following people held the position of president: Zygmunt Gołaszewski, Gustaw Wojtalski, Szczepan Jagielski, Jan Wojcieszek, Tadeusz Godziejewski, Antoni Morawski, Ryszard Nowak, Władysław Dyjo, Helena Sadłowska.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of PZG's activity in the Radom region, the awards "For Merits to the Radom Province" were awarded to: Halina Tyczyńska, Barbara Morawska, Andrzej Dentkowski, Bogumiła Odzimek. The badge "For Outstanding Sports Achievements" was awarded to Jerzy

89 I. Mazur, *35 lat Oddziału w Kielcach*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 1, p. 20.

90 H. Trela, *Kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach rozpoczęta – Kielce*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 4, p. 3.

Środziński – a leading chess player of the Polish Football Association. The badge of "Merited Activist of Physical Culture and Tourism" was awarded to Zdzisław Łata.[91]

In 1991, Antoni Morawski was elected president of the PZG Branch in Radom, vice-presidents – Ryszard Nowak, Helena Sadłowska and Robert Bąk, secretary – Elżbieta Plewik, and members of the Management Board – Wacława Pawelska, Czesław Jastrzębski, Elżbieta Owczarek, Władysław Dyjo. Eugeniusz Morawski and Genowefa Kucharska were elected deputy members of the Management Board. The chairman of the Audit Committee was Jan Mróz, and the chairwoman of the Peer Court was Barbara Morawska.[92]

On February 9, 1991, the Instant Chess Tournament was held, in which 24 players took part. The first place went to Jan Wociór from Lublin, the second to Stefan Wronicz from Warsaw, and the next ones: Wiesław Kuczyński, Stefan Matasek, Ewa Bogacka, Stanisław Murawski, Adam Frysiak, Eugeniusz Bądzyński.

At the beginning of February 1991, an Indoor Football Tournament was also held. Six teams took part in it, including two from Radom. The final order was as follows: Radom I, Rzeszów, Warsaw, Radom II, Łódź, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski.[93]

7.1.5 Kraków District

The first preserved photos of Kraków athletes from post-war times come from 1945 (photos 182 and 183).

The PZG branch in **Kraków** began its acttivities in 1946. In 1951, the Local Branch was founded in **Nowy Targ**, in 1952 – in **Tarnów**, and in 1953 – the Local Branch in **Gorlice** and the Local Branch in **Brzesko**.

In the years 1946–1949, the president of the Kraków Branch was Józef Fedeczko, and in the years 1949–1950 Jan Balicki. Then, in the years 1950–1954, the president was Dr. Władysław Kuźniar.

In 1951, Kraków residents took part in athletics competitions in Poznań (photo 184).



Photo 182. Athletes of the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf at the Municipal Stadium in Kraków (currently "Cracovia") – 1945. From the left standing: Zygmunt Karwański, Piotr Jabłecki, Zygmunt Węgrzyn, Zbigniew Mrżek, Wilhelm Kmiecik, Marian Chodór, Jerzy Napieracz, Franciszek Lorenz, Józef Starowicz, Franciszek Pieniążek, Marian Świerkosz, Antoni Kmiecki, Eugeniusz Łoza, Tadeusz Kukuczka (archives: Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf "Jedność", Tadeusz Ptasznik)

[91] *Czterdzieści lat na Ziemi Radomskiej*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 4, p. 8.
[92] E. Plewik, *Zjazdy Delegatów w Oddziałach PZG – Radom*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 6, p. 7.
[93] W. Dyjo, *Sportowcy też świętowali jubileusz Oddziału*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 4, p. 21.



Photo 183. Kraków's female athletes at the Municipal Stadium in Kraków (currently "Cracovia") – 1945. From the left: Zygmunt Karwański, Maria Napieracz, Franciszka Słaba, Maria Jabłecka, Stefania Chodór-Jaśko (archives: Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf "Jedność", Tadeusz Ptasznik)



Photo 184. The last race for the cup in Poznań in 1951. From the left: Tadeusz Maćkowski, Józef Starowicz, Zygmunt Karwański, Marian Świerkosz (photo: Jerzy Napieracz; archives: Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf "Jedność", Tadeusz Ptasznik)

In the years 1954–1955, 18 local branches operated in the Kraków District – 575 members. 2,447 addresses of deaf people were identified.

There were 7 community centers (**Kraków**, 3 Tęczyńska Street; **Kraków**, 100 18 Stycznia Street; no. 184 – **Bochnia**, 11–87 Krakowskie Przedmieście Street; no. 66 – **Myślenice**, 16 Rewolucji Październikowej Street; no. 171 – **Nowy Sącz**, 21 Jagiellońska Street; No. 104 – **Nowy Targ**, 34 Pokoju Square; No. 62 – **Tarnów**, 7 Kołłątaja Street) attended by 124 people.

There were also 6 sports sections – 196 members.[94]

In 1955, during the 2nd PZGiIP Congress, the Kraków District was represented by: Jan Balicki, Józef Fedeczko, Edward Ignaszewski, Piotr Jabłecki, Wacław Kur, Wiesław Kwarto, Tadeusz Kukuczka, Zygmunt Karwański, Tadeusz Letkowski, Alfons Szwajdler, Juliusz Wiśniewski, Kazimierz Wiszniewski, Andrzej Złowodzki (Kraków), Władysław Chraca (Nowy Targ), Bronisława Kotrowa (Bochnia).[95]

Wacław Kur was elected president for the years 1954–1959, and Marian Sikorski for the term of office of 1959–1960.

On October 26 and 27, 1957, the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf celebrated its **30th anniversary**. On this occasion, the oldest activist of the club – Zygmunt Karwański – received a diploma of a distinguished sports activist. Diplomas of recognition were awarded to: Władysław Chraca, Piotr Jabłecki (died August 28, 1966[96]), Wilhelm Kmiecik, Antoni Chałupnik, Adam Zduń, Marian Świerkosz, Józef Starowier and Juliusz Wiśniewski. 12 athletes received diplomas of recognition, 70 activists and sportsmen were awarded golden jubilee badges, and 72 – silver badges.

As part of the anniversary celebrations, several sports events were held, including: a chess tournament, a basketball game against a team from Kielce, and a football match against players from Sports Club "Sparta" from Nowa Huta.

The celebrations ended with a gala dinner at the "Pod Arkadami" restaurant, where approximately 100 members and supporters of the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf gathered.

On April 17, 1958 in Kraków at 3 Tenczyńska Street, during the General Meeting of the reactivated Kraków Sports Club, the club's Management Board was elected: Zygmunt Karwański, Aniela Rojkowska (Rojkowicz?), Marian Świerkosz (host), Ryszard Ciesielski, Marian Maciaszek, Juliusz Wiśniewski, Wojciech Gułowski. The preserved minutes of the Meeting did not indicate what functions each person held. The meeting was attended by 42 people, including: Tadeusz Letkowski – representative of the Provincial Branch of PZG in Kraków, Adam Zduń – former long-time secretary of KKSG, Józef Fedeczko, Antoni Chałupnik, Wojciech Gułowski, Wilhelm Kmiecik, Lidia Ritzke, Józef Napieracz, Tadeusz Maćkowski. Zbigniew Dominiak postulated the establishment of a swimming section, which could include 30 people. At that time, there were 5 active deaf athletes in Żywiec, 6 in Nowy Targ, and 5 in Zakopane.[97]

In 1958, the **Sports Club in Pcim** was founded. In 1958, the **Podhale Sports Club in Zakopane** began its activities. In 1958, the Local Branch was founded in **Nowy Sącz**.

On September 25, 1958, five players took part in the competition for the title of champion of the Kraków Sports Club PZG in table tennis. Lech Ziemiański became the club's champion. Second and third place went to Ryszard Ciesielski and Stanisław Mosur, respectively.[98]

On January 11, 1959, a new Management Board of the Provincial Branch in Kraków was elected: Marian Sikorski – president, Ryszard Ciesielski – vice-president, Marian Maciaszek – vice-president, Maria Ilińska – secretary, Zygmunt Karwański – treasurer.[99]

In 1959, the Kraków Sports Club PZG (photo 185) organized sports activities for 65 members associated in the Kraków and Zakopane branches. They practiced eight sports disciplines under the supervision of two instructors. A total of 379 hours of training were conducted.

The chess players took part in the fight for the "B" class championship of the District Chess Association, where they took fourth place out of eight participating teams. Kazimierz Dudek became the Kraków Sports Club chess champion. Kraków Sports Club chess players took fourth place during the Polish team championship.

Kraków table tennis players took fourth place in the "C" class championship competition of the District Table Tennis Association.

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94 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 16.

95 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 14.

96 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 11–12, p. 21.

97 Archiwum Krakowskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuchych.

98 *Krakowski Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 124.

99 *Walny Zjazd Oddziału Wojewódzkiego w Krakowie*, „Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 2, p. 38.



Photo 185. Kraków female athletes at the "Korona" stadium – 1959. From the left: Maria Chraca, Maria Bachleda, Dudek, Zofia Kornas, Aleksandra Kasprzyk, Krystyna Kapusta-Szybowska, Halina Bernardyn-Krupa, Maria Wojnarowska-Chmielak (archives: Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf "Jedność", Tadeusz Ptasznik)

Basketball and football players from the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf took part in the first round of the KOZK and KOZPN class "C" championship games.[100]

In the years 1961–1965, the president of the Kraków Branch was Wacław Kur.

On April 3, 1960, the Kraków Sports Club organized a cross-country race for women over a distance of 800 m and for men over a distance of 3,000 m. 3 female and 12 male athletes took part in the competition. Janina Parylak and Edward Wolski were the winners.[101]

In the 1965/1966 season, the best Polish basketball team – Kraków Sports Club PZG – became the champion of class "A" of the Kraków Province (hearing), and thus advanced to the district league. The team's coach since 1957 was Ryszard Staszek, the manager – Ryszard Ciesielski. The team consisted of: Zdzisław Szybowski, Kazimierz Kokoszka, Andrzej Kudłacik, Andrzej Kałuża, Władysław Giergun, Stanisław Bogucki, Zygmunt Michałowicz, Józef Paściak, Jan Rosołek, Mieczysław Wrona, Ryszard Radecki, Jan Rybka, Henryk Kijak and Leszek Stosik.[102]

In the years 1965–1972, the president of the Kraków Branch was Wacław Chraca, and later in the years 1972–1974 – Jerzy Kraupe. From 1976, Marek Mazurek was elected president.[103]

In the 1966/1967 season, basketball players of the Kraków Sports Club PZG participated in the games of the 3rd District League. At the halfway point of the season, they were in seventh place.[104]

In the years 1969–1973, the president of the Kraków Sports Club was Tadeusz Maćkowski.

In the years 1973–1975, the president was Julian Mucha, then in the term of office of 1975–1979 – Marian Maciaszek.

In July 1972, football players of the Kraków Sports Club participated in the International Football Tournament (photo 186). The match took place at the Sports Club "Wawel" stadium.

100 *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 367.
101 *Wiosenne biegi przełajowe głuchych…*, op. cit., p. 27.
102 R. Staszek, *Liga Okręgowa Koszykówki w Krakowie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 5, p. 22.
103 R. Ciesielski, *Zjazdy Delegatów w Oddziałach PZG – Kraków*, "Świat Ciszy" 1996, no. 7, pp. 9–10.
104 *Nowinki ze sportu głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 2, p. 21.



Photo 186. Football players of the Kraków Sports Club for the Deaf "Jedność" during the International Football Tournament for Deaf teams on the pitch of KS "Wawel" – July 1972. From the left: Jan Rosołek, Stanisław Bogucki, Franciszek Rosołek, Stanisław Zwoliński, Krzysztof Sowiński, Zygmunt Michałowicz, Henryk Zwoliński, Tadeusz Ptasznik, Stanisław Kozera, Józef Paściak, Ryszard Wierzbic, Ryszard Przetocki (archives: Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf "Jedność", Tadeusz Ptasznik)

In 1977, the PZG Branch in **Nowy Sącz** began its activities. In 1977, the PZG Branch in **Tarnów** was established.

In 1979, the Kraków Sports Club PZG "Jedność" celebrated its **50th anniversary**. At that time, the club had 165 members in 6 sections.[105] The president of the club was Romuald Kilewicz, and the vice-president Wojciech Gutowski.[106]

In the following years, the presidents of the club were Romuald Kilewicz (1978–1980) and Wojciech Gutowski (1980–1982). From 1982, Wiesław Frączek was the president of the club.[107]

In 1981, the Tarnów Branch had 358 members. In 1981, the Branch in Nowy Sącz had 421 members.

In 1983, the **Tarnów Sports Club PZG** was founded.

In 1985, the Branch in Nowy Sącz was responsible for the Local Branches in **Gorlice**, **Nowy Sącz**, **Nowy Targ** and **Zakopane**.

In 1985, the Sports Club in Pcim had 79 members associated in 6 sports sections. In 1985, there were 127 players associated with the Kraków Sports Club "Jedność" who trained in 7 sports sections. In 1985, the Podhale Sports Club in Zakopane had 60 members in 7 sports sections.

In 1985, there were 2,599 hearing-disabled people registered in the Kraków Branch, including 878 of them members of the PZG. In 1985, 1,330 hearing-disabled people were registered in the Tarnów District. There were 631 people associated with PZG. Local Branches belonging to the Branch in Tarnów: Branch in **Tarnów**, Branch in **Bochnia**, Branch in **Brzesko**, Branch in **Dębica**.

In 1985, the Tarnów Sports Club PZG had 36 members training in 4 sports sections.

In 1987, the **Kraków Sports Club "Jedność"** celebrated its **60th anniversary**. Outstanding players in the club's history were: Michał Domański, Marek Ściborski and Iwona Kunysz.

105 R. Kilewicz, *Żywa działalność krakowskiego klubu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 6, p. 23.
106 *Sto meczów bez porażki*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 8, p. 18.
107 J. Kraupe, *60-lecie klubu "Jedność"*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 9, p. 20.

Due to housing problems, the PZG Management Board decided to purchase the front house and the outbuilding at 18 Św. Jana Street in Kraków and the plot on which both buildings stood. The "Jedność" Sports Club received part of the ground floor – approximately 60 sq m, the Cultural Center and Branch Office received the entire first floor – approximately 220 sq m.

The president of the PZG Management Board in Kraków in 1987 was Marek Mazurek.[108]

Kraków basketball players won the Polish basketball champion title 11 times in a row and were runner-up several times.

The volleyball players of "Jedność" Sports Club PZG from Kraków are shown in photo 187.



Photo 187. Volleyball players of the Kraków Sports Club for the Deaf "Jedność" – 1987 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On the occasion of the anniversary, the most distinguished athletes and activists were honored with decorations: "For Social Work for the City of Kraków": Wiesław Frączek, Andrzej Kudłacik, Marian Maciaszek, Kazimiera Maćkowska, Julian Mucha, Franciszek Rosołek. Golden Badges "For Merits to the Kraków Land": Wanda Baran, Marian Hendzel, Romuald Kilewicz. Badges of "Distinguished Activist of Physical Culture": Jerzy Kraupe (gold), Wiesław Frączek (silver). The Olympic torches were received by: Kazimierz Dudek, Tadeusz Ptasznik, Jan Steliga, Marian Świerkosz, Lech Ziemiański. Badges of "Merit for Sports of the Śródmieście District": Edward Chmielak, Marian Chodór, Jan Kukuczka, Józef Starowicz, Michał Sumisławski, Juliusz Wiśniewski. The Golden Badge of the Kraków District Football Association was awarded to the honorary president of Sports Club "Jedność", Edward Ignaszewski. Silver KOZPN Badges were awarded to: Wiesław Frączek, Marian Maciaszek, Julian Mucha. The Polish Table Tennis Association honored with Badges "For services to PZTS": Jerzy Bączkiewicz, Janusz Domiński (died on March 5, 1991[109]), Lucyna Frąckiewicz, Wiesław Frączek, Włodzimierz Gamrat, Danuta Pajor, Anna Synowska, Piotr Żak.

The celebrations were accompanied by sports competitions in which athletes from Sports Club "Start" Koszyce participated. The Kraków team won the chess tournament 8:0, the table tennis tournament 10:1, and the old-boys' football tournament 3:0. In senior football, the score was a 4:4 draw.

[108] M. Mazurek, *Siedziba ciasna, ale własna*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 6, p. 25.
[109] *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 5, s. 21.

In the match against the PZG Morski Club from Gdańsk, the Kraków team lost 1:3.[110]

On July 13, 1987, a new headquarters of the PZG Branch Management Board and the Speech Therapy Center were opened in Nowy Sącz at 31 Długosza Street. Until now, the headquarters of the Management Board was located in one room in a private apartment. The Branch in Nowy Sącz included the Branches in **Zakopane** and **Gorlice**. The president was Stanisław Chraca.[111]

In 1991, the Podhale Sports Club operated in Zakopane, bringing together 41 players. The club had sports sections: skiing, football, volleyball, table tennis, shooting and chess.

In 1991, the Management Board of the Branch in Nowy Sącz consisted of: Stanisław Chraca – president, Kazimierz Mirek, Anna Chowaniec-Glista – vice-presidents, Elżbieta Radek – secretary. The members of the Management Board were: Jan Mola, Stanisław Olbrot, Jan Sopalski, Antoni Zarotyński, Stanisław Dąbrowski. Maria Koniecka was elected chairwoman of the Audit Committee, and Maria Buńda – chairwoman of the Peer Court.[112]

On May 5, 1991, delegates of the PZG Branch in Kraków elected a new Management Board during the Congress of Delegates: Marek Mazurek – president, Sabina Kosoń, Roman Krzywda, Wiesław Frączek – vice-presidents, Andrzej Kowal – secretary, Władysław Giergun, Franciszek Rosołek, Zdzisław Szybowski, Wojciech Gutowski, Maria Chmielak, Włodzimierz Krycha – members of the Management Board. Ryszard Ciesielski was elected chairman of the Audit Committee, and Robert Florkowski – chairman of the Peer Court.[113]

In 1991, the headquarters of the PZG Branch in Kraków was located in the center of Kraków at 18 Św. Jana Street.

The PZG Sports Club "Jedność" in Kraków had basketball, volleyball, table tennis, chess and athletics sections.[114]

On May 4, 1991, the delegates of the Tarnów Branch elected a new Management Board composed of: Tadeusz Widlak – president, Andrzej Gabriel and Jerzy Hebda – vice-presidents, Tadeusz Michoń – secretary, Józef Surma, Zygmunt Brniak, Paweł Borowski, Tadeusz Gałuś, Janusz Klimas, Leszek Nosal, Elżbieta Nowak – members of the Management Board. Krystyna Legutko became the chairwoman of the Audit Committee.[115]

In 1995, there were 2,980 hearing disabled people registered in the Nowy Sącz Branch, of which 855 people belonged to PZG.

7.1.6 Lublin District

On October 2, 1949, Maria Chrząstek, Maria Jaroszyńska, Leokadia Burek, Ludgard Hendzel and Anatol Pawłowicz established the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends in Lublin.[116]

In the years 1954–1955, there were 6 Local Branches in the Lublin District, bringing together 126 members. 867 addresses of deaf people were located. The activity of activists was weak due to the fact that the Provincial Board was composed of activists nominated and not internally elected.

There were 4 community centers within the Local Branches (no. 36 – Lublin, 5 Zielona Street; no. 81 – Biała Podlaska, 10 Stacyjna Street; no. 210 – Chełm, 13 Dzierżyńskiego Street; no. 96 – Puławy, 20 Obrońców Stalingradu Street). 65 members attended the community centers.

There were 5 sports sections in the Lublin region in which 43 people trained. At that time, the activity was limited to internal competitions.[117]

In 1955, the office of the Provincial Board in Lublin changed its location. The office was moved from 13 Królewska Street to 6 Dąbrowskiego Street. The new premises consisted of two rooms with a total area of 40 square meters. One room housed an office and the other a community center.

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110 J. Kraupe, *60-lecie klubu "Jedność"*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 9, p. 20.
111 Ibidem, p. 15.
112 E. Radek, *Kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Nowy Sącz*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 7, p. 6.
113 Ibidem, p. 8.
114 Ibidem.
115 M. Wiśniewska, *Kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Tarnów*, Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 8, p. 5.
116 M. Tokarska, *Jak tworzył się Związek w Lubelskiem*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 7–8, pp. 7, 27.
117 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 12.

In 1955, the following members of the Lublin Branch participated in the 2nd PZGiIP Congress: Leokadia Burek, Ludgard Hendzel, Witold Kłębukowski, Anatol Pawłowicz, Kazimierz Szabłowski (Lublin) and Tadeusz Wojnarski (**Biała Podlaska**).[118]

In 1958, the **Lublin Sports Club PZG** was founded.

In 1959, 33 players practicing 3 sports disciplines trained in the Lublin KS PZG, in the following branches: **Lublin**, **Biała Podlaska** and **Chełm**. The club employed one instructor who conducted 214 hours of training.

In 1959, the Lublin club took fourth place in the Polish basketball championship.

The club's best chess player was Stanisław Banasiewicz.[119]

In the 1958/1959 season, Lublin Sports Club PZG took part in the "A" class games of the Lublin District Basketball Association. The following results were achieved in the league: LKS PZG – WSK "Unia" 37:88; LKS PZG – KS "Motor" 42:41; LKS PZG – KS "Budowlani" 30:63; LKS PZG – KS "Wisła" walkover 20:0; LKS PZG – KS "Lublinianka" 30:89; LKS PZG – AZS Lubin 33:65; LKS PZG – KS "Start" 39:135; LKS PZG – MKS 32:99; LKS PZG – KS "Gwardia" 32:52.[120]

In 1968, Ludgard Hendzel (born on February 11, 1913), the co-founder and long-time president of the Lublin branch of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends, died.[121]

In 1973, there were 1,240 members in the Provincial Branch of PZG in Lublin. The office manager was Wanda Studzińska. The president of the Provincial Branch was Józef Hendzel. The manager of the "Gest" Club was Bogumił Korniak.

There was a Rehabilitation Clinic for Children with Hearing Impairments in Lublin, headed by Janina Walencik.

In 1973, the PZG Local Circle in Lublin had approximately 670 members. The group was headed by Maria Łukasiewicz.

The Special School for Deaf Children was located opposite the former Majdanek extermination camp. The school principal was Lucyna Wojda, and the dormitory manager was Janina Olucha.[122]

In 1974, the Lublin Branch had 1,298 members, and in 1975 – 1,360.[123]

In 1975, the first place in the competition for the best Provincial Branch was won by the Branch in Lublin, headed by president Anatol Pawłowicz and vice-president Bogdan Włodarczyk. The Secretary of the Management Board at that time was Wanda Studzińska.

In 1981, the Lublin Branch had 1,018 members.

In November 1985, the General Electoral Meeting of the PZG Sports Club in Lublin was held. The new Management Board consisted of: Zbigniew Siemaszko – president, Józef Danieluk and Andrzej Wiśniowski – vice-presidents, Daniela Kossowska – secretary. The outgoing president was Danuta Tomaszewska.[124]

In 1985, there were 2,747 hearing disabled people registered in the Lublin Branch, including 1,130 people associated in PZG.

In 1985, 138 players trained in 5 sports disciplines in the Lublin Sports Club, in all 5 sports groups operating at the Lublin District Local Branches. Local Branches operated in: **Lublin**, **Zamość**, **Puławy**, **Biała-Podlaska** and **Chełm**.

On June 6, 1986, Antoni Kozdra, representative of the PZG national chess team and member of the PZG Lublin Sports Club, died in Zamość. Despite missing both hands, he took top positions in national and international competitions.[125]

In 1987, the Local Branch in Biała-Podlaska received its own, renovated premises, which, in addition to the office of the Branch, also housed a speech therapy point. The previous premises, which housed the Branch's office for 30 years, were demolished due to the catastrophic technical condition of the building.

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[118] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 14.

[119] *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 367.

[120] *Łódzki Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 125.

[121] B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 2, p. 20.

[122] *Tu tworzyła się Polska Ludowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 6, pp. 4–7.

[123] M. Sonczykowska, *W dużej i zgodnej rodzinie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 5, pp. 4–5.

[124] *Wybory w Lubelskim Klubie Sportowym*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 4, p. 17.

[125] *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 11, p. 22.

In March 1990, the General Meeting of the Lublin Sports Club was held, during which a new Management Board of the club was elected: Józef Danieluk – president, Adam Łyciuk and Jarosław Janiec – vice-presidents, Leontyna Pupiec – secretary, Wiesław Nieradko – club host.

During the Meeting, Tadeusz Kot was awarded the Golden Badge of the Polish Table Tennis Association, and Roman Wilgos – the Golden Badge of "Merited Activist of the Lublin Sports Club PZG". A new name of the club was also established – **Lublin Sports Club PZG "Spartan" in Lublin**.[126]

In 1991, the Management Board of the Lublin Branch was elected: Bogdan Włodarczyk – president, Janusz Pielaszkiewicz – 1st vice-president, Leontyna Pupiec – 2nd vice-president, Danuta Tomaszewska – 3rd vice-president, Maria Tokarska – secretary. The following were elected members of the Management Board: Bogdan Gdela, Jarosław Janiec, Kazimierz Ozonek, Andrzej Podwiązka, Danuta Rutkowska, Rev. Ryszard Tujak. Stanisław Tomaszewski became the chairman of the Audit Committee, and Regina Pawłowicz became the chairwoman of the Peer Court.[127]

In 1991, the PZG Branch in Lublin received a new headquarters at 7 Grodzka Street. The premises consisted of 12 rooms, of which 5 rooms were given to the Laryngology Outpatient Clinic for its activities.[128]

In 1995, the Lublin Sports Club for the Deaf "Spartan" held a competition for the club's best athlete. The winner of the contest was Jarosław Janiec (basketball). The next places were taken by: Maria Nieradko (shooting, volleyball), Andrzej Wiśniewski (shooting), Marta Mikołajko (volleyball and athletics), Katarzyna Rakowska (volleyball), Wojciech Stempurski (basketball), Andrzej Podwiązka (basketball), Artur Przychodzki (basketball), Katarzyna Zakrzewska (volleyball), Jarosław Gołębiowski (swimming).[129]

7.1.7 Łódź District

After the liberation of Łódź, pre-war activists of the club began to return to the city from various parts of Poland and Europe, among others, Marian Rudniak and Antoni Kaźmierczak.

In September 1945, an organizing committee was established which elected the club's temporary Management Board consisting of: Stanisław Naziemiec, Zygmunt Olek and Marian Rudniak.

In 1946, the PZGiIP Branch in **Łódź** began its activities.

In 1946, the **Łódź Sports Club "Głusi"** was inaugurated and had 50 members. The club was headed by: Kazimierz Powązka, Stanisław Naziemiec, Alfons Rakowski, Kazimierz Wojtysiak, Józef Antczak and Marian Rudniak.

In the years 1946–1952, the following sections operated: athletics, football, table tennis, volleyball and basketball. The outstanding players were: Zdzisław Żardzin, Halina Cyl, Zbigniew Bujała, Leszek Miras, Eugeniusz Błażejewski, Kazimierz Diehl, Henryk Zawadzki and Zofia Nowicka.[130]

In the years 1952–1960, the Łódź Sports Club PZG had a strong football team composed of: Adam Nogalski, Jerzy Lasecki, Stefan Gruchała, Jan Kępiński, Stanisław Mizerski, Włodzimierz Pietrzak, Karol Brykowski, Lech Bielecki, Adam Pławczyk and Kazimierz Tokarczyk.

In 1958, Łódź Sports Club PZG participated in the "B" class games of the Łódź District Football Association. The following results achieved by ŁKS PZG were recorded: against Rudzki KS 0:7; against ŁKS II 2:3; against KS "Tkaniny Techniczne" 5:3; against KS "Start" 0:3; against KS "Orkan" IB 9:0.[131]

In 1953, a deaf dance group from Łódź was established, and in the years 1956–1975 it took first place in the annual National Eliminations of Deaf Youth Amateur Groups.

In the years 1954–1955, 22 Local Branches operated in the Łódź District – 474 members. 1,093 deaf addresses were identified.

There were 6 community centers (**Łódź**, 1–41 Deotymy Street; **Łódź**, 5–7 Złotnicza Street – Young Worker House; **Łódź**, 114 Narutowicza Street – Boarding House for Disabled People; **Łódź**, 70 Tuwima Street – central community center; **Łódź**, 69 Piotrkowska Street (at the provincial board); no. 172 – **Tomaszów Mazowiecki**, 12 Krzyżowa Street), attended by 308 people.

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126 *Wybory w klubach sportowych PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 5, p. 21.
127 M. Tokarska, *Trwa kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Lublin*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 5, p. 6.
128 Eadem, *Jak się Lublin przeprowadzał…*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 8, p. 17.
129 *Plebiscyt w Lublinie (1994)*, "Świat Ciszy" 1995, no. 3, p. 17.
130 K. Diehl, *50 lat ma Łódzki Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 2, pp. 11–13.
131 *Łódzki Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 125.

In 1955, there were 5 sports sections in the Łódź Sports Club PZG, in which 165 people trained. Sports work was limited to the city of Łódź only.[132]

In 1955, the following members of the Łódź District participated in the 2nd PZGiIP Congress: Stefania Chrzanowska, Halina Diehl-Baraniak, Kazimierz Diehl, Bronisław Diehl, Józef Galczewski, Maria Graczyk, Joanna Kadler, Antoni Kaźmierczak, Marian Kranas, Henryk Królikowski, Józef Lisowski, Adam Pławczyk and Stanisław Talar (all from **Łódź**).[133]

On April 16, 1958, after organizational changes in the PZG structures in the area of sports, a new club management board was elected at the General Meeting. The Management Board was headed by: Kazimierz Diehl, Stanisław Mizerski, Januariusz Pawlik, Zdzisław Żardzin and Adam Pławczyk. At the same time, sports groups of the club were established at special schools in **Łódź** and **Nowe Miasto n. Pilicą**.[134]

In 1959, 70 players trained in Łódź and Radomsko. They practiced 4 sports disciplines and conducted a total of 207 hours of training.

The club's best chess players were: Jerzy Chrzanowski, Hieronim Rogoziński and Kazimierz Staszko.[135]

There are two different pieces of information about basketball.

In 1960, the football section was dissolved and a basketball section was created. Zbigniew Wójcik (an international referee) was the section's coach for many years.[136]

In April 1961, a basketball section was established, coached by Zbigniew Zadrożny. Pawełczyk was the head of the section. The team included: Jerzy Lasecki, Adam Wojtczak, Kowalski, Marian Sękowski, Marian Uliasz, Doroszuk, Bogdan Włodarczyk and Władysław Walczak. However, the football section was closed.

In 1961, Irena Odyniec became the Polish chess champion, and chess players Jerzy Nowakowski, Jerzy Chrzanowski, Hieronim Rogoziński won the title of Polish vice-champions.

The club's management board was represented by Adam Pławczyk – president and Kazimierz Diehl – secretary.[137]

In the years 1970–1980, athletes of the volleyball section of the Łódź Sports Club won the title of Polish champion five times.[138]

On December 14, 1975, the first deaf members of the PZG Provincial Branch received the rank of yacht sailor. Seventeen members of the PZG Provincial Branch in Łódź took part in a sailing course lasting from the beginning of April to the end of August. The training was conducted by an experienced instructor Ryszard Karolczak. The course was attended by, among others: Zofia Bednarek, Ryszard Czajkowski, Stefan Cytarzyński, Andrzej Krauzel, Mieczysław Michalski, Krzysztof Michalak, Januariusz Pawlik, Jerzy Puszczyński, Bożena Stasiak, Ryszard Smoczyński, Krystyna Szczupiał, Stanisław Machała and Bronisław Stasiak.[139]

In 1985, the PZG Branch in Łódź had 5,213 hearing disabled persons registered in its area, of which 2,390 people were members of the PZG, associated in 5 Local Branches in: **Łódź**, **Tomaszów Mazowiecki**, **Skierniewice**, **Sieradz** and **Radomsko**.

In 1988, the volleyball team of the Łódź Sports Club PZG consisted of: Wojciech Polit, Sławomir Kowzowicz, Radosław Olak, Jarosław Jasiński, Witold Kłos and Tadeusz Olejnik.[140]

In 1990, the School and Educational Center named after Mariana Buczek in Łódź celebrated its 25th anniversary. The Center's teachers: A. Golczewski, J. Kiełb, K. Pałka, D. Postolski, U. Suchorska, M. Kowalczyk actively participated in the training of young athletes who achieved many successes in sports.[141]

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132 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 13.

133 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 15.

134 K. Diehl, *50 lat ma Łódzki Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 2, pp. 11–13.

135 *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 367.

136 K. Diehl, *50 lat ma Łódzki…*, op. cit., pp. 11–13.

137 Idem, *Łódzki Klub Sportowy PZG w roku 1961*, "Świat Głuchych" 1962, no. 4, p. 22.

138 Idem, *Z kroniki łódzkiego 75-lecia*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 11, p. 6.

139 B. Stasiak, *Pierwsi żeglarze, jachtowi*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 3, p. 26.

140 G. Sergot, *Siatkarze finiszują*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 6, p. 19.

141 D. Stępień, *Srebrny jubileusz Ośrodka w Łodzi*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 2, pp. 14–15.

On April 27, 1991, at the headquarters of the PZG Branch in Łódź at Piramowicza Street the Congress of District Delegates was held. In a secret ballot, the delegates elected the new Branch Management Board: Stanisław Mizerski – president, Bronisław Stasiak, Adam Pławczyk – vice-presidents, Danuta Stępień – secretary, Irena Odyniec, Halina Fuks, Krystyna Kaurzel, Witold Kłos, Alfred Michalak, Marek Lasecki, Januariusz Pawlik – members of the Management Board. Jan Mielczarek was elected chairman of the Audit Committee, and Jan Pawełczyk was elected chairman of the Peer Court.[142]

7.1.8 Poznań District

In 1943, after a break of almost three years, the Poznań Sports Club for the Deaf resumed informal sports activities. Activists and players: Dionizy Niemir, Marian Walkowski, Józef Andreas, Henryk Burakowski and other colleagues conducted regular training in the meadows near Poznań. Trainings took place every Tuesday and Thursday from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

The club adopted the name: **"Poznań Unofficial Club of the Deaf-Mutes"**.

The club's Management Board included: Józef Andreas – president, Dionizy Niemir – secretary, Edmund Włodarczak – treasurer, Leon Nawrot – member of the Management Board. Secret meetings of the Management Board members were held in Edmund Włodarczak's apartment. Elżbieta Włodarczak kept a diary and chronicle of the club. Club members took part in internal athletics competitions in cross-country running and swimming competitions.[143]

At the turn of 1943 and 1944, from December to February, a chess tournament was organized in Edmund Włodarczak's apartment. The winner of the internal, secret club championship was St. Przybyła, Leon Nawrot became runner-up. The next places went to: Adam Tomaszewski, Franciszek Wojtyniak and Edmund Włodarczak. 12 competitors took part.[144]

Then training continued in 1944 until September. Due to Poznań's inhabitants being sent to dig front trenches, including deaf-mute athletes, regular training was ended in August 1944. Instead of training, club colleagues organized trips to the Dębicki Forest.[145]

During the war, the following people died or died tragically: B. Dukat (1939), Wł. Wesołowski (1941), Jan Wesołowski (1943), J. Binke (1943) and Tomiakówna (1945).[146]

On April 15, 1945, the **Poznań Sports Club "Głuchoniemi"** was reactivated. The meeting took place at the premises of the Polish Youth Union at Grottgera Street.

The first post-war president was Edmund Włodarczak, vice-president – Henryk Kałużny, secretary – Leon Nawrot, and treasurer – Józef Andreas. The club was hosted by Józef Włodarczak and Z. Rutkowski. The Audit Committee was composed of: Feliks Stankowski and Jan Wydrowski, and the Sports Committee – Edmund Włodarczak and Antoni Kąkolewski.[147]

In 1945, the Poznań club included: Józef Andreas, Henryk Kałużny, Leon Nawrot, Edmund Włodarczak, Henryk Burakowski, Józef Włodarczak, Bogdan Gniot, Adam Tomaszewski, Jan Wydrowski, Sylwester Wolkiewicz, Sylwester Kupiś, Henryk Faligowski, Sylwester Gref, Maria Walkowska, Bronisław Adamczewski, Franciszek Woźniak, Ignacy Zimny, Władysław Krzyżkowiak, Feliks Szczerkowski, Florian Błaszczyk, Stanisław Stachowiak, Ignacy Nowak, Stanisław Maciejewski, Józef Pawłowski, Czesław Polasik, Florian Andreas, Zofia Kujawa, Bronisław Kubacki, Edward Duda, Zygmunt Lechmann, Edward Kaczmarek, Franciszek Wojtyniak, Leon Chlebowski, Stanisław Stachowiak, Alfred Michalak, Teresa Brzóska, Józefa Brzóska, Czesław Adamczak and unnamed club members: K. Kąkolewski, St. Krajewski, St. Graf, St. Przybyła, Z. Rutkowski, Al. Murlik, Wojciech Załęcki, B. Pilarski, Al. Jermolonek, St. Winkowski, H. Peda, St. Jasiczek, M. Nowak, H. Wencel, B. Hubner, K. Maćkowicz, Al. Olbrych, J. Biczysko, J. Kałużna, H. Ciepła, W. Kozłowska, A. Janiak, Feliks Stankowski, Z. Kasztelan, J. Janasik, F. Osiecki, T. Tomaszewski, Z. Jankowski, Al. Andrzejewski, P. Begier, Piotr Andrzejewski, Ed. Gilewski, M. Klemka, H. Kubacka, J. Kmiecikówna, T. Pawlakówna, Z. Sieradzko, L. Stankiewicz, B. Bruczyńska, J. Stypińska, J. Ptakówna, K. Polasik,

142 K. Piasecka, *Nowy Zarząd w Łodzi*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 7, p. 10.
143 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75-lat sportu inwalidów słuchu*…, op. cit.
144 Ibidem.
145 Ibidem.
146 Ibidem.
147 Ibidem.

T. Wojtyniak, H. Walkowska, J. Stankowska, G. Karefleńska, I. Nawrocka, H. Wydrowska, A. Nowak, J. Kubacka, K. Nowak, M. Rutkowska, J. Jackowska, H. Majchnowicz, M. Szczęsakówna, Z. Stachowiak, J. Chlebowska, J. Stachowicz, M Brysiówna.

In the post-war period, the activity of the Poznań Sports Club "Głuchoniemi" was possible thanks to the help of the "Grunwald" sports club, and the City Board allowed the use of the city sports field for athletics training at Bukowiecka Street (now Rycerska Street).

On July 6, 1945, the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf (PKSG) inaugurated unsuccessful competitions in the Championship of the Poznań District Football Association in the "B" class, in which it lost to "Warta" Poznań 21:0 and to KKS II 19:0. In 1945, PKSG played 15 football matches, losing 13 matches, drawing 1 match and winning 1 match. The ratio of goals lost to goals scored was 147:20. Edmund Włodarczak was the top scorer of PKSG in 1945, scoring 11 goals. Apart from that, goals were also scored by: Edmund Buda – 4, Józef Włodarczak – 2, St. Przybyła – 1, St. Graf – 1 and Leon Nawrot – 1.[148]

In September 1945, the following results were achieved in internal athletics competitions (women): in the 60 m run – Zofia Kujawa (9.9 s), B. Bruczyńska (10.3 s); in the 100 m run – Zofia Kujawa (16 s), B. Bruczyńska (17 s), in the long jump – Zofia Kujawa (3.95 m) and B. Bruczyńska (3.19 m). Among men, the 100 m race was won by Henryk Burakowski (13.2 s), ahead of B. Pilarski (13.5 s), and in the 200 m race, Józef Włodarczak won (25.1 s), ahead of B. Pilarski (26.5 s), Józef Andreas (8.40 m) won in the shot put, ahead of Henryk Burakowski (7.90 m).[149]

In 1945, there were 98 players associated in the club. Zofia Kujawa was chosen the best PKSG player, and the best football players were Henryk Burakowski (defender), Adam Tomaszewski and Edward Duda.

On November 25, 1945, thanks to the efforts of Józef Andreas and Józef Włodarczak, a club community center was opened in the premises at 3 Sienkiewicza Street apt.2. The first event in the newly opened community center was "New Year's Eve" 1945/1946.[150]

At the end of 1945, deaf table tennis players from Poznań, led by Józef Janiak – head of the chess and table tennis section – played a match against "Legia" Poznań. The deaf lost this match 6:8. The following players played in this match: Leon Nawrot, Edmund Włodarczak, Józef Włodarczak, Bogusław Popowicz and Józef Andreas.

On January 6, 1946, a ceremonial sharing of the Christmas wafer and an internal pingpong tournament were organized in the PKSG community center, won by Leon Nawrot.[151]

On January 27, 1946, the club's General Meeting was held. The new Management Board was elected in the following composition: Edmund Włodarczak – president, Henryk Kałużny – vice-president, Józef Andreas – treasurer, Feliks Stankowski – vice-treasurer, Leon Nawrot – secretary, Józef Janiak – deputy secretary. The Audit Committee consisted of: Bogdan Gniot, Antoni Kąkolewski and St. Przybyła.

The head of the football section was Henryk Burakowski, of the athletics section – Zygmunt Lechmann, and of sports games, chess and ping-pong – Józef Janiak. The club's hosts were: Wojciech Załęcki, Leon Chlebowski, H. Peda. The Honorary Court consisted of: Leon Nawrot, Henryk Kałużny and Antoni Kąkolewski.[152]

On April 14, 1946, at the initiative of Poznań activists, the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf-Mutes was reactivated, with its headquarters in Poznań at 3 Sienkiewicza Street apt.2, covering the entire territory of Poland with its activities.[153]

In April 1946, in the internal cross-country race for the Challenge Cup named after Henryk Kałużny over a distance of 5,000 m was won by B. Pilarski, ahead of Zygmunt Lechmann and Edward Duda. 27 men and 7 women took part in the race.[154]

In 1948, the Local Branches in **Gniezno** and **Leszno Wielkopolskie** began their activities, and in 1950 – the Local Branches in **Jarocin**, **Kalisz** and **Piła**.

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148 Ibidem.
149 Ibidem.
150 Ibidem.
151 W. Pięta, *Tenis w świecie ciszy*, Częstochowa 2021.
152 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75-lat sportu inwalidów słuchu*…, op. cit.
153 Ibidem.
154 Ibidem.

In 1948, the women's section of athletics of the Poznań Sports Club won the title of Polish champions in light athletics.[155]

In 1949, next to the athletics section, a swimming section was established, which trained together with the players of GKS "Gwardia" under the supervision of coach (Stanisław?) Kurnatowski.[156]

In 1950, the Poznań Sports Club for the Deaf celebrated its **25th anniversary**. On the occasion of the anniversary, sports competitions were organized with the participation of guests from Warsaw, Kraków, Silesia, Łódź, Gdańsk and Poznań.

The best athlete of the Poznań Sports Club was Zofia Kujawa, who in 1950 broke the world record in the 200 m run (29.5 s), and equaled the world record in the 100 m run (13.8 s).

Józef Włodarczak became the president of the club, holding this position with a two-year break from 1964 to 1966 until his death in 1983.[157]

In 1952, the Local Branch was founded in **Zielona Góra**, **Nowa Sól** and **Gorzów Wielkopolski**.

In the Poznań Province, in the years 1954–1955, there were 45 Local Branches, bringing together 723 members. 1,436 deaf addresses identified.

There were 9 community centers (**Poznań**, 3 Sienkiewicza Street; **Poznań**, 3 Sienkiewicza Street, Deaf Children Department; no. 9 – **Chodzież**, 38 Żeromskiego Street; no. 78 – **Gniezno**, 2 Jana Street; no. 59 – **Jarocin**, 10 Armii Czerwonej Street; no. 8 – **Kalisz**, 45 Częstochowska Street; no. 79 – **Leszno**, 1 Cmentarna Street; no. 181 – **Nowa Sól**, 54 Nowotki Street; no. 51 – **Ostrów Wielkopolski**, 12 Wolności Street). 173 people used the community centers.

160 people trained in 13 sports sections. The leading sports activist was Gertruda Jęchorek, a senior physical culture instructor.[158]

In 1954, the Local Branch was founded in **Wałcz**.

In 1955, the Poznań District during the 2nd PZGiIP Congress was represented by: Józef Andreas, Piotr Andrzejewski, Henryk Faligowski, Marian Knechtel, Jan Kotus, Władysław Krzyżkowiak, Czesław Lorkiewicz, Julian Schier, Franciszek Woźniak, Władysław Zięta (**Poznań**), Stanisław Bogaj (**Nowa Sól**), Stanisław Ciesielski (**Jarocin**), Władysława Gracz (**Jędrychów**), Jan Janowski (**Kalisz**), Sylwester Kupiś (**Gniezno**), Bazyli Pauk, Antoni Woźniak (**Ostrów**), Juliusz Staszko (**Kalisz**), Stanisław Tomczak (**Gostyń**), Stanisław Wojtyniak (**Leszno**), Zofia Wróblewska (**Środa**).[159]

On February 5, 1955, a community center for the deaf was opened in Ostrów Wielkopolski. On this occasion, two-day celebrations were held at Primary School No. 1 in Ostrów Wielkopolski, including artistic events: the blind orchestra played, poems were recited, and the "Kolejarz" dance group performed.[160]

In 1956, a PZG branch was established in **Zielona Góra**, and in 1958 – in **Dębno Lubuskie**.

On October 23, 1958, the men's pentathlon and women's triathlon for the championship of the Poznań Sports Club PZG took place. 13 male and female players took part in the competition. In the men's category, the following people stood on the podium: Bogdan Mikołajczak, Bolesław Brzóska, Andrzej Kołodziejczak. The women's category was won by Maria Tulińska. The next two places were taken by Teresa Brzóska and Zofia Załęcka.[161]

In 1957, 11 athletes of the Poznań Sports Club for the Deaf represented Poland during the **8th International Deaf Games in Milan**. Bolesław Brzóska became the Olympic champion in the 1,500 m run (4:07.1 min). Bronze medals were won by Władysław Nowaczyk and Bogdan Mikołajczak in the 4 × 100 m relay race. Wanda Sobieraj-Brzóska won a bronze medal in the 200 m relay race. Swimmers from Poznań: Andrzej Ball, Czesław Małyszczyk and Andrzej Kołodziejczak won a bronze medal in the 4 × 100 m freestyle relay race.[162]

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155 Ibidem.

156 J. Lamprycht, *Zaczęło się w Poznaniu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 10, p. 28.

157 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu*…, op. cit.

158 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 16.

159 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 15.

160 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 17.

161 *Poznański Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 125.

162 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu*…, op. cit.

In the Individual Chess Championship (December 13–14, 1958), the first three places were taken by: Skórka, Tomaszewski and Henryk Faligowski. 15 chess players took part in the competition. In turn, Krzysztof Kosowicz became the table tennis champion. The second and third places were taken by M. Lubawy and Kazimierz Mikołajczak.[163]

On July 18, 1958, athletes associated with PKS PZG took part in the Provincial Championships of the Poznań District Swimming Association. In the juniors and youngsters category, the following athletes took part: Kazimierz Mikołajczak (100 m freestyle; 50 m butterfly), K. Mikusiński (50 m classic), W. Tępłowicz (50 m backstroke). In the senior category: Andrzej Kołodziejczak (100 m backstroke), Czesław Ostrowski (100 m freestyle; 400 m freestyle), Ryszard Papajewski (100 m breaststroke), Władysława Walczak (women's 100 m freestyle), Józefa Brzóska (women's 100 m backstroke), Barbara Pawlicka (women's 100 m breaststroke).[164]

In 1959, one of the largest sports clubs in Poland was Poznań Sports Club PZG. In 1959, it had 156 members, participating in classes in **Poznań**, **Jarocin**, **Ostrów**, **Kalisz**, **Leszno**, **Gniezno**, **Nowa Sól**, **Września**, **Zielona Góra**, **Wągrowiec**, **Gorzów** and **Kościan**. Athletes had the opportunity to train eight sports disciplines. The outstanding players were: Władysław Nowaczyk, B. Bruska, Zygmunt Siwiak and J. Jutrowski.[165]

In 1961, three athletes and four swimmers from PKSG participated in the **9th International Deaf Games in Helsinki**. Bolesław Brzóska won a gold medal of the Games again, this time in the 800 m race, and in the 1,500 m race he won a bronze medal. Wanda Sobieraj-Brzóska won a bronze medal in the 4 × 100 m relay. Barbara Pawlicka-Kołodziejczak won a bronze medal in the 100 m classic style, and Janina Kędzierska-Palberg won third place in the 4 × 100 m medley relay.[166]

In 1962, the Local Branch was established in Lubsko and Żary.

In March 1962, a bowling section was established in the Poznań Sports Club. The initiator of its creation was a coach Jerzy Gessner. In 1963, 17 athletes trained in the section. The training took place at the KS "Energetyk" facility in Poznań.[167]

In 1964, Bolesław Brzóska was elected president of the Poznań Sports Club.[168]

In 1964, a swimming section called "MIG" was established at the Poznań District Sports Club, as an association with the name of the International Games of the Deaf. The section was registered in the Polish Swimming Association as a competitive section.

In 1965, the swimming section brought together 36 girls and 32 boys, most often students of Poznań schools for the deaf. The head of the section was Jerzy Czerniejewicz.[169]

From June 27 to July 3, 1965, four PKSG athletes and two swimmers participated in the **10th International Deaf Games in Washington**. Wanda Sobieraj-Brzóska won a gold medal in the 800 m run, and Stefan Piechocki won a bronze medal in the 4 × 100 m relay. Waldemar Rutkowski from Poznań won two gold medals and broke two world records in the 200 m backstroke (2:40.9 min) and in the 4 × 100 m medley relay (4:50.4 min).[170]

In 1966, the Poznań Sports Club had 180 members. The best functioning sections were athletics and swimming.

On July 16, 1967, one of the most talented Polish swimmers – Waldemar Rutkowski, winner of the gold medal during the 10th World Games for the Deaf in Washington – drowned while swimming in a lake near Poznań.[171]

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163 *Kronika sportowa II półrocza 1958 r.*, „Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, pp. 123–127.
164 Ibidem.
165 *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 367.
166 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu…*, op. cit.
167 Cz. Lorkiewicz, *Kręglarstwo – nowy sport dla głuchych w Polsce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 11–12, p. 24.
168 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu…*, op. cit.
169 K. Włostowski, *"MIG"*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 3, p. 21.
170 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu…*, op. cit.
171 K. Włostowski, *Waldemar Rutkowski nie żyje*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 9, p. 22.

In 1968, the club was reorganized. The new name was: **"Poznań District Sports Club PZG"**. The club had 232 members.

On November 24, 1968, a new club board was elected. The president was Józef Włodarczak, the vice-president – Tadeusz Filipiak, the secretary – Andrzej Kołodziejczak, the treasurer – Bogdan Gniot, and the host of the club – Kazimierz Mikołajczak. Józef Andreas and Bolesław Brzóska were elected members of the Management Board. After Tadeusz Filipiak went abroad, Bolesław Brzóska became vice-president.[172]

In 1969, the Poznań District Sports Club PZG had 238 members. Bolesław Brzóska became the head of the athletics section.

In 1970, the number of club members decreased to 188 people. The coach of the Poznań swimmers was Jerzy Kulczyński, and the coach of the basketball players was M. Lewandowski.

On the occasion of the **45th anniversary of the Poznań Club**, an international swimming competition was held with the participation of athletes from Sweden, Hungary, GDR and Poland. Poles took first place in this competition.[173]

In 1971, the number of club members remained at the same level as in 1970. The basketball players were coached by Hensche and Ewa Eicke.[174]

In 1972, the PZG Branch in **Poznań** was established.

In 1972, the table tennis section was registered for competitions in the Poznań District Table Tennis Association. The head of the table tennis section was Janusz Huczyński.[175]

In 1973, the number of members of the Poznań club decreased to 100 people.

On June 17, 1973, as a result of the elections, Józef Włodarczak was re-elected president of the club, vice-president – Bolesław Brzóska, secretary – Jerzy Czerniejewicz, treasurer – Ewa Eicke, club host – Andrzej Kołodziejczak. The members of the club's Management Board were: Adam Mrówka, Kazimierz Mikołajczak, Bogdan Gniot and Maria Sierżant. Leszek Anulewicz became the head of the shooting section, and Adam Mrówka became the head of the swimming section.

During the election meeting, the club adopted a new name: "**Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy PZG**" in Poznań. As part of the Wielkopolski Sports Club, there were local sports groups in **Leszno**, **Ostrów Wielkopolski**, **Kalisz**, **Jarocin** and **Gniezno**.[176]

In 1973, 19 men and 11 women trained in the athletics section, under the supervision of Bolesław Brzóska. The basketball section had 10 members, including one person who trained in the Polish national team. The basketball players of the Wielkopolski Sports Club played 7 matches, of which they won 3 matches in class "B" of the Provincial Sports Federation. The basketball players trained under the supervision of Ewa Eicke. The shooting section had 17 members, including 12 men and 5 women. The shooting section coach was Leszek Anulewicz. The ping-pong section was headed by Janusz Huczyński, and the bowling section was headed by Bogdan Gniot and Leon Nawrocki.[177]

In 1973, two Poznań athletes took part in the **12th Summer Games for the Deaf in Malmö**: Andrzej Eicke (basketball) and Roman Kowalski (athletics).

In 1974, the Lubuski Sports Club was founded in Zielona Góra.

In 1974, the athletics section had 10 members. Swimming section – 40 members, training under the supervision of Adam Mrówka and Jerzy Czerniejewicz. The basketball section had 15 members. It played 20 matches, including 15 matches within the Provincial Sports Federation. Poznań basketball players won 13 games. The shooting section consisted of 10 men and 3 women.[178]

In 1975, the athletics section had 14 members, including 2 members of the Polish national team. Poznań athletes won 2 gold, 7 silver and 3 bronze medals during the Polish Championships. The swimming section consisted of 22 men and 14 women. Swimmers won 16 gold, 25 silver and 21 bronze medals. At the central Polish swimming championships, Poznań swimmers took first place and won 26 medals. The basketball

[172] Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu…*, op. cit.
[173] Ibidem.
[174] Ibidem.
[175] Ibidem.
[176] Ibidem.
[177] Ibidem.
[178] Ibidem.

section consisted of 11 basketball players. The shooting section consisted of 9 men and 3 women. In 1975, Jan Szady was the coach of the shooting section.[179]

In 1976, the Wielkopolski Sports Club in Poznań had 135 members.

On January 11, 1976, Józef Włodarczak was elected president, Bolesław Brzóska – vice-president, Andrzej Kołodziejczak – secretary, Anna Czyżyk – treasurer, and Michał Dzidowski – host. The members of the Management Board were: Adam Mrówka, Maria Sierżant, Lech Nawrocki and Tadeusz Dolniak.[180]

In 1976, at the Polish Championships in Łódź, Lech Wiśniewski from Poznań won gold medals in 400, 800 and 1,500 m races. Lech Wiśniewski was a new hearing-impaired athlete who had previously trained at the "Warta" Club in Poznań.[181]

In 1977, during the **13th International Games in Bucharest**, Lech Wiśniewski, an athlete from Poznań, won a bronze medal in the 800 m race and broke the Polish record for the deaf in this race.[182]

In 1978, Bogdan Gniot (born in 1912) celebrated his 50th anniversary of his sports life. In 1927, at the age of 15, he joined the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf. Winner of gold medals at the Deaf Games in London (1935), gold medal at the European Championships in Budapest in 1937. After the war, he was still very involved in organizational activities in Poznań. In the 1960s, head of the bowling section. He was awarded the honorary badge of the Poznań Bowling Association. He was a stonemason by profession.[183]

In 1978, the contest for the best athlete of the Wielkopolski Sports Club was won by Jan Padła – a basketball player and member of the national team.

The Poznań club's basketball players were promoted to the first PZG basketball league.

The bowlers trained under the supervision of Geotner, M.Sc. at the KS "Energetyk" bowling alley once a week.[184]

In 1979, the club conducted sports activities in 8 sections, with 151 members, including 139 people actively practicing sports. 33 players trained in the table tennis section, 27 people in the chess section, 16 people in the shooting section, 15 people in the athletics section, 14 members in the bowling section, 13 people in the swimming section, and 11 people in the basketball section. A volleyball section was also established – 10 people.

The coaches were Bolesław Brzóska (athletics) and Andrzej Eicke (basketball). The club had problems with access to sports rooms and fields, e.g. basketball players trained once a week in the late evening.[185]

The year 1979 was very difficult for the Wielkopolski Sports Club. The School for the Deaf in Poznań did not allow its students to participate in regular trainings.

Trainings, regardless of the weather, took place outdoors at the barracks housing the PZG Provincial District in Poznań or sometimes at the school at Bydgoska Street. Middle-distance runner Lech Wiśniewski, the great hope of Polish athletics, neglected training and did not participate in athletics competitions. The chess section was moved from Poznań to Kalisz, where the chess players trained under the guidance of the leading Polish chess player Zbigniew Makowski.[186]

On November 11, 1979, during the Reporting and Electoral Meeting of the Wielkopolski Sports Club PZG in Poznań, in an open vote, a new Management Board was elected: Józef Włodarczak – president, Bolesław Brzóska – 1st vice-president, Anna Czyżyk – 2nd vice-president, Andrzej Kołodziejczak – secretary, Adam Mrówka – host. The following members of the Management Board became: Maria Szady, Michał Dzidowski, Zbigniew Makowski and Tadeusz Dolniak.[187]

On November 21, 1983, Józef Włodarczak, a long-time president of the Wielkopolski Sports Club, died.

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179 Ibidem.
180 Ibidem.
181 Ibidem.
182 Ibidem.
183 *50 lat sportowego życia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 7, p. 24.
184 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu…*, op.cit.
185 J. Lamprycht, *Nowy Zarząd Wielkopolskiego Klubu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 2, pp. 22–23.
186 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – *Poznań, 75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu…*, op.cit.
187 Ibidem.

On December 13, 1983, during an extraordinary meeting of WKS, Bolesław Brzóska was elected president of the club.

In 1984, Janusz Huczyński won the contest for the best athlete of the Wielkopolski Sports Club, Zbigniew Makowski took second place, Marek Chołoj was third, Andrzej Eicke was fourth, Marek Krauze was fifth, and Dariusz Orłowski was sixth.[188]

In 1984, the PZG Local Branch was established in **Konin**.

In 1985, the Lubuski Sports Club in Zielona Góra had 56 members and 3 sports sections.[189]

In 1985, there were 3,160 hearing disabled persons registered in the PZG Branch in Poznań, of which 1,438 people were associated with the PZG. The Local Branches were located in: **Gniezno**, **Grodzisk Wielkopolski**, **Jarocin**, **Kalisz**, **Konin**, **Leszno Wielkopolski**, **Ostrów Wielkopolski**, **Piła** and **Wałcz**.

In 1985, 155 club members trained in 7 sports sections at the Wielkopolski Sports Club PZG.

The club celebrated the **60th anniversary** of its sports activities. The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the club was supervised by: Bolesław Brzóska, Józef Andreas, Anna Czyżyk, Andrzej Kołodziejczak, Adam Mrówka, Michał Dzidowski, Zbigniew Sokowiak, Maria Szady and people from outside the club: B. Dobosz, Janina Lamprycht, Janusz Huczyński, Edmund Włodarczak, Lech Nawrocki, Zofia Załęcka and Wojciech Załęcki.[190]

In 1986, the WKS Management Board consisted of: Bolesław Brzóska – president, Adam Mrówka – 1st vice-president, Janusz Huczyński – 2nd vice-president, Andrzej Kołodziejczak – secretary and host of the club. Members: Janina Lamprycht, Zbigniew Sobkowiak, Zbigniew Makowski, Włodzimierz Pilarczyk, Marek Krauze.

The best athletes of 1985 were: Marek Krauze (athletics), Marek Chołoj (athletics), Janusz Huczyński (chess, table tennis), Dariusz Orłowski (athletics), Józef Szafrański (bowling), Andrzej Jarosz (basketball).[191]

In 1987, the rising stars of the chess section of the Wielkopolski Sports Club were Ryszard Makowski and Ewa Bogacka. Unfortunately, The club's housing problems meant that the chess and shooting sections were placed under the care of the PZG Local Branch in Poznań.

On February 13, 1987, the Poznań Wielkopolski Sports Club organized a contest for the best deaf athlete in 1986. The best six were: Marek Chołoj (athletics), Marek Krauze (athletics), Dariusz Orłowski (athletics), Ewa Bogucka (chess), Witold Wiśniewski (basketball), Janusz Huczyński and Marek Antoniewicz (both bowling).[192]

In 1988, the club experienced serious financial problems. Almost all planned events were canceled. Marek Krauze and coach Włodzimierz Pilarczyk participated in the **Deaf Games in New Zealand**, where **Marek Krauze** won the **bronze medal** of the Games. During his stay in New Zealand, together with his wife Grażyna, Marek Krauze decided to remain in exile in Australia. The winner of the 1987 athlete contest was Ewa Bogacka. The emigration of Marek Krauze resulted in excluding him from the contest.

In 1988, the **75th anniversary of social activity** among the deaf in Greater Poland was celebrated.

In 1990, WKS continued to struggle with financial problems. Bolesław Brzóska was elected president. Włodzimierz Pilarczyk was elected vice-president for sports, Tadeusz Lubiński was elected vice-president for finance and organization, and Andrzej Kołodziejczak was elected secretary-host. Adam Mrówka was responsible for cooperation with the Local Branches. The members of the Management Board became: Ryszard Jasiński, Andrzej Jarosz, Maria Włodarczak and Zdzisław Kopieć.

In 1991, the authorities of the Wielkopolski Sports Club began preparations to separate from the PZG structures.

In 1991, there were 4,913 hearing disabled people registered in the PZG Branch in Poznań, and 1,513 people belonged to the PZG. There were 8 Local Branches in **Grodzisk**, **Gniezno**, **Jarocin**, **Kalisz**, **Konin**, **Leszno**, **Ostrów**, **Poznań** and the Company Branch at the Disabled People's Cooperative "Metalowiec", as well as the School Club at the Poznań School and Educational Center for Children and Youth with Hearing Impairments. There were 6 cultural and educational institutions within the Branch.

188 Ibidem.
189 Ibidem.
190 Ibidem.
191 Ibidem.
192 B. Brzóska, *Poznańscy sportowcy roku*, "Świat Głuchych" 1988, no. 4, p. 20.

The Sports Club in Poznań had 107 members.

During the General Meeting, a new Management Board was elected: Walerian Wesołowski – president, Bolesław Brzóska, Andrzej Kołodziejczak, Zbigniew Sobkowiak – vice-presidents, Tadeusz Lubiński – secretary, Wiesław Kwiatkowski, Tadeusz Dolniak, Błażej Trzeciak, Krzysztof Musiałkowski – members of the Management Board. Maria Szady was elected chairwoman of the Audit Committee, and Bogdan Andrzejak was elected chairman of the Peer Court.[193]

7.1.9 Rzeszów District

The PZGiIP branch in Rzeszów began its activities in 1949. Local Branch in **Przemyśl** – in 1950. In 1952, the Local Branch was established in **Sanok**, and in 1953 – in **Krosno**.

In the Rzeszów District, in the years 1954–1955, there were 9 local branches with 219 members. 2,305 addresses of deaf people were identified. There were 4 community centers (no. 28 – **Rzeszów**, Langiewicza Street; no. 122 – **Gorlice**, 18 Mickiewicza Street; no. 29 – **Przemyśl**, 6 Wodna Street; no. 102 – **Sanok**), where 65 people met. There were also two sports sections recruiting 41 members.

In November 1954, under the supervision of Romana Piotrowicz, the Rzeszów dance group for the deaf was established.[194]

In 1955, the Rzeszów District was represented during the 2nd PZGiIP Congress by: Włodzimierz Howicki, Jan Krężel, Franciszek Osak, Józef Wandeker (**Rzeszów**), Maria Kociubowa (**Bykowce**), Antoni Kielarowski (**Miejsce Piastowe**), Antoni Krakiewicz and Tadeusz Morawski (**Przemyśl**).[195]

On May 4, 1958, the **Rzeszów Sports Club** and the **Sports Group in Przemyśl** were founded. Eugeniusz Drąg was elected president of the club in Rzeszów, and Antoni Morawski became vice-president. In 1959, Antoni Morawski took over as president. Due to space problems, the club's headquarters was moved to Przemyśl. The club had athletics, basketball, table tennis, chess, cycling and shooting sections. The first coach was Zbigniew Data.[196]

In 1958, Adolf Burdziak became the rzeszów Sports Club PZG table tennis champion. In the internal athletics competitions, the first places were taken by: Antoni Morawski and K. Krężel in high jump, Zbigniew Kruk – discus throw, Adolf Burdziak – javelin throw, K. Krężel – women's high jump and Stanisław Rakoczy – men's long jump. Zbigniew Kruk won the shot put, and Antoni Morawski won the triple jump. The winners of the running competitions were: Józef Radoń (3,000 m), Adolf Burdziak (100 and 200 m), Henryk Rakoczy (1,500 m), Jerzy Urban (400 m).[197]

In 1959, 61 players trained in 5 sports disciplines in Rzeszów, Przemyśl and Krosno. The Rzeszów Sports Club employed 2 instructors who conducted 273 hours of training.

In 1959, in the chess tournament for the club championship, the decisive game took place between the winner, Stanisław Jarosz, and G. Miljanowicz.[198]

On April 3, 1960, a cross-country race took place over a distance of 3,000 m, in which 11 competitors of the Rzeszów Sports Club took part. The winner of the race was Jerzy Kołacz.[199]

In 1965, the PZG Local Branch was established in **Mielec**.

In 1965, the seat of the Rzeszów Sports Club was moved from Przemyśl to Rzeszów, and Edward Kocurek became its president. A few years later, the Rzeszów Sports Club was dissolved and in its place independent clubs were established in **Krosno**, **Przemyśl**, **Rzeszów** and **Sanok**.

In 1968, the Sports Group in Przemyśl was renamed the **Przemyśl Sports Club PZG**.

In 1968, at the School and Educational Center for Deaf Children in Przemyśl, the director of the Center, Rudolf Szydło, initiated the establishment of the **"Iskra" School Sports Club**. The first coach was physical education teacher Zbigniew Data.

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193 B. Dobosz, *Zjazdy Delegatów w Oddziałach PZG – Poznań*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 6, p. 8.

194 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 25.

195 Ibidem, p. 15.

196 M. Skorupski, *Turniej Przyjaźni we Wrocławiu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 10, pp. 19–20.

197 *Rzeszowski Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 125.

198 *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 367.

199 *Wiosenne biegi przełajowe głuchych…*, op. cit., p. 27.

To provide children and teenagers with good training conditions, a basketball and volleyball court, an athletics track and a ski jump were built as a social initiative.

In 1969, the football pitch was modernized.

Additionally, the coach's work at SKS was supported by coaches of the "Czuwaj" sports club.

Thanks to comprehensive training, the boys from SKS "Iskra" won first place in the athletics competition for the Przegląd Sportowy Cup in Przemyśl, and seventh place in the entire Rzeszów Province.

In 1968, young people from Przemyśl took third place in the 4th National Deaf Youth Championships.

The most outstanding athletes of SKS "Iskra" in the 1960s included: Adam Kot, Andrzej Zabawski, Jerzy Kołacz, Rudolf Truchoń, Jan Trojnar and Marianna Formejster.[200]

In 1973, the Local Branch in **Stalowa Wola** was established.

In 1973, there were 6 Local Branches operating in the Rzeszów Branch, with 925 members, including **4 sports clubs** in: **Rzeszów**, **Krosno**, **Sanok** and **Przemyśl**.

The activities of the Rzeszów Branch were difficult due to the poorly developed telephone and road networks in this area of Poland.

The Provincial Branch in Rzeszów was located at 33 Partyzatów Street, in a three-room premises, two of which were occupied by a rehabilitation clinic for children with hearing impairments. The clinic employed a doctor, a psychologist and two speech therapists. The clinic provided care to 98 out of 138 registered deaf children.

The president of the Rzeszów Culture Club was Franciszek Osak, and Stanisław Oliwa was the secretary.

The PZG Culture Club in Rzeszów was located at Kościuszki Street.

The Przemyśl Culture Club PZG was located at 6 Grodzka Street.

Rzeszów District activists Antoni Krokiewicz and Antoni Morawski received PZG Golden Honorary Badges.[201]

In 1976, the Local Branch was founded in **Sandomierz**.

In 1976, sports were centralized again in the Rzeszów District, creating the Central Rzeszów Sports Club with branches in **Krosno** and **Stalowa Wola**. Ryszard Lityński became the president of the club. The first successes appeared. The volleyball players advanced to the PZG first league, winning the Polish champion title four times. The chess players were promoted to the second league of the PZG. The club owed its good results to activists and coaches, including: Bogusław Mierzwa, Kazimierz Januszewski, Ryszard Lityński, Mieczysław Szafran, Józef Rajchl, Bogdan Tracz, Stanisław Brożyna and Janusz Pałka.[202]

In 1980, the 3rd Provincial Individual Chess Championship PZG was held in Radom. Among men, the first three places were taken by: Władysław Dyjo, Stanisław Murawski and Tadeusz Godziejewski. In the women's group, Halina Ryngiel won, followed by Bogusława Mróz and Barbara Morawska.[203]

In 1985, 3,120 hearing disabled people were registered in the PZG Branch in Rzeszów, of which 811 people belonged to the PZG. In 1985, there were 740 hearing-disabled people registered in the Przemyśl Branch of the PZG, of whom 295 people were associated in the Przemyśl Branch.

In 1985, 86 athletes in 6 sports sections trained at the Przemyśl Sports Club PZG. In 1985, 227 athletes trained at the Rzeszów Sports Club in three local branches in: **Krosno**, **Sanok** and **Stalowa Wola**. Trainings took place in 6 sports sections.

In 1991, the President of the Management Board of the PZG Branch in Rzeszów was Ryszard Lityński. Edward Kocurek and Henryk Konieczka served as vice-presidents. Stanisław Oliwa became the secretary, and the members of the Management Board were: Stanisław Brożyna, Józef Rębisz, Józefa Markowicz, Zdzisław Lonczak, Bogdan Tracz and Zbigniew Lewicki.[204]

In 1991, during the Congress of Delegates of the PZG Branch in Przemyśl, a new Management Board was elected: Wacław Morawski – president, Jan Kwasiżur and Adolf Burdziak – vice-presidents, Barbara Peron – secretary, Władysław Jędzierowski and Piotr Niemiec – members of the Management Board. Stanisława Malak was elected chairwoman of the Audit Committee, and Józef Sawuła was elected chairman of the Peer Court.

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200 Z. Skarbek, *Sukcesy sportowe wychowanków SKS "Iskra"*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 6, p. 19.

201 *U nas jest inaczej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 4, pp. 4–5.

202 *30 lat Rzeszowskiego Klubu Sportowego*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 11, p. 19.

203 A. Morawski, *Wojewódzkie mistrzostwa w Radomiu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 4, p. 21.

204 S. Oliwa, *Trwa kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Rzeszów*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 5, p. 5.

The Branch had Local Branches in Przemyśl and Jarosław. The "Jedność" Sports Club conducted sports activities in six disciplines: basketball, volleyball, track and field, table tennis, football, and handball.

7.1.10 Szczecin District

In 1949, the PZGiIP Branch in **Szczecin** began its activities. From this year, the PZGiIP Local Branch also started in **Szczecin**.

In the Szczecin District, in 1954–1955, there were 6 PZGiIP Local Branches with 110 members. There were two community centers (no. 103 – **Szczecin**, 7 Armii Czerwonej Street apt. 6; no. 60 – **Koszalin**, 5 Armii Czerwonej Street), attended by 40 people.

There were 34 players associated in 2 sports sections.[205]

In 1953, the Local Branches in **Koszalin** and **Szczecinek** began their activities.

In 1953, the **Koszalin Sports Club PZG** was founded.

In 1954, the **Szczecin Sports Club PZG** was founded.

In 1955, in the 2nd Congress PZGiIP took part: Aleksander Jaeschks, Bohdan Kaczmarek, Jan Ogórek, Henryk Ostachiewicz (born July 28, 1911[206]) (Szczecin), Helena Babińska (**Koszalin**) and Kazimierz Grabowski (Słupsk).[207]

On August 2 and 3, 1958, the individual SZKS PZG Athletics Championships were held in Szczecin. The winners were: K. Maślewicz (100 m; high jump), W. Kornel (200 m), P. Kobza (400 m), R. Henzik (1,500 m), Stanisław Białas (shot put; javelin and discus throw), Zofia Kwiatkowska (shot put), Stanisława Białas (discus and javelin throw), Władysław Koczuk (long jump).[208] In table tennis, the best player of the Szczecin District was Kazimierz Rożniakowski. The next places went to Krzysztof Miaśkiewicz and Władysław Koczuk. 10 players took part in the tournament.[209]

In 1959, in the Szczecin District and the Koszalin District, 45 players practiced 7 sports disciplines.

Mieczysław Szafran became the club's chess champion. There were also friendly volleyball matches with the hearing clubs.[210]

In 1964, young basketball players of the Szczecin Sports Club PZG took part in a national basketball tournament organized by "Głos Szczeciński" and "Telewizja Szczecin". 40 school teams from all over Poland took part in the qualifying rounds. The deaf from Szczecin won the title of tournament runners-up.[211]

At the end of 1975, the Szczecin-Koszalin Provincial Branch of the PZG celebrated Deaf Day combined with the **25th anniversary of sports activities in Western Pomerania**. Over 700 deaf people from Poland and abroad participated in the celebrations. The anniversary was an opportunity to present awards to distinguished PZG activists. The Gold Cross of Merit was awarded to Mieczysław Grajek. The Bronze Medal "For Merits for National Defense" was awarded to Zofia Grajek and A. Rekowski from Słupsk. The silver badge "Merited Activist of Physical Culture" was awarded to Stanisław Białas from Szczecin. The Pomeranian Gryf badge was awarded to Kazimierz Diehl and Stanisław Siła-Nowicki. The badge "For Merits for the Koszalin Land" was awarded to M. Suszkiewicz from Szczecinek and Wincenty Tryzno from Szczecin.[212]

In addition, the anniversary was accompanied by numerous sports competitions, including: International Deaf Chess Tournament (GDR, Poland, Sweden) and Deaf Youth Swimming Tournament.[213]

In 1977, the PZG Branch in **Słupsk** was launched.

The Szczecin team is shown in photo 188.

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205 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 3, p. 14.

206 *Artysta-Plastyk Henryk Ostachiewicz*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 4, p. 13.

207 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 16.

208 *Szczeciński Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 126.

209 Ibidem, p. 125.

210 *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 367.

211 T. Golędzinowski, *O dobrej pracy Szczecińskiego Klubu Sportowego PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 8, p. 26.

212 W. Postrożna, *Echa MDG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 1, p. 3.

213 Ibidem, p. 26.



Photo 188. Football team from Szczecin – 1978 (archives: Szczecin Sports Club of the Deaf "Korona")

In 1981, there were 841 PZG members registered in the Szczecin Branch.

Since 1981, the **Słupsk Sports Club "Przymorze"** operated in Słupsk.

In 1985, in the Szczecin Branch, the number of registered hearing disabled people was 1,967, including 985 people who were members of the PZG Branch in Szczecin. In 1985, there were 613 hearing disabled people registered in the Słupsk Branch, of which 512 belonged to PZG. In 1985, there were 677 hearing disabled people registered in the Koszalin Branch, and 311 people belonged to the PZG.

In 1985, the Słupsk Sports Club "Przymorze" had 78 members in 7 sports sections. In 1985, the Szczecin Sports Club had 56 members training in 5 sports sections. In 1985, 35 players associated in 3 sports sections trained at the Koszalin Sports Club.

On October 3, 1987, the new headquarters of PZG was opened in Słupsk at 23 Tuwima Street, where the offices of the Branch Management Board, the Local Branch, the Sports Club and the community center were located. Three rooms were intended for a rehabilitation clinic. The club also received a color TV.[214]

On May 11, 1991, a Congress of Delegates was held at the PZG Branch in Słupsk, whose participants elected the Branch Management Board: Danuta Kowal – president, Henryk Czarnuch – vice-president, Stanisław Kmiecik – vice-president, Wanda Pluta – secretary, Grażyna Szyc – chairwoman of the Audit Committee, Andrzej Szymkowiak – chairman of the Peer Court.[215]

On May 23, 1991, the Congress of Delegates of the PZG Branch in Szczecin was held at the "Kontakty" Cultural Center in Szczecin. The new Management Board was constituted: Jerzy Kałużny – president, Józef Kędzior, Jan Kiwior, Józef Bajerski – vice-presidents, Wincenty Tryzno – secretary, Maria Majewska, Halina Chybińska, Piotr Pietrzak, Zdzisław Zieliński, Bolesław Zawodny, Ireneusz Kaczor – members of the Management Board. Stanisław Białas became the chairman of the Audit Committee, and Zofia Grajek became the chairwoman of the Peer Court.[216]

[214] L. Nizio, *Po wielu latach starań*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 11, p. 8.
[215] W. Pluta, *Trwa kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Słupsk*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 8, p. 8.
[216] Ibidem, p. 10.

7.1.11 Silesian District

In 1946, the PZGiIP Branch in **Katowice** began its activities. In 1951, the PZGiIP Local Branch was opened in Bielsko-Biała, and in 1953 – in **Częstochowa**.

In 1953, the **Beskidzki Sports Club in Bielsko-Biała** began its activities. In 1954, the Local Branch in **Żywiec** began its activities.

At the turn of 1954 and 1955, there were 32 Local Branches (1,174 members) in the Katowice (Stalinogród) District. 6,379 addresses of deaf people were identified.

At that time, 16 community centers operated (no. 110 – **Stalinogród**, 3 Szkolna St.; no. 144 – **Będzin**, 64 Małachowskiego St.; **Bielsko-Biała**, Dzierżyńskiego St.; **Bielsko-Biała**, 51 Komorowicka St.; no. 197 – **Bytom**, 36 Piekarska St.; **Częstochowa**, 10 Staszica St.; no. 140 – **Gliwice**, 16 Konarskiego St.; no. 31 – **Opole**, 5 Stalina St.; no. 19 – **Pszczyna**, 4 Nowy Targ St.; no. 112 – **Racibórz**, 12 Czekoladowa St.; no. 169 – **Skoczów**, Rynek St.; no. 91 – **Tarnowskie Góry**, 4 Piastowska St.; no. 105 – **Zabrze**, 330 Wolności St.; **Szczepienice**, 26 Rejtana St.; no. 141 – **Kędzierzyn**; no. 154 – **Piekary Śląskie**), used by 388 people.

461 players trained in 13 sports sections.

In 1955, a new Community Center was opened in Zabrze, which housed a common room, a library and a 200-seat auditorium on an area of 300 square meters. At that time, the president of the PZGiIP Branch in Zabrze was Augustyn Krawiec.[217]

In 1955, 17 delegates represented the Stalinogród District during the 2nd PZGiIP Congress: Włodzimierz Bohdan, Marian Napadło, Emil Piątek (**Bielsko-Biała**), Bolesław Budzyń, Stanisław Rzeszowski (**Stalinogród**), Zofia Denega, Augustyn Krawiec (**Zabrze**), Jerzy Czaj, Zygmunt Wojnarowski (**Lubliniec**), Ryszard Braszczok (**Chebzie**), Henryk Dyja (**Dąbrowa Górnicza**), Jan Florian, Hubert Mrzygod (**Bytom**), Alojzy Krzysteczko (**Lipiny**), Franciszka Olejnikowa (**Częstochowa**), Tadeusz Raczek (**Kozy**), Wacław Szkatuła (**Nowa Wieś Królewska**) and Jan Gramotka (**Gliwice**).[218]

In 1956, the PZG Branch in **Opole** began its activity.

On April 8, 1956, the Congress of Local Branches of the Stalinogrod District was held, attended by 81 delegates, including the outgoing president of the Provincial Board, Stanisław Kuźniar. The chairman of the meeting was Karol Powroźnik from Bielsko-Biała.

The delegates elected a new Provincial Board composed of: Henryk Dyja (Będzin) – president, Herbert Klencz (Stalinogród) – 1st vice-president, Stanisław Cepek (Bielsko-Biała) – 2nd vice-president, Marian Czajkowski (Bytom) – secretary, Rozalia Ciulkin (Bielsko-Biała) – deputy secretary, Tadeusz Raczek (Bielsko-Biała) – treasurer, Karol Kupka (Stalinogród) – deputy treasurer. Members of the Management Board: Roman Mizera (Zabrze), Erwin Brachaczek (Pszczyna), Helena Wiatrowa (Bytom), Karol Powroźnik (Bielsko-Biała). Deputy members of the Management Board: Janina Mencfel (Bielsko-Biała), Henryk Piprek (Rybnik), Jan Gromotka (Gliwice).[219]

The **Silesian Sports Club PZG in Katowice** covered the Silesian and Opole provinces. A total of 13 sports groups operated in this area, including 2 school sports clubs.[220]

On July 27, 1958, athletes from the Branches in **Pszczyna**, **Zabrze**, **Racibórz**, **Katowice**, **Bielsko-Biała** and **Opole** took part in the athletics competition.

In the women's category, Stanisława Nieszporek from Katowice turned out to be unrivaled, winning the 100 m run and other events: long jump, high jump, discus and javelin throw, as well as shot put. G. Hantke won the 200 m race. Lothar Golla from Zabrze won the men's 100 m race. Athletes from Zabrze: J. Sobala, Wendelin Klencz took first places in the 200 and 800 m race, as well as in the 4 × 100 m relay. H. Krawczyk from Pszczyna won the 400 m race. The winners of the remaining competitions were: J. Piasek from Katowice (1,500 m), Euzebiusz Fert from Opole (3,000 m), J. Drynda from Pszczyna (long jump), R. Urbańczyk from Katowice (high jump, shot put and discus throw). Erwin Brachaczek from Katowice threw the javelin the furthest.[221]

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[217] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 22.

[218] Ibidem, p. 16.

[219] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 7, p. 7.

[220] L. Kamiński, *Osiągnięcia Śląskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuchych w I kwartale 1959 roku*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 6, p. 187.

[221] *Śląski Klub Sportowy w Katowicach*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 124.

In 1957, Local Branches were established in **Nysa**, **Opole** and **Strzelce Opolskie**, in 1958 in **Kluczbork**, and in 1959 – in **Kędzierzyn-Koźle**.

In 1958, 135 deaf athletes trained in ŚKS clubs. At the beginning of 1959, the number of ŚKS members increased by 38 people. During this time, approximately 68 sports competitions were organized.[222] The standout player was Janusz Smołka, a chess player.[223]

On September 14, 1958, the final Chess Tournament for the Team Championship of the Silesian Sports Club PZG was held. 32 chess players took part in the semi-finals, and 16 of them took part in the finals. The team from Pszczyna took first place, the team from Bytom took second place, Opole was third, and the team from Bielsko-Biała took fourth place.

On September 28, 1958, the best chess players of ŚKS PZG played a friendly match against LZS Bojanowo, which the deaf chess players won.[224]

The ŚKS PZG team participated in the football competition for the championship of class "C" of the Silesian District Football Association, playing three matches. On July 26, 1958, a match was played between "Górnik" Koszutki and ŚKS PZG 3:2. On August 3, there was a match between "Górnik" Kleofas and ŚKS PZG 3:0, and on August 17, 1958, ŚKS PZG lost to "Górnik" Brynów 1:4.[225]

On April 5, 1959, in Racibórz, at the School for the Deaf, an internal basketball competition of the Śląski Sports Club took place. Three teams took part in the competition: from Racibórz, Lubliniec and Bielsko-Biała. Athletes from Bielsko-Biała won all their matches. The team from Racibórz took second place.[226]

On April 12, 1959, cross-country races took place in Racibórz and Katowice. In Racibórz, eight members of the School Sports Club took part in the competition. Piotr Lewtak won the 2,000 m distance (4:46.0 min), Adolf Weber took second place. Seven male and five female athletes took part in Katowice. The winner was Stanisław Kawecki from Katowice, ahead of J. Sobala and Czesław Czaban from Bytom. In the women's category, the first two places were taken by Anna Kłosek and Biechowska.[227]

In 1959, the Silesian Sports Club had 194 members in local clubs in **Bielsko-Biała** (photo 189), **Będzin** (photo 190), **Bytom**, **Częstochowa**, **Katowice**, **Pszczyna**, **Zabrze**, **Strzelce Opolskie**, **Rybnik**, **Racibórz** and **Gliwice**. The club offered training in nine sports disciplines. The athletes trained under the supervision of five instructors.

The basketball players took second place in the "B" class championship competition of the Silesian District Basketball Association.

Football players played 17 matches, table tennis players played 21 matches, and chess players – 22 matches. ŚKS chess teams won second and third place in the Polish team championship. In the internal cross-country race, first place was won by Stanisław Kawecki – in the men's category, and runner Anna Kłosek – in the women's category.[228]

On September 13, 1959, internal athletics championships were held in Pszczyna, in which Stanisława Nieszporek broke the Polish record in shot put (10.10 m). Lothar Golla performed very well in the 100 and 200 m runs.[229]

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[222] L. Kamiński, *Osiągnięcia Śląskiego Klubu Sportowego Głuchych w I kwartale 1959 roku*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 6, p. 187.
[223] Ibidem.
[224] *Śląski Klub Sportowy w Katowicach*, op. cit., p. 125.
[225] Ibidem, p. 125.
[226] T. Raczek, *Mistrzostwa Wewnętrzne Śląskiego KS Głuchych w Koszykówce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 6, p. 187.
[227] Idem, *Wiosenne biegi przełajowe Śląskiego KS PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 6, p. 187.
[228] *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 366.
[229] Ibidem.



Photo 189. Bielsko-Biała Team. With number 14 – Janusz Stromidło, 11 – Manfred Bryłka, 15 – Edward Cząstkowski (archives: Janusz Stromidło)



Photo 190. Basketball players of the Będzin Sports Club. With number 10 – Janusz Stromidło, 1964/1965 (archives: Janusz Stromidło)

In 1959, the chess section at ŚKS was very active. Erwin Brachaczek, Ludwik Kamiński, Gerard Koptoń, Jan Florian and Janusz Wojtyłko won a friendly tournament against blind chess players (Klamek, Albin, Dronia, Fajt and Stachulik).

In the fourth quarter of 1959, an internal women's chess competition for the ŚKS championship was held. The champion was Felicja Chrobok (Pszczyna), followed by: Stanisława Królikowska (Katowice), Bogumiła Łobóz (Bielsko-Biała) and Zofia Ryś (Pszczyna).[230]

Silesian chess players also participated in team competitions for the championship of the Silesian class "A". The team consisted of: Janusz Smołka, Paweł and Erwin Brachaczek, Gerard Koptoń, Tadeusz Hanzlik, Henryk Brachaczek and Felicja Chrobok. The reserve players were P. Kuczera and Jan Florian. The deaf chess players won six matches and drew two.[231]

On November 1, 1959, the final ŚKS table tennis competition took place in Pszczyna. The team title was won for the second time in a row by Paweł and Erwin Brachaczek, and Rufin Chrobok from Pszczyna. The individual champion was Erwin Brachaczek, who dethroned his brother Paweł in the final game. The third and subsequent places were taken by: Hubert Tkocz (Opole), Jan Piosek (Zabrze), E. Zieliński (Częstochowa) and T. Ciechecki (Katowice).[232]

In 1960, the Silesian Sports Club PZG took third place in the "A" class chess competition.[233]

On March 5, 1961, during the General Meeting of the Silesian PZG Sports Club, a resolution was passed to divide the club and establish a separate one – **Beskidzki Sports Club PZG in Bielsko-Biała**.

The new club covered the following counties: **Bielsko-Biała**, **Cieszyn**, **Pszczyna**, **Tychy**, **Rybnik**, **Wodzisław** and **Racibórz**. The management board of the newly established club consisted of: E. Kubicjusz, B. Rybaczuk – vice-president, Tadeusz Raczek – secretary, Ludwik Kamiński, Tadeusz Hanzlik and Janusz Wojtyłko and A. Bryja (members).[234]

On March 17–18, 1962, the provincial basketball championship of the Silesian Sports Club PZG was held in the sports hall of KS "Włókniarz" Bielsko-Biała, with the participation of teams from Lubliniec, Racibórz and Bielsko-Biała. The team from Bielsko-Biała became the provincial champion, and the team from Racibórz took second place. The three best scorers were: Józef Smarkusz, Janusz Wojtyłko and Stefan Kudło.[235]

On the premises of the Silesian District Sports Club there is a School and Education Center for the Deaf in Lubliniec. Students of the Center in Lubliniec regularly participated in PZG sports competitions. In 1970, the director of the center was Jan Kucharski, and the school director and chairman of the Pedagogical Council was M. Maroń. In the 1969/1970 school year, 31 students graduated from the school. Sixteen of them obtained the profession of a locksmith, and 15 – a manual folder. The best graduates of the school were: Lidia Boratyńska, Wiesława Młynarczyk, Krystyna Podsiadło, Danuta Pobideł, Józef Szyc, Stanisław Makuch and Józef Szewczyk.

The school educated four professions: locksmith, typesetter, bookbinder and carpenter.

In the school year 1969/1970, 108 students attended the school. During the 24 years of its activity, the school graduated 606 students, including 194 locksmiths, 101 carpenters, 113 typesetters, 84 bookbinders, 95 tailors and 19 shoemakers.[236]

In 1973, the **Silesian Sports Club "Głusi" PZG** was established in **Zabrze**.[237]

Also in 1973, the **"Znicz" Sports Club** was established in **Rybnik**.

The PZG branch in **Częstochowa** began its activity in 1977.

In 1977, the president of the Silesian Sports Club "Głusi" PZG in Zabrze was Herbert Klencz, and the club had 113 members, including 13 women. The players had the opportunity to train in 6 sports sections. Gotfryd Kowalik has been the coach of the table tennis section since 1974.[238]

On June 29, 1977, an Extraordinary Meeting of the Branch in Bielsko-Biała was held with the participation of 50 members. The Branch Management Board was appointed: Tadeusz Raczek – president, Stanisław

230 L. Kamiński, *Mistrzostwa szachowe głuchych kobiet Śląska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 3, p. 29.
231 Idem, *Sukcesy głuchych szachistów Śląska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 4, p. 31.
232 Idem, *Zawody tenisa stołowego głuchych Śląska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 3, p. 29.
233 Idem, *III miejsce szachistów Śląska w klasie A*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 6, p. 28.
234 Idem, *Nowy – Beskidzki Klub Sportowy PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1961, no. 6, p. 31.
235 T. Raczek, *Wojewódzkie Mistrzostwa Koszykówki Śląskiego Klubu Sportowego PZG Katowice*, "Świat Głuchych" 1962, no. 5, p. 21.
236 M. Maroń, *Uroczyste wręczenie świadectw ukończenia szkoły zawodowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 9, p. 16.
237 J. Szybowski, *Osiągnięcia zabrzańskiego klubu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 4, p. 25.
238 Ibidem.

Pawela, Stanisław Pytlarz, Zbigniew Kubica – vice-presidents, Józef Bednarski – secretary, Henryk Balik, Irena Andryszkowska, Maria Pazdan, Antoni Kotrys – members of the Management Board.[239]

In 1978, the **Racibórz Sports Club PZG** launched an interesting sports initiative. With the participation of 10 friendly PZG sports clubs, the Club organized a series of sports events, including a table tennis tournament Racibórz – Rybnik 5:2, a football tournament Racibórz – Nysa 3:0 and a chess tournament Racibórz – Rybnik 5:2. A special guest took part in one of the tournaments – Ludwik Kamiński, who lost in a simultaneous duel with W. Konkol, a representative of Racibórz.[240]

In 1980, the PZG "Znicz" Sports Club in Rybnik organized a table tennis tournament for the Silesian Liberation Cup. The competition was organized on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Silesian Land and the city of Rybnik. The competition was held at the KS "Kolejarz" hall. The tournament was won by the team of the Łódź Sports Club PZG, followed by KS from Zabrze and KS from Gdańsk.

Piotr Namyślak from Łódź defeated the bronze medalist of the Polish Championships Jan Korotusz, and the current Polish champion Helmut Skop won with big problems against Sławomir Stróżewski from Łódź.

In the individual tournament, Helmut Skop took first place, winning the match against Sławomir Stróżewski from Łódź. Henryk Smyczek was third. The women's individual tournament was won by Mirosława Umińska from Łódź, second place went to Renata Kaczmarczyk, and third place to Anna Michno from Racibórz.[241]

In 1981, there were 574 deaf people associated with the PZG Branch in Bielsko-Biała, and 311 members in the PZG Branch in Opole.

In 1981, the **"Opolanin" Opole Sports Club** was established.

In 1982, the **"Warta" Sports Club in Częstochowa** began its activity. It had 39 members and 5 sports sections.

In the first quarter of 1984, the Individual Chess Championships of the Polish Chess Association of the Częstochowa Province were held at KS "Warta" in Częstochowa. 11 players took part in the competition, only from the Częstochowa Club, because the Clubs from **Myszków** and **Lubliniec** did not register their representatives for the competition. Józef Kudliński became the champion, followed by Zdzisław Szyprowski.

The Częstochowa chess players of the "Warta" club took part in the Częstochowa Province (the hearing) league, in which they took fifth place out of 11 participating teams.

Thanks to the efforts of the Management Board of the "Znicz" Sports Club in Rybnik and Ludwik Kamiński, the Inter-Provincial Chess League PZG began, consisting of: Pszczyna, Bielsko-Biała, Rybnik, Częstochowa, Zabrze and Racibórz. Teams played in four-person teams.[242]

In 1985, there were 999 hearing disabled people registered in the PZG Branch in Bielsko-Biała, of which 535 people belonged to the PZG. At that time, there were three Local Branches in the Bielsko-Biała Branch: Bielsko-Biała, Cieszyn and Żywiec.

In 1985, there were 1,633 hearing disabled people registered in the PZG Branch in Opole, of which 440 belonged to PZG.

In 1985, the "Opolanin" Sports Club in Opole had 64 members associated in 4 sports sections. In 1985, the "Znicz" Sports Club in Rybnik had 46 members and 2 sports sections, and the Silesian "Głusi" Sports Club in Zabrze had 123 members in 5 sections.

In 1985, in Silesia, there were Local Branches in **Rybnik**, **Katowice**, **Ruda Śląska**, **Racibórz**, **Zabrze**, **Będzin**, **Bytom** and **Pszczyna**.

In 1986, the team from Częstochowa participated in the qualifying rounds for promotion to the second league of the Polish Volleyball Federation. The following people took part in the competition: Ryszard Jędrzejczyk, Julian Mostek, Wiesław Skopiński, Ryszard Sławuta, Zdzisław Szyprowski and Alfred Wierus.[243]

In 1986, from March to October, competitions were held as part of the interprovincial chess league. The best performance was given to chess players from the Siedlce Sports Club PZG, who overtook chess players from Radom, Kielce, Łódź and Lublin. The outstanding players from Siedlce were: Krzysztof

239 *W Bielsku-Białej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 9, p. 4.
240 A. Kowalski, *Impreza w Raciborzu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 1, p. 16.
241 A. Kubin, *O Puchar Wyzwolenia Śląska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 5, p. 24.
242 M. Olejnik, *Mistrzostwa i turnieje*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 11–12, p. 31.
243 *Eliminacje w Częstochowie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 7, p. 20.

Michalczuk, Helena Szmigoń and Bogdan Bazak. In the women's competition, Helena Szmigoń defeated Daniela Kossowska, Halina Ryngiel and Marianna Mollus.[244]

In 1987, the PZG "Opolanin" Sports Club had four sports sections: volleyball, table tennis, chess and basketball. At that time, the Opole basketball team played in the second league of the Polish Football Association under the supervision of coach M. Lewandowski.

The leading basketball player was 42-year-old Mieczysław Wieloch, and the swimmer was Dariusz Miernikowski from Namysłów. Adam Błachut was successful in athletics. Apart from that, the outstanding athletes were: Helena Szczuka, Andrzej Demianiuk, Maria Burek and Krystyna Wiącek.[245]

Deaf athletes trained in the sports hall of the Opole Pedagogical University.

In addition, there were Sports Clubs at Branches in **Kluczbork**, **Kędzierzyn-Koźle**, **Nysa** and **Strzelce Opolskie**.[246]

In 1991, Ryszard Sakowski was elected president of the Management Board of the PZG Branch in Opole, vice-presidents – Ryszard Kula and Mieczysław Wieloch, and secretary – Krystyna Stych. The members of the Management Board were: Honorata Łatkowska, Antoni Sznura, Stanisław Erd, Engelbert Gola, Kazimierz Pożyczka, Mieczysław Lewandowski. The chairman of the Audit Committee was Eugeniusz Zimoch, and the Chairwoman of the Peer Court was Aniela Chwist.[247]

In 1991, the PZG Branch in Częstochowa was represented by: Tadeusz Smuga – president, Franciszek Olejnik and Wiesław Skopiński – vice-presidents, Barbara Gnacińska – secretary, Bogdan Szymański, Józef Kudliński, Kazimierz Kaczmarzyk, Jan Grzegorzek, Małgorzata Kopcik – members of the Management Board. Genowefa Buszewska was elected chairwoman of the Audit Committee, and Jerzy Postawa was elected chairman of the Peer Court.[248]

On April 13, 1991, during the Meeting of Delegates of the PZG Branch in Bielsko-Biała, the delegates elected a new Branch Management Board consisting of: Stanisław Bednarz – president, Leszek Węgrzyn and Wanda Postrożny – vice-presidents, Tadeusz Raczek – secretary, Józef Nowak, Kazimierz Suwaj, Stanisław Pawela, Bogusław Tarasiuk – members of the Management Board. Jan Lis was elected chairman of the Audit Committee, and Janina Chorzewska – chairwoman of the Peer Court.[249]

On April 14, 1991, at the new headquarters of the PZG Branch at Warszawska Street in Katowice the Congress of Delegates was held, during which new authorities of the Branch were elected: Gerard Klon – president, Janusz Taborowski, Jan Nykiel, Józef Szyc – vice-presidents, Barbara Trondowska – secretary, Paweł Brachaczek, Tadeusz Grzelak, Krzysztof Kopeć, Leon Lerch, Rev. Marek Macewicz, Roman Margiel – members of the Management Board. Stanisław Perliński became the chairman of the Audit Committee, and Jerzy Łamaza became the chairman of the Peer Court.

There were 1,953 hearing disabled people registered in the Katowice Branch, including 1,519 people who belonged to PZG. The members were associated in six Local Branches in: **Będzin**, **Katowice**, **Pszczyna**, **Racibórz**, **Rybnik** and **Zabrze**. In recent years, the Local Branches in **Chrzanów** and **Bytom** were closed down. In 1991, the sports club in Rybnik was still operating.

The Katowice delegates proposed the creation of a separate Sports Federation for the Deaf.[250]

7.1.12 Warsaw District

The first attempts to resume sports activities in destroyed Warsaw were made on **September 9, 1945**. Its nucleus was a small **Sports Section**, which in September 1946 was joined by Witold Wroczyński, Jan Klimczewski and Henryk Konrad who returned from German captivity. The Section was then dissolved and the **Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf** was reactivated in its place. During the first General Meeting of the Club, on **September 22, 1946**, the first Management Board of the Club after World War II was elected, with Witold Wroczyński as its president.[251]

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244 K. Michalczuk, *Siedlce prowadzą*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 12, p. 21.
245 In the literature, two different spellings are encountered – Krystyna Wiącek (Więcek).
246 Z. Rubisz, *Sport głuchych na Opolszczyźnie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 1–2, p. 27.
247 K. Stych, *Trwa kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Opole*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 5, p. 6.
248 T. Smuga, *Trwa kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Częstochowa*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 5, p. 7.
249 T. Raczek, *Kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Bielsko-Biała*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 7, p. 7.
250 Ibidem, p. 9.
251 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Sport warszawski głuchych po II wojnie światowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 5, p. 19.

In the first post-war athletics competition in Poznań, in 1946, the athletes of the Warsaw KSG did not take part.

In 1947, the Management Board of the Warsaw club consisted of: Witold Wroczyński – president, Henryk Konrad – vice-president, Jerzy Obrycki – vice-president, Zdzisław Bielonko – secretary, Janusz Bedyński – treasurer, Zbigniew Smoła – club host, Czesława Kaznowska, Stefan Czarnecki and Edward Godlewski – members of the Management Board.[252]

In 1948, **Warsaw Branch of PZGiIP** was established.

In 1949, students who graduated from the Institute of the Deaf and Blind became active athletes and sports activists in the following years (photo 191).

In 1951, due to the reorganization of the sports structure of the deaf in Poland, the **Warsaw Sports Club** was first renamed the **Sports Club in Warsaw**, and then into the **Sports Section at the Local Branch in Warsaw**. Students from the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw took their first steps in their sports career (photos 192 and 193).

In 1952, the Local Branches of the Warsaw District began their activities in **Płock**, **Ostrów Mazowiecki** and **Mława**.

In 1952, "Varsowia" SKS football team operated at the Institute of the Deaf and Blind (photo 194).



Photo 191. Graduates of the Institute of the Deaf and Mute in Warsaw. From the left: Józefa Nowakówna, Dudek, Łyszczakowa, Wacław Tułodziecki – principal, unk., Wiesław Jabłoński – PE teacher. Standing in the first row from the left: Ryszard Kosiecki, Stanisława Adamska, Czesław Muszyński, Krystyna Karczewska, Ludwik Cieplak, Danuta Wojciechowska, Jadwiga Masłowska. Standing in the second row: Zdzisław Szymański, Anna Witkowska, Mirosław Bałdys, Jerzy Drapsiak, Ryszard Dąbrowski, Jerzy Jastrzębski, at the top – Janusz Żak (archives: Institute of the Deaf in Warsaw)

In 1954–1955, there were 30 Local Branches of PZGiIP with 869 members in the Warsaw District. 1,485 addresses of the deaf were established. There were 5 sports sections in the Warsaw District with 163 members.[253]

[252] Chronicle WKSG 1945–1980.

[253] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 13.

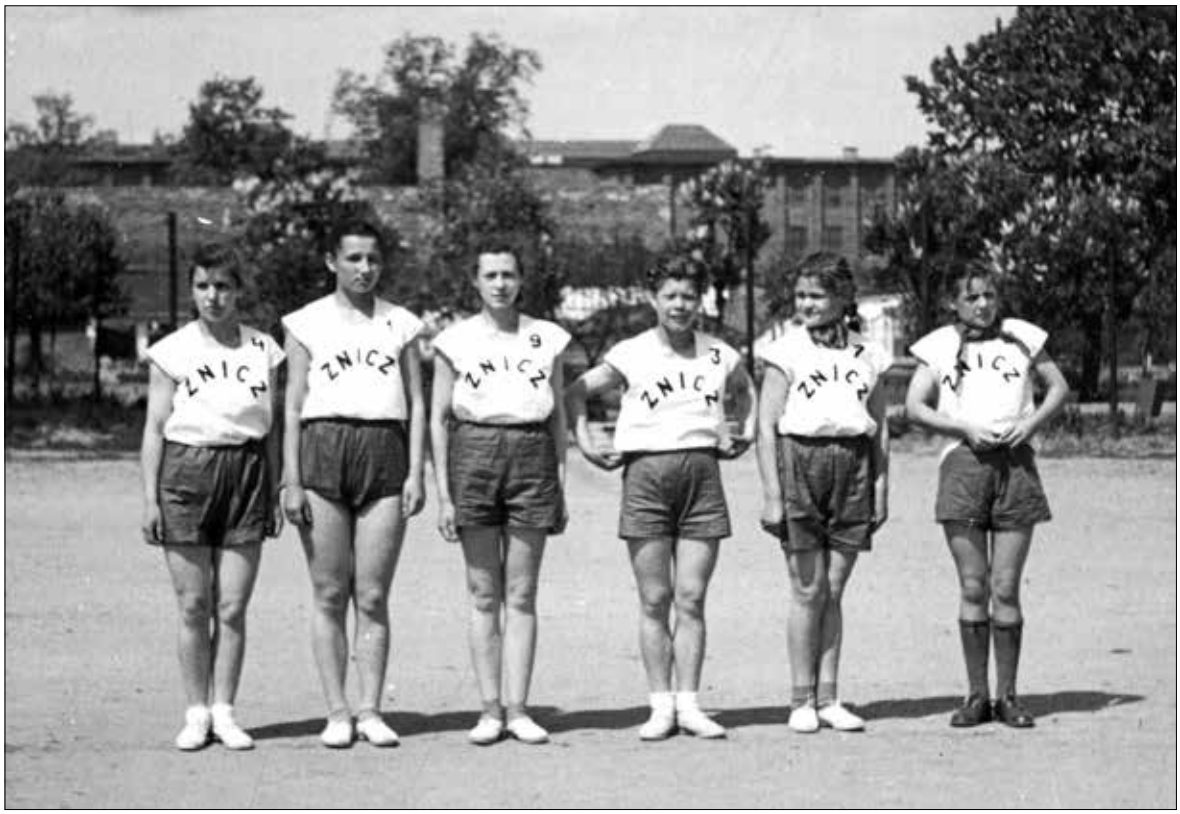


Photo 192. From the left: Wanda Wiewiór, Izabela Katuszewska, Maria Wojtunik, Janina Maliszewska, unk., unk. (archives: Tomasz Wardziak)

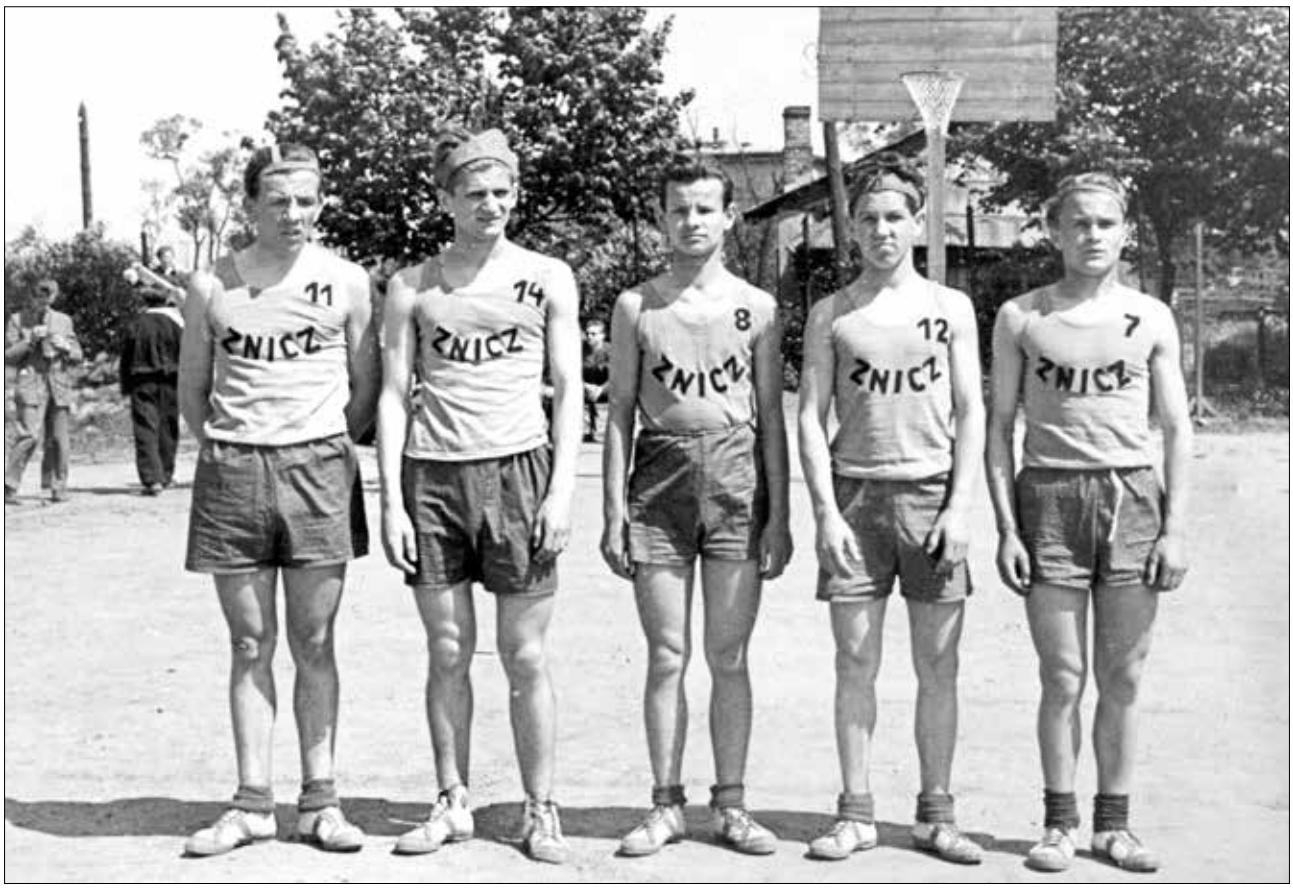


Photo 193. From the left: Ryszard Kosiecki, Czesław Muszyński, Janusz Żak, Jerzy Pasiek, Szuba (archives: Tomasz Wardziak)

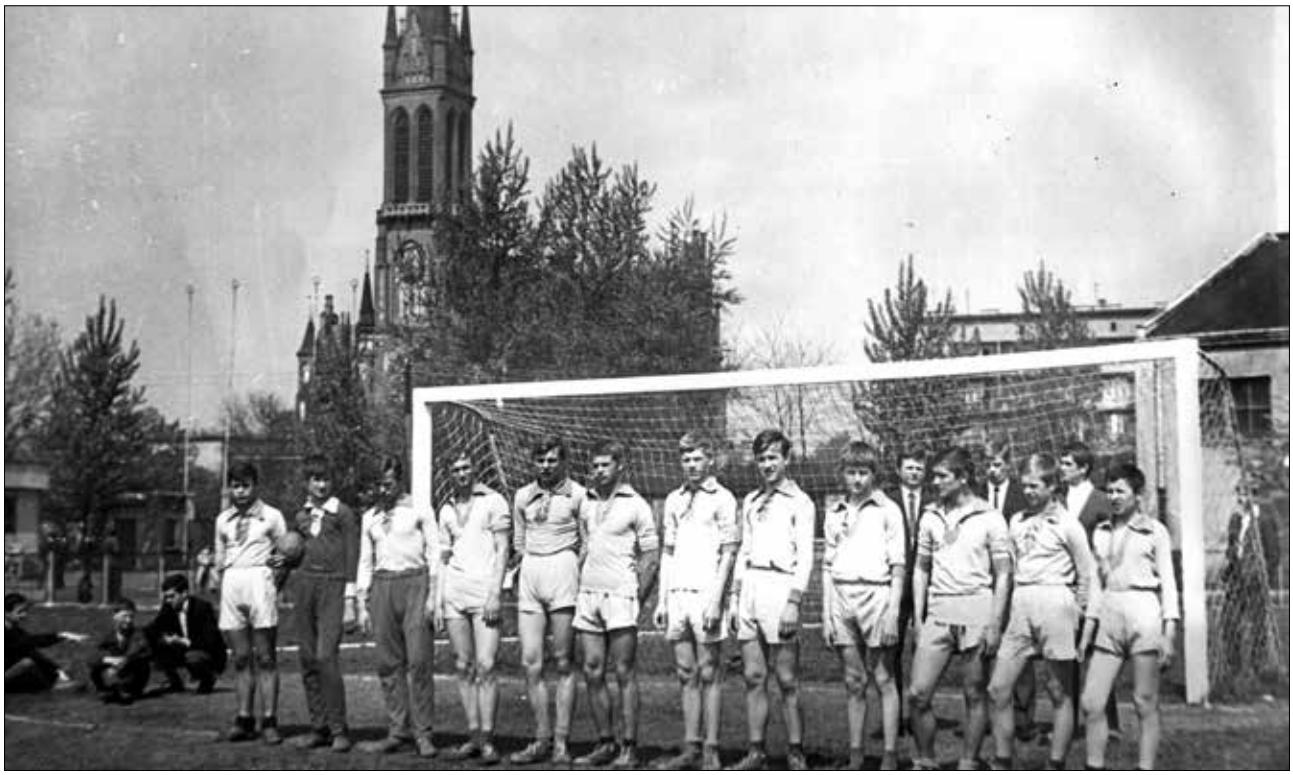


Photo 194. SKS [School Sports Club] "Varsowia" team State Institute of the Deaf and Blind (archives: Tomasz Wardziak)

There were 7 PZG community centers **(Warsaw** – 149 Gen. Świerczewskiego Avenue; **Warsaw** – 7 Starynkiewicza Square; no. 94 – **Grodzisk Mazowiecki**, 4 Żwirki i Wigury Street; no. 145 – **Miszewo Murowane**; no. 55 – **Siedlce**, 1 Świerczewskiego Street; no. 150 – **Sobieszyn**; no. 90 – **Żyrardów**, 1 Maja Street). In total, the community centers were attended by 319 people.

On February 27, 1955, at the swimming pool of the Youth Cultural Center in Warsaw, the swimming competition of Branch No. 1 of the PZGiIP took place, in which also competitors of the **School Sports Club of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind in Warsaw** took part. The first place in the competition was taken by: B. Zaremba (100 m freestyle: 1:15 min; 100 m butterfly style: 1:30.3 min), Andrzej Dolny (100 m classic style: 1:31 min), Milewski (100 m backstroke: 1:46 min), Jerzy Krzyżanowski (200 m breaststroke: 3:38.9 min), 4 × 100 m freestyle relay: Marek Sobociński, Szuba, Zbigniew Gostomski, B. Zaremba (5:22.5 min).[254]

In 1955, during the 2nd PZGiIP Congress, the Warsaw District was represented by: Włodzimierz Anders (died October 1973[255]), Michał Babski, Wacław Bałdecki, Florian Jóźwicki, Anna Keyha, Stanisława Klimaszewska, Stanisław Maciejszczyk, Wacław Szyszkowski, Władysław Walczak, Maria Włostowska (**Warsaw**), Stanisław Chraca (**Zakopane/Nowy Targ**), Wacław Jasieński (**Rembertów**), Stanisław Kędzierski (**Wola Grzybowska**), Janusz Targowski (**Sobieszyn**) and Stanisław Twarowski (**Książenice**).[256]

In 1957, the annual Spring Cross-Country Run for the cup named after Witold Wroczyński was held in Bielany, Warsaw (photos 195 and 196).

On August 9–10, 1958, 24 athletes, including 6 women from WKS PZG, took part in internal athletics competitions. Mieczysław Gintowt performed very well and took first places in the following competitions: 200 m run, long jump and triple jump. Moreover, the first two places were won by: Henryk Kołodziej (100 and 400 m run) and Waldemar Surmacz (1,500 and 3,000 m run), Maria Woińska (100 m run; long jump), Janina Malińska (shot put; javelin throw). The first places were also taken by: Eugeniusz Laskowski (800 m run), Władysław Walczak (high jump), Małgorzata Walczak (shot put), Jerzy Stegner (javelin throw), Danuta Wicińska (discus throw).

254 Ibidem, p. 36.

255 *Wspomnienie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 1, p. 18.

256 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 17.



Photo 195. Participants of the cross-country race for the Witold Wroczyński cup – 1957 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 196. Winners of the cross-country race for cup Witold Wroczyński. From the left: Stanisław Garbaczewski, Mieczysław Gintowt, Waldemar Surmacz – 1957 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1958, the cross-country race for the cup named after Witold Wroczyński at the distance of 1,500 m was won by: J. Wołoszczuk, L. Toczyński and Marian Statuch. Seven competitors took part in the race.

On October 26, 1958, the internal men's pentathlon and women's triathlon for the Henryk Konrad Cup took place. The winners of the pentathlon were: Jerzy Stegner (photo 197), Henryk Kołodziej and Mieczysław Gintowt. In the women's category, the order was as follows: Maria Woińska, Władysława Pawłowska and Danuta Wicińska.



Photo 197. Jerzy Stegner wins the running competition and the entire pentathlon competition (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

On August 16, 1958, WKS PZG organized an internal swimming competition. The first places were taken by: Marek Sobociński (100 m freestyle), Andrzej Dolny (100 m classic), Edward Rukat (100 m butterfly) and W. Milewski (100 m backstroke).

On December 7, 1958, the next internal competitions were won by: Ryszard Dobiecki (100 m freestyle), Marek Sobociński (200 m freestyle), Andrzej Dolny (100 m classic style), Edward Rukat (100 m butterfly style), Ireneusz Sułek (100 m backstroke), H. Lisowska (50 m freestyle), Hanna Kopczyńska (50 m backstroke).

In 1958, WKS PZG athletes took part in the "B" class championship competition of the Warsaw District Basketball Association. WKS PZG achieved the following results: KS "Maraton" 43:55, KS "Bzura-Chodaków" 46:73 and KS "Polonia" 53:90.

In 1959, the Warsaw Sports Club PZG in the following districts: **Warsaw**, **Sochaczew**, **Wilanów**, **Ursynów**, **Grodzisk** and **Płock** had 128 members. They practiced 10 sports disciplines under the supervision of 3 instructors.

Warsaw athletes took an active part in competitions with hearing athletes. WKS PZG basketball players played four matches in the "B" WOZK class championship games, with: OS "Maraton" 41:60, KS "Bzura" 36:43 and KS "Polonia" VI 33:74. In the friendly match against the Institute of the Deaf and Blind, the score was 43:39 for WKS PZG.[257]

Zygmunt Goszczyński became the chess champion of WKS PZG.[258]

[257] *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 367.
[258] Ibidem.

On August 27 and 28, 1959, a shooting competition was held at the shooting range in Bielany, in which as many as 40 WKS PZG players took part. The best five were: Jan Klimczewski, Maciej Wiewiór, Eugeniusz Romańczuk, Noe Szwarcberg and Bolesław Lis.[259]

10 men and 5 women took part in the WKS PZG cross-country race in 1959. M. Stolarczyk won the senior 2,000 m race. Z. Zachariasz won the 1,500 m distance. Władysława Pawłowska won the women's 500 m race.[260]

In 1960, WKS had 6 field sections (101 players), including in Sochaczew (16 players) and Wilanów (12 players). The club had the following sports sections: athletics, swimming, basketball, chess, table tennis, shooting and motor sports. The president of the club was Jerzy Obrycki, the secretary – Jan Klimczewski. The Audit Committee was composed of Z. Bukraba and Edward Gora.[261]

On March 19, 1961, WKS organized the club championship in cross-country running, which took place in the forest in Młociny. There were 12 men and 5 women at the start. In the junior category in the 500 m distance, on the podium were: Zofia Treblińska, Maria Proszowska and Anna Rustecka. In the junior race (1,500 m) the order was as follows: Józef Lechman, Adam Szumilas and Jan Sadłowski. In the senior category, the podium was taken by: Waldemar Surmacz, Mirosław Tomaszczuk and Jerzy Stegner.[262]

In 1961, the athletes shown in photo 198 won the Warsaw athletics pentathlon.



Photo 198. Winners of the Henryk Konrad athletics pentathlon, Warsaw 1961. 1st place – Jerzy Stegner (in the middle), 2nd place – Henryk Kołodziej and 3rd place – Wiesław Wnukowski. First from the right, Halina Konrad and from the left, Jerzy Obrycki – president of WKSG (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1962, Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and Blind was change name to Institute of the Deaf-Mutes.

In 1964, the Local Branch in **Siedlce** was founded.

In 1964, during the General Meeting of the Warsaw District Sports Club PZG, the 40th anniversary of the social work of the distinguished sports activist Jan Klimczewski was celebrated (photo 199).

259 Ibidem, p. 368.

260 *Wiosenne biegi przełajowe głuchych*…, op. cit., p. 27.

261 Ibidem.

262 T. Golędzinowski, *Bieg na przełaj o mistrzostwo Warszawskiego Klubu Sportowego PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1961, no. 5, p. 23.



Photo 199. Celebration of the 40th anniversary of social work of a distinguished sports activist – Jan Klimczewski (in the middle with a cup) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 200. Before the start in the Spring District Championships of WKSG – 1964. First from the left standing Zdzisław Szymański – president of WKSG and fourth from the right standing Jan Klimczewski – chairman of the Audit Committee (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1964, the Spring District Athletics Championships in pentathlon and triathlon were held at the KS "Skra" stadium in Warsaw (photo 200).

In the fall of 1966, the club began organizing a shooting section, which was joined by over 90 people aged 17 to 57. The section was equipped with one air gun and one demonstrative KBK "Mazurek" sports rifle. At the end of May 1967, five Soviet-made "standard" model 22LR sport rifles were purchased.

On May 23, 1967, the Warsaw Sports Club PZG organized the **1st Polish Deaf Shooting Championships**. Athletes from Warsaw won the competition.[263]

In 1967, the **1st Shooting Championships for the Deaf in the Warsaw District named after Stanisław Morawski** took place in Warsaw (photo 201). The best player of the championship was Zdzisław Szymański (photo 202).



Photo 201. Sport shooting competitors surrounded by PZG Representatives (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1968, six members of the shooting section of the Warsaw Sports Club PZG passed exams to become sports shooting judges. Thus, Jolanta Sadłowska, Ryszard Dobiecki, Ryszard Piekut, Bogdan Szczepankowski, Zdzisław Szymański and Ryszard Witt became the first judges in the deaf community in Poland.[264]

On July 18, 1969, Kazimierz Włostowski was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta in the Column Hall of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

On July 20, 1969, during the jubilee academy of the PZG, at the Cultural Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the badge "For Exemplary Work in the Health Service" was awarded to, among others: Roman Petrykiewicz, Stanisław Siła-Nowicki, Marian Kranas and Tadeusz Golędzinowski.

On the 25th anniversary of the end of World War II, members of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes and the Warsaw KS PZG participated in the 3rd Patrol March along the Partisan Fighting Trail in the Kampinos Forest, which was intended to commemorate the victims of Nazi terror in the vicinity of Warsaw. The Kampinos Forest was the site of many executions of Poles during World War II. It is estimated that between 1939 and 1945, approximately 25,000 people were murdered in the Kampinos Forest. Deaf students

263 M. Golański, *I Strzeleckie Mistrzostwa Polski Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 6, p. 19.
264 Idem, *Pierwsi głusi – sędziami sportu strzeleckiego*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 5, p. 22.

and athletes performed very well in all competition categories. First place in the category up to 10 years old was won by students of the Institute of the Deaf-Mutes (Danuta Dobrzyjałkowska, Elżbieta Buczek, Alicja Radzikowska). The patrols of the Warsaw KS PZG also took first place in the category of women aged 19–35 (Krystyna Dąbrowska, Elżbieta Mróz, Joanna Sadłowska) and women aged over 35 (Wanda Michalak, Jadwiga Sułowska, Julia Witt). The WKS PZG boys' patrol up to 19 years old took third place (Tadeusz Krasowski, Tadeusz Garman, Marek Puchalski).[265]



Photo 202. Awarding Zdzisław Szymański as the best player. First from the left Tadeusz Golędzinowski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1970, Wacław Szyszkowski celebrated the 40th anniversary of his social work (photo 203).

On February 12 and 13, 1972, the Warsaw OKS swimming control competition was held at the MDK swimming pool in Warsaw. The best athlete was Krystyna Porowska, winning the 100 m freestyle, 100 m backstroke and 100 m individual medley races. Among men, the best performers were Wacław Bałdecki (100 m freestyle and 100 m individual medley) and Wiesław Jankowski (100 m backstroke and 100 m classic style).[266]

In 1970, during the General Meeting of the PZG Local Branch in Warsaw, new authorities were elected: Bogdan Szczepankowski – president, Jan Maciejczyk – vice-president, Edward Kosieradzki – secretary, Stefan Czarnecki – treasurer, Witold Karliński, Stanisław Sumara, Stanisław Dąbrowski, Wacław Belta, Włodzimierz Anders, Jolanta Bielawska, Marian Falencki – members of the Management Board and Barbara Puterman and Stanisław Siła-Nowicki – deputy members of the Management Board.[267]

On March 12, 1972, WOKS PZG organized the final of the winter shooting competition to honor the memory of Stanisław Morawski (photo 204).

[265] Ibidem.
[266] Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 4, p. 15.
[267] *Poczta związkowa, Warszawa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 6, p. 23.



Photo 203. Celebration of the 40th anniversary of social work of the distinguished sports activist Wacław Szyszkowski (in the middle) – 1970 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 204. Among those awarded cup prizes and diplomas is the president of the Club, Jan Klimczewski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 205. Jubilee Organizing Committee. Standing from the left: Włodzimierz Anders, Ryszard Skorupski, Jan Klimczewski, Zbigniew Grzegorzewski, Kazimierz Włostowski, Jan Maciejczyk, Wojciech Gorczyński, Wacław Szyszkowski, Jerzy Obrycki, Stefan Czarnecki, Ryszard Witt (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was made by: Jan Klimczewski, Zdzisław Szymański, Barbara Jędryszczak; photo: Jan Sopyło and Czesław Studziński)



Photo 206. Management Board of the Warsaw District Sports Club PZG – 1972 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1972, the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf celebrated its **50th anniversary**. Members of the Jubilee Organizing Committee are shown in photo 205.

In 1972, i.e. in the year of the club's 50th anniversary, the Warsaw Sports Club PZG had 320 members who practiced sports in 9 sports sections. The players trained under the supervision of 10 coaches and instructors. At that time, the management board (photo 206) consisted of: Jan Klimczewski – president, Zdzisław Szymański – vice-president, Hanna Kopczyńska – secretary, Jan Maciejczyk – treasurer. Members of the Management Board: Jerzy Obrycki, Wacław Szyszkowski, Ryszard Witt, Stefan Czarnecki.

As part of the anniversary celebrations a basketball tournament took place at the KS "Polonia" stadium at Konwiktorska Street. Teams from Wrocław, Bielsko-Biała, Lublin and Warsaw participated in the basketball competition. The winner of the anniversary competition was the team from Bielsko-Biała, ahead of Warsaw, Wrocław and Lublin. The best scorer of the tournament was Józef Smarkusz from Warsaw.

The anniversary celebrations were accompanied by the Central Championships of the Polish Association of the Deaf in Athletics and Sports Shooting. Athletics competitions were held at the "Legia" stadium at Łazienkowska Street, and the shooting championships were held at the shooting range in Rembertów.

On June 17, 1972, the anniversary closing ceremony took place in the building of the Polish Association of the Blind at 9 Konwiktorska Street. The ceremonial academy was an opportunity to present awards to distinguished athletes and activists of WOKS PZG (photos 207–210). The awards were presented by the deputy chairman of the National Council of the Capital City of Warsaw, Władysław Spychalski.[268]

Activists of the WOKS PZG athletics section in 1972 are shown in photo 211, and the swimming section – in photo 212. Photo 213 shows all WOKS PZG activists. The Warsaw athletics team is shown in photo 214.

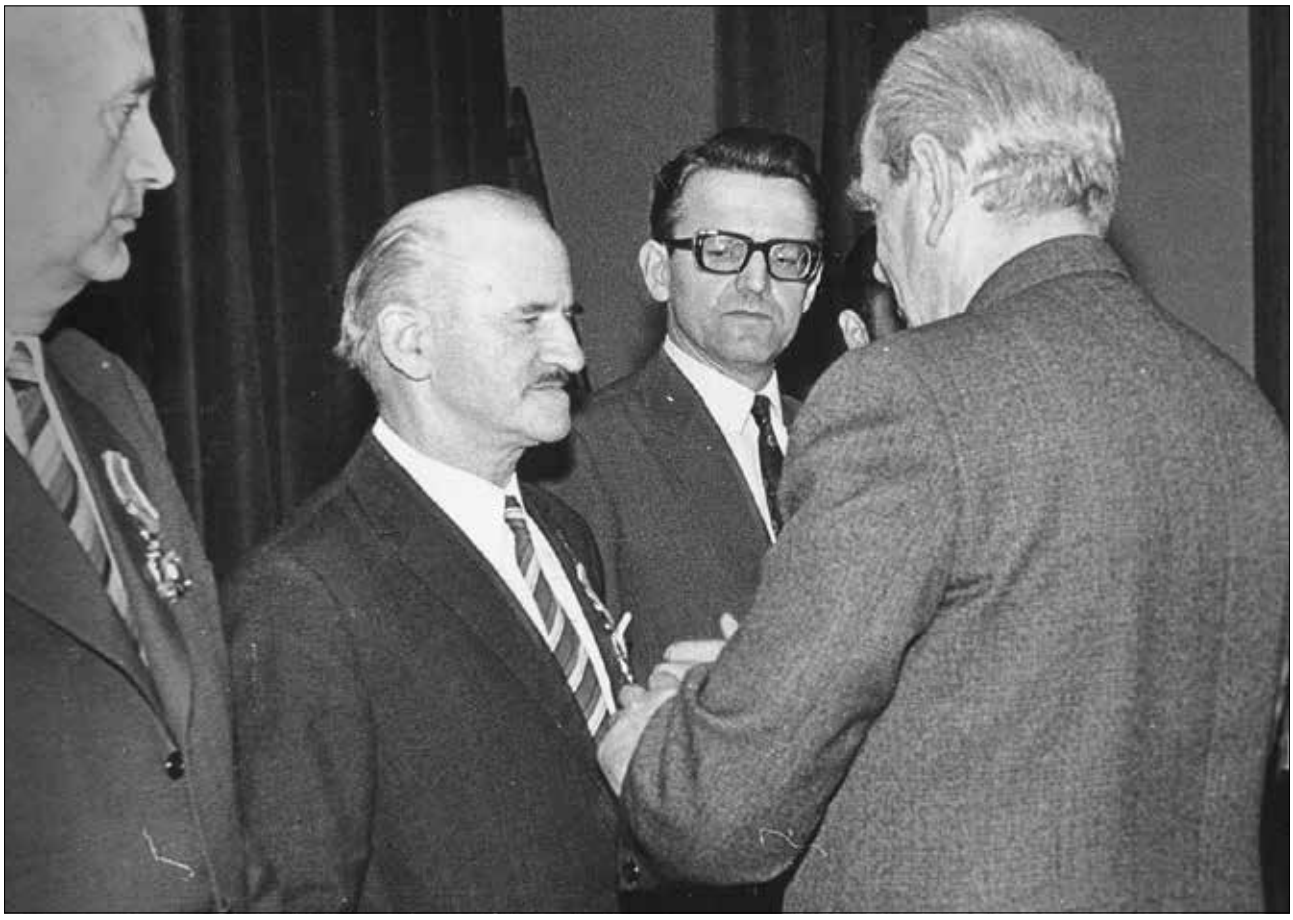


Photo 207. A moment of decoration. Decorated by Władysław Spychalski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

[268] Z. Grzegorzewski, *Sport warszawski głuchych po II wojnie światowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 5, p. 19.



Photo 208. On the left – Jerzy Obrycki, Wacław Szyszkowski, Zdzisław Szymański, Ryszard Witt (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 209. After the badge awarding ceremony. Standing from the left in a row: Henryk Ostachiewicz, Edward Gora, Włodzimierz Anders, Ryszard Witt, Czesław Studziński – photographer, Kazimierz Włostowski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 210. The chairman of the Club's Jubilee Organizing Committee, Kazimierz Włostowski, presents the co-founders and sports veterans of WKSG with jubilee badges with gold laurels awarded especially for this ceremony. The badges were awarded to, from the left: Jerzy Chrzanowski, Piotr Florczyk, Kazimierz Bieńkowski, Jan Sopyło (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 211. Activists of the athletics section, from the left: Józef Iwaniak, Tadeusz Wójcik, Jerzy Obrycki, Jan Klimczewski, Kazimierz Włostowski, Wiesław Wnukowski and Włodzimierz Anders – 1972 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 212. Activists of the swimming section, from the left: Zdzisław Szymański, Hanna Kopczyńska and Marek Sobociński – 1972 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 213. WOKS activists surrounded by Representatives of the Provincial Board of PZG (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 214. Warsaw athletics and swimming team – 1972 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1974, the **Łukowski Sports Club** was established in Łuków. In 1976, due to the creation of the Siedlce Province and the incorporation of Łuków into the administrative area of this province, the name of the club was changed to **Siedlce Sports Club in Łuków**, which meant that members of the Local Branch in Siedlce could also become members of the club.

In the 1975/1976 season, basketball players of the Warsaw Sports Club PZG took part in the competition for the championship of the District League of the Capital Sports Federation. The following teams (hearing) took part in the competition: PST Ciechanów, "Jurand" Ciechanów, "Huragan" Wołomin, MKB Legionowo and AZS Płock. After the first part of the competition, WKS PZG was leading in the table. The team consisted of, among others: Wojciech Olszewski, Józef Smarkusz, Andrzej Judasz, Piotr Lach and Marek Pacuszka. The team's playing coach was Józef Smarkusz.[269]

In 1977, the PZG Branch in **Siedlce** was established.

During the meeting of the Provincial PZG Branch in Bielsko-Biała, the secretary of the PZG Management Board, Józef Hendzel, presented a commemorative cup in recognition of sports achievements to a long-time sports competitor, Tadeusz Szydło.

In 1978, the PZG Local Branch was founded in Łuków.

In 1978, the Management Board of the Warsaw club consisted of: Wiesław Wnukowski – president, Zdzisław Szymański – vice-president, Ryszard Skorupski – secretary, Władysław Matuszkiewicz – treasurer, Władysław Walczak – host, Józef Smarkusz, Kazimierz Danowski – members of the Management Board.[270]

On April 29, 1979, during the General Reporting and Electoral Meeting of the Warsaw Sports Club PZG, a new Management Board of the club was elected: Józef Smarkusz – president, Hanna Rojewska and Wiesław Wnukowski – vice-presidents, Ryszard Skorupski – secretary, Władysław Walczak – host, Kazimierz Diehl, Kazimierz Danowski, Tadeusz Wójcik, Zdzisław Szymański – members of the Management Board.

In 1979, the WKSG had 92 members, including students of school and educational centers. The club conducted activities in the field of athletics (10 men), basketball (19 men), swimming (9 men), chess (16 men and 3 women), football (10 men), sports shooting (7 men and 5 women) and volleyball (6 women). The club used the facilities of CWKS "Legia" and AWF Warszawa. Trainings were also conducted at the School and

[269] R. Skorupski, *Sukcesy warszawskiego klubu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, p. 26.
[270] S. Siła-Nowicki, *Smutne wybory*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 6, p. 32.

Educational Center at Łucka Street in Warsaw, as well as BKS "Skra". Lack of access to the swimming pool resulted in the closure of the swimming section.[271]

In March and April 1979, basketball players of the Warsaw Sports Club PZG played sparring matches as part of preparations for the PZG 1st league. In the first two matches, the Warsaw team met the KS "Świt" team from Wrocław. Both matches were won by the Warsaw team 66:27 and 66:35. The best players in the Warsaw team were Andrzej Judasz (Galasiewicz) and Wojciech Olszewski, and in the Wrocław team – Stanisław Wesoły and Zdzisław Grobelski. The next two matches were played against the team of the Rzeszów Sports Club PZG. This time, the Warsaw basketball players won 83:54 and 85:49. Andrzej Judasz (Galasiewicz) and Wojciech Olszewski were again the best scorers, and in the Rzeszów team – Marian Sądek and Robert Tronina.[272]

In 1981, the PZG Branch in Siedlce had 196 members.

In 1981, the Warsaw Branch of PZG had 2,174 members.

In the jubilee 60th year of sports activities of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf, the club's Management Board consisted of (photo 215): Józef Smarkusz – president, Hanna Rojewska – 1st vice-president, Wiesław Wnukowski – 2nd vice-president, Ryszard Skorupski – secretary, Władysław Walczak – host, Zdzisław Szymański, Kazimierz Danowski, Kazimierz Diehl, Tadeusz Wójcik – members of the Management Board.[273]

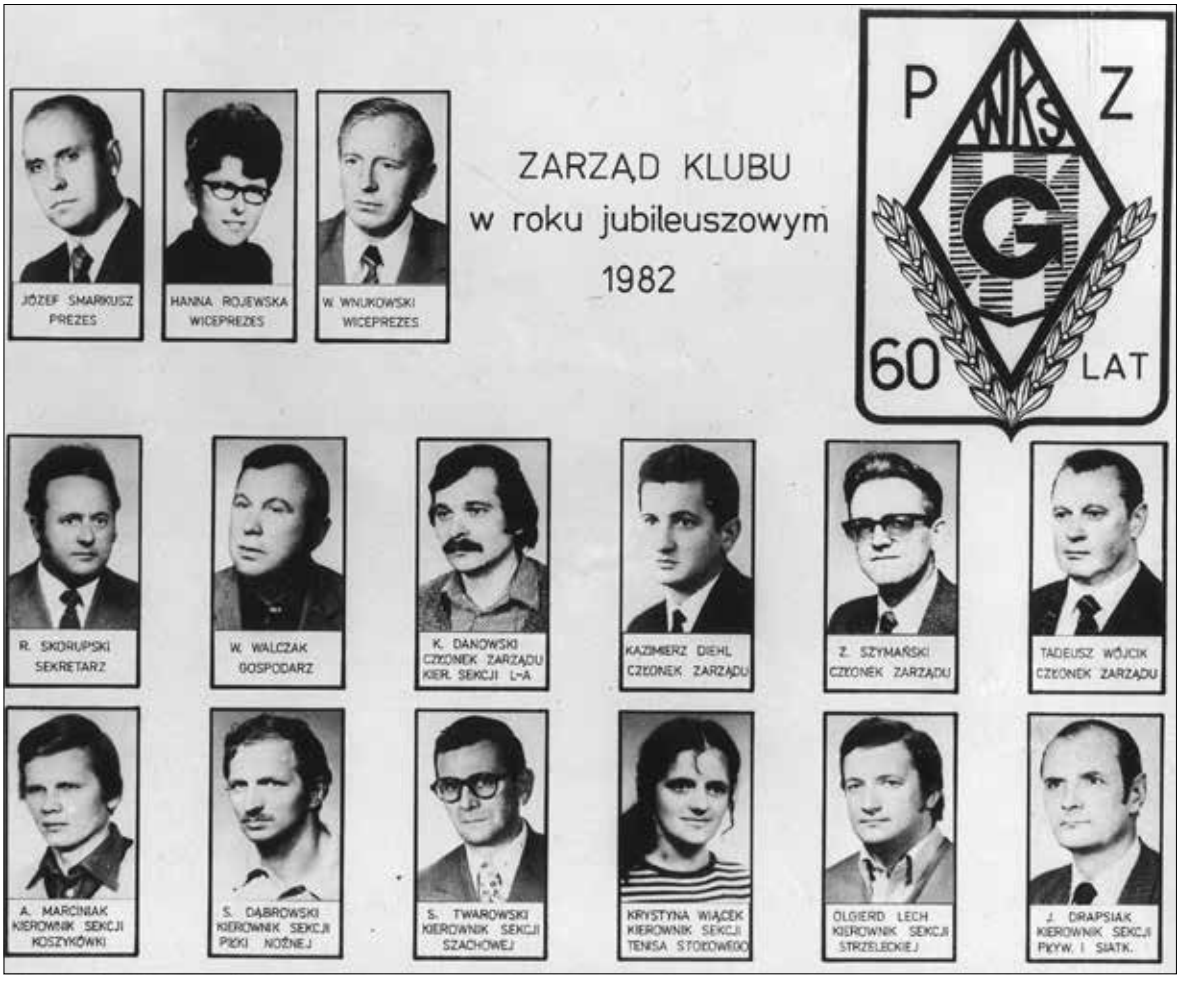


Photo 215. The Management Board of the Warsaw Sports Club for the Deaf in 1982 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

271 Idem, *Nowy Zarząd Warszawskiego KS PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 9, p. 17.

272 R. Skorupski, *Oby tak dalej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 6, p. 22.

273 Idem, *60 lat sportu głuchych w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 3, p. 23.



Photo 216. Awarding a crystal vase to Barbara Niebisz (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

During the ceremonial academy related to the celebration of the **60th anniversary of WKSG** sports activities at the Popular Theater at Szwedzka Street many distinctions and prizes were awarded. The chairman of the club, Józef Smarkusz, thanked the president of the Warsaw District of PZG, Barbara Niebisz, for the cooperation so far (photo 216).

In 1977, the Provincial Branch of PZG was established in **Siedlce**, thanks to which activists from Łuków also became members of the OW Management Board. At that time, the most active chess section was led by Krzysztof Michalczuk, who was a multiple representative of Poland in chess.

In 1981, an athletics section was established at the Siedlce Sports Club in Łuków. Its best players were Halina Adamowicz and Adam Szmigoń. Other outstanding activists were: Grzegorz Górny, Jan Nowak and Tadeusz Skrocki.[274]

In December 1984, the Siedlce Sports Club in Łuków celebrated its 10th anniversary. SKS in Łuków also included members of the club from Biała Podlaska. In the initial period of the club's activity, table tennis and chess sections were organized. The greatest success was that the club members won the Lublin district chess championship twice.

In October 1984, as part of the celebration of the **10th anniversary of the Siedlce Sports Club**, a chess tournament was held in Siedlce with the participation of the tournament hosts, the Beskidzki Sports Club, the Bydgoszcz Sports Club and the Toruń Sports Club. The tournament was won by the hosts, ahead of chess players from Toruń, Bielsko-Biała and Bydgoszcz. Representatives of the invited teams presented the president of the Siedlce Sports Club with small gifts.[275]

In May 1984, at the Warsaw Cultural Center of the PZG, at the initiative of the head of the Cultural Center, Sławomir Dubiniak, Stanisław Twarowski and Jerzy Nobis, a chess section was established. Activists of the newly established chess section organized the first chess championship in Warsaw in many years. The winner of the tournament was Wojciech Klimkowski, ahead of Zygmunt Goszczyński and Kazimierz Nurzyński.[276]

[274] K. Michalczuk, *Dziesięć lat siedleckiego KS*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 11–12, p. 30–31.
[275] Ibidem, p. 31.
[276] Ibidem.

In 1985, there were 972 hearing-disabled persons registered in the Siedlce Branch, including 318 members of the PZG. In 1985, the Warsaw Branch recorded 4,797 hearing disabilities. 2,826 people belonged to PZG.

In 1985, the Siedlce Sports Club in Łuków had 41 members training in 5 sports sections. In 1985, 187 people training in 6 sports sections were members of the Warsaw PZG Sports Club. In the sports club at **ZSP PZG "Promena" in Smoszew**, 35 people trained in 7 sports sections.

On September 3, 1986, Andrzej Jastrzębski, member of the PZG national basketball team and bronze medalist of the 1961 World Deaf Games, died at the age of 46.[277]

In 1987, the Management Board of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf consisted of: Józef Smarkusz – president, Wiesław Wnukowski – vice-president. The functions of the remaining people are shown in photo 217.



Photo 217. Management Board of the Warsaw Sports Club in 1987 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1987, the memory of Henryk Konrad – co-founder of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf from 1922 – was honored. Family, friends and activists of WKS PZG gathered at the grave of Henryk Konrad (photo 218).

In 1987, the Main Board of the Polish Association of the Deaf awarded the Warsaw Sports Club the **"Golden Honorary Badge of PZG"** (photo 219). The ceremony of awarding the golden badge took place during the academy in the "Kultura" cinema in Warsaw in September 1987. During the ceremony, many badges were awarded – "Merited Activist of Physical Culture" (photo 220) and "For Merits to Sport and Tourism of the Warsaw Province" (photos 221 and 222).

In 1987, WKS PZG had approximately 150 members.

[277] *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 11, p. 22.



Photo 218. The wife and children of Henryk Konrad and Kazimierz Włostowski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 219. In recognition of outstanding contributions in social, cultural, educational and sports activities, for significant achievements in the field of rehabilitation of hearing disabled people (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 220. The President of the PZG Management Board, Marian Bronikowski, hands over the "PZG Golden Badge of Honor" for the Warsaw Sports Club to the President of WKS PZG, Józef Smarkusz (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 221. Awarding of the "Merited Activist of Physical Culture" badges. From the left: Władysław Walczak, Tadeusz Wójcik, Zdzisław Szymański, Wiesław Wnukowski, Stanisław Krawsz (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 222. Awarding of the Badges "For Merits for Sport and Tourism of the Capital Province of Warsaw", from the left: Leszek Groszkowski, Eugeniusz Panek, Ryszard Skorupski, Józef Smarkusz, Krystyna Wiącek (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

At the beginning of 1990, during the General Meeting of members of the Warsaw Sports Club PZG, a new club management board was elected. The Management Board included: Hanna Rojewska – president, Józef Smarkusz and Józef Kępiński – vice-presidents, Ryszard Skorupski – secretary, Stanisław Krawsz – club host. The club had 194 members. The club had sports sections: basketball, chess, athletics and table tennis.[278]

In June 1990, football players of the Warsaw Sports Club participated in the anniversary tournament organized by Berlin's BSV 1900. Several teams from all over Europe took part in the tournament in various sports disciplines, e.g. volleyball, track and field, bowling and table tennis. The Warsaw team took sixth place in the football tournament. It should be mentioned that all matches were played on very low quality slag pitches.[279]

On April 7, 1991, the PZG Branch in Siedlce held a Meeting of Delegates of the PZG Branch, during which a new Management Board was elected: Krzysztof Michalczuk – president, Helena Szmigoń and Tadeusz Skrocki – vice-presidents, Jadwiga Górzyńska – secretary. The following members were elected as members of the Management Board: Stanisław Arent, Bogdan Bazak, Janina Czerniewicz, Grzegorz Górny and Mieczysław Uziębło. Regina Nasiłowska became the chairwoman of the Audit Committee, and Maria Michalczuk became the chairwoman of the Peer Court.

At that time, the Siedlce Branch had 513 members.[280]

On June 8, 1991, a Congress of Branch Delegates was held in the hall of the Central Directorate of State Railways, where the headquarters of the PZG Branch in Warsaw was temporarily located. As a result

[278] *Wybory w klubach sportowych PZG*, op. cit., p. 21.
[279] M. Skorupski, *Gorzkie WESTchnienia*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 7, p. 20.
[280] K. Michalczuk, *Zjazdy Delegatów w Oddziałach PZG – Siedlce*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 6, p. 6.

of secret elections, the new Branch Management Board was established: Barbara Niebisz – president, Gemma Kwiatkowska, Hanna Rojewska, Kajetana Maciejska-Roczan – vice-presidents, Kazimierz Diehl – secretary, Edward Gora, Józef Kępiński, Antoni Krokiewicz, Ryszard Skorupski, Józef Smarkusz, Maria Szymańska – members of the Management Board. Halina Radomska became the chairwoman of the Audit Committee, and Franciszek Cepek was elected chairman of the Peer Court.[281]

7.1.13 Wrocław District

In the years 1945–1946, forced resettlements of the Polish population from the pre-war eastern areas of the Second Polish Republic, the so-called Eastern Borderlands, to the areas annexed to Poland took place. One of the cities to which the inhabitants of the Eastern Borderlands arrived in the years 1945–1948 was Wrocław. Among them were activists of the Lviv deaf community.

In 1945, Mieczysław Kempa – former director of the Institute for the Deaf and Mute in Lviv – came to Wrocław.

Mieczysław Kempa's efforts to obtain a suitable premises that could become the seat of the Wrocław Institute for the Deaf and Mute took two years.

On June 13, 1947, in the palace-castle and the surrounding buildings of the Zygfryd Woyrsch family estate at 8 Dworska Street, the Department for the Deaf and Mute was opened.

In Poland, ruined by war, PZGiIP Local Branches began to be established. The first of them in the south-western tip of Poland was Branch no. 107 in **Jelenia Góra**, registered by Zdzisław Garbicz, and its first president was Zygmunt Rylski.

In 1947 and 1948, more people involved in the pre-war education and sports of the deaf began to come to Wrocław from Lviv and other parts of the Eastern Borderlands. The meeting point was the renovated Institute for the Deaf and Mute in Wrocław.

Wrocław was visited by, among others, Józef Backer, Józef Jamróg, Kazimierz Weber (born February 12, 1899[282]), Zbigniew Jahura, Józef Schmidt, Józef Hłumyk, Józef Kuczurak and Bazyli Kulesza.

Deaf people from other regions of Poland also came, e.g. Sabina Kubiak, Stanisława and Stanisław Stachowiak, Maria and Paul Kliemonowicz, Gertruda and Piotr Gorzałka, Henryk Treska, Zygmunt Rylski and Halina Kośmider.

Most of them were involved in Zdzisław Garbicz's educational activities and organizing WAG courses (Fight against Deaf Illiteracy).

In August 1949, Local Branch of PZGiIP no. 190 in **Wrocław** was established. The first Management Board consisted of: Zdzisław Garbicz – president (hearing), Józef Backer – vice-president, Józef Jamróg – secretary, Kazimierz Weber – treasurer. The following members of the Management Board became: Maria Kliemonowicz, Sabina Kubiak, Dionizy Kozak, Zygmunt Rylski and Zbigniew Jahura.

In the first period, the Management Board met in Józef Backer's private apartment at 36 Zegadłowicza Street. A year later, Zdzisław Garbicz left Wrocław, and Mieczysław Kempa took over as president.

In 1950, Marian Bronikowski joined the Branch no. 190 and became the first full-time head and at the same time served as secretary in place of Józef Jamróg. For some time, the office of the Branch was located in the headquarters of KS "Gwardia" at Nowotki St., however, the club's authorities did not consent to the Club's activities in the afternoon, so the office of the Club's Management Board moved to the private apartment of the Stachowiaks and Mulczyńskis at 10 Barlickiego Street.

In 1950, the Local Branch was founded in **Legnica**.

In 1951, Branch no. 190 received its first premises for an office and a community center at 4 Kaszubska Street.

In the fall of 1951, the office of Local Branch no. 190 was moved to Jelenia Góra, but the Management Board of the Branch in Wrocław continued to use the premises at 4 Kaszubska Street. The manager of the office moved to Jelenia Góra was Jan Podlaski – Zygmunt Rylski's son-in-law.

In the years 1951–1957 there were many problems with premises. In 1953, the president of the Management Board, Mieczysław Kempa, moved the office of the Wrocław Local Branch back to Wrocław. Initially,

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281 B. Niebisz, *Trwa kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Warszawa*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 8, p. 11.

282 R. Petrykiewicz, *Jubileusz aktywisty PZG Kazimierza Webera*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 2, p. 9.

it was located in the Disabled Training Center at Inwalidzka Street. Czesława Jakub became the head of the Branch, and thanks to her energetic efforts, she obtained premises at 14 Ruska Street where the office and community center of the Branch were located.

In 1952, the Local Branch in **Wałbrzych** began its activities.

At the turn of 1953 and 1954, the Board of the Branch obtained permission to settle the 80% destroyed buildings at 2 Braniborska Street apt. 10. Renovation began in 1954. Members of the Branch started independent renovation works in the right wing of the building complex, where two rooms were renovated on the ground floor. At that time, the office of the Circle was moved to Przejście Garncarskie Street.

On November 30, 1957, the central building was officially opened. The Branch office was opened on the ground floor, and the rooms on the first floor were intended for the needs of the first Deaf Cultural Center in Poland. On the second and third floors, there are dormitory rooms for the deaf.

Thanks to the conclusion of an agreement with the District Association of Disabled Cooperatives, located in Wrocław at Czerwony Square, it was possible to equip the dormitory with the necessary furniture: beds, wardrobes, tables, etc. The dormitory at the **Deaf Cultural Center in Wrocław** was called the House of the Young Deaf Cooperative. The House for the Young Deaf Cooperative welcomed first of all inhabitants of villages, small towns, as well as orphans and half-orphans.

The foundations for the post-war social activity of the Branch in Jelenia Góra were laid by P. Rylski (sculptor artist), Adam Tokarski, Zdzisław Kowalski and Regina Arendt. The activities were supported by a councilor from Jelenia Góra – Antoni Kalinowski.

On November 4, 1948, the inaugural meeting of deaf people was held to start the activities of the Local Branch of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends in Jelenia Góra. The first Management Board included: Zygmunt Rylski – president, Antoni Kalinowski – vice-president, Regina Arendt – secretary, Marian Orłowski – treasurer, Marian Bronikowski – member of the presidium for cultural and educational affairs, Zdzisław Kowalski – host and Gerhard Hausch – member of the Management Board.

The first office was located at 2 Marii Konopnickiej Street. People from nearby towns also joined the Local Branch in Jelenia Góra. Soon the number of members exceeded 100 people. At the school for workers at 22 Lipca Street, courses to combat illiteracy were organized.[283]

In 1955, there were 11 PZGiIP Local Branches operating in the Wrocław District, with 286 registered members. The addresses of 715 deaf people have been established.

There were three community centers (**Wrocław** – 24 Ruska St. apt. 26; no. 180 – **Pilczyce**, 8 Dworska St.; 107 – **Jelenia Góra**, 12 Okrzei St.; no. 33 – **Legnica**, 5 Wrocławska St.), used by 63 people.

In the Local Branches, sports activities were conducted in 4 sports sections with 177 members.

The main work was related to the reconstruction of the Cultural Center at Braniborska Street. In 1955, the following members of the Wrocław District participated in the 2nd PZGiIP Congress: Józef Backer, Zbigniew Jahura, Stanisław Kamiński, Mieczysław Kempa, Jerzy Lontkowski, Adolf Szuster (**Wrocław**), Albert Fischer (**Legnica**), Bogdan Wąsowicz (**Kłodzko**) and Karol Wyrostek (**Chojnów**).[284]

On April 22, 1956, the General Congress of delegates of the Wrocław District was held, in which 39 delegates of the Local Branches took part, led by Jerzy Lontkowski – a teacher from the State Institute for Deaf-Mute Children in Pilczyce. It was noted that the work in the Sports Clubs looks good, although the emphasis is only on football, volleyball and basketball. The work in the chess section was poor.

New authorities of the Wrocław Branch were elected: Józef Backer – president, Jerzy Lontkowski – 1st vice-president, Józef Jamróg – 2nd vice-president, Halina Fraszek – secretary, Stanisław Kamiński – treasurer, Józef Hłumyk – deputy secretary, Franciszek Pyzio – deputy treasurer, Zbigniew Jahura, Józef Libera, Antonina Łoza, Stanisław Korny, Marian Bronikowski, Franciszek Pater, Bogdan Wąsowicz – members of the Management Board. The Audit Committee consisted of: Witold Dosz, Zdzisław Garbicz, Bogdan Jaszczuk, Mieczysław Kempa, Sabina Kubiak, Józef Pawłowski, Adolf Szuster, Henryk Treska, Maria

[283] K. Siniarski, *Historia i kultura Głuchych we Wrocławiu*, 1948–2018, Polski Związek Głuchych Oddział Dolnośląski, Wrocław 2018; Edward Mulczyński, *10 lat pracy zawodowej i społecznej Mariana Bronikowskiego we Wrocławiu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 5, p. 7.

[284] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 17.

Zarembina, Michał Zych. The Branch Peer Court consisted of: Aniela Belbert, Emilia Brzyś, Dionizy Kozak, Horst Nowak, Lucyna Paszula, Józef Sikora, Adam Ważny, Karol Wyrostek.[285]

On August 25, 1958, internal control athletics competitions of the Wrocław KS PZG took place, during which the first places were taken by: Bogdan Jaszczuk (100 m run), Czesława Olesiewicz (100 and 400 m run), Ryszard Łozowski (400 m run), Ryszard Ochenkowski (800 m run), Julian Kozieł (high jump), Krystyna Zawadzka (high jump), Aleksander Sokalski (pole vault), Stefan Gaffke (shot put) and Janina Krawczyk (shot put).[286]

In 1959, the athletes of the Wrocław Sports Club came from three institutions: the House of the Young Deaf Cooperative, the Disabled Training Center and the school in Pilczyce. The training was conducted by three instructors. 151 athletes took part in the training.

In 1959, basketball players from Wrocław won the title of Polish champion.

The club's chess champion was Mieczysław Matuszczak, and the runner-up was Bazyli Kulesza. The Wrocław chess team won the title of Polish champions for 1959.[287]

On February 7, 1960, during the General Reporting and Electoral Meeting, a new Management Board of the Wrocławski Klub Sportowy PZG was elected: Zbigniew Jahura – president, Józef Pawłowski, Władysław Żyłko – vice-presidents, Teofil Markowicz – secretary, Halina Fraszek – deputy secretary, Józef Jamróg – treasurer. The members of the Management Board became: Mirosław Stepczuk, Leopold Michałowski, Zenobia Jaworska, Aleksander Kacała.[288]

On March 27, 1960, spring cross-country races were held in Wrocław in three age categories: seniors over a distance of 3,000 m – won by Ryszard Ochenkowski, juniors over a distance of 1,500 m – won by Henryk Błaszczyk, juniors over a distance of 700 m – won by Sylwester Bojas. Women also competed in the 700 m distance. Wanda Kasprowska won.[289]

On March 2, 1968, during the General Meeting of the Wrocław Branch, a new Management Board of the Wrocław District Sports Club was elected: Józef Hłumyk – president, Zbigniew Jahura – vice-president, Krystyna Marszałek – secretary, Leopold Michałowski, Konrad Ryś, Stanisław Podhajski, Ludwik Misiak – members of the Management Board. The Audit Committee included: Halina Mleczko – chairwoman, Edward Wabia – secretary, Zenobia Dowbecka – member of the Audit Committee.

On February 6, 1972, the District Table Tennis Championships PZG were held in the sports hall of the State Institute for Deaf Children in Wrocław. 5 male and 11 male players took part in the final games. In the women's category, Zenobia Dowbecka won, followed by Marianna Formejster and Józefa Stankiewicz. Among men, Stefan Wiącek took first place[290], Jan Hasiuk took second place, and Stanisław Dziurski took third place.[291]

In 1979, the Local Branch in Jelcz – at the Automotive Plant – began its activity.

In 1985, the "Świt" Sports Club in Wrocław had 123 players training in 7 sports sections.

In 1985, there were 3,146 hearing disabled persons registered in the PZG Branch in Wrocław. There were 1,352 members of the entire Wrocław Branch of PZG.

On May 18, 1991 the Congress of Delegates of the PZG Branch in Wrocław took place at the Deaf Culture Center at Braniborska Street. During the Congress, by decision of the delegates, the Culture Center was named after Marian Bronikowski. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Local Branches from Jelenia Góra, Legnica, Wałbrzych, Wrocław and Jelcz. The Management Board was elected: Halina Mleczko – president, Romuald Kuś – 1st vice-president, Józef Hłumyk, Maria Wasicionek – vice-presidents, Halina Lipska – secretary, Marek Gajdulewicz, Marek Herzog, Jan Kucharski, Daniel Magiera, Ryszard Moroz – members of the Management Board, Krzysztof Siniarski – chairman Audit Committee, Jadwiga Bronikowska – chairwoman of the Peer Court.[292]

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285 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 8, p. 7–12.

286 *Wrocławski Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 126.

287 *Działalność klubów sportowych PZG…*, op. cit., p. 368.

288 *Zebranie członków Wrocławskiego Klubu Sportowego PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 4, p. 29.

289 *Wiosenne biegi przełajowe głuchych…*, op. cit., p. 27.

290 In the literature, two different spellings are encountered – Stefan Wiącek (Więcek).

291 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 4, p. 15.

292 L. Kamiński, *Trwa kampania zjazdowa w Oddziałach – Wrocław*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 8, p. 9.

7.2 Deaf inter-club competition in 1946–1992

Inter-club competition concerned many sports disciplines and competitions at various sports and age levels. Students from school and educational centers, employees of training and production plants and athletes associated with sports clubs, first of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends, and then of the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes, took part in the inter-club competitions.

The description of inter-club competition does not include competition in motorcycle and car sports, as well as the extensive activity of branches of the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society (PTTK) PZG.

7.2.1 Football

In 1946, the first season of football matches for the Polish championship title between deaf teams took place. On July 22, 1946 in Poznań, PKSG defeated ŁKSG 3:0 (2:0). On August 25, 1946, Poznań defeated ŁKSG 7:2 (4:1). On September 29, 1946, in Bydgoszcz, the club from Poznań defeated the local team 5:1 (1:1) – photo 223. On October 13, 1946, in Wejherowo, the athletes from Gdynia lost to the players from Poznań 0:3 (0:1), and on October 20, 1946, in Warsaw, the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf lost to Poznań 1:3 (1:2).



Photo 223. Participants of the match between Bydgoszcz Sports Club for the Deaf and Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf played in Bydgoszcz – 1946. First from the left: Bolesław Sikora. Standing from the right: Piotr Górny, unk., unk., Rajmund Kalina. Piotr Nowak, fourth from the left, kneeling (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

The **Poznań Sports Club** became the Polish champion. The top scorer was Edmund Włodarczak from Poznań, scoring 10 goals. Two further places were also taken by players from Poznań: Henryk Burakowski (6 goals) and S. Wróblewski (3 goals).[293]

In 1947, the **Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf** became the Polish champion in football again.[294]

In 1948, the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes won the title of vice-champion of Poland in football (photo 224). The **Morski Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes** became the Polish champion.[295]

[293] Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu…*, op. cit.
[294] Ibidem.
[295] *Dzieje ruchu społecznego głuchych w Wejherowie…*, op. cit.



Photo 224. Diploma for winning the title of vice-champion of Poland for the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf – 1948 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In 1949, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Morski Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, a football match for the title of Polish champion was organized in Wejherowo. **The club from Wejherowo became the Polish champion**, defeating the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes 10:2 (photo 225).[296]

[296] Ibidem.



Photo 225. Match for the Polish championship between the Morski Sports Club of the Deaf and the Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf – 1949. First from the left – Paweł Nowak, in the middle from the left – Piotr Górny (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In the next two years (1950 and 1951), the title of Polish football champion was won by the **Morski Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes from Wejherowo**, or rather the Sports Association "Głuchoniemi" Branch in Wejherowo. In 1951, the following players played in MOKS: Tadeusz Frasunkiewicz, Jerzy Nowakowski, Bolesław Wittbrodt, Stanisław Witek, Edwin Piper, Zbigniew Niewadził, Albin Kaszuba, Witold Chęc, Romuald Kilewicz, F. Norek and Gerard Biszewski. The cup for the Polish champions from Wejherowo was founded by Bolesław Sikora from Bydgoszcz.[297]

On June 26, 1955, a Bydgoszcz – Gdańsk match was played as part of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship. The match ended with the victory of the team from Gdańsk 2:1. The participants of this match are shown in photo 226.

On July 8, 1955, as part of the 3rd Spartakiada for the Deaf-Mutes, the final match for the **Polish Deaf-Mutes Football Championship** between the OW Stalinogród and OW Gdańsk teams took place at the ZS "Gwardia" stadium in Gdańsk. The title of Polish champion was won by the team from **Stalinogród**, which defeated the team from Gdańsk 2:1 in the final match.[298]

On May 20 and 27, 1956, football competitions for the Polish deaf championship were held. Gdańsk won against Wrocław 5:1 (2:1), Kraków – Bydgoszcz 4:1 (3:1), Łódź – Rzeszów 5:1 (4:1).[299]

On July 8, 1956, the team from **Stalinogród** became the Polish champion. The final match took place at the ZS "Gwardia" stadium in Gdańsk, where OW Stalinogród defeated OW Kraków 2:1. The goals were scored by: Marian Świerkosz (Kraków), Józef Kępiński and Herbert Klencz (Stalinogród). Stalinogród won the title of Polish champion for the second time.[300]

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297 Ibidem.

298 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 3, p. 16.

299 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 8, p. 40.

300 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 9, p. 36.



Photo 226. Participants of the match between Bydgoszcz Sports Club of the Deaf and Gdańsk Sports Club of the Deaf – 1955. Standing from the right: Rajmund Kalina, Wacław Przybylski, Henryk Kalina, Michał Nowak, Czesław Kalina, Mieczysław Grajek, Artur Lewczyński, unk., Ludwik Murawski, unk., Klewicz. Sitting from the right: Marian Wieczorek, Albin Gładkowski, unk., unk., Alfred Tomczak (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 227. Football players – squad for the match against Romania – 1957. Standing from the right: unk., Rajmund Kalina (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On May 26, 1957, a match between the **Polish** and **Romanian** national teams took place in Kraków, ending with a 5:0 (3:0) victory for the guests.[301] A player from Bydgoszcz was member of the Polish team (photo 227).

[301] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1957, no. 37, p. 39.

In October and November 1957, the **Polish Deaf Football Championship** was played in a cup system. Representatives of the Provincial Branches from Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kraków, Łódź, Rzeszów and Wrocław took part in the competition. The match results were as follows: Łódź – Gdańsk 5:0 (1:0); Rzeszów – Wrocław 7:1 (3:1); Bydgoszcz – Kraków 2:1 (1:0); Katowice – Łódź 3:1 (1:0); Bydgoszcz – Rzeszów 3:2 (3:0).

In the final match, Katowice defeated Bydgoszcz 5:0 (2:0). Football players from **Katowice** (formerly Stalinogród) won the championship title for the third time, thanks to which they received the main prize – the cup – as their own.[302]

In 1957, after the end of the football season, the PZG Management Board, in order to raise the level of the competition, decided that only teams taking part in the championships of the District Football Association would take part in the 1958 competition.

In 1957, in the fight for the **Polish Championship**, the Silesian KS PZG (formerly Stalinogród and Katowice) faced the Gdańsk KS PZG. ŚKS won confidently in the ratio 4:1 (1:1). The goals for Śląsk were scored by: Herbert Klencz, Fogl, Mirosław Szczerba and Cichocki. In the team from Gdańsk, Markowski and Kochanek stood out. Łódź KS PZG won against Kraków KS PZG 2:1. The goals for Łódź were scored by Kępiński and Stefan Gruchała, and for the Kraków team by Marian Maciaszek. Łódź Sports Club PZG won against Bydgoszcz KS PZG in the ratio 4:3 (2:2). Kępiński scored three goals for Łódź, and Stefan Gruchała II scored one. The goals were scored for Bydgoszcz by: Albin Gładkowski, Teofil Kieliński and Henryk Kalina. In the next match, ŁKS PZG found a winner in the Śląsk team. The match ended with the score 3:1 (1:0). The goals for Śląsk were scored by Luks (2) and Mirosław Szczerba, and for Łódź by Pietrzak. The match between Bydgoszcz and Kraków took place in Bydgoszcz 2:1 (1:0). The goals for Bydgoszcz were scored by Henryk Fajga and Witold Parulski. The Silesian Sports Club PZG also defeated the team from Bydgoszcz 4:1 (0:1). Teofil Kieliński from Bydgoszcz took the lead. After the break, goals for Śląsk were scored by: Herbert Klencz (2), Mirosław Szczerba and Cichocki.

Thus, the **Silesian Sports Club** proved its primacy in football by winning the title of the Polish Deaf Football Champion for the fourth time in a row.

At the same time, it was planned that in July 1959 there would be a football match against the French champion "Etoile Sportive des Sourds Muets de Paris".[303]

In May 1959, qualifying rounds for the **Polish Football Championship** were held. The teams from Gdańsk KS, Łódź KS, Wrocław KS and Śląski KS advanced to the semi-finals. Bydgoszcz Sports Club PZG lost to Gdańsk Sports Club PZG 2:0 (1:0).

In the semi-finals, which took place in June 1959, Śląski KS defeated Krakowski KS 5:1. The ŚKS team consisted of: Wolfgang Górka, R. Urbańczyk, Fogiel, Jan Chmielewski, Luks, Jan Piosek, Mirosław Szczerba, Herbert Klencz, Cichocki and Reinhold Kitzinger. The following players played in Kraków KS: Stanisław Bogucki, F. Norek, Julian Mucha, M. Sobczak, Skubaczkowski, Porębski, Machowski, Romuald Kilewicz, Marian Maciaszek, Marian Świerkosz, Koson and Ryszard Ciesielski.[304]

The next semi-final match was played in Łódź. Łódzki KS – Gdański KS 3:1. The Łódź KS team consisted of: Adam Nogalski, Stanczok, Jerzy Lasecki, Kazimierz Tokarczyk, Ryszard Smoczyński, Jan Gruchała I, Stanisław Mizerski, Szymański, Włodzimierz Pietrzak, Stefan Gruchała II and Myśliński. The Gdańsk KS team consisted of: Jerzy Nowakowski, Reimer, Stefan Markowski, Józef Kędzior, Malgadej, Jan Misiuk, Rutecki, Henryk Okuniewicz, Zbigniew Niewadził, Miastkowski and Ginter Chlechowicz. The final match was won by the team from Łódź, but due to the protest of Śląski KS, the match result was annulled. It was decided that the repeated match would be played on October 4, 1959 in Częstochowa.[305] The repeated final match was played at the RKS "Skra" stadium. After overtime, the **Silesian Sports Club PZG** defeated the team from Łódź 1:0.[306]

In 1975, the PZG authorities decided to establish the Polish PZG national football team after a break of several years. In the first sparring **"Start" Białystok – Polish national team**, the national team won 8:0 (4:0), and Grzegorz Zymuła scored four goals, Joachim Spende and Tadeusz Malinowski scored two goals each.

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302 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchych: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZG" 1957, no. 6, p. 40.
303 *Mistrzostwa Polski Głuchych w piłce nożnej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 1, p. 59.
304 K. Włostowski, *Mistrzostwa PZG w piłce nożnej na rok 1959*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 8–9, pp. 284–286.
305 Ibidem, p. 286.
306 Idem, *Śląsk – Łódź 1:0*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 1, p. 26.

On November 29, 1975, the **Polish PZG football** team played the first international test match against the Czechoslovak national deaf team in Ostrava at the WZKG "SVINOR" stadium. In difficult weather conditions, on a slippery and muddy pitch, the Polish national team lost 2:0 (0:0). Zdanik Hożek and Josef Heja scored the goals for Czechoslovakia. The best Polish players were Tadeusz Krasowski and Leon Lazik. Both matches were the first stage of preparation for the qualifying matches for participation in the International Sports Games for the Deaf (Romania, 1976).[307]

On June 15–19, 1976, the **qualifying rounds for the Deaf Games** in football took place in Białystok. The teams of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia took part in the qualifying tournament. The first match between Poland and Czechoslovakia took place in constant rain. In such difficult conditions, the team from beyond the southern border won 3:1. Paweł Gajdowski scored the goal for Poland. The second qualifying match between Hungary and Czechoslovakia ended with the score 1:0. The third match between **Poland and Hungary** ended in a draw 0:0. After the first round of penalty kicks, the score was 5:5. The result was decided in the second round of penalty kicks, won by the Poles 4:2. The coaches of the Polish national team were Henryk Pasierski and Wacław Ryngielewicz.[308]

On July 9, 1978, a match between **PZG ZSP Pcim** and **PZG ZSP Smoszewo** took place in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, won by Smoszewo 5:3 (2:2). The team from Pcim featured: Stanisław Zawadzki, Stanisław Pazur, Zbigniew Wybraniec, Marian Wiśniewski, Ryszard Olejnik, Grzegorz Żukowski, Andrzej Kamyk, Jan Gawlak, Jan Słomka, Stanisław Mielniczek, Andrzej Szwałek, Stanisław Smitek, Adam Kwaśniak and Wiesław Wroński.[309]

In the 1979/1980 season, football matches were played for the **PZG Championship**. Six teams took part in the competition: KS "Pcim" (photo 228a), "Start" Białystok (photo 228b), KS "Zabrze" (photo 228d), KS "Warszawa", KS "Smoszewo", KS "Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski". After the first round, the club from Białystok was in first place. The best scorers were Cebula from KS "Zabrze" – 6 goals and Jan Rosołek ("Start" Białystok) – 5 goals. Additionally, Jędrzejski (Zabrze) and Szymański (Białystok) – 4 goals, Bral (Zabrze), Galicki and Bogdan Mikołajczyk (Białystok), Mazurkiewicz and Piotr Koźlicki (Warsaw), Andrzej Kamyk (Pcim) – 3 goals.[310]



Photo 228a. The team from Pcim participating in the fight for the title of Polish PZG champion in 1980–1982 (archive and description: Adam Borowicz)

[307] W. Ryngielewicz, *Przegrana, która nie przynosi wstydu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 2, p. 26.
[308] Ibidem.
[309] Source: Adam Borowicz.
[310] W. Matuszkiewicz, *I runda dla białostockiego "Startu"*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 10, p. 24.



Photo 228b. The "Start" PZG Białystok team participating in the fight for the title of Polish PZG champion in 1980–1982 (archive and description: Adam Borowicz)



Photo 228c. The team from Jelcz near Oława participating in the fight for the title of Polish PZG champion in 1980–1982 (archive and description: Adam Borowicz)



Photo 228d. The team from Zabrze participating in the fight for the title of the Polish PZG champion in 1980–1982 (archive and description: Adam Borowicz)

In 1981, the team from **Białystok** won the Polish championship title. The next places were taken by players from Zabrze, Warsaw and Jelcz (photo 228c).

From July 2 to 4, 1982 at the stadium of the Construction Sports Club "Skra" in Warsaw at 5 Wawelska Street the final tournament of the **Polish Football Association Championships** was held. The teams from Warsaw (photo 229), Zabrze/Katowice (photo 230), Białystok and Jelcz took part.

The defending champion team from **Białystok** defeated the team from Warsaw 2:0 in the final match (photo 231). In the remaining matches, Zabrze/Katowice defeated Jelcz 2:0, Jelcz lost to Warsaw 0:1, Białystok defeated Zabrze 3:1, Zabrze/Katowice lost to Warsaw 2:3. The Jelcz team took last place.[311]



Photo 229. Warsaw Team (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 230. Team Zabrze/Katowice (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

[311] R. Skorupski, *Białystok obronił mistrzostwo*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 6, p. 17.



Photo 231. First place – Białystok (left), fourth place – Jelcz (right) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

From April 24 to 26, 1983, at the KS "Społem" stadium in Zabrze, the team from Białystok failed to defend the title of Polish champion from 1981 and 1982. The championship title was won by the team from **Zabrze**, which defeated teams from Białystok, Jelcz and Warsaw.[312]

On September 11, 1983, the final of the **Polish Football Association Cup** between teams from Słupsk and **Kraków** took place in Sławno. In the first minute of the match, the Słupsk team lost a goal due to an ill-advised pass from the defender to his own goalkeeper, which resulted in an own goal, but just a few minutes later the Słupsk players led to a draw. Shortly before the break ending the first half of the match, the Kraków team confidently took a penalty kick, and then, after a clever action, the Kraków team increased the score to 3:1 (the author of the report did not mention the goal scorers or team compositions).[313]

From June 18 to July 1, 1984, the **National Football Championships of the Polish Association of the Deaf** took place in Białystok. Teams from Jelcz, Kraków, Zabrze and Białystok played in the final tournament. The team from **Białystok** won the title of Polish champion, beating Zabrze 1:0 and Kraków 5:0. The next places were taken by the following teams: Zabrze, Kraków and Jelcz. The top scorers were Jerzy Grygoruk from Białystok and Antoni Kobiela from Zabrze. Henryk Pasierski was the coach of the Białystok team, and Karol Granzow was the coach of Zabrze.

After the tournament, the Polish team was selected to represent our country in the friendship tournament in Moscow. The Polish national team included: W. Najmowicz, Tomasz Mudź, Janusz Mudź, B. Sobolewski, Ireneusz Michalski, M. Niedźwiedź, J. Serafiński, Jerzy Grygoruk, Paweł Gajdowski, K. Dadys, K. Jakubowicz (all from Białystok) and Julian Duda, Zbigniew Trzciński, Grzegorz Zymuła, Adam Zięba, M. Gruszka, Z. Kotniś, Antoni Kobiela (Zabrze). P. Olbrycht and E. Maślak were called up from the Kraków team, and Z. Zartosiewicz from Jelcz. The national team's coaches were Henryk Pasierski from Białystok and Karol Granzow from Zabrze.[314]

In 1985, the organizer of the final matches of the **Polish Deaf Football Championship** was the Management Board of the PZG Branch at Jelczańskie Zakłady Samochodowe, as an independent and external organizer. The matches took place on the pitch of the Moto-Jelcz club in Oława. The title of Polish champion was won by **Zabrze** ahead of the teams from Warsaw and Białystok.[315]

[312] Idem, *Zwycięstwo zabrzan*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 7–8, p. 30.
[313] R. Czymbor, *Krakowscy piłkarze w I lidze PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 12, p. 22.
[314] *Białostoccy piłkarze tegorocznym mistrzem PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 9, p. 18.
[315] *Na marginesie mistrzostw PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 1, p. 19.

From June 20 to 22, 1986, the **PZG Football Championships** were held on the pitch of KS "Wieczysta" Kraków. The team from **Warsaw** became the Polish champion. The next places were taken by teams from Białystok, Zabrze and Słupsk. The Warsaw team consisted of: Józef Ochterski (goalkeeper), Piotr Koźlicki, Wiesław Ostrowski, Jarosław Pałaszewski, Eugeniusz Panek (defenders), Stanisław Bogucki, Tomasz Gala, Marek Kazubski, Mirosław Kochański, Tomasz Krupa, Tomasz Sołtysiak, Piotr Supera, Marek Szymański, Piotr Wąsowski and Jacek Wojnowski (midfielders and forwards). The team manager was Stanisław Dąbrowski, and the social coach – Jacek Goworski.

Warsaw football players participated in the championship competition of the Warsaw District of the Football Association in class "B", where they took third place. On an everyday basis, deaf football players from Warsaw used the BKS "Skra" pitch as guests.

After the Polish Deaf Championships, the PZG national team was selected for the **3rd International Friendship Tournament in Sopron (Hungary)** consisting of: Julian Duda (Zabrze) and Józef Ochterski (Warsaw) – goalkeepers, Szczepan Krzyżewski, Ireneusz Michalski, Tomasz Mudź (Bielsko-Biała), Wiesław Ostrowski (Warsaw) and Zbigniew Trzciński (Zabrze) – defenders, Stanisław Bogucki, Marek Kazubski, Mirosław Kochański, Piotr Koźlicki, Tomasz Sołtysiak, Piotr Wąsowski, Tadeusz Grzelak, Jarosław Markowski, Marek Rębacz and Adam Zięba.

The Friendship Tournament in Hungary was held from July 8 to 13, 1986. The Polish team took fourth place. First place was taken by the players of the USSR, and second place by Bulgaria.[316]

From September 9 to 12, 1987, the **Polish Football Association Championships** were held in Słupsk. Four teams took part in the competition and played in a round-robin format. Warsaw defeated Białystok 6:2 (4:0), Kraków drew with Zabrze 2:2 (2:0), Białystok defeated Kraków 3:0 (2:0), Warsaw drew goalless with Zabrze. The Białystok team won Zabrze 2:0 (0:0). In the last match, Warsaw defeated Kraków 5:2 (2:0). Thus, the title of Polish champion went to the team from Warsaw, and the team from Kraków was relegated to the second league of the Polish Football Association. The Warsaw team featured: Józef Ochterski, Piotr Supera (goalkeepers), Piotr Koźlicki, Jarosław Płaszewski, Wiesław Ostrowski, Eugeniusz Panek, Robert Orłowski (defenders), Tomasz Gala, Marek Kozubski, Jacek Wojnarowski, Stanisław Bogucki, Mirosław Kochański, Piotr Wąsowski, Tomasz Sołtysiak, Zbigniew Talarek (forwards). The team manager was Stanisław Dąbrowski, and Ryszard Skorupski was the coach.

In 1987, the Polish PZG national football team consisted of: Julian Duda, Józef Ochterski, Grzegorz Zymuła, Zbigniew Trzciński, Marek Rębacz, Tadeusz Grzelak, Jarosław Markowski, Adam Zięba, Ireneusz Michalski, Tomasz Mudź, J. Serafiński, Jerzy Grygoruk, Tomasz Sołtysiak, Jacek Wojnarowski, Stanisław Bogucki, Marek Kozubski, Piotr Koźlicki, Piotr Wąsowski, Wiesław Ostrowski, R. Maksymiuk, M. Niedźwiedź, K. Krzywdan, Mirosław Tynecki, P. Olbrycht, R. Pikul and Bogusław Bieniasz.

In September 1987, in the PZG 2nd League, after a fierce match, overtime and penalty shootouts, Morski Sports Club defeated the players from Przemyśl in the final match 3:1 and thus advanced to the PZG 1st League in football, replacing the relegated team from Kraków.[317]

In June 1988, the final tournament of the **13th Polish Football Association Championship** took place in Myślenice near Kraków, with the participation of teams from Białystok, Gdańsk, Zabrze and Warsaw. There was a high score in the match between Warsaw and Gdańsk. The team from Warsaw won 8:1. The goals were scored by: Marek Kozubski – 2, Stanisław Bogucki, Piotr Wąsowski, Wiesław Ostrowski, Krzysztof Kosztowny. Two goals were scored as own goals. The honorary goal was scored by Jerzy Dembicki. The match between Zabrze and Białystok resulted in a goalless draw.

The matches that day took place in very difficult weather conditions. It was raining heavily and the pitch was muddy and full of puddles. The organization of the competition was very poor. Due to the lack of changing rooms, the players had to wash in a nearby river after the match.

The next day, in sunny weather, Warsaw won against Zabrze 3:0 (Stanisław Bogucki, Tomasz Sołtysiak, Mirosław Kochański). The result in the Białystok – Gdańsk match was 8:2. Goals for Białystok were scored by: Jerzy Grygoruk – 3, J. Serafiński – 2, B. Krzyżewski – 2. Goals for Gdańsk were scored by M. Janiak. The Zabrze – Gdańsk match was a 1:1 draw. Antoni Kobiela scored a goal for Zabrze, and Wojciech

316 *Turniej przyjaźni*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 9, p. 20.
317 M. Skorupski, *Warszawiacy obronili tytuł*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 11, pp. 19–20.

Stempurski scored a goal for Gdańsk. In the last match of the final tournament, Warsaw won against Białystok 3:0. Two goals were scored by Piotr Wąsowski and one by Stanisław Bogucki. The tournament was won by the team of the **Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf**. The next places were taken by teams from Białystok, Zabrze and Gdańsk.

The team from Warsaw played in the following lineup: Mirosław Kmiecik (goalkeeper), Józef Ochterski, Piotr Koźlicki, Jarosław Płaszewski, Wiesław Ostrowski, Eugeniusz Panek (defenders), Marek Kozubski, Jacek Wojnarowski, Stanisław Bogucki, Mirosław Kochański, Piotr Wąsowski, Tomasz Sołtysiak, Krzysztof Costly, Zbigniew Zbrzeźny. The team manager was Stanisław Dąbrowski, and Ryszard Skorupski was the coach.[318]

From June 21 to 25, 1989, the **Polish Football Championship** tournament was held in Kozienice. Warsaw won against Białystok 3:2 (1:0). The goals for Warsaw were scored by: Piotr Wąsowski, Stanisław Bogucki, Janusz Maksymiuk, and for Białystok – Mirosław Tynecki. Zabrze won against Kraków 3:2 (1:1). The goals for Kraków were scored by S. Rerutko and K. Kurzym, and for Zabrze – by Bogusław Bieniasz (2) and A. Cyroń (1). Kraków won against Białystok 2:0 (0:0). The goals were scored by Paweł Konopka. Warsaw defeated Kraków 7:4 (2:1). Goals for Warsaw were scored by: Marek Kozubski (2), Krzysztof Kosztowny (2), Wiesław Ostrowski (1), Stanisław Bogucki (1), Mirosław Kmiecik (1), and for Kraków: S. Rerutko (2), Paweł Konopka (1), K. Kurzym (1). The score in the Zabrze – Białystok match was 0:8. The goals were scored by: B. Krzyżewski (3), Jerzy Grygoruk (2), J. Serafiński (2), P. Leszczyński (1). The team from Warsaw won the championship title. The team from Zabrze was relegated to the second league. The Warsaw team featured: Mirosław Kwilecki – goalkeeper, Piotr Koźlicki, Jarosław Pałaszewski, Wiesław Ostrowski, Robert Orłowski – defenders, Marek Kozubski, Stanisław Bogucki, Mirosław Kochański, Piotr Wąsowski, Tomasz Sołtysiak, Tomasz Gala, Krzysztof Maszowny, Zbigniew Zbrzeźny, Janusz Maksymiuk – quarterbacks and forwards. The coach was Ryszard Skorupski, and the manager was Stanisław Dąbrowski.[319]

7.2.2 Basketball

On June 20, 1954, on the pitch of KS "Zjednoczeni" in Bydgoszcz, in the semi-finals of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championships, Bydgoszcz defeated Łódź 32:16 (18:8). The team from Bydgoszcz consisted of: Kazimierz Stróżewski, Józef Danieluk, Karolak, Teofil Kieliński, Bogdan Włodarczyk, Albin Gładkowski and Henryk Nadolski.

On July 3, 1954, during the Spartakiada in Wrocław, the **final games** for the Polish basketball championship took place between Bydgoszcz and Katowice. The **Bydgoszcz team** won the title of Polish champion and the Polish Cup, winning 29:18 (10:11). The most points for Bydgoszcz were scored by Kazimierz Stróżewski (14 points) and Teofil Kieliński (8 points).[320]

On July 10, 1955, the **Polish champion** title was won by the team from **Bydgoszcz**, which defeated the team from Łódź 54:34.[321] The match was played at the KS "Włókniarz" stadium in Łódź. The Bydgoszcz team won the Polish championship title for the second time.[322]

On July 8, 1956, at the ZS "Sparta" stadium in Sopot, as part of the 3rd Spartakiada for the Deaf, the **Polish Basketball Championship** competition was held. "The basketball competition was supposed to be held on the outdoor central court of ZS "Sparta" in Sopot, but rain forced the competition to be moved to the sports hall of the Technical Secondary School of Physical Education in Wrzeszcz."[323]

Teams of Provincial Districts from Bydgoszcz, Łódź, Kielce, Kraków, Stalinogród, Warsaw and Wrocław took part in the competition. The title of Polish team champion was won by **OW Kielce** basketball players. The next places were taken by the teams OW Bydgoszcz (photo 232), OW Warszawa, OW Kraków, OW Wrocław, OW Łódź and OW Stalinogród. The outstanding players were: Stanisław Domagała, Pasieka and Edward Kosicki from Kielce and Ryszard Cichański, Żak, Maciej Wiewiór from Warsaw, (Sławomir?)

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318 Idem, *Mistrzostwa Polski po raz trzynasty*, "Świat Głuchych" 1988, no. 8, p. 19.
319 Ibidem.
320 Idem, *Sędzia przerwał mecz*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 8, p. 20.
321 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 3, p. 16.
322 M. Grajek, Materiały archiwalne PZG.
323 Ibidem.

Stróżewski, Józef Danieluk and Teofil Kieliński from Bydgoszcz, Cieślakowski, Zdzisław Szybowski from Kraków, Januariusz Pawlik from Łódź, Konrad Ryś and Julian Kozieł from Wrocław.[324]

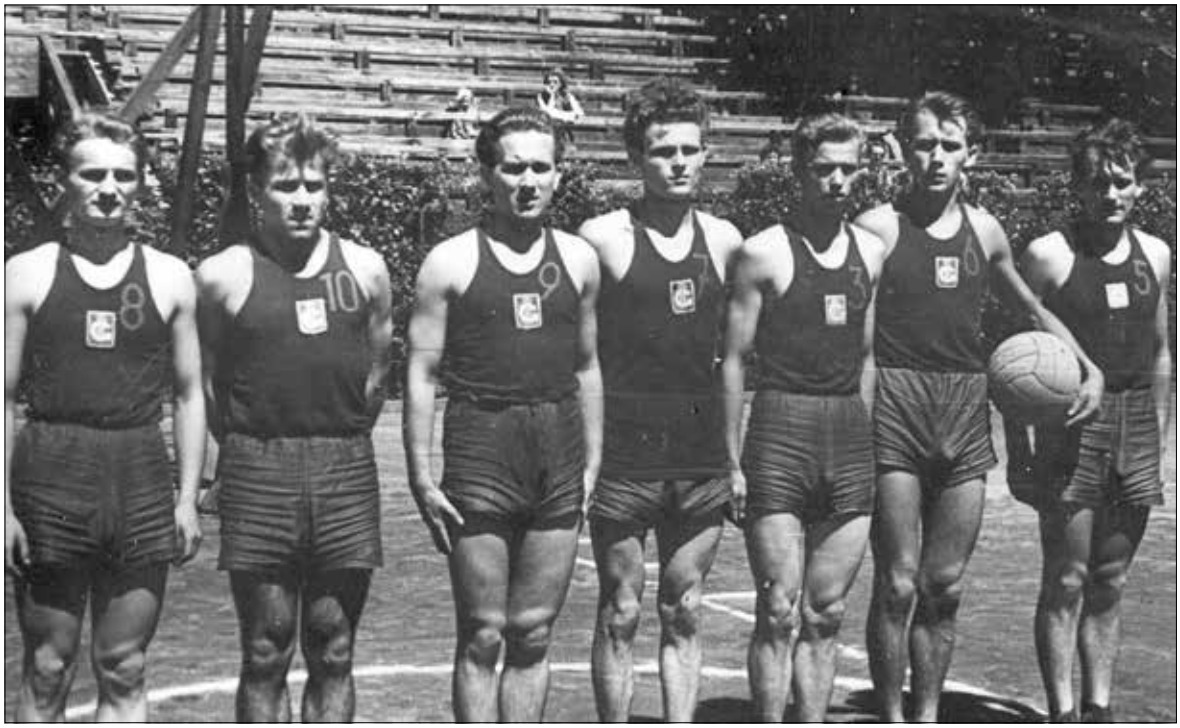


Photo 232. Vice-champions of Poland – BKSG – 1956. Standing from the right: Teofil Kieliński, Kazimierz Stróżewski, Józef Danieluk, Wojciech Szubiniak, Alojzy Borkowski, Klewicz, Ryszard Wiśniewski (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In 1956, in the **Central PZG Basketball Championships**, which took place in Sopot, the team of the Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf took second place.[325]

On April 14, 1957, a friendly match between the **PZG national team and the third-league team AZS AWF Warszawa** took place in the hall of the Academy of Physical Education in Warsaw. The Warsaw team defeated the Polish team 104:42 (49:21). The second "reserves" match was also played, in which the deaf reserve players lost in the ratio 62:54.[326]

On December 7 and 8, 1957, in the sports hall of the Academy of Physical Education in Warsaw in Bielany, the final games for the **Polish Basketball Championship** were held with the participation of teams from Bydgoszcz, Katowice, Kielce, Kraków, Lublin, Warsaw and Wrocław. Basketball players from Kielce defended the title of Polish champion. In the competition, Bydgoszcz defeated Kraków 34:10 (12:8). The best players in the Bydgoszcz team were Teofil Kieliński (23) and Kazimierz Stróżewski (11), and in the Kraków team: Zdzisław Szybowski (6), Cieślakowski (2) and Szczurowski (2). The match between Wrocław and Lublin ended with the score 48:38 (25:16). The highest scoring players in the Wrocław team were: Konrad Ryś (18), Julian Kozieł (12), Henryk Gorgoń (10), Koj (5), Pawliczek (2), Henryk Obidowski (1). The team from Lublin: Marian Lendzion (16), Bogdan Włodarczyk (11), Józef Danieluk (7) and Wrona (4). The Warsaw team defeated Katowice 54:25 (30:8).

The Warsaw team consisted of: Ryszard Cichański (25 points), Józef Kępiński (11), Jastrzębski (8), Żak (4), Pilaszek (4), Katowice: Chrzanowski (10), Tadeusz Raczek (6), Jankowicz (4), Kraciuk (4), Korzec (1).

[324] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 9, p. 35.

[325] Ibidem.

[326] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1957, no. 37, p. 36.

In the first semi-final match, the team from Wrocław defeated the defending champion – Kielce 59:44 (32:20). Wrocław: Julian Kozieł (32), Henryk Gorgoń (11), Konrad Ryś (7), Koj (6), Chrzanowski (3), Kielce: Stanisław Domagała (23), Ryszard Kosiecki (12), Adamczyk (5), Radek (2), Wyrozumski (2).

In the second semi-final match, the team from Bydgoszcz won, defeating the Warsaw team 35:34 (17:18). Bydgoszcz: Teofil Kieliński (17), Kazimierz Stróżewski (14), Albin Konarski (4), Warsaw: Józef Kępiński (17), Ryszard Cichański (12), Andrzej Jastrzębski (5).

In the match for fifth-sixth place, the players from Katowice won, defeating the Kraków team 38:36 (3:7). Katowice: Smiłowski (15), Chrzanowski (11), Jankowicz (10), Tadeusz Raczek (2), Kraków: Cieślakowski (18), Kazimierz Dudek (6), Zdzisław Szybowski (6), Koron (4), Grzymala (2).

In the next match, Lublin won against Katowice 50:24 (20:15). Points for Lublin were scored by: Danielczuk (19), Marian Lendzion (16), E. Wrona (3), Witold Kłębukowski (4), Anatol Pawłowicz (3), Bogdan Włodarczyk (3), for Katowice: Smiłowski (14), Jankowski (5), Tadeusz Raczek (3), Chrzanowski (2).

Teams from Warsaw, Kielce, Bydgoszcz and Wrocław fought for the third place on the podium. The Warsaw team won against Kielce 50:41 (26:10). Points for Warsaw were scored by: Józef Kępiński (17), Ryszard Cichański (14), Żak (12), Andrzej Jastrzębski (5), for Kielce: Stanisław Domagała (28), Ryszard Kosiecki (9), Mieczysław Łyżwa (4). In the final match, teams from Wrocław and Bydgoszcz fought for the highest trophy.

The Polish championship was won by the team from **Wrocław**, winning 31:16 (13:6). Points for Wrocław were scored by: Konrad Ryś (13), Julian Kozieł (10), Gorgoń (5), Pawliczek (2), Chrzanowski (1), and for Bydgoszcz: Teofil Kieliński (14), Kazimierz Stróżewski (2). Second place, just like last season, was taken by Bydgoszcz. The next places were taken by the teams from: Warsaw, Kielce, Lublin, Katowice and Kraków.[327]

On May 24–25, 1958, in the qualifying tournament for the Polish PZG Basketball Championship, Bydgoszcz defeated Warsaw 41:38, Lublin 29:26 and lost to Gdańsk 21:23.

On June 21–22, 1958, the team from **Bydgoszcz** won the **Polish champion** title. The competition was played on an outdoor pitch (photos 233 and 234). Bydgoszcz defeated Gdańsk 44:25, Katowice 41:18 and lost to Wrocław 37:49. The next places were taken by teams from Wrocław and Gdańsk. The club from Bydgoszcz received the PZG cup to own.[328]

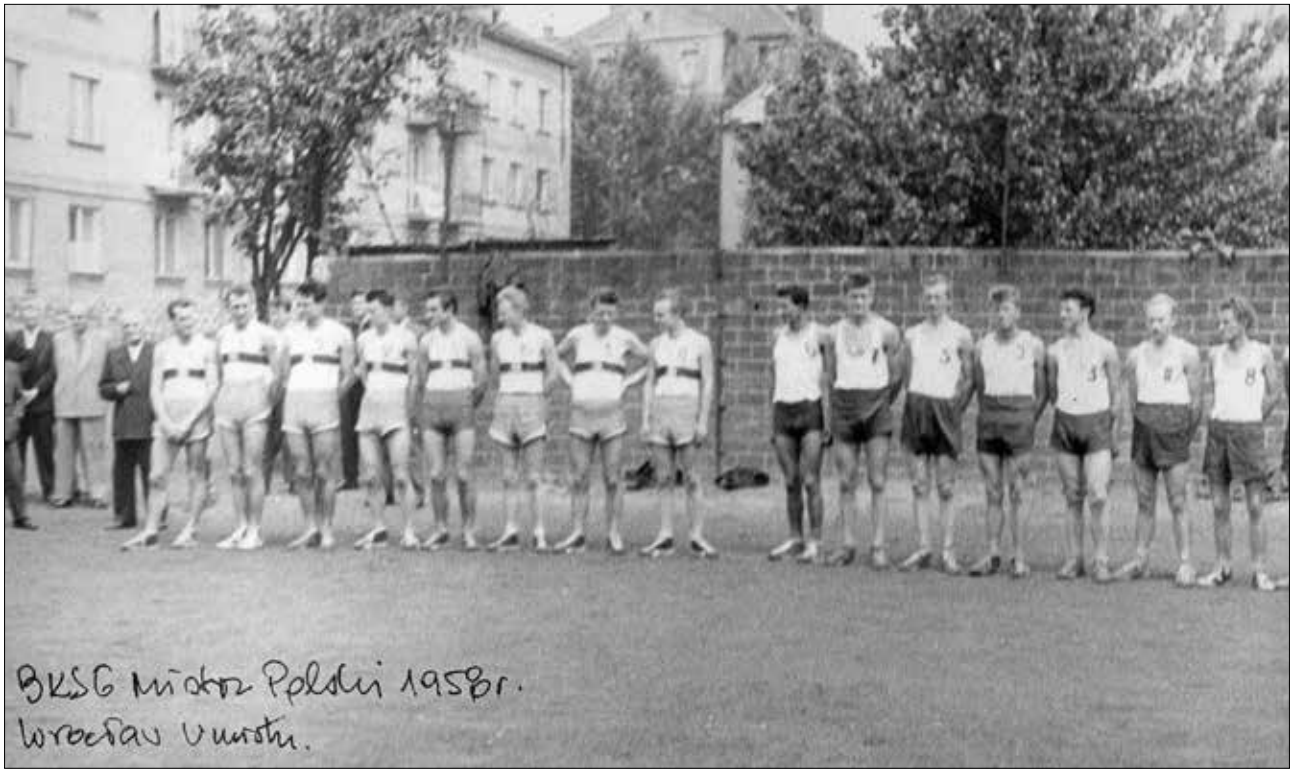


Photo 233. Players with a horizontal stripe on their shirts – BKSG – Polish champion in 1958 (archives: PZG Branch in

[327] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchych: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZG" 1957, no. 6, p. 42.

[328] M. Grajek, *Materiały archiwalne PZG…*, op. cit.

Bydgoszcz)



Photo 234. On the left – Gdańsk, the team on the right – Silesian KSG (Bielsko-Biała) – Bydgoszcz, 1958 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On April 18 and 19, 1959, the qualifying rounds for the Central Championships of the Polish Association of the Deaf in Basketball were held at the ZS "Gwiazda" hall in Bydgoszcz. The organizer of the qualifying round was the Bydgoszcz Sports Club PZG. Four teams took part in the competition: Warsaw Sports Club PZG, Lublin Sports Club PZG, Gdańsk Sports Club PZG and Bydgoszcz Sports Club PZG. The team from Bydgoszcz won the qualifying round. The next places were taken by the LKSG, WKSG and GKSG teams. The best scorers of the tournament were: Teofil Kieliński from Bydgoszcz, Ryszard Cichański from Warsaw, Józef Danieluk from Lublin, Ryszard Lewandowski from Gdańsk, Marian Lendzion and E. Wrona from Lublin, Andrzej Kałuża from Gdańsk, Bogdan Włodarczyk from Lublin, Ryszard Wiśniewski from Gdańsk and Edmund Kalina from Bydgoszcz. Only seven players could represent the team during the competition.[329]

On May 9 and 10, 1959, the final of the **Polish Basketball Championship PZG** took place in the hall of the Sports Training Center of the Olympic Stadium in Wrocław. Six matches were played: Śląski KS – Wrocławski KS (49:48), Bydgoski KS – Lubelski KS (51:34), Śląski KS – Lubelski KS (55:41), Wrocławski KS – Bydgoski KS (56:45), Bydgoski KS – Śląski KS (48:33), Wrocławski KS – Lubelski KS (54:46). The 1958 championship title was defended by the team from Bydgoszcz, and the runner-up title was defended by the team from Wrocław. The coach of the team from Bydgoszcz was Benedykt Dobski, and the team from Wrocław was coached by Tadeusz Ciepliński. Ultimately, the **Wrocławski KS** team won the championship title, while the team from Bydgoszcz won the runner-up title (photos 235 and 242). The next places were taken by the Śląski KS and Lubelski KS teams (photos 236–241).[330]

[329] T. Golędzinowski, *Centralne Mistrzostwa Polskiego Związku Głuchych w piłce koszykowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 5, p. 156.

[330] K. Włostowski, *Finał Mistrzostw Piłki Koszykowej PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 7, p. 213.



Photo 235. Polish Basketball Championship, Wrocław 1959 – BKSG. Standing from the right: Teofil Kieliński, Zdzisław Różycki, Zdzisław Zieliński, Edmund Kalina, Albin Konarski, Alfred Tomczak, Wiesław Cząstkiewicz (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 236. Polish Championships in Wrocław – 1959 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

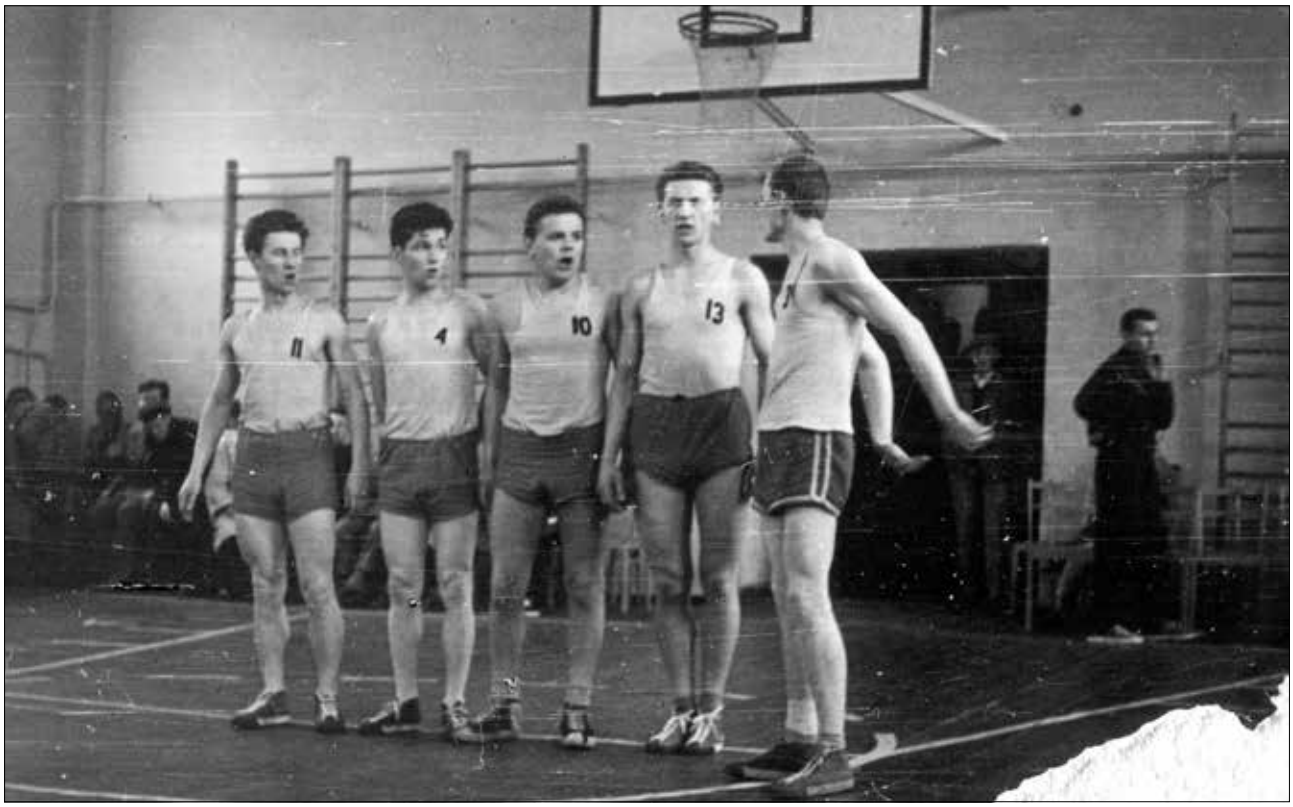


Photo 237. Polish Championships in Wrocław – 1959 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 238. Polish Championships in Wrocław – 1959 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

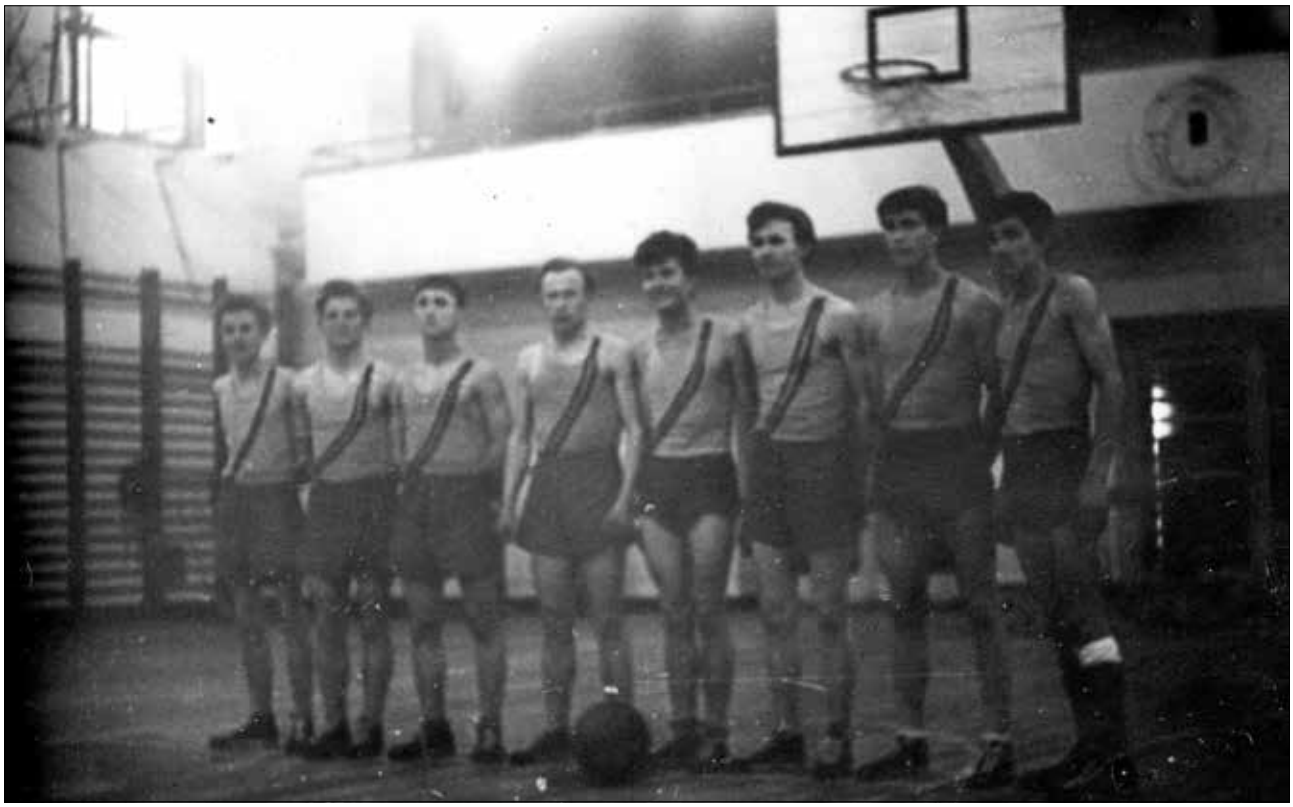


Photo 239. Polish Championships in Wrocław – 1959 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 240. Polish Championships in Wrocław – 1959 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 241. Polish Championships in Wrocław – 1959 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 242. Diploma for the Bydgoszcz Sports Club PZG for winning the Polish vice-championship in basketball – 1959 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On April 2 and 3, 1960, the final of the **Polish Basketball Championship PZG** took place in Kraków. The competition took place in the WKKF Center hall. Teams from Lublin, Wrocław, Kraków and Warsaw took part in the competition. The Lublin KS lost to the Wrocław KS 28:41, the Warsaw KS lost to the Krakowski KS 22:32, the Krakowski KS won against the Lublin KS 61:44, the Wrocław KS won against the Krakowski KS 50:27, the Wrocław KS narrowly lost against the Warsaw KS 27:28. The team from Warsaw became the Polish champion. Basketball players from Wrocław took second place. Third and fourth places were taken by teams from Kraków and Lublin. Ryszard Cichański scored the most points for Warsaw – 44 points, for Wrocław Julian Kozieł – 66 points, for Kraków Stanisław Bogucki – 42 points, for Lublin Marian Lendzion – 26 points. Earlier, teams from Bydgoszcz, Kielce and Gdańsk took part in the qualifying rounds for the final.[331]

On December 3–4, 1960, the **Interschool Basketball Competition** was held in Wrocław. Students from four school clubs took part in the competition: from Kraków, Warsaw, Wejherowo and Wrocław. The tournament was won by basketball players from Wejherowo, defeating students from Warsaw 30:27 (16:14). Third place was taken by basketball players from Kraków, who defeated the Wrocław team 62:12 (25:6). The highest scoring players were: Marian Kaczmarski from Warsaw, Andrzej Kudłacik from Kraków and Ryszard Wiśniewski from Wejherowo.[332]

In 1962, teams from Wrocław, Kraków and Warsaw competed in the final competition for the **PZG Basketball Championship**. The title of Polish champion was won by the team from **Warsaw**, and the second and third place went to basketball players from Kraków and Wrocław. The best scorers of the championship were: Julian Kozieł, Andrzej Kudłacik, Stanisław Bogucki, Ryszard Cichański, Jastrzębski, Mirosław Tomaszczuk, Mieczysław Gintowt, Duchnowski, Andrzej Kołodziejczak as well as Z. Kochel, Zdzisław Szybowski and Andrzej Kałuża. Photo 243 shows the Warsaw team from 1961.[333]



Photo 243. WKSG basketball team – 1961. In the middle (in a jacket) coach – Mróz (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

331 Idem, *Mistrzostwa PZG w piłce koszykowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 5, pp. 29–31.
332 Idem, *Młodzież gra w piłkę koszykową*, "Świat Głuchych" 1961, no. 2, p. 19.
333 T. Golędzinowski, *Mistrzostwa PZG w Piłce Koszykowej Mężczyzn na 1962 rok*, "Świat Głuchych" 1962, no. 5, p. 19.

In 1963 and 1964, the interest in basketball in sports clubs for the deaf was so great that the 1st and 2nd basketball leagues were created. The teams participating in the competitions of the District Basketball Associations (hearing people) in 1961 and 1962 were qualified to the first league, and the remaining teams to the second league.

After the first phase of the competition, the order in the first league was as follows: Śląsk I, Kraków, Wrocław, Warsaw, Lublin and Łódź. Śląsk II triumphed in the second league, followed by: Gdańsk, Kielce, Bydgoszcz, Poznań and Szczecin.[334]

After the second round, Krakowski Klub Sportowy became the champion of the Polish first league. The Śląski KS team took second place. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth places were taken by teams from Wrocław, Warsaw, Lublin and Łódź. The best scorers of the first league were: Julian Kozieł, Janusz Wojtyłko, Andrzej Kudłacik, Stanisław Bogucki and Stefan Kudło.[335]

In 1964, the team from Bydgoszcz won the 2nd PZG basketball league (photo 244).



Photo 244. Diploma for the Bydgoszcz PZG Sports Club for winning the 1st place in the 2nd PZG basketball league – 1964 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In October and November 1965, the first PZG basketball league games took place, group "A" and reserve

[334] K. Włostowski, *I liga piłki koszykowej Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 9, pp. 24–25.
[335] Ibidem, p. 24.

groups – "B". In group "A", the team from Kraków won without defeat. Its best scorers were: Władysław Giergun, Stanisław Bogucki and Andrzej Kudłacik. The Śląski KS team took second place. The best scorer of ŚKS was Janusz Wojtyłko. The next places were taken by the Warsaw KS, Wrocław KS, Bydgoszcz KS and Lubelski KS teams.

In group "B", the Kraków reserve team won (top scorers: Józef Paściak, Jan Rosołek, Zygmunt Michałowicz, Kazimierz Kokoszka, Piotr Wrona). Places two to six were taken by teams from Warsaw, Lublin, Wrocław, Silesia and Bydgoszcz.[336] The games of groups "A" and "B" were completed in April and May 1966.

In group "A" in the spring round, without losing a match, the Krakowski KS team won, and in group "B" – Śląski KS. The final classification of group "A" was as follows: **Krakowski KS** – Polish champion (photo 245), further places were taken by the following teams: Śląski KS, Warszawski KS, Lubelski KS, Wrocławski KS and Bydgoszcz KS.

In group "B" the order was similar and was as follows: Krakowski KS, Śląski KS, Warszawski KS, Lubelski KS, Wrocławski KS and Bydgoski KS. The best scorers of the autumn and spring rounds of group "A" were: Julian Kozieł, Władysław Giergun, Janusz Wojtyłko, and of group "B": Józef Paściak, Mirosław Tomaszczuk, Zygmunt Michałowicz, Kazimierz Kokoszka.[337]

On November 6–7, 1965, in Szczecin, the final matches for the **Championship of the 2nd Deaf Basketball League** were held. Four teams took part in the competition. The team from **Poznań** won the second league championship title (photo 246). The second to fourth places were taken by teams from Łódź, Szczecin (photo 246) and Kielce. The best scorer of the tournament was Andrzej Kołodziejczak from Poznań.[338]



Photo 245. Polish Champion – Kraków Sports Club PZG. From the left standing: Władysław Giergun, Piotr Wrona, Ryszard Staszek – coach, Andrzej Kałuża, Zygmunt Michałowicz, Zdzisław Szybowski. Crouching from the left: Józef Paściak, Andrzej Kudłacik, Stanisław Bogucki (archives: Władysław Giergun)

336 Idem, *I liga piłki koszykowej PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 2, p. 30.
337 Idem, *W grupie "A" i w grupie "B"*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 7, p. 23.
338 T. Golędzinowski, *Mistrzostwa Polskiego Związku Głuchych, II liga koszykówki*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 1, p. 21.



Photo 246. Szczecin – basketball. Top row – Szczecin PZG team, bottom row – Poznań PZG team (archives: Szczecin Sports Club for the Deaf "Korona")

In 1966, the Kraków basketball team was dropped from the third basketball league (hearing) to class "A". In the 1967/1968 season, the Kraków deaf team took second place in class "A", just behind AZS Ib Kraków. The next season resulted in promotion to the third basketball league (hearing). In the first round, "Głuchy" Kraków won all matches against its hearing opponents, e.g. "Wisła" II Kraków (62:31), "Tarnovia" (55:51) and "Unia" Tarnów (82:57). In the second round, "Głuchy" Kraków struggled with numerous illnesses in the team, which caused the team to drop to third place in the table. The defeat of "Tarnovia" and the very good play of the deaf basketball players resulted in the final match against "Unia" Tarnów deciding on the promotion. "Głuchy" Kraków, fully mobilized, won the match by 49 points (92:43), which sealed promotion to the third league. The final order in group "A" was as follows: "Głuchy" Kraków, "Wisła" II Kraków, "Tarnovia" Tarnów, "Clepardia" Kraków, "Unia" Tarnów, "Zwierzyniecki" Kraków, "Wawel" Ib Kraków, "Cracovia" Kraków and "Górnik" Wieliczka. Number of points scored by Kraków's deaf basketball players: Jan Rosołek – 381 points, Władysław Giergun – 256 points, Stanisław Bogucki – 107 points, Stefan Kudło – 81 points, Józef Paściak – 76 points, Zygmunt Michałowicz – 35 points, Zdzisław Szybowski – 12 points, Leszek Stosik – 11 points, Kazimierz Kokoszka – 6 points, Ryszard Radecki – 2 points and Franciszek Rosołek – 0 points.[339]

The spring round of the **first PZG basketball league** was held from April 28 to May 26, 1968. Six teams took part in the competition. The team from Kraków was unrivaled and won all the matches. The next places in the spring round were taken by the following teams: Silesia, Wrocław, Poznań, Lublin and Warsaw. The best scorers of the spring round were: Jan Rosołek, Władysław Giergun, Julian Kozieł, Janusz Wojtyłko, Józef Smarkusz and Andrzej Eicke.[340]

On January 12, 1969, the autumn round ended. The first three places were taken by the following teams: **Krakowski KS** (without losing a match), Śląski KS and Warszawski KS. Clubs from Wrocław, Lublin and Poznań were off the podium.

From May 4 to June 29, 1969, the summer round of the **first PZG basketball league** was played on open

[339] R. Staszek, *Głusi koszykarze z Krakowa ponownie z III lidze okręgowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 12, p. 24.
[340] K. Włostowski, *I liga piłki koszykowej PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 7, p. 25.

fields, because, as stated in the September issue of "Świat Głuchych"[341], basketball games during the Games in Belgrade were to be held outdoors, not in a sports hall.

At the halfway point of the competition, the team from Kraków was leading without losing a match. The second and third places were taken by teams from Wrocław (the coach of the Wrocław team was J. Kochanowski) and the Silesian Sports Club, respectively. Places from fourth to seventh were occupied by: Bydgoski KS, Warszawski KS (coach Ryszard Cichański), Lubelski KS and Poznański KS. The top ten scorers were: Jan Rosołek, Włodzimierz Kloft, Andrzej Eicke, Józef Smarkusz, Władysław Giergun, Janusz Wojtyłko, Jerzy Paterek, Zewol, Julian Kozieł and Jan Sosidko.[342]

The **second basketball league games** were held, similarly to the Deaf Games, as part of one five-day tournament in which six teams took part. A total of 15 matches were played to determine the champion of the 2nd league. The title of champion of the second league was won by the basketball players of **Rzeszowski KS**. The next places were taken by the following teams: Białystok, Łódź, Gdańsk, Kielce and Szczecin. The best scorers of the 2nd league were: Tadeusz Baran, T. Stanisławczyk and Jan Stawicki. According to the rules at that time, promotion to the first league was to be secured by the team that won the second league games twice in a row.[343]

On October 11 and 12, 1969, friendly matches between OKS Białystok and OKS Warszawa took place in Białystok. Both matches were won by the hosts in the ratio 34:28 and 43:34. The most points in the Białystok team were scored by T. Stanisławczyk and Ryszard Czajkowski.[344]

The Białystok team sealed their very good play with promotion to the first PZG basketball league.

From May 13 to 17, 1970, basketball players from **Białystok** won, for the second time in a row, the tournament for the **championship of the PZG basketball league II**, and thus secured promotion to the first league. The next places were taken by basketball players from Łódź, Gdańsk, Rzeszów and Kielce. The best scorers of the tournament were: T. Stanisławczyk, Marek Mackiewicz, Wacław Ryngielewicz, Tadeusz Baran, Ryszard Lewandowski and Ryszard Wołoszyn.[345]

From April 25 to June 6, 1971, the **first round of the PZG basketball league** took place. The winner of the spring round was Krakowski OKS. The next places were taken by the teams of Warsaw OKS, Śląski OKS, Białystok OKS, Wrocław OKS and Bydgoszcz OKS. The top ten scorers were: Władysław Giergun from Kraków, Józef Smarkusz (Warsaw), Włodzimierz Klofta (Bydgoszcz), Julian Kozieł (Silesia), Janusz Wojtyłko (Silesia), Jan Rosołek (Kraków), Lech Stypułkowski (Bydgoszcz), Lesław Zawol (Wrocław), Jerzy Paterek (Wrocław), Wojciech Olszewski (Warsaw).[346]

From April 16 to April 23, 1972, the second round of the championship games of the first league of PZG basketball was played[347], and the rest of the first league matches were played from May 7 to May 21, 1972.

At the same time, teams from the second league of PZG basketball (Rzeszów, Kielce, Gdańsk, Lublin, Poznań, Łódź) played their matches.[348]

The championship games of the 1st and 2nd leagues ended in June.

The final order of the 1st league was as follows: **Kraków** – first place (photo 247), the next places were taken by teams from Warsaw, Silesia, Wrocław, Białystok and Bydgoszcz. The best scorers of the first league were: Władysław Giergun, Józef Smarkusz, Włodzimierz Klofta, Jan Rosołek, Janusz Wojtyłko, Jerzy Paterek, Marian Nowak, Lech Stypułkowski and Lesław Zawol. The second league games ended with the victory of the team from **Lublin**. The second and third places were taken by teams from Poznań and Łódź. The teams from Rzeszów, Kielce and Gdańsk were off the podium. The best scorers of the 2nd league were: Andrzej Eicke, Tadeusz Wołoszyn, Tadeusz Baran, Ryszard Wołoszyn, Zenon Jaworski, Jan Sosidko, Mieczysław Smoliński, Marek Mackiewicz, Jan Stawicki and Jan Olczyk. The team from Lublin was promoted to the first league.[349]

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341 Idem, *Na półmetku I ligi piłki koszykowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 9, p. 26.
342 Ibidem.
343 Ibidem.
344 *Poczta związkowa, Białystok*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 1, p. 17.
345 *Białystok awansuje do 1-ej Ligi piłki koszykowej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 9, p. 23.
346 *I liga piłki koszykowej PZG wystartowała!*, "Świat Głuchych" 1971, no. 10, p. 23.
347 A. Kubin, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 6, p. 17.
348 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 7–8, pp. 29–30.
349 *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 12, p. 21.



Photo 247. Kraków team – Polish champions in 1972. Standing from the left: Jan Rybka – team manager, Ryszard Staszek – coach, Władysław Giergun, Stanisław Zwoliński, Zygmunt Michałowicz, Wiesław Gamrat, Jan Rosołek, Julian Mucha – president of KKS. Kneeling from the left: Józef Paściak, Alfred Wójciak, Henryk Zwoliński, Stanisław Ziółkowski, Franciszek Rosołek (archives: Władysław Giergun)

On December 5, 1971, in Warsaw, at the FSO sports hall in Żerań, a friendly basketball match took place between the Lublin Sports Club and the Warsaw Sports Club. The match was won by the team from Warsaw 84:78 (40:39). The best players of the match were: Adam Woźniak and Jan Sosidko from Lublin and Józef Smarkusz and Wojciech Olszewski from Warsaw.[350]

On December 18 and 19, 1971, a friendly match between Warsaw OKS and Gdańsk OKS took place in the gymnasium of the Primary School in Gdańsk. Two matches were played, in which the team from Warsaw won 59:44 (30:19) and 85:69 (43:31).[351] The return match took place on April 8 and 9, 1972 in Warsaw in the ZSZ FSO and MDK hall. The team from Warsaw turned out to be better again, winning the team from Gdańsk 83:41 (54:20) and 73:48 (32:20). The best basketball player was a player from Warsaw – Józef Smarkusz, who scored 56 points in both games.[352]

On January 30, 1972, a friendly basketball match between Rzeszów OKS and Warsaw OKS was played in the hall of the Basic Vocational School in Żerań in Warsaw. The best player of the match was Józef Smarkusz from Warsaw, who led the Warsaw team to a high victory 92:42 (44:12). Józef Smarkusz scored as many as 44 points in this match.[353]

In 1972, the team from Kraków won the title of the Polish Men's First League champion in basketball. The best scorers were: Władysław Giergun (301 points), Józef Smarkusz (279 points) and Włodzimierz Klofta (279 points). The winner of the second PZG basketball league was the team from Lublin, which was also promoted to the first league instead of the team from Bydgoszcz.[354]

On June 16–17, 1972, a **Basketball Tournament** was held in the KKS "Polonia" sports hall in Warsaw **to celebrate the 50th anniversary of WKS PZG** (photo 248).

350 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 1, p. 21.
351 *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 5, p. 23.
352 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 3, p. 22.
353 *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 5, p. 23.
354 *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 12, p. 21.



Photo 248. The chairman of the Jubilee Organizing Committee, Kazimierz Włostowski delivering a speech during the opening of the basketball tournament. On the left: Zbigniew Grzegorzewski, Jan Klimczewski – president of WKSG, first on the right – Jerzy Obrycki – member of the Jubilee Organizing Committee (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 249. Team from Bielsko-Biała (Silesia) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 250. Team from Wrocław (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 251. Team from Warsaw (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 252. Team from Lublin (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 253. The Silesian team with a cup for taking the first place (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 254. From the left: Józef Smarkusz – the tournament's top scorer, Janusz Wojtyłko – captain of the Silesian team with the cup for the 1st place in the tournament (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 255. The team from Warsaw with diplomas for taking the second place (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 256. A group commemorative photo after the end of the basketball tournament. 1st place – team from Bielsko-Biała (Silesia), 2nd place – team from Warsaw, 3rd place – team from Wrocław, 4th place – team from Lublin (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

Teams from Bielsko-Biała (photo 249), Wrocław (photo 250), Warsaw (photo 251) and Lublin (photo 252) took part in the tournament. The tournament results were as follows: Warsaw – Wrocław (50:42), Warsaw – Lublin (73:70), Warsaw – Silesia (63:77), Lublin – Silesia (59:47), Silesia – Wrocław (79:46), Wrocław – Lublin (63:53). The winner of the tournament was the team from Bielsko-Biała (photo 253). Józef Smarkusz was the king of scorers (photo 254). Photo 255 shows the team from Warsaw with diplomas for taking second place, and photo 256 – a group shot of the tournament participants.

In June 1974, the competition of the 1st and 2nd basketball leagues of the PZG ended. The **Polish champion in the 1973/1974 season** was the team of the **Kraków Sports Club PZG**, coached by Ryszard Staszek. The next places were taken by clubs from Lublin, Wrocław, Warsaw, Beskidzki KS and Białystok. In the second league, the team from Bydgoszcz triumphed in the northern group and the team from Kielce (southern group). The team from Bydgoszcz won the match to enter the first league, defeating the Kielce team 82:61 (37:23).

In 1974, Julian Kozieł from Bielsko-Biała ended his sports career.[355]

In 1979, in the fight for the **Polish basketball championship**, the following results were recorded: Kraków – Lublin 101:53 and 92:76; Kraków – Łódź 87:64 and 77:48; Lublin – Poznań 101:109 and 82:88; Białystok – Poznań 2:0 and 2:0 (Poznan gave away matches by walkover). The best scorers were: Władysław Giergun, Andrzej Eicke and Mieczysław Smoliński. In the 2nd PZG League, the team from Gdańsk was ahead of Wrocław (group I) and Krosno ahead of Rzeszów (group II). The best scorers of group I were: Stanisław Wesoły, Tomasz Półjanowski and Janusz Zarębski. In group II, the most points were scored by: Robert Tronina, Stanisław Szewczyk and Bogdan Sowilarski.[356]

After the end of the 1979/1980 season, the **Kraków** team recorded 20 victories and no defeats. The next places were taken by teams from Warsaw, Białystok, Lublin, Poznań and Łódź. The team from

[355] Z. Grzegorzewski, *I i II liga koszykówki Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 12, pp. 16–17.

[356] R. Skorupski, *Rozgrywki w ligach*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 8, p. 25; *Po pierwszej rundzie rozgrywek*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 11, p. 22.

Wrocław secured promotion to the 1st league, beating the team from Krosno 77:55 (41:29) in the final of the competition.[357]

In the 1981/1982 season, the team from Kraków was the clear leader of the **first PZG basketball league**. After the first round of the competition, the team from Lublin took second place, followed by teams from Białystok, Poznań, Warsaw and Wrocław. In turn, in the second PZG basketball league, the team from Łódź was in the lead, ahead of Rzeszów, Krosno, Przemyśl, Kielce, Sanok and Lublin II.[358]

At the end of the 1981/1982 season, the title of Polish basketball champion was won by the KS "Głuchy" team from Kraków, which achieved 19 victories and one defeat. The title of vice-champion of Poland was won by the team from Lublin, playing under the direction of coach Andrzej Krupski, who had led the "Spartan" team since 1965.

The team from Wrocław left the first league, and the team from Łódź was promoted to the first league.

The team from Kraków played in the following lineup: Władysław Giergun, Franciszek Rosołek, Stanisław Zwoliński, Alfred Wójciak, Marek Lewicki, Eugeniusz Misiniec, Marek Galas, Edward Wróbel, Wiesław Ożóg, Marian Wiśniewski and Ryszard Staszek – coach.

In the 1981/1982 season, the following teams played in the PZG II league: Sanok, Kielce, Rzeszów, Krosno, Przemyśl and Łódź. The best scorers of the 2nd league were: Ryszard Zapała from Kielce, Robert Tronina from Rzeszów, Jan Olczyk from Łódź and Dziedzic from Krosno.[359]

On October 23–24, 1982, in the AWF Warszawa sports hall at 34 Marymoncka Street a four-game men's basketball match took place. The competition was opened by Józef Smarkusz and Zdzisław Szymański (photo 257). The first place was taken by the team from Łódź (photo 258), the second – from Poznań (photo 259), and the third – from Warsaw (photo 260).

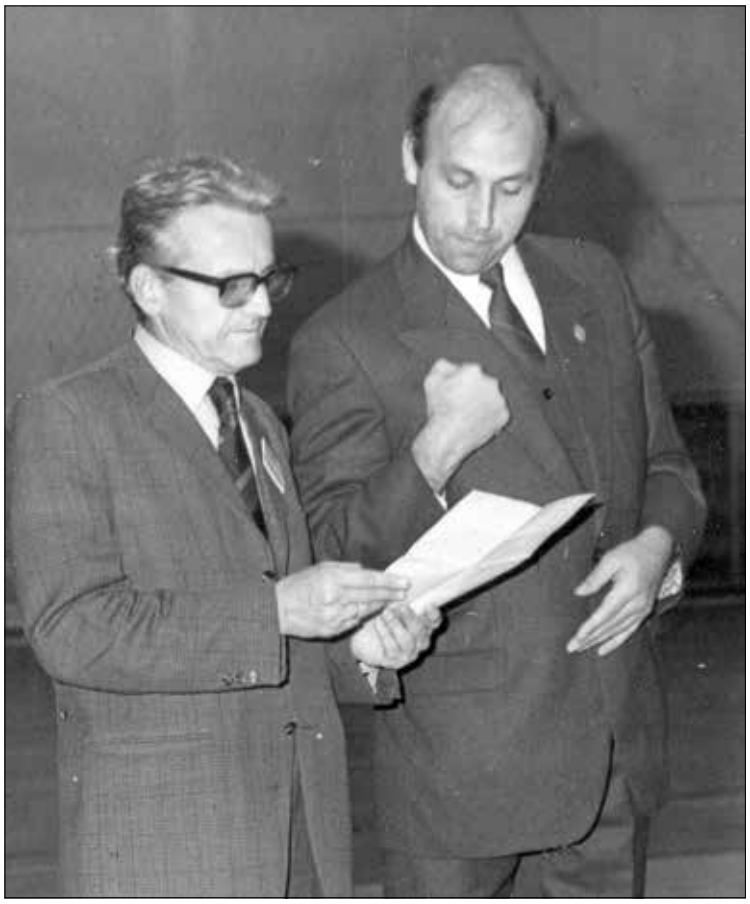


Photo 257. Opening of the competition, from the right: president of WKS PZG Józef Smarkusz and Zdzisław Szymański (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

[357] R. Skorupski, *Pierwsza liga*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, p. 29.
[358] Idem, *I Liga koszykówki PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 3, p. 22.
[359] Idem, *Tytuł pozostał w Krakowie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 6, pp. 17–18.



Photo 258. 1st place – team from Łódź (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 259. 2nd place – team from Poznań (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 260. 3rd place – team from Warsaw (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

On April 8–10, 1983, the **1st Secondary School Boys' Basketball Championship** was held in Kraków in the KS "Korona" sports hall. The main organizer was the president of OW PZG in Kraków, Marek Mazurek. Students of School and Educational Centers for the Deaf from Kraków, Lubliniec, Łódź, Przemyśl, Wejherowo and Wrocław participated in the competition. In the match for fifth-sixth places, Przemyśl defeated Wejherowo 57:39 (32:16). In the match for third and fourth places, Wrocław defeated Łódź 83:30 (45:16). In the match for the Polish championship title, **Kraków** defeated Lubliniec 114:13 (54:6).

The outstanding players from Kraków were: Edward Wróbel, Mieczysław Bekiesz, Maksymilian Konieczny, Kobeszko, Marek Bogucki. In the team from Lubliniec: Chlastała, Dubiński, Jerzy Grygoruk, Molendowski. In the other teams, the outstanding players were: Sławomir Czacki, Adam Niewdana, Maciej Łukasiewicz (Wrocław), Wiesław Orzeł, Bilski (Przemyśl), Stasiukiewicz, Łysakowski (Wejherowo), Stęplewski, Wojciech Wasilewski, Lelonkiewicz (Łódź). The team coaches were: Franciszek Rosołek (Kraków), Mieczysław Wala (Lubliniec), Barbara Kostusiak (Wrocław), Bożena Borkowska (Łódź), Grażyna Martusewicz (Przemyśl), Stanisław Zielonka (Wejherowo).[360]

In the 1983/1984 season, the competition for the **title of Polish basketball champion** took place mainly between the team from Kraków and "Spartan" Lublin.

The Lublin team won an important two-game match against the team from Poznań 83:54 and 84:57. The team from Lublin included: Andrzej Podwiązka, Czesław Kulik, Edward Dąbrowski, Mieczysław Smoliński, Antoni Bajda, Ryszard Majkut, Adam Łyciuk. Andrzej Krupski was the coach of the Lublin team. The Poznań team played a very good match: Andrzej Eicke, Andrzej Jarosz, Piotr Zakrzewski. The team from Poznań did not have a coach at that time. The potential of the team from Lublin is demonstrated by the matches against Białystok, won by scores of 136:16 (71:7) and 103:18 (52:8).[361] The Polish champion in the 1983/1984 season was ultimately **"Spartan" Lublin**, which in December 1984 in Lublin defeated the team from Kraków 71:66 and 62:60.[362]

360 R. Staszek, *Mistrzostwa chłopców*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 7–8, pp. 29–30.
361 Z. Siemaszko, *"Spartan" z Lublina liderem I ligi*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 7, p. 22.
362 P. Malinowski, *Lublin – mistrzem Polski*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 1, p. 20.

In March 1986, the **4th Polish Secondary Schools Basketball Championship** took place in Łódź. Students from six School and Educational Centers for Deaf Children from: Warsaw, Przemyśl, Kraków, Wrocław, Sławno and Łódź took part in the tournament. In the match for fifth place, Wrocław defeated Sławno 41:12. As a result of the final games, students from Warsaw won the title of Polish champions, while students from Łódź took second place. The third and fourth places were taken by teams from Kraków and Przemyśl. Robert Śmieciński from Warsaw was the top scorer. The coach of the Warsaw team was Wojciech Olszewski, and the Kraków team was coached by Franciszek Rosołek.[363]

In 1988, in Przemyśl, the team from Warsaw ("Harlem") won the **Polish Secondary Schools Basketball Championships**. The team from Przemyśl took second place, and the team from Łódź took third place. Further places were taken by basketball players from Kraków, Sławno and Lubliniec. Artur Delendowski was chosen the best scorer of the competition.[364]

The **Polish basketball champion** in 1988 was the team of the **Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf**, who won 16 games and lost only 4 throughout the season. The Warsaw team consisted of: Wojciech Olszewski, Robert Śmieciński, Andrzej Galasiewicz, Jacek Kocoń, T. Tkaczyk, Radosław Sparty, A. Dołowacki, Marek Pacuszka, R. Bąk, Roman Goławski, Artur Delendowski. The team's coach was P. Malinowski. Robert Śmieciński was the top scorer (515 points). The team from Wrocław won the runner-up title of the first PZG league. The next places were taken by teams from Lublin, Poznań, Łódź and Kraków.[365]

In 1989, the team of the **Warsaw Sports Club PZG** became the **Polish champion**.[366]

In 1990, the team from **Warsaw** defended the title of champion: M. Pacuszka, Roman Goławski, Artur Delendowski, Stanisław Fijałkowski, Jacek Kocoń, R. Sparta, C. Morawski, T. Tkaczyk. The team's coach was P. Malinowski. The next places were taken by teams from Lublin, Poznań, Rzeszów, Wrocław and Łódź. The team from Łódź left the first PZG league, and the team from Kraków was promoted from the second PZG league. The best scorer was Robert Śmieciński (672 points). The second scorer in the championship was Andrzej Galasiewicz (300 points).[367]

7.2.3 Volleyball

In 1955, the team from **Wrocław** won the title of **Polish volleyball champion** for the second time in a row, defeating the team from Poznań 3:1.[368]

The first volleyball competition for the **Cup of the PZG Main Board** was held in 1978. The team from Rzeszów triumphed. A year later, the first PZG volleyball league was established.[369]

In 1979, a series of four tournaments for the Polish volleyball championship were held. Four teams from Rzeszów, Bielsko-Biała, Łódź and Szczecin took part in the tournament (photo 261). These teams were last year's Polish Cup finalists.[370]

In August, the second men's volleyball tournament of the PZG 1st league was held in Łódź. The team from **Rzeszów** performed best, ahead of KS Łódź, KS Szczecin and KS Bielsko-Biała.[371]

In the next tournament in Szczecin (September 6–8, 1979), the team from Rzeszów lost two games against the team from Szczecin and the team from Łódź. After the tournament in Szczecin, the team from Łódź became the leader of the competition.

The settlement came in the last tournament in Rzeszów (October 6–7, 1979). This time last year's **Rzeszów** triumpher did not disappoint, won all three matches, winning the PZG cup for the second time and the title of the best team in the PZG men's volleyball competition. The team from Rzeszów consisted of: Janusz Pałka (team captain), Wacław Morawski, Roman Starzak, Marian Sądek, Jan Inglot, Andrzej

363 M. Skorupski, *Chłopcy z Warszawy górą!*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 6, p. 20.
364 Idem, *Harlem w Przemyślu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 5, p. 20.
365 Idem, *Po 27 latach*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 7, p. 19.
366 *WKSG na czele*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 6, p. 21.
367 *Tytuł Mistrza Polski zostaje w Warszawie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1990, no. 7, p. 21.
368 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 3, p. 16.
369 R. Skorupski, *Pierwsza runda rozgrywek pucharowych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 12, p. 26.
370 H. Halkiewicz, *W lidze nie ma jeszcze faworyta*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 8, p. 22.
371 Idem, *I liga mężczyzn*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 11, p. 22.

Sowilarski, Ryszard Pietrucha, Marian Rozumek, Stanisław Sołtys, Marian Pretorius, Bogdan Wojewódka, Witold Parulski. The second place went to the inhabitants of Łódź, and the third place to Szczecin.[372]

In 1979, 16 teams competed in the men's **volleyball cup competition**. Radom defeated Smoszewo 3:0, Przemyśl won against Kielce with a walkover, Lublin lost against Sandomierz 0:3. Warsaw – Białystok 1:3. Wrocław won against Zielona Góra 3:0, Kraków beat Katowice 3:1, Poznań won against Gdańsk 3:2, and Bydgoszcz won against Koszalin 3:1.[373]

On November 10 and 11, 1979, the final competition for the **PZG Polish Volleyball Cup** took place in Warsaw at the RKS "Orzeł" hall. Teams from Bydgoszcz, Radom, Sandomierz and Wrocław took part in the competition. First place was won by players from **Wrocław**, beating Radom and Bydgoszcz 3:1 and Sandomierz 3:0. The next places were taken by teams from Radom, Bydgoszcz and Sandomierz.

The best players of the tournament were Edward Stanek from Radom and Jan Ołdakowski from Wrocław. Thanks to the victory, the Wrocław team played in the PZG volleyball league in the 1980 season, together with teams from Rzeszów, Łódź and Szczecin.



Photo 261. Team from Szczecin – season 1979/1980 (archives: Szczecin Sports Club of the Deaf "Korona")

The players from Wrocław consisted of: Roman Nadoliński, Stanisław Dziurski, Andrzej Kochman, Zdzisław Grobelski, Józef Blada, Jerzy Bednarczuk, Jan Ołdakowski. Marian Ciesielczyk was the coach of the Wrocław team. During the entire PZG volleyball season (league and Polish Cup), 20 teams and 240 players took part.[374]

The volleyball championship title in 1980 was won by the team from **Rzeszów**, which lost only one match to the team from Wrocław. The weakest team was the team from Szczecin.[375] Thus, the Rzeszów team won the PZG championship three times in a row. The outstanding players from Rzeszów were: Janusz Pałka, Wacław Morawski, Roman Starzak, Andrzej Sowilarski, Marian Rozmus, Marian Sądek, Piotr Sobczyk and Jan Koza.[376]

In 1982, the **Polish volleyball championship** was won by a team from **Rzeszów**, which defeated teams from Kraków, Łódź and Radom in the final tournament in Radom (October 2–3). The Rzeszów team consisted of: Janusz Pałka, Jerzy Bednarczuk, Wacław Morawski, Marian Rozmus, Piotr Sobczyk, Zbigniew Kozioł, Jan Inglot and Józef Juda. The team manager and coach was Henryk Awłasewicz.[377]

372 Idem, *I liga zakończyła rozgrywki*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 12, p. 32.
373 Idem, *Rozgrywki pucharowe mężczyzn – 1979 r.*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 10, p. 24.
374 Idem, *Puchar dla KS "Świt" z Wrocławia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 1, p. 24.
375 R. Skorupski, *Sportowcy z Rzeszowa po raz trzeci mistrzami*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 3, p. 28.
376 P. Oliwa, *Mistrzostwo Polski po raz trzeci*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 12, p. 26.
377 *Mistrzostwo dla Rzeszowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 8, p. 17.

On October 16 and 17, 1982, the final tournament to enter the PZG volleyball league was held in Słupsk. Teams from Wrocław, Szczecin and Kielce took part in the tournament. The team from Wrocław won first place and the cup of the PZG Management Board, as well as promotion to the first PZG league. The Szczecin team took second place. The winning team consisted of: Andrzej Kochman, Edward Sobczyk, Janusz Bosy, Jan Hasiuk, Ryszard Moroz, Waldemar Lewko, Władysław Pozarycki and Bogdan Kuzemczuk. The team's coach was Edward Sobczyk.[378]

On June 19 and 20, 1982, the Inter-Company Volleyball Tournament was held in Zakroczym. Teams from six PZG Training and Production Plants took part in it: Łódź, Pcim, Katowice, Ostrowiec, Warsaw and Smoszewo. Fifty deaf athletes were accommodated at the "Wisła" Recreation Center in Modlin. The team from Ostrowiec did not defend the title of Polish champion, losing to the team from Warsaw in the final.[379]

In 1983, the Polish Association of the Deaf inaugurated the second volleyball league, which included the following teams: Szczecin Sports Club, Kielce Sports Club and Kraków Sports Club. Teams from Przemyśl, Bydgoszcz and Bielsko competed for fourth place.[380]

In April 1983, a tournament for promotion to the PZG volleyball league was held in Bielsko-Biała. The home team players were successful in their promotion. The second place went to the volleyball team from Bydgoszcz, and the third place to the team from Przemyśl.[381]

In 1983, the Cup of the PZG Management Board was won by a team of volleyball players from Bydgoszcz.[382]

On October 7–8, 1983, the final tournament for the PZG volleyball championship took place in Łódź. The entire games preceding the final competition were evenly matched. Teams from Rzeszów, Łódź and Radom had the same number of points. The Polish championship was won by the team from Łódź consisting of: Wojciech Polit, Jarosław Jasiński, Mariusz Kozanecki, Tadeusz Olejnik, Sławomir Kozłowicz, Witold Kłos, Sławomir Olejak, Krzysztof Zajączkowski and Jan Stawicki – coach. The winning team was given the cup by the president of the Provincial Branch, Stanisław Mizerski, and the diplomas by the president of ŁKS PZG, Januariusz Pawlik. The next places were taken by teams from Rzeszów, Radom and Legnica.[383]

In 1984, the PZG Morski Sports Club in Gdańsk, in cooperation with athletes from Elbląg, organized the first volleyball tournament on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Elbląg. Four teams took part in the competition. The order was as follows: Elbląg, Słupsk, Toruń and Koszalin. Zdzisław Konopka was the coach of the Elbląg team.[384]

On October 19–20, 1985, the final of the PZG Men's Volleyball Cup took place at the AZS Częstochowa hall. Teams from Legnica, Łódź, Radom and Bydgoszcz competed in the competition. The PZG Cup was won by the team from Łódź. The next places were taken by teams from Legnica, Radom and Bydgoszcz. The best attacking player of the tournament was Marek Musiałowicz. Jan Hasiuk played the best defense, and Witold Kłos was the best playmaker.[385]

In the 1984/1985 season, the Bydgoszcz team was promoted to the 1st PZG volleyball league. The Bydgoszcz team consisted of: Władysław Śliwiński, Piotr Kasperczak, Zbigniew Filipski, Leszek Garbacz, Roman Żabiński, Bogdan Lewandowski, Krzysztof Kwiatek, Marek Wojciechowski, Marian Nowak. The team's coach was Teofil Kieliński, and the president of the Bydgoszcz Sports Deaf Club was Edmund Kalina.[386]

After the 1985/1986 season in the first league of PZG volleyball, the team from Legnica became the Polish champion, and the team from Radom took second place. The next places were taken by teams from Łódź and Rzeszów. In the second PZG volleyball league, the order was as follows: Bydgoszcz, Kraków, Elbląg and Kielce.[387]

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[378] *Wrocław w pierwszej lidze*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 3, p. 21.
[379] G. Dębowski, *Międzyzakładowy turniej siatkówki*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 5, p. 16.
[380] *Mamy II ligę siatkową*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 1, p. 22.
[381] R. Skorupski, *O wejście do drugiej ligi*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 9, p. 21.
[382] D. Budzyńska, *Zespół z Bydgoszczy – zdobywcy pucharu ZG PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 4, p. 20.
[383] P. Mizerski, *ŁKS mistrzem*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 3, pp. 21–22.
[384] M. Wrzosek, *Morski Klub Sportowy PZG w Gdańsku*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 5, p. 21.
[385] H. Zawadzka, *Puchar PZG wędruje do Łodzi*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 1, p. 19.
[386] P. Kalina, *Awans…*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 8, p. 18.
[387] *Po sezonie 1985–86*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 5, p. 24.

On April 11–12, 1987, in Bydgoszcz, at the WKS "Zawisza" Bydgoszcz hall, the final tournament for the championship of the PZG volleyball league took place. Teams from Radom, Legnica, Łódź and Bydgoszcz played against each other using the round-robin system. The team from **Łódź** won without losing a set and won the title of Polish champion. The next places were taken by teams from Radom, Bydgoszcz (photo 262) and Legnica. The team from Łódź consisted of: Wojciech Polit, Jan Stawicki, Tadeusz Olejnik, Marek Musiałowicz, Sławomir Kowzowicz, Jarosław Jasiński, Krzysztof Zajączkowski, Witold Kłos and Radosław Olak. The coach was Andrzej Adamski. The president of the Bydgoszcz branch was Stefania Kielińska.[388]



Photo 262. BKSG – 3rd place winners of the 1st PZG league. Standing from the left: Teofil Kieliński, Roman Żabiński, Stefania Kielińska, Jacek Szpotański, Bogdan Lewandowski, Władysław Śliwiński, Czesław Kałamaja – team coach, Krystyna Oszubska, Leszek Garbacz. At the bottom from the left: Marian Nowak, Krzysztof Filipek, Marian Lewandowski, Zbigniew Filipski, unk. (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On April 23 and 24, 1988, the fourth **final volleyball competition for the Polish championship** took place in Rzeszów. The team from Łódź won the entire tournament series, ahead of Rzeszów, Radom and Bydgoszcz. The manager of the Rzeszów team was Ryszard Lityński.[389]

In April 1989, the fourth **volleyball tournament of the PZG 1st league** took place in Łódź. The title of Polish champion was won by the team of the **Łódź Sports Club PZG "Głusi"**. The next places were taken by clubs from Legnica, Radom and Rzeszów. The team from Rzeszów was relegated to the second league. Andrzej Adamski was the coach of the Łódź team. The winning team consisted of: Wojciech Polit, Sławomir Dziurdzia, Witold Kłos, Marek Musiałowicz, Radosław Olak, Tadeusz Olejnik, Mariusz Puszczyński, Robert Romanowski, Andrzej Wiśniewski, Sławomir Zajączkowski. The team's supervisors were Zdzisław Żardzin and Krzysztof Szatan.[390]

In 1989, due to financial reasons, the PZG volleyball II league games were not held.

On November 10–11, 1989, first league teams met at the Polish championship tournament in Częstochowa. The title of Polish champion was again won by **Łódź Sports Club PZG "Głusi"**, beating the newcomer from Kraków and the team from Rzeszów 3:0. The club from Szczecin became the Polish runner-up, and the team from Kraków took third place. The team from Łódź consisted of: Witold Kłos, Radosław Olak,

388 B. Guść, *Finał w Bydgoszczy*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 6, p. 22.
389 *IV turniej piłki siatkowej*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 7, p. 18.
390 P. Mizerski, *Po raz siódmy mistrzami łodzianie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 8, p. 20.

Michał Puszczyński, Sławomir Dziurdzia, Robert Romanowski, Andrzej Wiśniewski, Krzysztof Szatan. The president of the Management Board of the PZG Branch in Częstochowa, Tadeusz Smuga, was responsible for organizing the tournament.[391]

In May 1990, the **final competition for the championship of the first PZG volleyball league** took place in Łódź, in which teams from Szczecin, Radom and Łódź took part. **The team from Łódź won the title of Polish champion**. Second place went to the team from Szczecin, debuting in the first league. The team from Legnica, which was absent from the final competition, was classified in last place and was thus relegated to the second league of the Polish Football Association. The team from Łódź included: Witold Kłos, Marek Musiałowicz, Radosław Olak, Andrzej Wiśniewski, Mariusz Puszczyński, Sławomir Dziurdzia, Robert Romanowski. The coach was Andrzej Adamski, and the team manager was Zdzisław Żardzin.

7.2.4 Athletics

On July 21 and 22, 1946, the first post-war Polish Deaf-Mutes Championships in Athletics took place in Poznań. The **title of Polish team champion in men's competitions** for 1946 was won by the team of the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes. Second place went to the athletes of the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes, third place to Łódź KSG, fourth place to Bydgoszcz KSG, and fifth place to Morski KSG. In the **women's competition**, **Poznań** took first place, followed by Bydgoszcz. The most versatile athlete of the championship was Bogdan Gniot, winner of the long jump, high jump, pole vault, discus throw, shot put and 400 m hurdles.[392]

From July 20 to 22, 1947, the **second post-war Polish Deaf-Mutes Athletics Championships** were held in Kraków at the City Stadium. The WKSG athletics section is shown in photo 263. The winner in the 100 m run was Ryszard Konderko (photo 264), in the 1,500 m run – Stanisław Gajda (photo 265), and in the 110 m hurdles run – Jerzy Obrycki (photo 266), and in the 800 m run – Tadeusz Wójcik (photo 267). The winner of the 5,000 m race was Ryszard Witt (photo 268), and in the Olympic relay competition the winners were Wacław Szyszkowski, Jan Riabcew, Ryszard Konderko, Wacław Bałdecki and Tadeusz Wójcik (died July 27, 1995)[393] – photo 269.

Photo 270 presents a collective shot of the winners representing WKSG in individual athletics competitions.

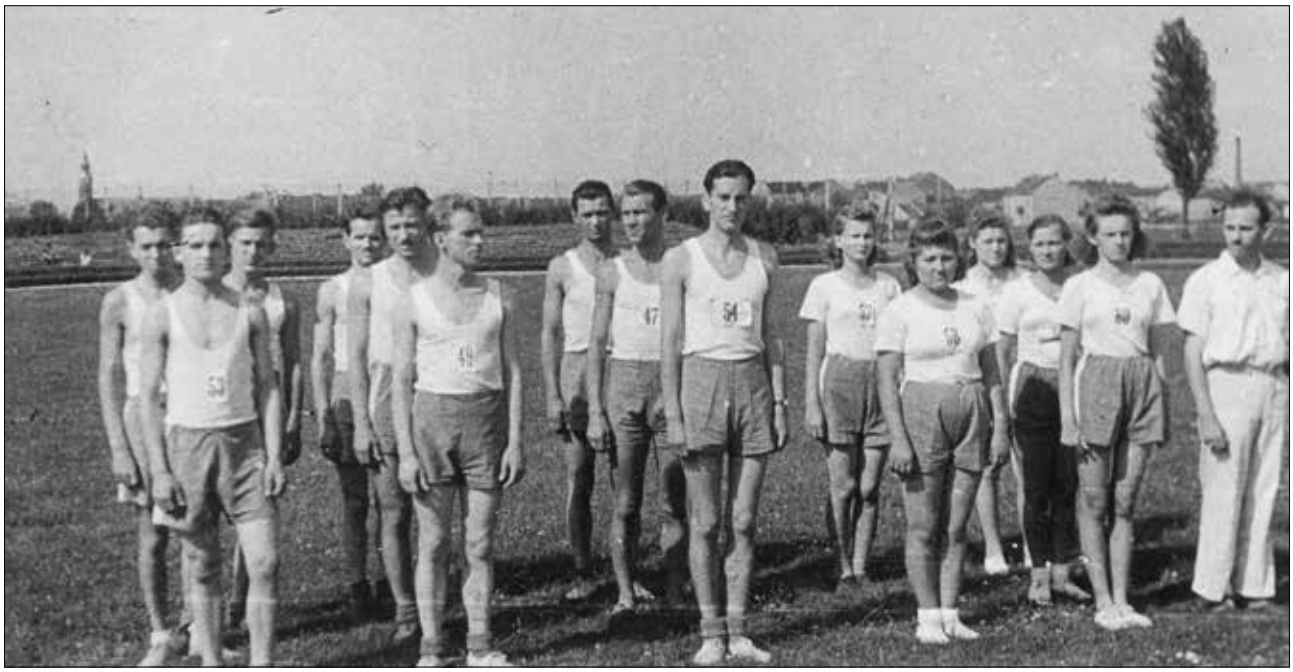


Photo 263. From the right: athletics team leader Wacław Szyszkowski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

[391] K. Krzyczkowska, *Puchar znów dla Łodzi*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 12, p. 22.
[392] Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75-lat sportu inwalidów słuchu…*, op. cit.
[393] WKSG Chronicle 1945–1980.



Photo 264. Winner of the 100 m race Ryszard Konderko (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 265. Winner of the 1,500 m race Stanisław Gajda (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 266. Winner of the 110 m hurdles race Jerzy Obrycki (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 267. Winner of the 800 m race Tadeusz Wójcik (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 268. Winner of the 5,000 m race Ryszard Witt (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 269. Competitors of the winning Olympic relay team from the right: team manager Wacław Szyszkowski, Jan Riabcew, Ryszard Konderko, Wacław Bałdecki, Tadeusz Wójcik (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 270. Competition winners. In the first row at the bottom from the left: Stanisław Gajda (1,500 m), team leader Wacław Szyszkowski, Ryszard Witt (5,000 m), in the second row from the left: Tadeusz Wójcik (800 m), Jerzy Obrycki (110 m), Ryszard Konderko (100 m), in the third row from the left: Jan Riabcew (200 m) and Wacław Bałdecki (400 m) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1948, the **Polish Athletics Championships for the Deaf-Mutes** were organized in Poznań in **men's pentathlon and women's triathlon**.[394] Ryszard Witt received the cup for winning the pentathlon (photo 271). Athletes from Bydgoszcz also took part in the competition (photo 272).

On June 27 and 28, 1948, the **15th National Athletics Competition for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship** took place. The competition was organized in Warsaw at the Polish Army Stadium at 3 Łazienkowska Street. The winners of the 100 m race were Zygmunt Czerniszewski and Julia Grodziecka. Ryszard Witt won the 1,500 m distance. Additionally, Tadeusz Wójcik (800 m) (photo 273), Stanisław Gajda (5,000 m) and Ryszard Konderko (high jump) won. WKSG players are shown in photos 274 and 275.[395]

On July 9–10, 1949, at the Municipal Stadium in Bydgoszcz at 2 Sportowa Street, the **16th National Athletics Competition for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship** took place (photo 276). The winner of the 5,000 m race was Ryszard Witt, and the winner of the 1,500 m race was Zygmunt Borkowski (photo 277). Izabela Katuszewska (photo 278) took second place in the 100 m race. Photo 279 shows WKSG players.[396]

From June 29 to July 1, 1950, at the ŁKS "Włókniarz" stadium in Łódź at 2 Unii Avenue, the **17th National Athletics Competition for the Polish Deaf-Mutes Championship** took place. Photo 281 shows WKSG players during the ceremonial opening of the championship. The players of the Kraków Sports Club for the Deaf are shown in photo 280. The 4 × 100 m relay from WKSG included: Zygmunt Borkowski, Zbigniew Perzyna, Jan Riabcew and Ryszard Konderko (photo 282). The winner of the 100 m race was Ryszard Konderko.[397]

394 Ibidem.
395 Ibidem.
396 Ibidem.
397 Ibidem.



Photo 271. The cup is awarded to Ryszard Witt by the secretary of the PZSG Management Board Jan Klimczewski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 272. From the left: Traczykówna or Krawczykówna, Genowefa Gustówna (Bielecka), Irena Fąferkówna (Kalina) at the 1948 powerlifting championships (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 273. The winner of the 800 m race Tadeusz Wójcik in the middle (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

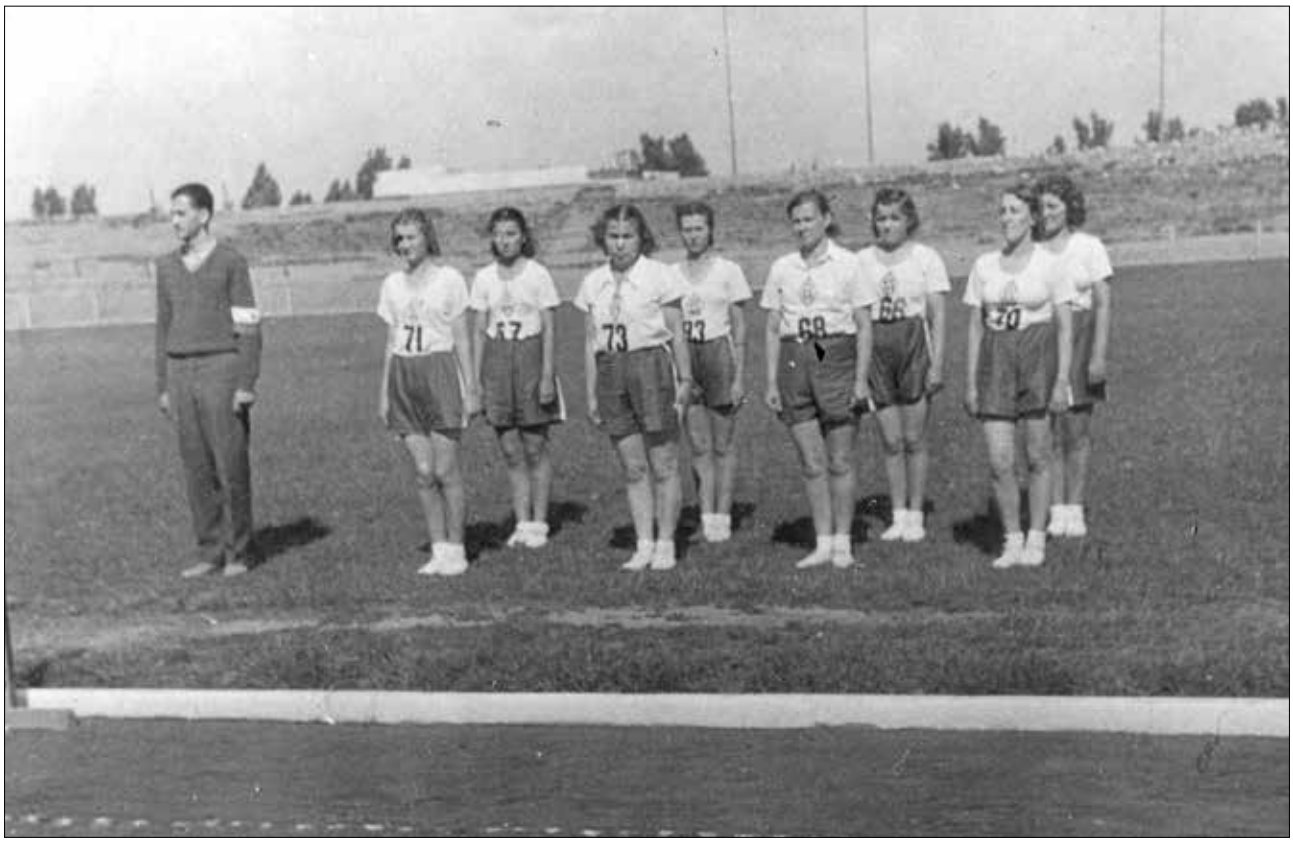


Photo 274. First from the left Jerzy Obrycki – team leader. From left to right: Barbara Sitarska, Izabela Katuszewska, Zofia Walczak-Gaj, Marianna Król, Stanisława Klimczewska, Julia Grodziecka, Czesława Łazanowska and Danuta Sieczko (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

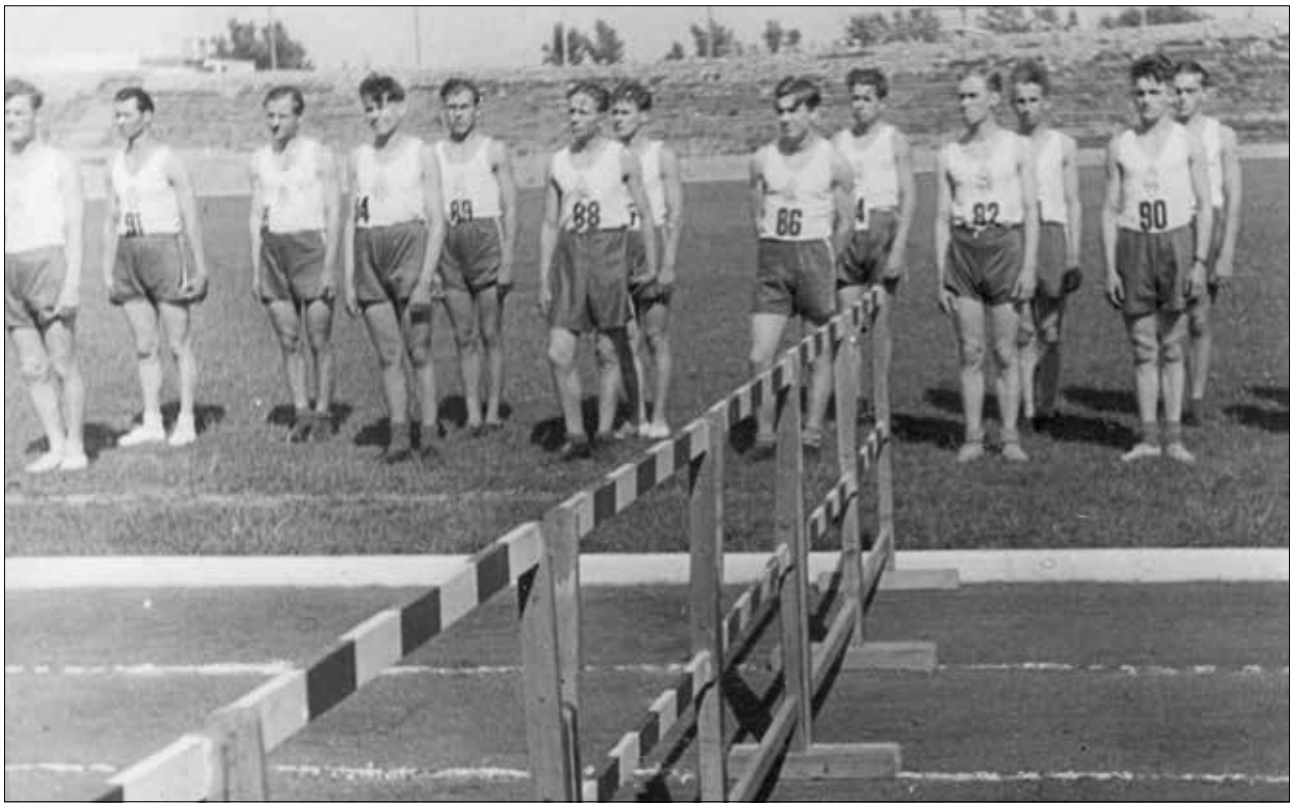


Photo 275. Standing from the left: Zbigniew Czubak, Tadeusz Wójcik, Władysław Brodowski, Zbigniew Perzyna, Władysław Walczak, Mieczysław Turzyński, Jan Riabcew, Witold Sawicki, Wacław Bałdecki, Ryszard Konderko, Jerzy Bakiera, Ryszard Witt, Z. Klimczyk, Stanisław Gajda, Zygmunt Czerniszewski and Wacław Szyszkowski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 276. Opening ceremony of the Championships in Bydgoszcz at the KS Polonia Bydgoszcz stadium (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 277. Winner of the 1,500 m race Zygmunt Borkowski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 278. From the right: winner of the 100 m race, 2nd place – Izabela Katuszewska (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 279. From the left: Zygmunt Borkowski, Anna Witkowska, Zygmunt Czerniszewski and team manager Ryszard Konderko sitting with the cup (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 280. Competitors of the Kraków Sports Club for the Deaf during the Polish Athletics Championships – Łódź, 1950. From the left: Zygmunt Karwański, Marian Świerkosz, Józef Starowicz, Maria Napieracz, Janina Skóra, Eugenia Chmielak, Wilhelm Kmiecik, Barbara Złowodzka, Tadeusz Łuszczyński. Sitting from the left: Franciszek Lorenz, Tadeusz Maćkowski (archives: Kraków Sports Club for the Deaf "Jedność", Tadeusz Ptasznik)



Photo 281. Athletics team leader – WKSG Jerzy Obrycki (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 282. In the 4 × 100 m relay from the left: Zygmunt Borkowski, Zbigniew Perzyna, Jan Riabcew, Ryszard Konderko (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 283. Fans during the 17th National Athletics Championships in Łódź – 1950 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

The competition in Łódź in 1950 was watched by a large group of fans of the teams participating in the championship (photo 283).

From August 30 to September 2, 1951, **the Central Athletics Championships of the "Głuchoniemi" Sports Association** were held at the CWKS "Legia" stadium (photo 284). During the championships, Zofia Kujawa from Poznań broke her own world record in the 200 m run (29.1 s). The championship title was won by the athletes of the Poznań Sports Club of the Deaf-Mutes.[398] Photo 285 shows athletes from Szczecin.

In 1951, the Central Deaf-Mutes Athletics Championships in triathlon were held in Poznań. The WKSG women's team is shown in photo 286. The 5,000 m race was won by a competitor from Łódź, and Stanisław Gajda took second place (photo 287). Warsaw athletes won the 4 × 100 m relay competition (photo 288).[399]

On September 28, 1952, the **Polish Athletics Championships for the Deaf-Mutes** were held at the "Agrykola" Interschool Sports Park in Warsaw. The winners were: Władysława Pawłowska in the 200 m run, Stanisław Gajda was second in the 5,000 m run and first in the 10,000 m run. The winners of the 4 × 100 m relay were: Mieczysław Gintowt, B. Zaremba, Henryk Kołodziej and Zygmunt Czerniszewski.[400]

On June 27 and 28, 1953, the **Central Athletics Championships of the Polish Deaf-Mutes Association and Their Friends** were held in Kraków.[401] The winners of the championship were awarded diplomas by prof. Dzięgielewski (photo 289). The title of Polish champion was won by athletes from Bydgoszcz (photo 290).

398 Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu*…, op. cit.
399 WKSG Chronicle 1945–1980.
400 Ibidem.
401 Ibidem.



Photo 284. Central Athletics Championships of the "Deaf and Mute" Sports Association. Warsaw, August 30 – September 2, 1951. CWKS "Legia" Stadium. Sitting: second from the left in civilian clothes – Jerzy Obrycki – chairman of the ROZSG (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 285. Szczecin athletes – Warsaw 1951 (archives: Szczecin Sports Club of the Deaf "Korona")



Photo 286. Standing: first from the left – Danuta Sieczko, third from the left – Maria Woińska, second from the right – Janina Malińska (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 287. Winners in the 5,000 m run, from the left: 1st place – Łódź, 2nd place – Stanisław Gajda (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 288. Winners of the 4 × 100 m relay WKSG. From the left: Mieczysław Gintowt, B. Zaremba, Henryk Kołodziej, Zygmunt Czerniszewski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 289. Diplomas are awarded by the president of KZL prof. Dzięgielewski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 290. The team of Polish champions from Bydgoszcz with sashes (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On July 2–4, 1954, the **2nd Central Athletics Spartakiada for the Deaf-Mutes** took place in Wrocław. Maria Woińska (photo 291) won the 100 m race, Izabela Katuszewska won the 200 m race, Władysława Pawłowska (photo 292) won the 400 m race, Henryk Kołodziej won the 200 m race, and the 5,000 m race – Zygmunt Borkowski (photo 293). Danuta Sieczko won the shot put, Ryszard Witt won the long jump, and Władysław Walczak won the discus throw. Izabela Katuszewska won the long jump, and Władysława Pawłowska was second. The winners of the 4 × 100 m relay were: Maria Woińska, Danuta Sieczko, Anna Witkowska and Izabela Katuszewska.[402]

On July 2–3, 1955, the **Central Athletics Competition of the PZGiIP** was held in Kraków. During the championship, eight new Polish records were set. In the 3,000 m run, Władysław Grzesiak achieved a time of 9:16.6 min, and in the 5,000 m distance he achieved a result of 16:31.2 min. In the discus throw, Władysław Walczak (died April 28, 1992[403]) from Warsaw achieved a distance of 33.65 m, and Bogdan Jaszczuk from Wrocław threw the javelin at a distance of 47.42 m. Stanisław Korny from Wrocław achieved two new records in the long jump (6.63 m) and in the triple jump (12.36 m). Paulina Nierodkiewicz from Olsztyn threw the discus 29.05 m. In the men's team classification, first place was taken by athletes from Warsaw, second place – from Stalinogród, and third place – from Wrocław. In the women's classification, the order was as follows: Warsaw, Poznań and Bydgoszcz.[404]

From July 6 to 8, 1956, athletics, swimming and football competitions were held at the ZS "Sparta" stadium in Sopot as part of the **3rd Spartakiad of the Polish Association of the Deaf**. 31 women and 53 men took part in athletics competition. The final football match took place in Gdańsk.[405] The Spartakiad was the first test for deaf athletes before the 8th International Sports Games for the Deaf in Milan in 1957. 166 male and 35 female players took part in all competitions. The winners in the athletics competition were:

402 Ibidem.

403 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1992, no. 6, p. 22.

404 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 3, p. 16.

405 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 8, p. 28.

Stanisław Korny in high jump (1.78 m – new Polish record for deaf people), Bogdan Jaszczuk – javelin throw (54.30 m – new Polish record), Stefan Gaffke in shot put (11.83 m – new Polish record), Władysław Walczak in the discus throw (33.86 m). Kazimierz Kuta won the 5,000 m distance (15:58.8 min), Paweł Nagy won the 800 m race (2:00.6 min), Lothar Golla ran 100 m in 11.5 s. Władysław Nowaczyk won the 400 m hurdles race (1:04.0 min), and Władysław Walczak won the 110 m hurdles race (19.5 s). Men's long jump – Stanisław Korny (6.34 m), 200 m run – Lothar Golla (24.7 s), discus throw – Władysław Walczak (33.86 m – new Polish record), triple jump – Stanisław Korny (13.44 m), 400 m run – Paweł Nagy (53.2 s), 1,500 m run – Kazimierz Kuta (4:19.6 min). Among women, the winners were: Halina Gowkielewicz (100 m run: 14.2 s), Janina Malińska (shot put: 9.08 m), Maria Tulińska (discus throw: 21.88 m), high jump – Stanisława Nieszporek (1.28 m), long jump – Maria Woińska (4.29 m), javelin throw – Władysława Pawłowska (27.38 m). The team winners were athletes from Stalinogród, ahead of Warsaw, Poznań, Wrocław, Gdańsk and Łódź.[406]

On May 25 and 26, 1957, athletics competitions were held in Wrocław between the national team of PZG and LZS Wrocław. The competition was won by deaf athletes 137.5:126. During the competition, Stanisław Korny set new world records in the long jump (6.84 m) and triple jump (14.07 m). Władysław Walczak set a Polish record in the discus throw (38.13 m), and Euzebiusz Fert – in the 5,000 m run (15:28.0 min).[407]

In 1957, the **Polish Athletics Championships were held in Toruń** (photo 294).

In 1957, the **Spartakiad of Deaf Schools** was held in **Wrocław** (photo 295).



Photo 291. Winners of the 100 m run. 1st place – Maria Woińska (in the middle), 2nd place – Izabela Katuszewska and 3rd place – Łódź (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

[406] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 9, p. 25.

[407] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1957, no. 37, p. 39.

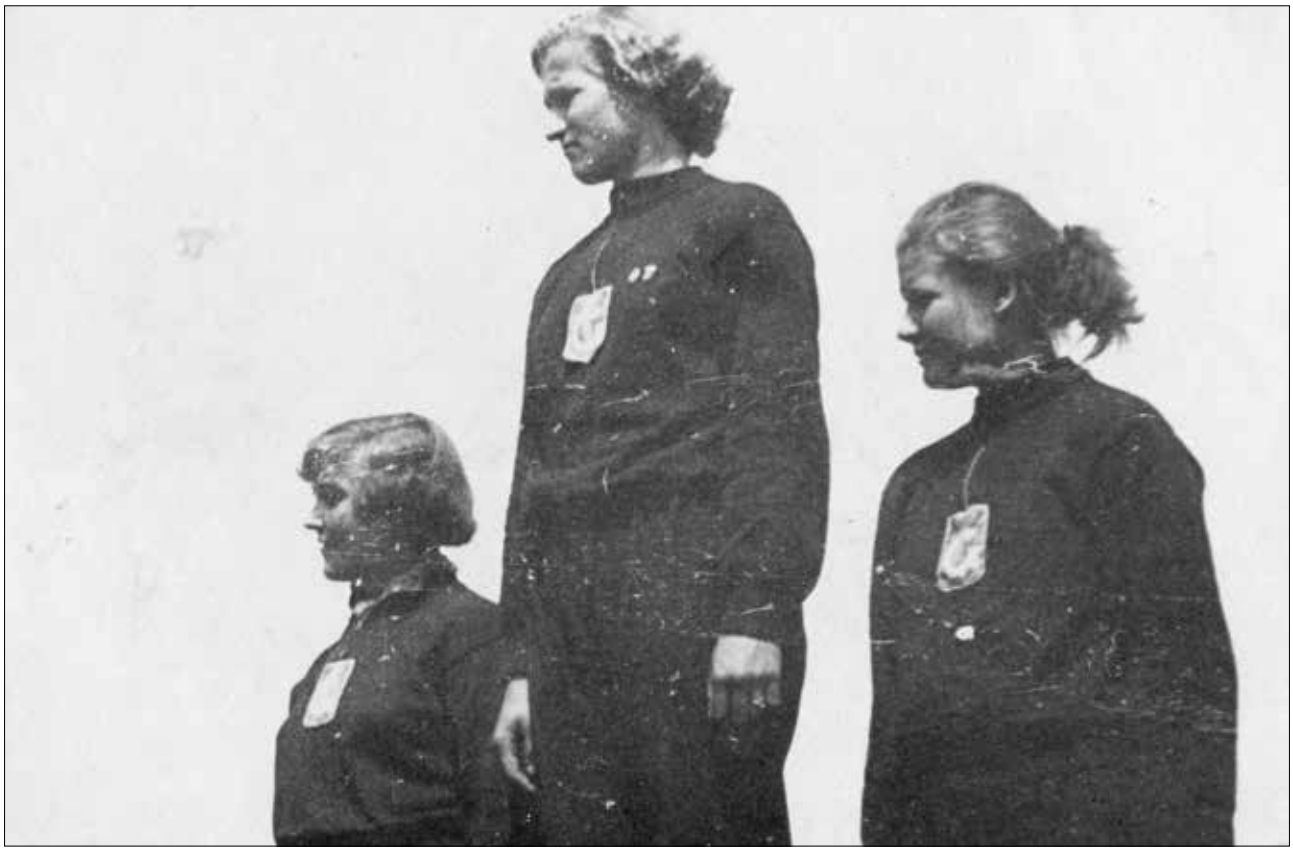


Photo 292. Winners of the 400 m run. 1st place – Władysława Pawłowska (in the middle), 2nd place – Łódź and 3rd place – Anna Witkowska (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 293. Winner of the 5,000 m race Zygmunt Borkowski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 294. Participants of the Polish Championships in Athletics – Toruń, 1957 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 295. Students of the Institute of the Deaf and Blind in Warsaw – Spartakiad of Deaf Schools in Wrocław – 1957 (archives: Institute of the Deaf and Blind in Warsaw)

On October 23, 1958, 13 male and female athletes of the Poznań Sports Club PZG participated in the pentathlon and triathlon athletics competitions. The best performers were Bogdan Mikołajczak (2,211 points) and Maria Tulińska (684 points).[408]

On June 17–18, 1959, the **2nd National Deaf Athletics Championships for Youth** (born 1943–1944) and **Juniors** (born 1939–1942) were held in Warsaw at the stadium in the "Agrykola" park. 110 track and field athletes, 62 female athletes, 24 male and 15 female swimmers took part in the competition. They represented 11 schools for the deaf from: Przemyśl (27 players), Wejherowo (32), Nowe Miasto (14), Lubliniec (2), Olecko (9), Poznań (17), Ostromecko (14), Kraków (16), Łódź (18), Warsaw (42) and Racibórz (19). In the junior category, first place was won by: Halina Gowkielewicz (shot put; 100 m run), Halina Marecik (discus throw), Elżbieta Pałkowska (500 m run), Zofia Treblińska (high jump), Barbara Główczyńska (long jump). The winners in the junior category were Anna Barszczewska (ball throw; high jump) and Gerda Doering (60 m run; long jump). In the junior category, the first places were taken by: Jerzy Stegner (discus throw; high jump), Józef Szafrański (shot put), Mirosław Tomaszczuk (100 and 200 m run), Henryk Błaszczyk (1,500 m run), Ryszard Lewandowski (long jump). In the youth category, the best results were achieved by: Stanisław Kubiak (shot put), Ryszard Nehring (grenade throw), Henryk Mazur (60 and 800 m run), Jerzy Sokół (high jump), Piotr Wrona (long jump). The athletics competition in the boys' category was won by: Lubliniec, Wejherowo and Warsaw, and in the women's category: Wejherowo, Warsaw and Racibórz. In the overall score, the first three places were taken by the following teams: Wejherowo, Warsaw and Lubliniec.[409]

The swimming competitions were won by: Bogumił Busiak (100 and 400 m freestyle; 100 m backstroke), Henryk Koczan (200 m breaststroke), Maria Miączyńska (100 m freestyle; 100 m backstroke), Barbara Pawlicka (100 m breaststroke; 50 m freestyle), Janina Kędzierska (50 m backstroke), Ireneusz Sułek (50 m freestyle; 50 m backstroke), Jan Goły (50 m classic style). The swimming competition was won in the boys' category by: Warsaw, Łódź and Kraków, and in the women's category by: Warsaw, Poznań and Łódź. In the overall score, the first three places were taken by teams from Warsaw, Łódź and Poznań.[410]

On September 26–27, 1959, at the Stadium named after 22 Lipca, the **XXV Central Athletics Championships for the Deaf** were held in Poznań. During the competition, 28 competitions were held, in which a total of 70 competitors from 8 sports clubs associated with PZG took part. In the team classification, the Warsaw Sports Club PZG took first place. The next places were won by the following teams: Poznań KS PZG, Gdańsk KS PZG, Wrocław KS PZG, Śląski KS PZG, Rzeszowski KS PZG, Krakowski KS PZG and Szczeciński KS PZG. In the individual classification, the first six places were taken by: Mieczysław Gintowt (3,225 points), Halina Marecik (2,757 points), Gerda Doering (2,688 points), Wiesław Wnukowski (2,653 points), Mirosław Tomaszczuk (2,586 points), Bogdan Mikołajczak (2,557 points). The Polish record was set by: Zofia Treblińska (junior high jump – 1.30 m), Czesława Duda (800 m run – 2:46.2 min), Stefan Gaffke (shot put – 12.30 m), Stanisława Nieszporek (put ball – 10.23 m).[411]

At the turn of May and June 1960, the **3rd National Athletics and Swimming Championships for Deaf Youth and Juniors** were held in Warsaw on the pitch in the "Agrykola" park. 158 young athletes took part in the championships, including 89 athletes, 45 female athletes, 15 male and 9 female swimmers. Students from Przemyśl did not take part in the competition. In addition, intra-school eliminations were introduced, thanks to which the level of the competition increased. The school in Kraków fielded a team of 23 players. Other schools from: Lubliniec (15), Łódź (11), Nowe Miasto (8), Olecko (4), Ostromecko (11), Poznań (7), Racibórz (19), Wejherowo (18), Warsaw (30) and Wrocław (12).

Athletes from Racibórz won the overall classification. The next places were taken by schools from Warsaw, Kraków, Lubliniec, Wejherowo, Wrocław, Nowe Miasto, Olecko, Ostromecko, Łódź and Poznań. The first places were taken by: Grażyna Jaworska (60 m run), Halina Maroszek (high jump), Janina Ginardo (long jump), Maria Kania (ball throw), Barbara Jagiełło (60 m run), Danuta Rokiczan (long jump; 500 m run), Zofia Treblińska (high jump), Gerda Doering (long jump; discus throw), Ewa Bulska (shot

[408] *Poznański Klub Sportowy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 4, p. 125.
[409] *II Ogólnopolskie Lekkoatletyczne Mistrzostwa Młodzików i Juniorów*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 7–8, p. 277.
[410] Ibidem.
[411] Ibidem, p. 365.

put), Władysław Skubis (60 m run; grenade throw), Stanisław Gasiński (800 m run), Wiesław Zalewski (long jump), Jerzy Sokół (high jump), Bogdan Powałka (shot put), Jan Fydrych (200 m run), Stefan Borysowski (1,000 m run), Leon Kowalski (long jump), Andrzej Kudłacik (high jump), Ireneusz Sułek (shot put; discus throw). The team from Warsaw won in swimming. The team from Kraków took second place, and the teams from Poznań and Łódź took third and fourth place. In the swimming competition, the first places were taken by: Józefa Czerwińska (50 m breaststroke; 50 m backstroke), Barbara Pawlicka (100 m freestyle; 100 and 200 m breaststroke), Janina Kędzierska (100 m backstroke), Andrzej Oleksiak (50 m freestyle), A. Majchrzak (50 m backstroke), Ireneusz Sułek (100 and 200 m freestyle; 100 m backstroke), Jan Pokładek (200 m breaststroke).[412]

On June 25 and 26, 1960, the **XXVI Polish Athletics Championships** were held in Wrocław. About 150 competitors from Białystok, Gdańsk, Katowice, Kielce, Kraków, Łódź, Olsztyn, Poznań, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Warsaw and Wrocław took part in the competition. The Polish champion was the Warsaw KS PZG, and the runner-up was won by athletes representing the Gdańsk KS PZG. Further places were won by teams from: Poznań, Wrocław, Kraków, Silesia, Olsztyn, Rzeszów, Łódź, Szczecin, Białystok and Kielce.

In the men's category, the championship gold medals were won by: Lothar Golla (100 m run), Ryszard Lewandowski (200 m run), Mirosław Tomaszczuk (400 m run), Bolesław Brzóska (800 and 1,500 m run), Ryszard Ochenkowski (rule 3,000 and 5,000 m), L. Litwin (110 m hurdles), Bogdan Mikołajczak (400 m hurdles), Wiesław Wnukowski (long jump; high jump; triple jump), Aleksander Sokalski (pole vault), Stefan Gaffke (shot put; discus throw), Bogdan Jaszczuk (javelin throw). In the women's category, the winners were: Gerda Doering (100 m run), Maria Woińska (200 m run), Teresa Obidzińska (400 m run), Barbara Główczyńska (long jump), Zofia Treblińska (high jump), Paulina Nierodkiewicz (shot put; discus throw), Władysława Pawłowska (javelin throw).[413]

In 1961, the Polish national track and field team held a training camp in Wejherowo (photo 296).



Photo 296. Polish national team training camp in Wejherowo – 1961 (archives: Szczecin Sports Club of the Deaf "Korona")

[412] *III Ogólnopolskie Mistrzostwa Lekkoatletyczne i Pływackie Młodzików i Juniorów Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 7, pp. 23–27.

[413] K. Włostowski, *XXVI Mistrzostwa Lekkoatletyczne*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 8, pp. 27–28.

On June 1 and 2, 1962, the **5th National School Athletics Championships for Deaf Youth** were held in Wrocław. 200 students from 13 schools for the deaf took part in them. The final classification was as follows: Lubliniec, Warszawa, Racibórz, Wejherowo, Wrocław, Ostromecko, Kraków, Nowe Miasto n/Pilicą, Poznań, Lublin, Łódź, Szczecin and Olecko.

The winners of individual competitions were: Janina Ginardo (60 m run), Stanisław Czuchnowski (60 m run), Gerda Doering (100 and 200 m run; long jump), Tadeusz Wojciechowski (200 m run), Anna Gutek (200 m run), Henryk Błaszczyk (200 m run), Janina Słupek (discus throw), Władysław Skubis (shot put), Zofia Kuźma (shot put), Andrzej Jóźwiak (high jump), Stefania Sitek (high jump; 100 m run).[414]

In 1963, the **6th National School Championships for Deaf Youth in Athletics** were held. 228 players took part in the championship, including 83 girls from 14 schools for the Deaf in Poland. The first places in the competition were won by: Józef Oniszk, Jerzy Rogaliński, Zofia Kuźma, Krystyna Dąbrowska, Janina Ginardo, Stefan Piechocki, Kazimierz Ożonek, Henryk Błaszczyk, Elżbieta Obidowska, Józefa Broda, Kazimierz Wróbel, Stefan Piechocki, Julian Werpulewski, Maria Kania, Terasa Świgost, Irena Andrysek, Zenobia Kąkolewska, Stefania Rozbicka, Maciej Ujma, Zdzisław Szyprowski, Ryszard Gibiorczyk, Adam Smagoń, Jerzy Ślęzak, Andrzej Olesiak, Maria Lewandowska, Stefania Konopka, Władysław Dyjo and Lucyna Przepiórkowska. The school from Lubliniec became the Polish team champion. The next places were taken by schools from: Warsaw, Wejherowo, Wrocław, Ostromecko, Przemyśl, Racibórz, Łódź, Kraków, Szczecin, Poznań, Nowe Miasto, Śródbory and Żary near Żagań.[415]

The **29th PZG Central Championships in Athletics** took place in Warsaw at the KS "Sparta" stadium. 100 competitors took part in the competition, including 39 women. The most versatile and outstanding athlete of the championship was Gerda Doering, who won the 80 m hurdles, the 100 and 200 m and took second place in the long jump. Other outstanding athletes were: Janina Ginardo (100 and 200 m run), Józefa Broda (800 m run), Wanda Brzóska (80 m hurdles), Halina Gowkielewicz (discus throw; shot put) and Barbara Główczyńska (long jump). In the men's category, the winners of individual athletics competitions were: Henryk Kołodziej (100 and 200 m run), Mieczysław Bekiesz (400 m run), Bolesław Brzóska (800 and 1,500 m run), Jerzy Kołacz (5,000 m run), Henryk Okuniewicz (3,000 m obstacle course race), Józef Barbużyński (5,000 and 10,000 m walk), Stefan Gaffke (discus throw; shot throw), Jerzy Stegner (javelin throw), Władysław Walczak (hammer throw), M. Jarzębiak (jump pole vault), Zdzisław Szyprowski (high jump) and Wiesław Wnukowski (triple jump). Gdańsk KS PZG showed the best team performance. Second and third places were taken by teams from Warsaw KS and Śląski KS.[416]

In September 1963, the **National Multisport Championships (men's pentathlon and women's triathlon)** were held. 117 men and 57 women took part in the qualifying rounds. The best of them took part in the final competitions held in Warsaw and Kraków. In the individual final classification in the men's pentathlon, the first four places were taken by: Ryszard Główczak, Jerzy Stegner, Ryszard Lewandowski and Michał Domański. Wrocławski KS won the team classification. The next places were won by the following teams: Śląski KS, Krakowski KS, Gdańsk KS, Rzeszów KS, Warszawski KS, Lubelski KS and Poznań KS.[417]

In the women's triathlon, the podium finishers were: Maria Kania, Gerda Doering and Stefania Konopka. The women's team classification was as follows: Śląski KS, Krakowski KS, Gdański KS, Poznański and Rzeszowski KS, Wrocław KS and Warszawski KS.[418]

On October 5–6, 1964, the 1st Control Athletics Competition was held in Wałbrzych to check the athletes' fitness before the Deaf Games in the USA. New Polish records were set by: Tadeusz Liszewski (100 m hurdles), Kazimierz Śpiączka (5 km walk), Stanisław Barburzyński (10 km walk) and Władysław Preyzner (20 km walk).

The following coaches supervised the preparations of the athletes: Jan Bąkowski – long-distance runners' coach, D. (Dominik?) Sucheński – short-distance runners' coach, Alojzy Demarczyk – throwers' coach, and

414 T. Golędzinowski, *V Ogólnopolskie Mistrzostwa Szkolne Młodzieży Głuchej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1962, no. 9, p. 19.

415 *VI Ogólnopolskie Mistrzostwa Szkolne Młodzieży Głuchej w Lekkiej Atletyce na rok 1963*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 7, pp. 16–19.

416 W. Dobrowolski, *XXIX Centralne Mistrzostwa PZG na rok 1963 w lekkiej atletyce i pływaniu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 8, pp. 11–15.

417 *Ogólnopolskie Mistrzostwa w Wieloboju*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 11–12, p. 24.

418 Ibidem.

K. Bacza and Feliks Sehrej – high and long jump coaches. The coordinating coach was Bolesław Setkowicz.[419]

On May 29–30, 1964, the **7th National School Championships for Deaf Youth in Athletics and Swimming** were held in Wrocław. 340 young athletes from 16 schools for the deaf took part in the competition. The school from Wejherowo won first place in the athletics competition. The next places were taken by students from schools from: Lubliniec, Warsaw, Przemyśl, Poznań, Ostromecko, Racibórz, Żary, Łódź, Olecko, Nowe Miasto, Wrocław, Kraków (vocational school), Kraków (primary school), Szczecin and Gołotczyzna. The winners in the junior category were: K. Litwin (60 m run), D. Filipek (high jump), Sabina Kieszkowska (long jump), and in the junior category: Stanisław Krawsz (60 m run), R. Siermacki (high jump), K. Czyż (long jump). The best juniors were: Alicja Sakiewicz (100 and 200 m run), Irena Andrysek (high jump), Maria Kania (long jump), Lucyna Przepiórkowska (shot put), Maria Lewandowska (discus throw). Among the juniors, first place was taken by: Stefan Piechocki (100 m run; long jump), J. Braszczyński (200 and 1,000 m run), Maciej Ujma (high jump), Andrzej Szymkowiak (shot put), Andrzej Oleksiak (discus throw; javelin throw).

The first place in the swimming competition was won by students representing the school in Poznań. Second and third place went to schools from Warsaw and Szczecin. Further positions were taken by students from schools from Racibórz, Łódź, Wrocław and Olecko. The junior H. Bednarczyk won the 100 m freestyle, A. Watracz – 100 m classic and backstroke. In the junior category, the highest podium finishers were Z. Łukaszewska (100 m freestyle and backstroke) and G. Kopalska (100 m breaststroke). Among the youngest boys, the best swimmers were: Jerzy Majer (100 m freestyle), J. Bombrys (100 m breaststroke and backstroke). Among juniors, the Polish record was set by Waldemar Rutkowski in the 200 m backstroke race. Moreover, Waldemar Rutkowski won the 100 m freestyle and backstroke. Andrzej Zwierzyński, winner of the 100 m butterfly and breaststroke, also performed very well.[420]

On July 4–5, 1964, the **1st Individual Athletics Championships for the Deaf** were held in Sopot at the Sparta Sopot stadium. These competitions were a test for the best Polish athletes before the 10th Deaf Games in Washington. 100 players representing 9 District Sports Clubs of the Polish Association of the Deaf took part in the competition. The competition was hampered by unfavorable weather conditions. During the competition, Ryszard Ochenkowski broke the Polish record in the 10,000 m run, and Stefan Gaffke equalized the Polish record he set in the shot put. The most valuable players of the tournament were: Bolesław Brzóska (1,500 m run), the above-mentioned Ryszard Ochenkowski (10,000 m run), Jerzy Kołacz (1,500 m run), Euzebiusz Fert (10,000 m run), Halina Gowkielewicz (shot put), Gerda Doering (long jump; 200 m run).[421]

On April 15–20, 1965, a national team training camp was held in Wrocław as part of preparations for the Games in Washington. The following people took part in the training camp: Michał Domański (100 m run), Henryk Kołodziej (100 m run), Gerda Doering (100 m run), Wanda Brzóska (100 m run), Kazimierz Wróbel (80 m run), Maria Kania (javelin throw), Stefan Gaffke (discus throw), Halina Gowkielewicz (discus throw), Ryszard Ochenkowski (2,000 m run) and Jerzy Kołacz (2,000 m run).[422] The next training camp before the Games took place from June 7 to 19, 1965 in Wrocław. As before, the best Polish athletes took part in it. The coordinating coach was Bolesław Setkowicz. The team's coaches were Jan Bąkowski and Dominik Sucheński. The head of the group was Kazimierz Diehl, and the starostes of the group were Stanisława Nieszporek and Michał Domański. The sign language interpreter was Krystyna Ciołek.[423]

On September 26, 1965, the PZG Central Championships in Men's Pentathlon and Women's Triathlon were held at the Olympic Stadium in Wrocław. A total of 20 athletes took part, including 8 women. Jerzy Stegner from the Warsaw KS became the pentathlon champion. The second and third places were taken by players from Wrocław Sports Club Julian Werpulewski and Józef Lechman. Fourth place was taken by the Polish record holder in this competition – Ryszard Główczak from Gdańsk. The next places were taken by: Jerzy Sokół (Wrocław), Stanisław Krawsz (Warsaw), Tadeusz Kołodziej (Przemyśl), T. Stachura (Przemyśl), Adam Kot (Przemyśl), R. Stelmaszczyk (Warsaw), M. Magiera (Łódź) and Mieczysław Mora

[419] K. Włostowski, *Na zimowym obozie młodzieżowym w Ustroniu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 11–12, pp. 24–26.
[420] Idem, *VII Ogólnopolskie Mistrzostwa Szkolne Młodzieży Głuchej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 10, pp. 22–24.
[421] Idem, *Mistrzostwa Lekkoatletyczne PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 10, pp. 25–26.
[422] Idem, *Ostatnie nowiny z przygotowań do X Igrzysk w Waszyngtonie, Polska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 5, p. 22.
[423] M. Bronikowski, *Przedolimpijskie zgrupowanie kadry LA we Wrocławiu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 7, p. 21.

(Wejherowo). Gerda Doering from Gdańsk became the Polish champion in triathlon. Further places were taken by: Barbara Główczyńska (Gdańsk), Maria Stasiak (Warsaw), Sabina Kieszkowska (Warsaw), J. Rejchel (Przemyśl), E. Mackiewicz (Warsaw) and Tadeusz Kołodziejczyk (Przemyśl). In the men's pentathlon the team from Wrocław took first place, and in the women's triathlon the team from Gdańsk took first place.[424]

From May 31 to June 2, 1965, the **8th National School Championships for Deaf Youth in Athletics and Swimming** were held in Wrocław. 323 representatives from 15 schools for the deaf took part in the competition. In athletics, the first three places were taken by schools from Warsaw, Wejherowo and Lubliniec. Further places were won by students from schools from Przemyśl, Poznań, Żary, Racibórz, Ostromecko, Wrocław, Łódź, Nowe Miasto, Szczecin, Lublin, Łódź and Olecko. 7 schools took part in the swimming competition. The order was as follows: the first place went to the school from Poznań, the second – from Warsaw, and the third – from Racibórz. The next places were taken by teams from: Łódź, Szczecin, Lubliniec and Wrocław. The most outstanding competitors were: Zdzisław Szyprowski (high jump; long jump), Stefan Piechocki (100 and 200 m run), Alicja Sakiewicz (100 and 200 m run), Waldemar Rutkowski (100 m freestyle; 100 m style butterfly; 100 m individual medley).[425]

On October 3, 1965, Bolesław Brzóska set a new world record for the deaf (9:13.2 min) during the 2nd Athletics League competition in Szczecin in the 3,000 m steeplechase race.

On October 17, 1965, Bolesław Brzóska also won the 3,000 m cross-country race in the senior category. Adam Kot and Barbara Główczyńska won in the junior category (1,600 m run) and women's category (800 m run). The competition was preparation for next year's World and European Championships in Pavia (Italy).[426]

On October 17, 1965, in Wrocław, 48 best participants of the 8th Youth Championships took part in the **athletics control competition called "The First Olympic Step"**. The competition was to be the first phase of qualifying for the national team for the 11th Deaf Games in Yugoslavia in 1969.[427]

On May 29–31, 1966, the **9th National School Championships for Deaf Youth** were held in Wrocław. 396 students from 17 schools participated in the championship. The school from Lubliniec took first place in the athletics championships, and the second and third places went to Warsaw and Przemyśl. In the swimming championships, first place was taken by students from Poznań, second place – from Warsaw, third place – from Racibórz. In the junior category, the first places were won by: Maria Skibowicz (60 m run; long jump), E. Piotrowska (high jump), Marianna Formejster (shot put; javelin throw), Sabina Kieszkowska (200 and 500 m run). The winners in the junior category were: A. Rejchel (100 m run; long jump), Z. Nowak (high jump), Maria Nowak (shot put), N. Nowak (discus throw), E. Sobutka (javelin throw). In turn, among men, the top podium finishers among youngsters included: R. Nowotny (60 m run), K. Humaj (800 m run), Jerzy Rosołek (high jump), Bogdan Marachowski (long jump), J. Krajniak (shot put), Zenon Jaworski (javelin throw), among juniors: Stanisław Krawsz (100 and 200 m run), Andrzej Zabawski (1,500 m run), Maciej Ujma (high jump), Stefan Piechocki (long jump), S. Drzewiecki (shot put; discus throw), Waldemar Nyc (javelin throw).[428]

The following young athletes showed the best performance in the swimming competition: Mirosława Klimczuk (50 m freestyle), Urszula Pijanowska (50 m breaststroke; 50 m backstroke). In the junior category: B. Dłub (100 m freestyle), G. Kopalska (100 m individual medley), D. Markowska (100 m backstroke). In the youth category, the first to reach the finish line were: J. Huszyński (50 m freestyle), Piotr Jankowski (50 m classic style), W. Nowicki (50 m backstroke). The most talented juniors were: Waldemar Rutkowski (100 m freestyle; 100 m individual medley; 100 m butterfly) and Jerzy Majer (100 m backstroke).[429]

On June 26–27, 1966, the **30th PZG Athletics Team Championships** were held at the KS "Resovia" stadium in Rzeszów. 90 male and 31 female athletes took part in the competition. The players represented 9 district sports clubs. The weather and the condition of the track were not conducive to achieving good results. On the first day of the competition, several new Polish records were set: Józef Lechman (200 m hurdles),

[424] *Centralne mistrzostwa PZG w pięcioboju mężczyzn i trójboju kobiet*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 10, p. 6.
[425] Ibidem.
[426] K. Włostowski, *Nowiny sportowe*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 11–12, p. 16.
[427] Idem, *Pierwszy krok olimpijski*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 1, p. 22.
[428] Idem, *IX Ogólnopolskie Mistrzostwa Szkolne Młodzieży Głuchej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 7, p. 22.
[429] Ibidem.

Tadeusz Liszewski (second place behind Józef Lechman), Stanisław Krawsz (100 m), Sabina Kieszkowska (long jump). Gdańsk OKS became the Polish team champion. The runner-up title was won by athletes from the Warsaw OKS. The next places were taken by the following teams: Wrocław OKS, Rzeszów OKS, Poznań OKS, Łódź OKS, Śląski OKS, Krakowski OKS and Białystok OKS. The winners of the individual competitions were: Józef Lechman (200 m hurdles), Stefan Gaffke (shot put; discus throw), Stanisław Krawsz (100 and 200 m), Jerzy Kołacz (5,000 m), Stanisław Barburzyński (10 km walk), Józef Lechman (long jump), Bolesław Brzóska (800 m run), Kazimierz Wróbel (1,500 m run), Wiesław Wnukowski (triple jump). In the women's category, first place was won by: Gerda Doering (100 and 200 m run), Mirosława Nowak (shot put), Sabina Kieszkowska (long jump), Maria Lewandowska (discus throw).[430]

From May 25 to 27, 1967, the **10th School Championships for Deaf Youth** were held in Warsaw. 327 students from 15 schools for the deaf took part in the competition. The title of Polish team champion was won by students representing the Institute of the Deaf in Warsaw, and in swimming – the State Educational Institute for Deaf Children in Poznań. In athletics, the next places were taken by schools from Lubliniec, Wejherowo, Przemyśl, Racibórz, Łódź, Ostromecko, Lublin, Kraków, Wrocław, Olecko, Szczecin, Nowe Miasto, Poznań and Żary. Students representing six schools took part in swimming. Second place was taken by the team from Warsaw, followed by: Racibórz, Szczecin, Lubliniec, Kraków and Łódź. Among the outstanding young athletes are: Stanisław Krawsz, Sabina Kieszkowska, Maria Lewandowska, Stanisław Kmiecik, Hanna Grzybowska, Jerzy Majer, Michał Dzidowski and Piotr Jankowski.[431]

On June 17–18, 1967, at the stadium named after Karol Świerczewski in Wrocław the **3rd Individual Athletics and Swimming Championships PZG** were held. 69 athletes and 41 female athletes from 9 district sports clubs took part in the competition. In the 200 m run, Stanisław Krawsz set a Polish record (22.3 s). In the final in the 100 m race, Michał Domański won with a time of 11.0 s, but in the qualifying rounds, Stanisław Krawsz set a new Polish record with a time of 10.8 s. The Polish record was also set by Gerda Doering from Gdańsk. In the 100 m run she achieved a very good time – 12.4 s. Second place was taken by 16-year-old Sabina Kieszkowska (12.8 s). Kieszkowska also performed very well in the 200 m run (second place behind Gerda Doering), in the high jump (second place behind Mirosława Nowak), and took first place in the long jump (5.11 m). This athlete trained under the supervision of Elżbieta Krzesińska at the "Skra" club in Warsaw. Among men, Tadeusz Liszewski, who trains at KS "Lechia" Gdańsk, won the gold medal, achieving a time of 25.2 s in the 200 m hurdles. A new Polish record was achieved by Jerzy Kołacz in the 5,000 m run (15:15.2 min). Bolesław Brzóska took second place (15:15.4 min).[432]

On June 1 and 2, 1968, the **4th National Deaf Youth Championships** were held in Wrocław. 222 students from 16 schools for the deaf took part in the athletics competition. In athletics, the Polish champion title was won by the State Educational Institution from Wejherowo. Further places were taken by educational centers from Lubliniec, Przemyśl, Warsaw, Wrocław, Łódź, Lublin, Kraków, Racibórz, Nowe Miasto, Poznań, Olecko, Radom, Żary and Szczecin. The outstanding players included: Stanisław Krawsz from Warsaw, Zbroja from Lubliniec, Zbigniew Biały and Kwaśny from Wejherowo, Sabina Kieszkowska from Warsaw, Hanna Grzybowska from Wrocław and Ewa Galios from Lubliniec, Marianna Formejster from Przemyśl, Truchała from Łódź, Kozydra and Klama from Lubliniec. During the 4th National Deaf Youth Championships, 78 young swimmers from 7 schools also competed. The title of Polish champion in swimming was won by the State Educational Institution in Poznań. Students from schools in Warsaw and Szczecin also stood on the podium. Athletes from Racibórz, Wrocław, Lubliniec and Łódź were not on the podium.[433]

The team of the Wrocław District Sports Club PZG won the **31st PZG Team Athletics Championships**. The following participants of the championship deserved special mention: Tadeusz Liszewski (110 m hurdles; 200 m), Sabina Kieszkowska (long jump), Gerda Doering (200 and 400 m), Kazimierz Wróbel (5,000 m), Michał Domański and Stanisław Krawsz (200 m run), Lidia Kania (javelin throw), Stefan

[430] K. Włostowski, *Lekkoatleci Gdańskiego OKS Drużynowym mistrzem PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 9, p. 19.
[431] Ibidem, p. 48.
[432] K. Włostowski, *Nowe rekordy świata i Polski głuchych na mistrzostwach PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 10–12, pp. 47–48.
[433] Idem, *IV Ogólnopolskie Mistrzostwa Młodzieży Głuchej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 9, p. 24.

Piechocki (long jump). The following clubs were placed behind the Wrocław club: Gdańsk, Rzeszowski, Warsaw, Krakowski, Śląski, Łódzki, Białystok, Poznański and Kielecki.[434]

On August 23 and 24, 1968, the **first Poland – USSR athletics tournament** took place at the WKS "Śląsk" stadium in Wrocław. The athletics test was primarily a challenge for our younger athletes. Polish records were improved by: Gerda Doering (long jump – 5.48 m), as well as Bolesław Brzóska, Tadeusz Liszewski, Stanisław Krawsz and Michał Domański (Olympic relay – 3:24.4 min). Marianna Formejster won in the shot put (10.77 m), Lidia Kania won in the javelin throw (37.28 m), Stefan Gaffke won in the discus throw (38.72 m) and shot put (13.13 m), and Bolesław Brzóska – in the 5,000 m run (15:21.2 min). Athletes from the USSR won the overall competition.[435]

On October 19–20, 1968, the Bulgaria – Poland athletics match was held in Sofia at the Rakowski Stadium. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, Polish athletes achieved 22 victories in 24 competitions, including 10 double victories (first and second place). Very good results were achieved by: Stanisław Krawsz (100 and 200 m run; 4 × 100 m relay; long jump), Kazimierz Wróbel (800 and 1,500 m run), Bolesław Brzóska and Jan Trojnar (10,000 m run), where Polish athletes twice lapped the Bulgarians, Lidia Kania (javelin throw), Marianna Formejster (discus throw; shot put) and Gerda Doering (200 m run).[436]

On June 6–8, 1969, the **12th National School Youth Athletics and Swimming Championships** were held in Wrocław. 318 of the best athletes from 12 State Educational Institutions for Deaf Children from all over Poland took part in the competition. In athletics, the schools from Wejherowo, Lubliniec and Warsaw performed best. Further places were taken by schools from Wrocław, Przemyśl, Łódź, Olecko, Ostromecko, Kraków, Racibórz and Szczecin. In swimming, the school from Poznań won the championship title. Second and third places were taken by students representing Warsaw and Racibórz. Students from Szczecin, Wrocław and Wejherowo stood outside the podium.[437]

At the end of May 1970, the **National Athletics Championships for Deaf Youth** were held in Wrocław. 450 students from special schools in Poland took part in the championship.[438]

On June 23 and 24, 1970, the **32nd PZG Athletics Team Championships** were held in Wrocław. Only 83 athletes representing 9 OKS took part in the competition. The Gdańsk OKS team became the Polish Team Champion. The next places were taken by teams from Warsaw, Wrocław, Katowice, Poznań, Łódź, Rzeszów, Kielce and Lublin. Polish representatives achieved poor results. The winners in individual competitions were: Tadeusz Liszewski (110 m hurdles), Stanisław Krawsz (100 and 200 m race), Stefan Gaffke (shot put), Henryk Kaczmarek (high jump), Józef Lechman (triple jump), Kazimierz Wróbel (1,500 and 5,000 m run), Stefan Krywalski (discus throw), Henryk Kozdra (800 m run), Jerzy Stegner (javelin throw). Among women, the winners were: Gerda Doering (100 and 200 m run; shot put), B. Resztak (discus throw), Lidia Kania (javelin throw), Maria Skibowicz (400 m run), Sabina Kieszkowska (long jump), K. Litwin (100 m hurdles), Zofia Krzywda (high jump).[439]

On June 9–12, 1971, the **4th Spartakiad of Deaf Children and Youth** took place in Wrocław. About 700 participants took part in the Spartakiad in the categories of youngsters and juniors (students of schools for the deaf) and seniors (players from PZG sports clubs).

During the Spartakiad, competitions were held in four sports disciplines: athletics, swimming, shooting and handball. In the athletics competition, in the youth age group, the team order in the competition was as follows: Łódź, Wrocław, Warsaw (Institute), Wejherowo, Radom, Lublin, Lubliniec, Kraków, Warsaw (ZSZ), Racibórz, Poznań, Żary, Szczecin, Olecko and Łódź (ZSZ). In the junior category, the order was as follows: Wejherowo, Łódź (ZSZ), Warsaw (Institute), Lubliniec, Wrocław, Poznań, Racibórz and Szczecin.

In turn, in swimming, in the junior category, the winners were the youth from Warsaw (Institute), ahead of Poznań, Szczecin, Wrocław and Racibórz and Warsaw (ZSZ). In the junior group, the order was as follows: Wrocław, Warsaw (ZSZ), Racibórz, Szczecin and Poznań.

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434 Ibidem.

435 K. Włostowski, *ZSRR – Polska w lekkoatletyce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 10, pp. 22–23.

436 Idem, *Polska – Bułgaria w lekkoatletyce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 1, p. 23.

437 Idem, *XII Ogólnopolskie mistrzostwa sportowe młodzieży szkół specjalnych dla głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 8, p. 17.

438 *Ogólnopolskie mistrzostwa lekkoatletyczne szkolnej młodzieży głuchej*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 7–8, p. 34.

439 *Gdańsk przewodzi w drużynowych mistrzostwach lekkoatletycznych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 9, p. 24.

Shooting competitions were held in three categories: W-1 air rifle, competitive air rifle and 22LR sporting rifle.

In the handball competition for boys from vocational schools, the team from Przemyśl performed best in the team classification. The next places were won by teams from Wejherowo, Racibórz, Kraków, Wrocław and Olecko.

Among girls, the vocational school from Wejherowo won, ahead of Wrocław and Kraków. In the primary school category, the best results were given to boys from Kraków, Śródborów, Przemyśl, Wejherowo, Lublin, Łódź and Wrocław. Among primary school girls, the next places were taken by schools from: Kraków, Wrocław, Przemyśl, Łódź and Lublin.[440]

From May 30 to June 1, 1972, the **14th Youth Deaf Athletics Championships and the 3rd Handball Deaf Championships** were held at the Olympic Stadium in Wrocław. 600 students from schools for the deaf competed. The handball championship in the group of boys from primary and vocational schools was won by students from Kraków, in the group of girls from primary schools – by students from Wejherowo, and in the group of girls from vocational schools – by students from Przemyśl.

In the athletics competition in the youngest age group, the school from Łódź (Zelwerowicza Street) won, ahead of Lublin and Lubliniec. In the next age group, the school from Wejherowo won, followed by Warsaw and Lubliniec. In the oldest age group, the school from Łódź at Siedlecka Street won, before Wejherowo and Wrocław.[441]

In the fourth issue of "Świat Głuchych" from 1973, Tadeusz Maszczak proposed that the Polish Deaf Youth Championships in Athletics, Swimming and Handball be divided into three sports events held in different cities or treated as a four-day event in which the fourth day would be devoted to integration meetings as well as decorations of the competition winners. In the June issue of "Świat Głuchych", Maszczak postulated the need to include in training work, in addition to training and cooperation with a trainer, also cooperation with physiotherapists, but also with research workers. According to Tadeusz Maszczak, in order to achieve the best possible sports results, we should think about introducing children and teenagers first to sports games and activities, and then to regular sports training.[442]

Between June 15 and 17, 1972, the **Central Championships of the Polish Association of the Deaf in Athletics, Swimming and Shooting** were held in Warsaw (photo 297). The athletics competition was held at the Legia stadium, and in addition to players from Poland, athletes from the GDR also took part in the competition (photo 298). Overall, the weather was not favorable (photo 299). The competition was accompanied by heavy rains and storms.

The winners in the athletics competition were (photo 300): Jolanta Żurawska (100 m run; high jump), Gerda Doering (200 m run), Janina Karkowska (400 and 1,500 m run), Marianna Formejster (shot put; discus throw). In the men's category, first place was taken by: Stanisław Krawsz (100 and 200 m run), Tadeusz Wójcik (400 m run), Edmund Połejko (800 m run), Jan Trojnar (1,500 m run), Henryk Kaczmarek (110 and 400 m hurdles; triple jump), Józef Barbużyński (5 km walk), Stefan Krywalski (hammer throw), Jerzy Stegner (javelin throw), Stefan Gaffke (shot put; discus throw), Władysław Grombelka (high jump), Jerzy Sokół (long jump; 100 m hurdles). Photos 301 and 302 show the winners on the podium.

[440] K. Włostowski, *IV Spartakiada PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1971, no. 8, pp. 16–21.

[441] Z. Grzegorzewski, *Ogólnopolskie mistrzostwa szkolne w lekkiej atletyce, piłce ręcznej i pływaniu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 7–8, p. 25.

[442] T. Maszczak, *O Ogólnopolskich Mistrzostwach Szkolnych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 4, p. 18; idem, *Postawmy na sport szkolny głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 6, p. 16.



Photo 297. The Central Athletics Championships are being opened by the president of the PZG ZG Zdzisław Bielonko. Next to him on the right vice-presidents: Kazimierz Włostowski and Wiesław Kawiński. On the left: Józef Iwaniak – coach of the Club, Janina Włostowska, Anna Keyha – senior instructor of the Physical Culture Department and director of the Association of ZSP PZG Kazimierz Burchardt (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 298. Start of the women's 800 m race. Third from the right – GDR player (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 299. During rainy weather, the high jump competition was won by a GDR athlete (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 300. The winner of the 100 m race – athlete Jolanta Żurawska (in the middle), on the right – the winner of the 400 m race and the 100 m hurdles race Maria Grabowska, on the left – the winner of the 800 m race Maria Skibowicz. All from WKSG (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 301. Medals are awarded by the president of the PZG Management Board Zdzisław Bielonko, to the 4 × 400 m relay winning teams (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 302. A joint commemorative photo of the winning relay teams of GDR and Polish competitors with the management of the organizers of the athletics event. On the left: Jan Maciejczyk – member of the Club's Jubilee Organizing Committee, Gunter Woller – manager of the GDR team, Wacław Szyszkowski – starter of the competition. Sitting: Wiesław Wnukowski and Henryk Kołodziej – Athletics Club instructors. On the right: Zdzisław Bielonko – president of the PZG Board, Jerzy Obrycki – referee introducing the players to the starting line (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

From June 13 to 15, 1975, the **Individual Central Polish Deaf Athletics Championships** were held in Wrocław. About 100 competitors from all over Poland took part in the competition. Gold medals were won by: Jolanta Żurawska (100 m run: 13.0 s; 200 m run: 28.2 s), Grażyna Okuniewicz (800 m run: 2:49.0 min), Bożena Pomykała (high jump: 1.35 m), Lidia Kania (javelin throw: 35.36 m; long jump: 4.65 m), Marianna Formejster (shot put: 10.82 m), Barbara Rybak (400 m run: 1:08.0 min), Tadeusz Liszewski (110 m run: 17.2 s; 400 m hurdles run: 1:00.6 min), Stanisław Krawsz (100 m run: 11.4 s; 200 m run: 23.2 s), Józef Barbużyński (5 km walk: 24:31.6 min), Ireneusz Wuczyński (long jump: 6.35 m), Stefan Krywalski (shot put: 11.15 m; discus throw: 38.70 m), Jan Trojnar (800 m run: 2:05.0 min; 5,000 m run: 16:48.6 min), Roman Kowalski (1,500 m run: 4:17.0 min), Jerzy Kalinowski (3,000 m steeplechase: 11:26.2 min), Ireneusz Wuczyński (high jump: 1.73 m; triple jump: 13.11 m; hammer throw: 45.06 m), Adam Woźniak (400 m run: 54.8 s) and Jerzy Stegner (javelin throw: 54.64 m).[443]

On June 24–25, 1978, the **PZG Athletics Championships** were held in Poznań. The winners were: Jan Umiński (100 m run: 11.6 s), Ryszard Andrzejewski (400 m hurdles run: 1:01.1 min), Ireneusz Wuczyński (long jump: 6.40 m; triple jump: 13.27 m; high jump: 1.85 m), Janusz Kuczeński (800 m run: 2:03.7 min), Henryk Kaczmarek (discus throw: 32.74 m; shot put: 10.92 m), Lech Wiśniewski (1,500 m run: 4:08.7 min). Among women, first place was taken by: Jolanta Łysik (100 m run: 13.9 s; 200 m run: 27.7 s; high jump: 1.35 m; long jump: 4.52 m), Halina Zawadzka (400 m run: 1:02.6 min; 800 m run: 2:40.2 min), Marianna Formejster (shot put: 10.38 m; discus throw: 31.48 m), Mirosława Buderacka (javelin throw: 26.28 m).[444]

On June 9 and 10, 1979, the **PZG Polish Athletics Championships** were held in Wrocław. The winners of individual running competitions were: Jerzy Bednarczuk (100 m run: 11.3 s), Zbigniew Grunt (200 m run: 23.5 s), Adam Woźniak (400 m run: 51.6 s), Lech Wiśniewski (800 m run: 2:00.6 min; 1,500 m run: 4:12.7 min), Jerzy Śmistek (3,000 m run: 9:02.4 min; 5,000 m run: 15:51.0 min). In other athletics competitions, first place was taken by: Ireneusz Wuczyński (long jump: 6.47 m; high jump: 185 cm), Mirosław Bednarek (triple jump: 13.34 m), Stefan Krywalski (shot put: 11.83 m; throw discus: 40.26 m; hammer throw: 44.72 m), Marek Zamojski (javelin throw: 44.08 m). Among the women, the winners were: Halina Adamowicz (100 m run: 13.2 s), Jolanta Łysik (200 m run: 27.5 s), Halina Zawadzka (400 m run: 59.8 s; 800 m run: 2:24.7 min), Lidia Kania (long jump: 4.78 m; javelin throw: 39.80 m), Ewa Gręda (high jump: 140 cm), Marianna Formejster (shot put: 11.02 m; discus throw: 32.30 m).[445]

In May 1979, the next **Polish Championships in Athletics for Deaf Youth** were held in Przemyśl. 180 boys and girls from 12 School and Educational Centers for Deaf Children took part in the championship. The championship was symbolically opened by student Wiesław Ożóg, who lit the championship torch. The official opening was performed by Stanisława Kamińska, Education and Upbringing Superintendent. The gold medalists of the primary school championships were: Grażyna Drzystek (shot put: 7.44 m), Ewa Cyrkanowicz (800 m run: 2:33.4 min; long jump: 4.74 m), Małgorzata Łyskowska (100 m run: 13.3 s), Anna Czaja (high jump: 140 cm), Zenon Brzeski (died on September 4, 1986[446]) (1,000 m run: 2:57.8 min; 400 m run m: 56.9 s; long jump: 5.50 m), Piotr Wasilewski (100 m run: 12.2 s), Wojciech Dawidowski (shot put: 9.31 m), Stanisław Łyskowski (high jump: 155 cm). In the secondary school group, the first places were taken by: Anna Michno (shot put: 8.86 m), Danuta Adamowicz (800 m run: 2:32.8 min; 400 m run: 1:05.3 min), Halina Adamowicz (100 m run: 13.3 s), Danuta Pawlak (high jump: 140 cm; javelin throw: 29.70 m), Ewa Rodzik (discus throw: 24.16 m), Elżbieta Jaroszewska (jump long distance: 4.74 m), Andrzej Sokal (100 m run: 11.9 s; high jump: 175 cm), Wiesław Śpiewak (400 m run: 54.8 s; 800 m run: 2:03.3 min; 1,500 m run: 4:23.3 min), Mirosław Bednarek (triple jump: 13.51 m), Grzegorz Kubiak (discus throw: 35.43 m; shot put: 11.16 m), Mieczysław Krajewski (javelin throw: 40.5 m), Witold Makowski (long jump: 6.15 m). In the general classification, the winners were students from the primary school from Wejherowo, followed by students from Racibórz and Olecko. Further places were taken by schools from: Olecko, Lubliniec and Poznań, Przemyśl, Wrocław, Żary and Warsaw. In the group of youth from secondary schools, the order was as follows: Wejherowo, Racibórz, Warsaw, Lublin, Lubliniec, Wrocław, Przemyśl, Kraków and Poznań.[447]

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443 D. Pałamarz, *Indywidualne Centralne Mistrzostwa w Lekkiej Atletyce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 9, pp. 26–27.
444 *Mistrzostwa Polskiego Związku Głuchych w Lekkiej Atletyce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 9–10, p. 28.
445 H. Halkiewicz, *Mistrzowie PZG na 1979 rok*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 8, p. 22.
446 J. Topczenko, *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 2, p. 22.
447 R. Skorupski, *W mistrzostwach młodzieży szkolnej najlepszy ośrodek w Wejherowie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 8, p. 23.

On September 30, 1979, Jerzy Śmistek took 31st place in the prestigious Peace Marathon, which took place in Warsaw with a time of 2:30:04 hours.

On June 21–22, 1980, the **Polish Individual Athletics Championships for the Deaf** were held at the Lechia stadium in Gdańsk. 80 athletes took part in the competition. Małgorzata Łyskowska won the 100 m (13.0 s) and 200 m (27.3 s) as well as the long jump (5.07 m). Marianna Mollus took first place in the shot put (10.96 m), javelin throw (35.56 m) and discus throw (32.30 m). Ewa Gręda won the high jump competition (163 cm – a new Polish record), and Ewa Cyrkanowicz – in the 400 m run (62.0 s) and the 800 m run (2:38.8 min). Andrzej Cygler won the 110 m hurdles (17.6 s), the long jump (6.54 m) and the high jump (1.90 m). Zbigniew Kisiel won the 1,500 m (4:19.6 min) and 5,000 m (16:25.4 min). Zbigniew Grunt won the 100 m (11.3 s) and 200 m (23.6 s) race. Additionally, the winners were: Wiesław Śpiewak (400 m run: 52.6 s; 800 m run: 2:01.5 min), Jerzy Stegner (javelin throw: 51.60 m), Ryszard Andrzejewski (400 m run m hurdles: 62.2 s), Mirosław Bednarek (triple jump: 13.69 m; pole vault: 4.30 m), Mirosław Święcicki (10 km walk: 1:02:18 h; 3,000 m: 9:38.0 min), Marek Zamojski (discus throw: 33.76 m).[448]

On September 27–28, 1980, the **Athletics Competition of the Warsaw District Athletics Association PZG** was held at the "Skra" stadium in Warsaw, in which representatives of the Polish PZG athletics took part. It was the last test of the Polish team before the 1st European Deaf Championships in athletics in Salerno (Italy). The first places in the competition were obtained by: Halina Zawadzka (400 m run: 58.7 s), Paweł Gajdowski (400 m run: 53.3 s), Andrzej Cygler (high jump: 1.90 m), Jerzy Śmistek (3,000 m run: 8:48.6 min).[449]

On June 18 and 19, 1981, the **Central Individual Athletics Championships PZG** were organized at the Interschool Stadium in Kielce. Gold medals were won by, among others: Zbigniew Grunt (100 m run: 10.9 s), Marianna Mollus (shot put: 10.10 m), Jerzy Śmistek (5,000 m run: 15:37.2 min), Ryszard Zapała (javelin throw: 42.36 m).[450]

From May 25 to 27, 1983, the **Polish Athletics Championships PZG for Primary Schools** were held in Kielce. 150 students from 12 schools participated in the competition. In the girls' team scoring, the school from Wejherowo took first place, the school from Lublin took second place, and the next places went to students from schools in Żary, Sławno, Olecko and Racibórz. In the boys category, the order was as follows: Łódź, Lubliniec, Olsztyn, Racibórz, Wrocław and Żary. In the combined classification, the team from Wejherowo won, ahead of Lublin, Żary, Łódź, Sławno, Lubliniec, Racibórz, Olecko, Olsztyn, Wrocław, Warsaw and Przemyśl. The following people were particularly involved in the organization of the championship: the president of the OW PZG in Kielce, Stanisław Szwendrys, the vice-president of KS "Łysica" Ryszard Kosiecki and the director of the Interschool Sports Center in Kielce, Henryk Bysicki.[451]

On June 12 and 13, 1982, the **PZG Individual Championships in Athletics** (photo 303) were held at the WKS "Gwardia" stadium in Warsaw, which were a symbolic celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Warsaw Sports Club for the Deaf. 72 men and 21 women took part in the tournament. Nearly half of the players represented Warsaw, thanks to which the capital's athletes took first place in the team classification. Athletes from Wrocław took second place. The remaining athletes represented nine provincial branches of the Polish Football Association. The winners of the individual competitions were: Ewa Gręda (high jump; long jump), Wiesław Śpiewak (400 m hurdles), Jadwiga Sokalska (100 and 200 m), Zbigniew Grunt (100 and 200 m) (photo 304), Władysław Walczak (discus throw) (photo 305), Bożena Kruszyńska (discus throw), Barbara Rybak (400 m run), Adam Woźniak (400 m run), Leszek Groszkowski (3,000 and 5,000 m run) (photo 306), Lidia Kania (javelin throw), Jerzy Stegner (javelin throw) (photo 307), Zofia Żuromska (shot put), Andrzej Cygler (110 m hurdles; high jump) (photo 308), Janusz Kuczeński (800 m run), Halina Baksz (800 m run) (photo 309). Unfortunately, the report did not provide the numerical results of the tournament. In recognition of his achievements in sports, Stanisław Krawsz, a long-time player of the Warsaw club, was honored with a commemorative cup and a diploma of recognition (photo 310).[452]

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448 Idem, *Indywidualne Mistrzostwa Polski PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 8, p. 24.
449 Idem, *Kadra PZG na mityngu lekkoatletycznym*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 11, p. 20.
450 I. Mazur, *Indywidualne mistrzostwa PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 11, p. 33.
451 F. Fabrycy, *Pierwsze kroki ku sukcesom*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 7–8, p. 29.
452 *Lekkoatletyka*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 5, pp. 17–18.



Photo 303. The Warsaw team during the opening ceremony of the championship – 1982 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)





Photo 304. Men's 200 m race. 1st place – Zbigniew Grunt (Kielce), 2nd place – Andrzej Sokal (Warsaw), 3rd place – Krzysztof Kotulski (Warsaw) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

Photo 305. Men's discus throw. 1st place – Władysław Walczak, 2nd place – Andrzej Szymkowiak (Bydgoszcz), 3rd place – Jerzy Stegner (Warsaw) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)





Photo 306. Men's 3,000 m race. 1st place – Leszek Goszkowski (Warsaw), 2nd place – Tomasz Sołtysiak (Warsaw), 3rd place – Jan Kwasiżur (Warsaw) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

Photo 307. Men's javelin throw. 1st place – Jerzy Stegner (Warsaw), 2nd place – Józef Blada (Wrocław), 3rd place – Adam Szmigoń (Siedlce) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)





Photo 308. Men's 110 m hurdles. 1st place – Andrzej Cygler (Warsaw), 2nd place – Mirosław Bednarski (Gdańsk), 3rd place – Dariusz Gwizdała (Warsaw) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

Photo 309. Women's 800 m race. 1st place – Halina Baksz (Wrocław), 2nd place – Maria Konopka (Łódź), 3rd place – Barbara Rybak (Poznań) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 310. Vice-President of the PZG Management Board, Kazimierz Diehl, M.A., awards the cup to Stanisław Krawsz for many years of sports activity and outstanding achievements in sports (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1982, the **National Athletics Championships for Deaf and Hard of Hearing School Youth** were held at the "Lechia" Gdańsk stadium. Students from 13 educational centers from all over Poland took part in the tournament. The youth competed in two groups. In the general classification of the first group, the winners were students from Lublin, second place was taken by students from Racibórz, and third place was taken by students from Wejherowo. The next places were taken by schools from Przemyśl, Szczecin, Lubliniec, Sławno, Warsaw, Wrocław II, Wrocław I, Żary, Kraków and Olecko. In the second group, the order was as follows: Wejherowo, Łódź, Lubliniec, Wrocław, Warsaw, Przemyśl, Sławno and Żary.[453]

On June 11–12, 1983, the **Polish Athletics Championships for Deaf Youth** were held at the KS "Budowlani" Bydgoszcz stadium, participated by students of four School and Educational Centers from Wejherowo, Wrocław, Racibórz and Sławno. In the girls' team classification, first place was taken by students from Wejherowo, second – from Racibórz, third – from Wrocław, and fourth – from Sławno. The following athletes won individually: Małgorzata Łyskowska (100 m run: 13.2 s; 200 m run: 27.1 s; long jump: 4.90 m), Grażyna Cyrkanowicz (400 m run: 1:00.8 min; 800 m run: 2:23.4 min), Iwona Pikacz (javelin throw: 20.74 m; discus throw: 23.14 m), Dorota Reichel (shot put: 8.91 m). In the boys' competition, the next places were taken by students from schools from Wejcherowo, Wrocław, Racibórz and Sławno. The winners of gold medals were: Andrzej Chodak (100 m run: 11.8 s), Dariusz Czajkowski (200 m run: 25.0 s), Andrzej Kujac (400 m run: 58.8 s), Janusz Czerwiński (800 m run: 2:11.1 min; 1,500 m run: 4:54.4 min), Stanisław Łyskowski (high jump: 1.80 m; triple jump: 11.84 m), Sławomir Czacki (long jump: 5.80 m), Maciej Łukasiewicz (shot put: 9.90 m; discus throw: 20.90 m; javelin throw: 27.44 m). The school from Wejherowo won the general classification, followed by Wrocław, Racibórz and Sławno.[454]

The same competition in Bydgoszcz (June 11–12, 1983) was also the Individual Athletics Championships PZG. In addition to the most talented youth from school and educational centers, seniors also performed. Students from educational centers won the distances of 100, 200, 400 and 800 m. Ewa Gręda won in the high jump (1.65 m) and long jump (5.19 m). The best result in the javelin throw was Anna Górka (30.52 m),

[453] Ibidem, p. 18.

[454] R. Skorupski, *Młodzież z Wejherowa w lekkoatletycznej czołówce*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 7–8, pp. 30–31.

in the discus throw – Bożena Kruszyńska (28.04 m), and in the shot put – Zofia Żuromska (9.49 m). Among men, the winners were Andrzej Sokal (100 m run: 11.6 s), Marek Chołoj (200 m run: 24.3 s; 800 m run: 2:01.8 min), Zenon Brzeski (400 m run: 52.6 s), Zdzisław Berliński (1,500 m run: 4:18.7 min; 3,000 m run: 8:57.4 min), Janusz Kuczeński (5,000 m run: 15:46.0 min). Andrzej Cygler won in the high jump (1.95 m) and long jump (6.31 m). In the shot put (12.14 m), in the discus throw (33.22 m) and in the javelin throw (42.76 m) – Zdzisław Kolanko.[455]

On May 25–26, 1984, the **Athletics Championships for Youth from Schools for the Deaf** were held at the KS "Start" stadium in Łódź. Nine schools entered the competition. The first places in the competition were taken by: Ewa Bednarz (100 m run: 14.2 s; 200 m run: 30.7 s), Joanna Karwowska (400 m run: 1:10.8 min; 800 m run: 2:57.9 min), Marzena Kołakowska (high jump: 1.4 m; long jump: 4.32 m), Barbara Janowska (shot put: 7.46 m), Wiesław Białańczyk (100 m run: 12.1 s), Stanisław Garwoliński (200 m run: 25.4 s), Jarosław Dziadula (400 m run: 57.5 s; 1,000 m run: 3:03.2 min), Zbigniew Bajda (long jump: 5.37 m), Janusz Dopke (shot put: 10.79 m), Paweł Szymczak (high jump: 1.55 m). The Wejherowo team won the team classification. The school from Lublin took second place, and the school from Żary took third place.[456]

On May 15–16, 1984, the **Secondary School Athletics Team Championships PZG** were held at the "Spójnia" stadium in Sopot. Students from 13 school and educational centers and sports clubs took part in the competition. ZSZ Wejherowo won the championship title, ahead of students from Sławno, Racibórz and Łódź. The winners in individual competitions were: Ewa Molenda (100 m run: 13.3 s), Małgorzata Łyskowska (200 m run: 26.3 s), Grażyna Cyrkanowicz (400 m run: 60.5 s; 800 m run: 2:21.3 min; long jump: 4.84 m), Ewa Gręda (high jump: 1.50 m; javelin throw: 27.48 m), Zofia Żuromska (shot put: 9.42 m), Iwona Pikoz (discus throw: 26.18 m), Andrzej Chodak (100 m run: 11.4 s; 200 m: 25.9 s), Dariusz Orłowski (400 m run: 54.4 s), Janusz Czerwiński (800 m run: 2:04.1 min), Jacek Kammer (1,500 m run: 4:18.1 min; 3,000 m run: 9:09.5 min), Andrzej Sokal (long jump: 6.25 m), Andrzej Cygler (high jump: 1.85 m), Andrzej Kajac (triple jump: 11.45 m), Zdzisław Kolanko (javelin throw: 44.06 m; shot put: 11.54 m), Mirosław Szczerba (discus throw: 33.92 m).[457]

On June 21–22, 1986, the **International Individual Polish Championships PZG in Athletics** took place in Gdańsk, in which athletes from the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, West Germany and Poland participated.[458]

On September 14, 1986, the **1st Team Athletics Championships PZG – Memorial named after Bolesław Setkowicz** were held at the Olympic Stadium in Wrocław. 93 athletes from all over Poland took part in the competition. In the men's classification, the winners were competitors from Warsaw, and in the women's category, the winners were the players from Łódź. Individually, the first places were taken by: Małgorzata Łyskowska (100 m run: 12.97 s; 200 m run: 27.68 s), Grażyna Cyrkanowicz (400 m run: 61.12 s; 1,000 m run: 3:20.14 min), Bożena Tkaczyk (high jump: 1.30 m), Violetta Stuczeń (long jump: 5.13 m), Maria Włodarczyk (shot put: 8.45 m), Mirosława Buderacka (throw discus: 26.92 m; javelin throw: 32.56 m), Marek Bogucki (100 m run: 11.39 s; 200 m run: 24.09 s), Piotr Jankowski (400 m run: 54.84 s), Dariusz Orłowski (1,000 m run: 2:47.38 min), Jacek Kammer (3,000 m run: 9:16.98 min), Jacek Kuraj (high jump: 2.01 m), Marek Krauze (long jump: 6.88 m), Jerzy Stępień (shot put: 11.67 m), Mirosław Szczerba (discus throw: 32.24 m), Marek Antoniewicz (javelin throw: 40.20 m). The competition was organized by the Wrocław branch headed by Halina Mleczko.[459]

On May 23–24, 1987, the **National School Youth Athletics Championships** were held in Kozienice. Young people from 12 School and Educational Centers from: Lublin, Lubliniec, Łódź (Kmita, Krzywicki), Olecko, Olsztyn, Przemyśl, Radom, Szczecin, Warsaw, Wejherowo and Żary registered to take part in the competition. The competition was organized by the PZG Branch in Radom under the management of Zygmunt Kwiatkowski. In the team classification, the school from Lublin took first place. The next places were taken by teams from Żary and Olsztyn. Gold medals were won by: Dorota Bieńkowska and Andrzej Kostecki (100 m run), Dorota Bieńkowska and Jacek Krajewski (200 m run), Róża Rydzewska and Piotr

[455] Idem, *Indywidualne mistrzostwa lekkoatletyczne PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 9, p. 20.
[456] *Mistrzostwa Młodzieży Głuchej, Więcej cieni niż blasków*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 7, p. 21.
[457] *Zawody w Sopocie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 9, p. 18.
[458] J. Topczenko, *Mistrzostwa LA w Gdańsku*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 9, p. 18.
[459] R. Kuś, *Memoriał im. B. Setkowicza*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 1, p. 18.

Burhardt (long jump), Anna Delendowska and Jacek Krajewski (high jump), Monika Celmer and Mariusz Toma (shot put), Jacek Krajewski (1,000 m run). Jacek Krajewski won a total of three gold medals.[460]

On May 30–31, 1987, the **Championships of Primary and Secondary Schools in Athletics** were held in Lubliniec. The organizer was the Branch in Częstochowa and OSW in Lubliniec. 92 students from eight School and Educational Centers in Kraków, Lubliniec, Przemyśl, Racibórz, Warsaw, Wejherowo, Wrocław and Żary took part in the competition. The Championships were opened by the president of the Management Board in Częstochowa, Tadeusz Smuga. The main judge was a retired teacher from OSW in Lubliniec, Alojzy Demarczyk. Among women, schools from Żary, Warsaw and Lubliniec took the podium. In the boys' classification, the winners were the boys from OSW in Wejherowo, Lubliniec and Warsaw. The winners in individual competitions were: Barbara Bułka and Henryk Dziewulski (100 m run), Barbara Bułka and Tadeusz Zięba (200 m run), Marzena Kędzia and Jarosław Dziadula (400 m run), Marzena Kędzia and Karol Niklas (800 m run), Karol Niklas (1,500 m run), Beata Gołacka and Mariusz Kamiński (long jump), Ewa Biała and Paweł Szymczak (high jump), Mariusz Kamiński (triple jump), Iwona Deja and Jacek Wardęga (javelin throw), Dorota Komosa and Janusz Dopke (shot put).[461]

In September 1987, the **Polish Individual Championships PZG in Athletics** took place at the "Skra" stadium in Warsaw. The championship was opened by president Marian Bronikowski (photo 311). Competitors from Poland, West Germany and East Germany took part in the competition. Dariusz Orłowski won the men's 800 m race (2:03.85 min). In the 3,000 m race, Leszek Groszkowski took second place (9:49.45 min). Bożena Tkaczyk won the women's javelin throw (23.05 m) (photo 312). The winner in the high jump was Andrzej Cygler (1.90 m).



Photo 311. President of the PZG Management Board, Marian Bronikowski, opens the championship. From the left: president of WKS PZG Józef Smarkusz, president of the ZO in Gdańsk Józef Topczenko, member of CISS Kazimierz Diehl, president of OW PZG Barbara Niebisz, vice-president of the ZG PZG Mieczysław Grajek (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

[460] M. Olejnik, *Mistrzostwa szkół podstawowych i ponadpodstawowych*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 8, pp. 20–21.
[461] Ibidem.



Photo 312. Women's javelin throw. 1st place – Bożena Tkaczyk (Warsaw), 2nd place – Maria Włodarczyk (Poznań), 3rd place – J. Matusik (Warsaw) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

On September 10, 1988, the **2nd Team Athletics Competition PZG** was held in Wrocław as part of the Memorial named after Bolesław Setkowicz. About 80 athletes took part in the competition. In the team classification, athletes from Słupsk won, followed by Poznań and Warsaw. The winners in individual competitions were: Alicja Fijał and Marek Krauze (100 m run), Małgorzata Łyskowska and Marek Chołoj (200 m run), Ewa Mamotko and Dariusz Orłowski (1,000 m run), Grażyna Cyrkanowicz and Marek Krauze (long jump), Ewa Czecholińska and Jacek Kuraj (high jump).[462]

On June 22 and 23, 1990, **International Athletics Meeting** took place at the stadium named after Dante in Munich. 200 deaf athletes from 18 countries took part in the competition. The competition for 11 Polish athletes was not very successful. The gold medal was won by Jacek Kuraj in the high jump, the silver medal was won by Mirosław Szczerba in the shot put, and the bronze medal was won by Marek Chołoj in the 400 m run. Poland was also represented by: Anna Płacha, Elżbieta Świtalska, Dorota Bieńkowska, Mariusz Kamiński, Jacek Hanuszkiewicz, Mieczysław Uziębło, Alicja Fijał and Renata Bieńko.[463]

On July 14–15, 1989, Polish athletes took part in the **10th International Athletics Meeting in Hildesheim**. The gold medal was won by the women's 4 × 400 m relay team consisting of Elżbieta Świtalska, Alicja Fijał, Dorota Bieńkowska, Marzena Kędzia (4:24.79 min). The women's 4 × 100 m relay team won the silver medal (53.82 s). In this race, Renata Bieńko replaced Elżbieta Świtalska. Anna Placha won two bronze medals in the shot put (10.10 m) and discus throw (25.68 m). Mirosław Szczerba won the silver medal in the shot put (12.62 m), and the bronze medal in the high jump (1.93 m). Bronze medals were also brought by the men's 4 × 100 m relay teams (Marek Daszyński, Marek Chołoj, Mieczysław Uiębło, Mariusz Kamiński: 44.58 s) and 4 × 400 m (Dariusz Orłowski, Mieczysław Uiębło, Karol Niklas, Marek Chołoj: 3:30.95 min). The coaches of the Polish team were Stanisław Krawsz and Stanisław Kościuk.[464]

On September 9, 1989, the **3rd Athletics Memorial PZG named after Bolesław Setkowicz** was held in Wrocław. About 100 athletes from 8 clubs in Poland, as well as the national teams of the GDR and

[462] R. Kuś, *Memoriał im. Bolesława Setkowicza*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 11, p. 18.
[463] *Czy nie stać nas na więcej?*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 8, pp. 21–22.
[464] S. Kościuk, *Mamy powody do zadowolenia*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 9, p. 21.

Hungary, took part in the competition. Undine Kurth won the 100 m race, and Renata Bieńko from Warsaw was third. Marzena Kędzia won the 400 and 800 m race. In the javelin throw, Beata Kałużna from Poznań took first place, ahead of Anna Placha from Lublin and Maria Włodarczyk from Poznań. Among men, the 200 and 400 m races were won by Marek Chołoj, and in the 800 and 1,500 m races, Karol Niklas was the first to cross the finish line. The highest jumper in the high jump was Jacek Kuraj from Wrocław. Mirosław Szczerba won the shot put, discus throw and javelin throw.[465]

On September 8 and 9, 1990, at the WKS "Śląsk" stadium in Wrocław, the **Polish Athletics Team Championships PZG** were held as part of the **4th edition of the Memorial named after Bolesław Setkowicz**. 65 athletes from 9 PZG sports clubs took part in the competition: Częstochowa, Gdańsk, Łódź, Poznań, Radom, Słupsk, Siedlce, Warsaw and Wrocław. The first places were won by: Ewa Molenda (100 m run: 13.82 s; 200 m run: 29.99 s; long jump: 4.58 m), Marzena Lazar (400 m run: 67.33 s; 800 m run: 2:39.53 min), Alicja Fijał (high jump: 1.25 m), Anna Płacha (javelin throw: 26.88 m; shot put: 10.28 m; discus throw: 28.90 m), Jacek Hanuszkiewicz (100 m run: 11.70 s; 200 m run: 24.3 s), Marek Chołoj (400 m run: 54.34 s), Karol Niklas (800 m run: 2:06.22 min; 1,500 m run: 4:21.40 min), Mariusz Kamiński (long jump: 6.42 m; triple jump: 13.59 m), Jacek Kuraj (high jump: 1.90 m), Mirosław Szczerba (javelin throw: 43.66 m; shot put: 12.29 m; discus throw: 31.21 m). The team from Warsaw won as a team, ahead of the competitors from Słupsk and Poznań.[466]

From May 31 to June 1, the **National Athletics Championships for Youth from Schools for the Deaf** were held at the GKS "Gryf" stadium in Słupsk.[467]

In 1991, the **International Polish Championships PZG in Athletics** were held at the AWF Warszawa stadium. Belarusian athletes took part in the competition as guests. The winners of the individual competitions were: Ewa Molenda (100 m run: 27.90 s), Iwona Magierka (400 m run: 1:01.56 min; 800 m run: 2:38.73 min; jump high jump: 1.45 m), Anna Placha (javelin throw: 31.22 m; discus throw: 27.96 m), Jacek Kuraj (high jump: 1.90 m), Mirosław Szczerba (discus throw: 36.78 m; hammer throw: 43.56 m; javelin throw: 44.14 m).[468]

In 1991, the **4th Memorial named after Bolesław Setkowicz** was held at the Small Olympic Stadium in Wrocław, in which 81 players from Polish clubs and 13 athletes from Ukraine participated. Ewa Molenda won the 100 m race (13.5 s). In the 200 m race, Katarzyna Parafiniuk took first place (28.0 s). First places were also won by: Marzena Lazar (800 m run: 2:45.5 min), Anna Placha (javelin throw: 29.52 m; shot put: 10.10 m; discus throw: 33.52 m), Renata Bieńko (long jump: 4.65 m), Ewa Kędzierska (high jump: 1.30 m). The winners among men were: Jacek Hanuszkiewicz (100 m run: 11.6 s; 200 m run: 24.0 s), Marek Chołoj (400 m run: 53.4 s; long jump: 6.22 m), Tomasz Szajter (javelin throw: 42.22 m), Jacek Kuraj (high jump: 1.80 m). In the team classification, athletes from Warsaw scored the most points, ahead of Słupsk and Poznań.[469]

7.2.5 Swimming

On August 30–31, 1955, the **Central Swimming Deaf-Mutes Championships** were held in Poznań at the Sołacz open swimming pool. The main organizer of the competition was Gertruda Jęchorek. 40 competitors took part in the competition, including 2 women. In the 400 m freestyle competition, Andrzej Ball from Poznań set a new Polish record for the deaf (6:10.5 min). Czesław Małyszczyk took second place (6:38.7 min). Helena Ficek won the 100 m classic style (1:46.0 min). The new Polish record holder for the deaf in the 200 m classic style was Ryszard Papajewski (3:17.2 min), ahead of Edward Greb from Gdańsk. Jerzy Drapsiak from Warsaw won the 100 m backstroke competition (1:42.9 min). The Poznań 4 × 200 m relay team consisting of: Andrzej Ball, Andrzej Kołodziejczak, Czesław Małyszczyk, W. Cieplak won with a time of 13:46.0 min. Marek Sobociński won the 200 m freestyle (2:59.7 min). Bolesław Brzóska from Poznań won the 100 m butterfly (1:47.2 min). Among the women, Helena Ficek from Stalinogrod

[465] Idem, *Lekkoatleci nad Odrą*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 10, pp. 19–20.
[466] L. Kamiński, *IV Memoriał Lekkoatletyczny im. B. Setkowicza*, *Drużynowe Mistrzostwa Polski*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 10, pp. 18–19.
[467] R. Skorupski, *Mistrzostwa Polski – młodzieży i seniorów*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 9, p. 19.
[468] *Międzynarodowe Mistrzostwa Polski Niesłyszących w Lekkoatletyce*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 10, p. 18.
[469] R. Kuś, *Memoriał '91*, "Świat Ciszy" 1992, no. 1, p. 20.

swam very well, swam ahead of Lidia Urbach with a time of 1:42.5 min. Andrzej Dolny also achieved a very good time in the 100 m classic style (1:31.5 min).

During the championship competition, Ryszard Papajewski, to celebrate the 2nd Congress of the Deaf, pledged to set a new world record at a distance of 400 m. He reached the finish line in 6:56.9 min, beating the previous world record set by the Frenchman Toplitzky by nearly 17 s. In the team classification, the Poznań District team won, ahead of Warsaw, Stalinogród, Kraków, Gdańsk and Łódź.[470]

On July 6, 1956, as part of the **3rd Spartakiad of the Deaf**, swimming competitions were held at the outdoor swimming pool of ZS "Kolejarz" – Arka Gdynia, and the next day, due to weather conditions, at the indoor swimming pool of ZS "Budowlani" in Gdynia. 31 athletes took part in the competition, including 4 women. The 100 m butterfly race was won by Ryszard Papajewski (1:35.9 min), the 100 m freestyle race – Marek Sobociński (1:13.6 min), the 1,500 m freestyle race – Andrzej Ball (25:06.1 min – new Polish record), 100 m backstroke – Andrzej Kołodziejczak (1:35.4 min), 400 m freestyle Andrzej Ball (5:48.8 min – new Polish record), 200 m breaststroke – Ryszard Papajewski (3:16.2 min – new Polish Deaf record). The women's winners were: Helena Ficek – 100 m freestyle (1:45.9 min), 100 m classic style (1:48.5 min), 100 m backstroke (1:55.4 min). The first place and the title of the Polish champion in swimming were won by athletes from Poznań, the second place went to competitors from Warsaw, the third place – from Stalinogród, the fourth – from Kraków, the fifth – from Łódź, and the sixth – from Wrocław.[471]

From April 1 to 13, 1957, a training camp of the PZG national swimming team took place in Lądek-Zdrój. The training camp was attended by 11 athletes from all over Poland, including: Helena Ficek, Marek Sobociński, Czesław Małyszczyk, Ryszard Papajewski, Jerzy Krzyżanowski and Edward Rukat.[472]

On April 14, 1957, the swimming competition of the **PZG national team – KS "Ślęza" from Wrocław** was held at the Łaźnia Miejska swimming pool in Wrocław. Ryszard Papajewski won the 200 m classic race (3:10.6 min – a new Polish record for the deaf), and in the relay, Andrzej Ball, Czesław Małyszczyk, Czesław Ostrowski and Marek Sobociński lost to the competitors from "Ślęza", however, setting a new world record of the deaf (4:49.0 min). Helena Ficek won the 100 m freestyle race (1:33.6 min – a new Polish record), and Edward Rukat won the 100 m freestyle race (1:17.2 min). New Polish records were set by: Marek Sobociński (100 m freestyle: 1:07.7 min), Ryszard Papajewski (100 m butterfly style: 1:31.2 min). The competition was a stage of preparation for the 8th International Sports Games for the Deaf.[473]

Many swimming competitions were held in 1958, among others, in Warsaw, Poznań, Wrocław, Gdynia and Kraków. In order to indicate the differences between male and female competitors, the time achieved by the best swimmer and the last one reported in "Nasz Przegląd Sportowy" from 1959 is given. In the men's 100 m freestyle category, the best three results in Poland were achieved by: Marek Sobociński (1:04.2 min), Andrzej Kołodziejczak (1:08.3 min) and Czesław Małyszczyk (1:10.3 min). The top ten best swimmers at this distance included: Ryszard Dobiecki, Zbigniew Gostomski, Edward Rukat, Czesław Ostrowski, Bogumił Busiak, Piotr Lewtak and J. Jutrowski (1:21.7 min).

The best time in the 200 m freestyle was achieved by Ireneusz Sułek from Warsaw (3:12.6 min). This distance was dominated by swimmers from the Warsaw Sports Club: Marian Statuch, Edward Niedziółko, H. Żurawski, M. Gierczak, Janusz Tarczyński (4:21.5 min). In the 100 m classic style, the best time was achieved by Ryszard Papajewski, a competitor of the Poznań Sports Club (1:29.3 min). The next results were achieved by: Andrzej Dolny, Ryszard Dobiecki, Czesław Ostrowski, B. Milewski, J. Krzyżanowski, Władysław Preyzner, R. Glicner, Andrzej Wiśniewski, Z. Szymański (1:41.4 min). The 4 × 100 m freestyle relay team of the PZG national team, consisting of Andrzej Kołodziejczak, Czesław Ostrowski, Czesław Małyszczyk and Marek Sobociński, achieved a time of 4:42.1 min. In turn, the 4 × 100 m medley relay (PZG national team: Andrzej Kołodziejczak, Ryszard Papajewski, Marek Sobociński, Czesław Małyszczyk)

[470] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 27.

[471] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 9, p. 31.

[472] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1957, no. 3, p. 32.

[473] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1957, no. 37, p. 33.

achieved a result of 5:38.7 min. In the women's category, over the distance of 50 m freestyle, very good times were achieved by Maria Miączyńska (45.6 s) and H. Lisowska (52.6 s). In the 100 m freestyle competition, the first three places were taken by: Helena Ficek (1:33.0 min), Maria Miączyńska (1:38.8 min) and Władysława Walczak (1:50.5 min). The national team in the 4 × 100 m freestyle relay consisted of: Maria Miączyńska, Władysława Walczak, Wanda Brzóska and Helena Ficek (7:03.4 min). Other results from 1958 can be found in "Świat Głuchych".[474]

On September 19–20, 1959, the **Polish Swimming Championships PZG** took place in Warsaw. 14 athletes from Warsaw, 12 athletes from Poznań, 2 athletes from ŚKS, 2 athletes from Wrocław KS and 1 athlete from ŁKS took part in the competition. The title of team champion in swimming was won by the team from the Warsaw Sports Club. Two world (and Polish) records were set by Barbara Pawlicka (100 m classic style: 1:35.8 min) and Marek Sobociński (800 m freestyle: 11:29.9 min). In addition, three individual Polish records were broken: Edward Greb (100 m breaststroke: 1:27.1 min), Edward Rukat (100 m butterfly style: 1:29.0 min), Helena Ficek (400 m freestyle: 7:34.2 min). The Polish record was also set by two relay teams: 3 × 100 m freestyle (H. Lisowska, Helena Ficek, Maria Miączyńska: 5:13.0 min) and 3 × 100 m medley (Janina Kędzierska, Barbara Pawlicka, Wanda Brzóska: 5:07.5 min).[475]

The 26th Athletics Championships PZG were accompanied by the **8th Polish Swimming Championships PZG**. The team order was as follows: Warsaw KS PZG, Poznań KS PZG, Śląski KS PZG, Wrocław KS PZG and Łódź KS PZG. Among the swimmers, the first places were taken by: Marek Sobociński (100 and 1,500 m freestyle), Stanisław Polak (400 m freestyle; 100 m butterfly), Edward Greb (100 and 200 m breaststroke), Czesław Małyszczyk (100 m backstroke). The winners in the women's category were: Helena Ficek (100 m freestyle), Maria Miączyńska (400 m freestyle; 100 m butterfly; 100 m backstroke), Barbara Pawlicka (100 and 200 m breaststroke).[476]

On June 1–2, 1962, the **5th National School Championships for Deaf Youth** were held in Wrocław. Youth from five schools for the deaf from Warsaw, Poznań, Wrocław, Łódź and Kraków took part in the competition. The winners in individual competitions were: Józefa Czerwińska (100 m freestyle; 100 m breaststroke; 50 m backstroke; 100 m butterfly), Waldemar Rutkowski (50 m freestyle; 50 m classic), Edward Niedziółko (100 m freestyle), Jan Pokładek (100 m breaststroke; 100 m butterfly), Stanisław Pszenny (100 m backstroke), Maria Nowak (50 m breaststroke). The team order was as follows: Warsaw, Poznań, Wrocław, Łódź and Kraków).[477]

The **Polish Swimming Championships PZG** were held on July 1–2, 1963 at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. Once again, Marek Sobociński showed a good starting position, winning the competition in the 400 m freestyle and 200 m backstroke, setting a new Polish Deaf record. In the 100 m freestyle race, Marek Sobociński and Stanisław Polak reached the finish line at the same time, while in the 100 m individual medley race, Stanisław Polak improved the previous world record. The winners of the 200 m classic style and 200 m butterfly races were Ryszard Dobiecki and Edward Rukat. In the women's category, Józefa Czerwińska was unrivaled, taking first places in the following races: 100 m freestyle, 200 m classic style, 200 m individual medley, 100 m butterfly (Deaf Polish and Deaf world record). The best team result was the Warsaw KS PZG. Second and third places were taken by teams from Poznański KS and Wrocławski KS.[478]

On December 7 and 8, 1963, swimming tests were held in Poznań to check the condition before the 10th Deaf Games in the USA. During the competition, Józefa Czerwińska once again proved her extraordinary swimming skills. She set new world records in the 200 m breaststroke and 100 m butterfly competitions, and in the 200 m individual medley – a Polish record. Stanisław Polak set a new world record in the 200 m butterfly race and three Polish records at the distances: 400 m freestyle, 200 m individual medley and 100 m

474 T. Golędzinowski, *Najlepsi w pływaniu, przodujące wyniki różnych konkurencji pływackich osiągnięte w 1958 roku*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 5, p. 153.

475 K. Włostowski, *Dwa rekordy świata i siedem rekordów Polski*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 1, pp. 25–26.

476 Idem, *VIII Mistrzostwa Pływackie głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 8, pp. 27–28.

477 T. Golędzinowski, *V Ogólnopolskie Mistrzostwa Szkolne Młodzieży Głuchej w Pływaniu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1962, no. 8, p. 23.

478 W. Dobrowolski, *XXIX Centralne Mistrzostwa PZG na rok 1963 w lekkiej atletyce i pływaniu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 8, pp. 11–15.

butterfly. Marek Sobociński set a new Polish record in the 200 m backstroke.[479]

On June 13–14, 1964, the **District Spartakiad of the Lower Silesian Swimming Association** was held in Wrocław. The hero of the competition was Stanisław Polak, who set three world records for the deaf in the 100 and 200 m butterfly races and the 800 m freestyle race.[480]

The **1st Individual Polish Swimming Championships** took place on June 27–28, 1964 at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. The competition was a qualifying round for the 10th International Deaf Games in the USA. The competition showed very good preparation of the deaf swimmers. Stanisław Polak broke the Polish record and the world record in the 400 m individual medley. Waldemar Rutkowski set a new Polish record in the 200 m backstroke. Ryszard Dobiecki equaled the Polish record in the 200 m classic style. Józefa Czerwińska set three world and Polish records in the 200 m classic style, 200 m individual medley and 100 m freestyle races. The women's relay team (Józefa Czerwińska, Z. Łukaszewska, Hanna Gregorek, Janina Kędzierska) set a new Polish record in the 4 × 100 m freestyle. In the same team, the ladies set a new Polish record in the 4 × 100 m medley relay. The men's 4 × 100 m medley relay team (Waldemar Rutkowski, Ryszard Dobiecki, Stanisław Polak, Marek Sobociński) also set a new Polish record for the deaf. Waldemar Rutkowski set a new Polish record in the 100 m backstroke. It should be noted that Józefa Czerwińska achieved a better result in the 200 m classic style race than the best male, Ryszard Dobiecki.[481]

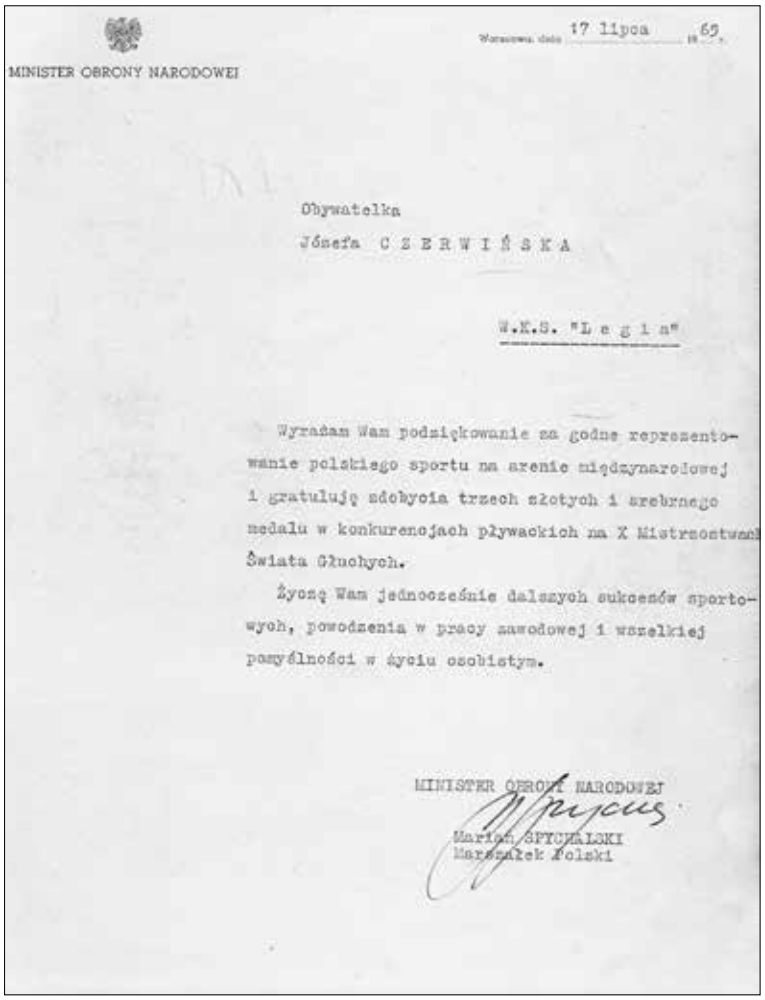
In 1964, the coaches of the Polish national swimming team were M. Kopral and A. Golczewski.

In the years 1961–1965, Józefa Czerwińska was honored with medals "For Outstanding Sports Achievements", and in 1965, additionally, with the "Silver Badge of Honor". In 1965, she was also awarded the "Master of Sport" medal by Marshal of the Polish Army, Marian Spychalski (photo 313). Józefa Czerwińska's coach, Władysław Olszewski, also took part in the meeting. Photo 314 shows Józefa Czerwińska with coach Władysław Olszewski.

On June 26–27, 1966, the **12th Team Swimming Championships PZG** were held in Rzeszów in an outdoor swimming pool. 51 swimmers from 6 district sports clubs took part in the competition. Many of the competitors were born in the years 1948–1953. Due to bad weather conditions, the competition was at a low sports level. Only two competitors improved the Polish records: Waldemar Rutkowski (200 m individual medley) and Andrzej Zwierzyński (200 m classic style). Swimmers representing the Poznań District Sports Club became the Polish team champion. The next places were taken by the following teams: Warsaw OKS, Wrocław OKS, Śląski OKS and Łódź and Rzeszowski OKS.[482]

On June 17–18, 1967, the **3rd Individual Athletics and Swimming Championships PZG** were held in Wrocław at the KS "Czarni" swimming pool. 25 male and 15 female swimmers took part in the competition. During the championships, Andrzej Zwierzyński from Wrocław set new world records in the 100 and 200 m classic style races (1:21.6 min) and (2:43.8 min). A new world record was also set by Ireneusz Sułek in the 100 m butterfly (1:15.5 min). Both swimmers trained under the supervision of coach Leszek Drogoń from KS "Czarni" in Wrocław. Two Polish records were set by Józefa Czerwińska from Warsaw over the distance of 400 m freestyle (6:51.0 min) and over the distance of 400 m individual medley (6:52.2 min). Andrzej Zwierzyński also broke the Polish record in the 400 m individual medley race (6:27.8 min). Marek Sobociński also performed very well in the 1,500 m freestyle race (22:51.7 min).[483]

[479] K. Włostowski, *Zawody kontrolne kadry PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 9, pp. 24–25.
[480] Ibidem, p. 27.
[481] Ibidem.
[482] K. Włostowski, *XII Drużynowe Mistrzostwa Pływackie PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 8, p. 21.
[483] Idem, *Nowe rekordy świata i Polski głuchych na mistrzostwach PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, pp. 47–48.



MINISTER OBRONY NARODOWEJ

Warszawa, dnia 17 lipca 19 65 r.

Obywatelka
Józefa C Z E R W I Ń S K A

W.K.S. "L e g i a"

Wyrażam Wam podziękowanie za godne reprezentowanie polskiego sportu na arenie międzynarodowej i gratuluję zdobycia trzech złotych i srebrnego medalu w konkurencjach pływackich na X Mistrzostwach Świata Głuchych.

Życzę Wam jednocześnie dalszych sukcesów sportowych, powodzenia w pracy zawodowej i wszelkiej pomyślności w życiu osobistym.

MINISTER OBRONY NARODOWEJ
Marian SPYCHALSKI
Marszałek Polski



Photo 313. Congratulations to Józefa Czerwińska from the Minister of National Defense for winning medals during the 10th Deaf Games in 1965 (archives: Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski)

Photo 314. Józefa Czerwińska with coach Władysław Olszewski (archives: Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski)

In 1968, the **Team Swimming Championships PZG** were held. Competitors representing three District Sports Clubs took part in the competition: Silesia, Warsaw and Wrocław. The best swimmers of the championship were: Marek Sobociński, Andrzej Zwierzyński, Ireneusz Sułek, Hanna Gregorek, K. Lenard and B. Słowikowska. The team order was as follows: Warsaw OKS, Wrocław OKS and Śląski OKS.[484]

On June 20–21, 1970, on the occasion of the Sea Days celebration, the **14th Team Swimming Championships for the Deaf** were held in Szczecin. There were 53 participants representing 5 PZG sports clubs at the start of the competition. The title of Polish team champion was won by the Warsaw team. Athletes from Poznań and Wrocław took second and third place. Teams from Szczecin and Katowice were off the podium. The best swimmers were Andrzej Zwierzyński (100 and 200 m breaststroke), Ireneusz Sułek (100 and 400 m freestyle; 100 and 200 m dolphin), Janusz Król (100 and 200 m backstroke). Among women, Barbara Nowak (100 and 200 m freestyle), K. Lenatt (100 m classic style), and Lidia Olszak (100 and 200 m backstroke; 100 m dolphin style) performed very well.[485]

On December 19, 1971, Wrocław Municipal Bathing Facilities was the venue for a **three-match swimming competition between Poznański OKS, Szczecin OKS and Wrocławski OKS**. First place was taken by swimmers from Wrocław, second place by competitors from Poznań.[486]

484 Idem, *Warszawa – mistrzem drużynowym PZG w pływaniu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 9, p. 25.
485 Idem, *Warszawa mistrzem drużynowym w pływaniu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 7–8, p. 35.
486 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 2, p. 17.

On April 22 and 23, 1972, inter-club competitions between teams from Poznań, Szczecin and Wrocław were held at the swimming pool in Szczecin. Swimmers from Poznań won the overall points. Swimmers from Wrocław took second place.[487]

On April 29, 1972, a swimming meeting was held in Poznań between **"Motor Treptow" Berlin (GDR) and OKS PZG Poznań**. The Poznań team won this competition 88 points to 71 points. In the Polish team, Lidia Olszak stood out among women (100 m freestyle and 100 and 200 m backstroke), and among men – Michał Dzidowski (200 m breaststroke).[488]

From May 7 to May 11, 1972, the first training consultation of the PZG national swimming team took place in the Poznań Sports Center. Krystyna Porowska (400 m freestyle), Andrzej Zwierzyński and Michał Dzidowski (200 m breaststroke), Ireneusz Sułek (100 m dolphin), Barbara Nowak (200 m women's backstroke), Janusz Król (200 m men's backstroke).[489]

On June 16–17, 1972, the **Central Swimming Championships PZG** were held at the indoor swimming pool of KKS "Polonia" in Warsaw (photo 315). In addition to athletes from Poland, athletes from Hungary and the GDR took part in the competition (photos 316 and 317). The revelation of the competition was Krystyna Porowska from Warsaw, who won six gold medals (100, 200 and 400 m freestyle; 400 m individual medley), including two in the relay (photos 318 and 319). In addition, the women's winners were: Lidia Olszak (100 and 200 m backstroke) (photo 320), Polakowska (200 m breaststroke), Skibińska (100 m butterfly). The men's honor was saved by: Ireneusz Sułek (100 m freestyle) (photo 321), Michał Dzidowski (100 m classic style), Andrzej Zwierzyński (200 m classic style) (photo 322). The remaining first places were won by competitors from Budapest. Photos 323 and 324 show swimming teams from Poznań and Warsaw.

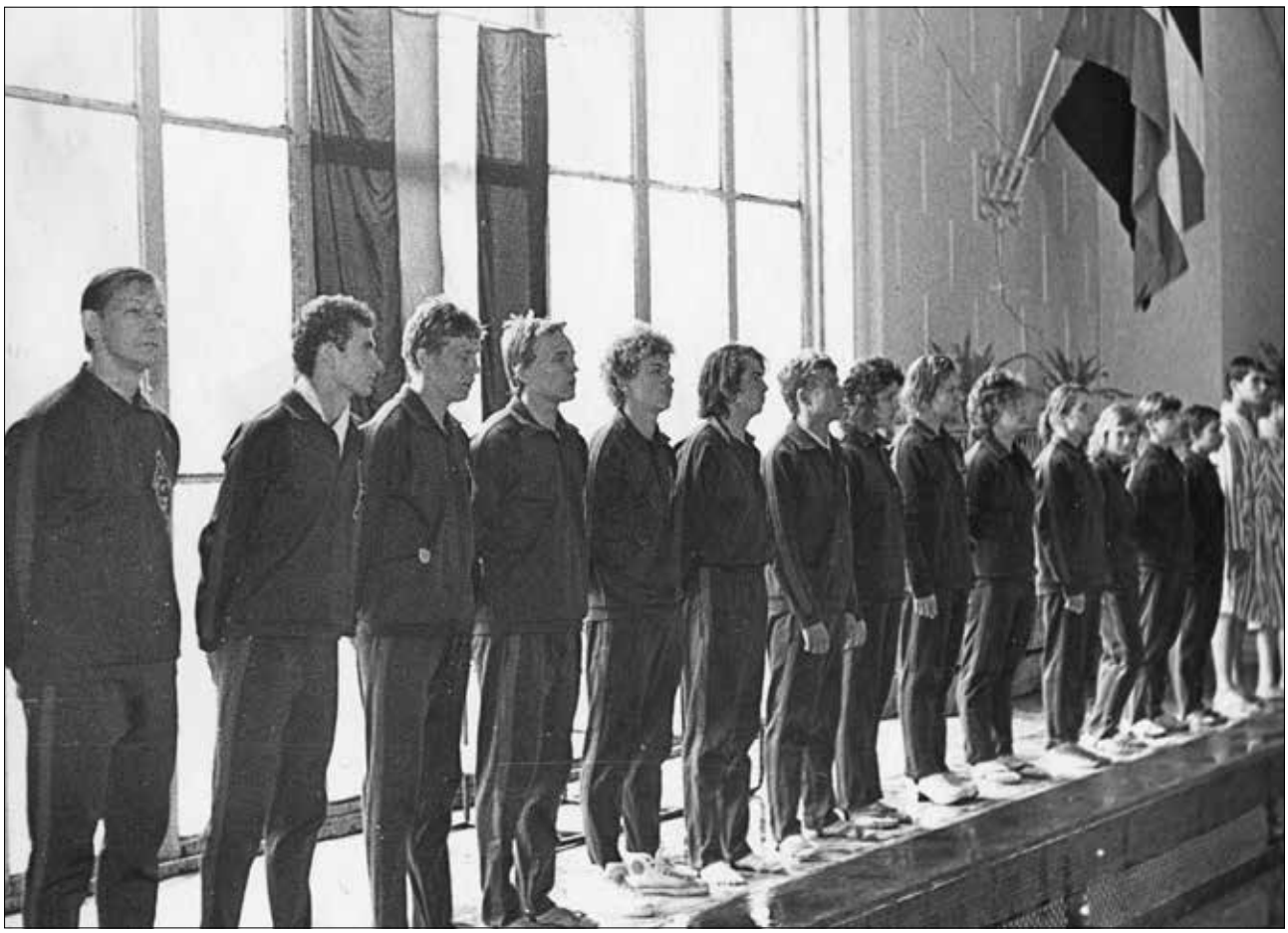


Photo 315. Warsaw team (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

[487] Idem, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 7–8, pp. 29–30.
[488] Ibidem.
[489] Ibidem.



Photo 316. National teams (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 317. Hungarian and German teams (GDR) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 318. Krystyna Porowska – member of the national team, Polish record holder, winner of six gold medals at the PZG Central Swimming Championships on June 16–17, 1972 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 319. Women's 400 m freestyle. 1st place – Krystyna Porowska (Warsaw) 6:37.2 min, 2nd place – Elżbieta Karbowiak (Wrocław) 7:48.3 min, 3rd place – Danuta Dobrzyjałkowska (Warsaw) 8:02.4 min (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 320. Women's 100 m backstroke. 1st place – Lidia Olszak (Poznań), 2nd place – Ewa Radzikowska (Warszawa), 3rd place – Ewa Janusz (Wrocław) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 321. Men's 100 m freestyle. 1st place – Ireneusz Sułek (Wrocław), 2nd place – Zoltan Vida, 3rd place – Norbert Grund (Berlin) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

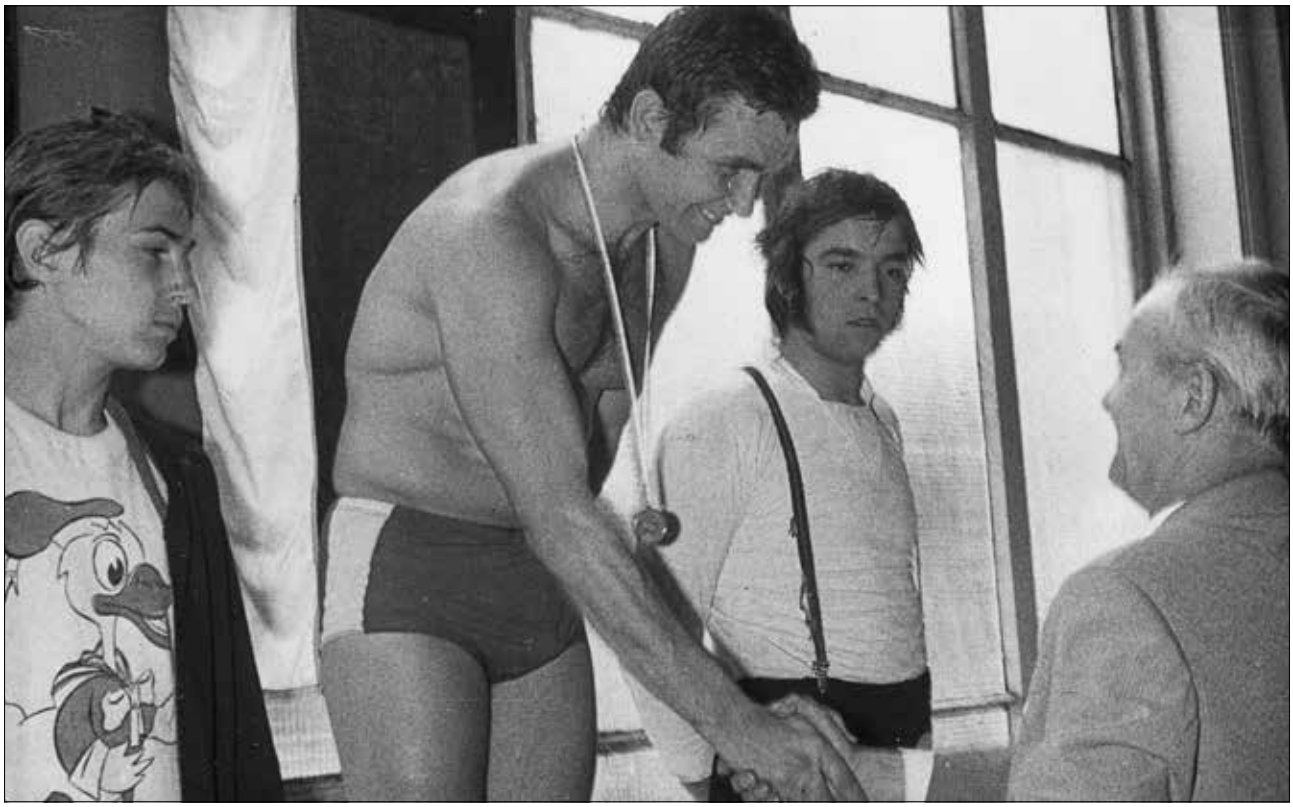


Photo 322. Men's 200 m breaststroke. 1st place – Andrzej Zwierzyński (Wrocław), 2nd place – Bela Varga (Budapest), 3rd place – Michał Dzidowski (Poznań) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 323. Poznań team with manager Józef Nowak (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 324. Warsaw team with manager Zdzisław Szymański (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 325. 15th National Youth Championships of Deaf Schools in Szczecin – 1973 (archives: Szczecin Sports Club of the Deaf "Korona")



Photo 326. Participants of the swimming championships in Szczecin – 1973 (archives: Szczecin Sports Club of the Deaf "Korona")

From May 30 to June 1, 1972, the **14th Youth Swimming Championships** were held in a 25-meter swimming pool in Poznań. 120 athletes from schools for the deaf from all over Poland took part in the competition. In the general classification of primary school students, the school from Szczecin won, ahead of Poznań and Warsaw (Institute). The remaining places and classifications were not described clearly enough.[490]

From May 4 to May 6, 1973, the **15th National Youth Swimming Championships for Deaf Schools** were held in Szczecin (photos 325 and 326).

The **1st National Meeting for Waldemar Rutkowski Memorial** was held in Poznań in 1974. The winners of the meeting were: Krystyna Orpel (100 m freestyle: 1:28.2 min), Iwona Werka (100 m breaststroke: 1:45.0 min), Lidia Olszak (100 m backstroke: 1:32.2 min and 100 m butterfly: 1:47.1 min), Andrzej Zwierzyński (200 m backstroke: 2:49.5 min; 200 m breaststroke: 2:58.4 min), Eugeniusz Gruszkiewicz (200 m freestyle: 2:35.0 min), Ryszard Sosna (100 m butterfly: 1:22.0 min).[491]

At the beginning of 1975, control competitions of the PZG national team took place in Poznań. The outstanding competitors were: Małgorzata Walczak (100 m breaststroke: 1:47.0 min), Krystyna Porowska (100 m freestyle: 1:21.6 min), Barbara Nowak (800 m freestyle: 14:53.0 min), Lidia Olszak (100 m backstroke: 1:34.2 min; 200 m backstroke: 3:27.6 min). The men who stood out were: Andrzej Zwierzyński (200 m breaststroke: 2:52.0 min; 1,500 m freestyle: 22:31.0 min and 200 m individual medley: 2:42.8 min), Eugeniusz Gruszkiewicz (400 m freestyle: 5:45.8 min).[492]

On June 21–22, 1975, the **Central Swimming Championships PZG** were held in Poznań. The swimming pool in Kasprowicz Park was 1.2 m deep, which was not conducive to achieving good results. Nevertheless, Andrzej Zwierzyński set a new Polish record in the 400 m individual medley. 50 competitors from

[490] Z. Grzegorzewski, *Ogólnopolskie mistrzostwa szkolne w lekkiej atletyce, piłce ręcznej i pływaniu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 7–8, p. 25.

[491] J. Lamprycht, *I Ogólnopolski Mityng o Memoriał Waldemara Rutkowskiego*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 4, p. 15.

[492] Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 6, p. 11.

5 PZG sports clubs participated in the competition. The winners in the women's category were: Krystyna Porowska (400 m individual medley: 7:47.8 min; 200 m freestyle: 3:13.2 min; 400 m freestyle: 7:06.8 min), Lidia Olszak (100 m backstroke: 3:31.7 min; 100 m freestyle: 1:21.2 min), Małgorzata Walczak (100 m breaststroke: 1:44.0 min; 100 m butterfly: 1:47.8 min), Ewa Melniczuk (200 m classic style: 3:42.4 min), Barbara Nowak (800 m freestyle). Among men, the first places were won by: Paweł Gajewski (200 m freestyle: 2:36.7 min), Andrzej Zwierzyński (400 m individual medley: 6:03.1 min; 200 m classic style: 2:57.8 min; 200 m individual medley: 2:49.8 min), Włodzimierz Nawrocki (100 m backstroke: 1:20.0 min and 200 m backstroke: 3:00.8 min), Michał Dzidowski (100 m butterfly: 1:23.2 min; 100 m breaststroke: 1:20.9 min), Eugeniusz Gruszkiewicz (100 m: 1:07.8 min, 400 m: 5:37.8 min and 1,500 m freestyle: 22:49.3 min).[493]

From October 24 to 25, 1975, the **International Swimming Competition for the Deaf Berlin – Warsaw – Wrocław – Szczecin** was held in Szczecin (photo 327).

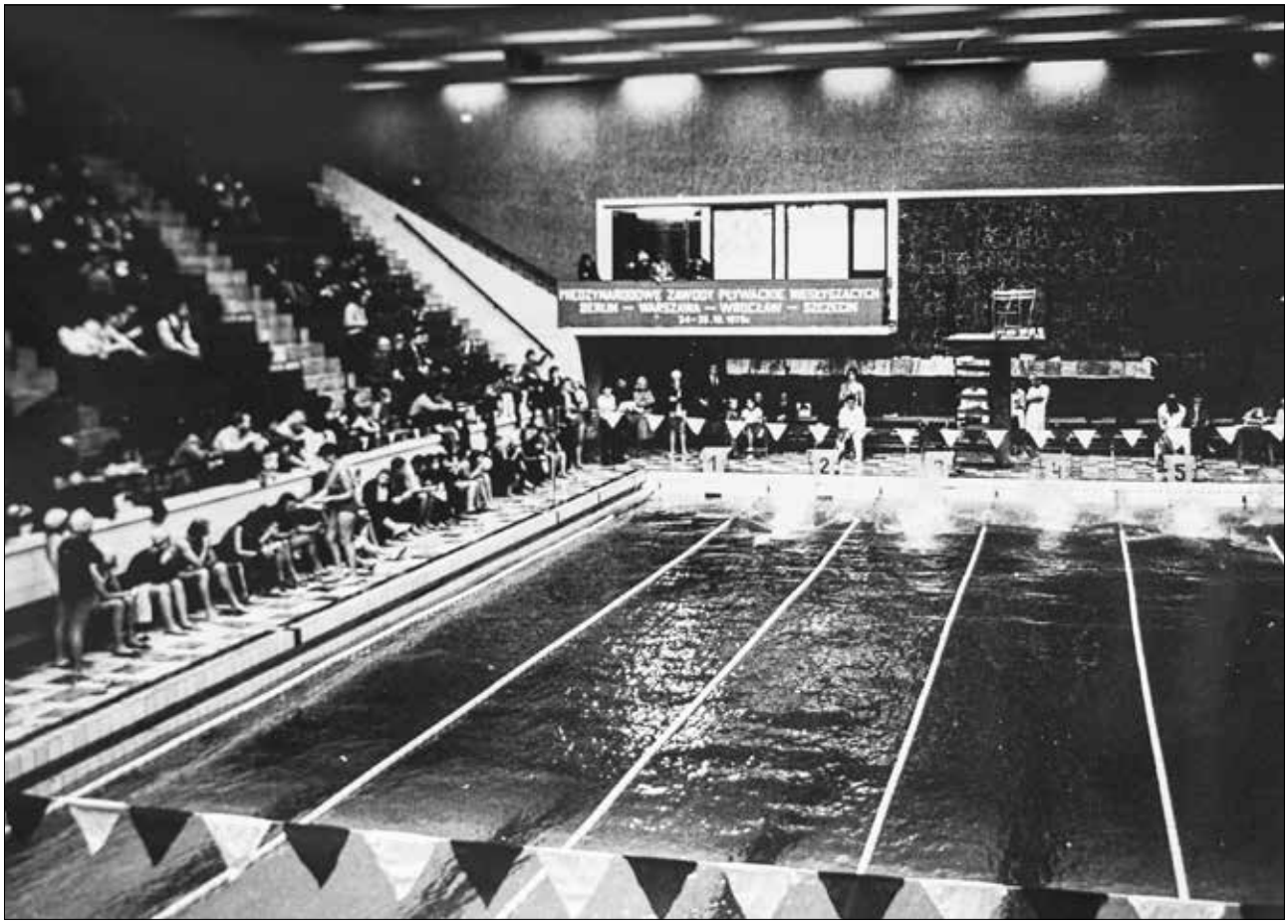


Photo 327. International Swimming Competition in Szczecin – 1975 (archives: Szczecin Sports Club of the Deaf "Korona")

7.2.6 Chess

In 1946, an internal chess tournament was held in Bytom in the first community center for the deaf-mutes in Poland. The tournament was attended by, among others: Ludwik Kamiński and Jakub Beldegrun (one of the few living Warsaw Jews who survived the Nazi occupation).[494]

From August 31 to September 2, 1951, the **1st National Deaf-Mutes Chess Tournament** was held in Warsaw. 16 players from 8 districts took part in it. The winner was Bazyli Kulesza from Lviv, Juliusz Smołka and Hubert Mrzygod.[495]

[493] A. Kubin, *Centralne mistrzostwa pływackie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 10, p. 22.
[494] L. Kamiński, *O początkach szachów niesłyszących*, "Świat Ciszy" 1996, no. 3, p. 15.
[495] Ibidem.

From December 27, 1954 to January 5, 1955, the first chess camp was held in Warsaw, attended by 15 of the best deaf and mute chess players in Poland. The instructor conducting the training was Chess Instructor of the Main Board of PZGiIP Cichocki. In the near future, it was planned to organize chess tournaments, including the Polish PZGiIP championship.[496]

From October 8 to 9, 1955, the **Provincial Deaf-Mutes Chess Championship** was held in Toruń. 14 competitors took part in the competition. The tournament was won by Mirosław Gerke.[497]

From November 15 to 23, 1955, the **1st Polish Individual Deaf-Mutes Chess Championship** was organized in Warsaw (photos 328–330), which was also the qualifying round for the world championship to be held in Warsaw in February 1956.[498] 20 chess players from all over Poland took part in the competition. The title of junior champion was won by Mirosław Gerke from Bydgoszcz.[499]



Photo 328. Participants of the Polish Championships – 1955. Standing from the left: second – Ludwik Kamiński, fifth – Mirosław Gerke. Janusz Żak is sitting fourth from the right (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On April 22, 1956, a match took place between the best blind and deaf chess players. The deaf were represented by: Janusz Smołka, Mieczysław Matuszczak, Józef Migdalski, Lech Ziemiański, Faustyn Grochowski and Hurynowicz. The match was won by the blind chess players 3.5 to 2.5.[500]

On May 19, 1957, a competition between blind and deaf chess players took place in Rzeszów. Just like last year, the blind chess players won, this time 7.5 to 4.5.[501]

496 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 37.

497 M. Grajek, *Materiały archiwalne PZG…*, op. cit.

498 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 27.

499 Archiwum PZG Oddział w Bydgoszczy.

500 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 8, p. 27.

501 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1957, no. 37, p. 39.



Photo 329. During the tournament. First from the left – Mirosław Gerke (front), first from the right – Ludwik Kamiński. The competition took place in the hall of the Bydgoszcz Rowing Society (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 330. Duel between Janusz Żak from Warsaw and Bazyli Kulesza from Wrocław. First from the left – Mirosław Gerke (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 331. Polish chess champion from 1959 Kazimierz Plater (hearing) surrounded by members of the Management Board of the Sports Club and athletes of IGiO in Warsaw (archives: Tomasz Wardziak)

The next national competition was organized only from September 30 to October 1, 1954 at the Youth Palace in Katowice. 12 teams from all over Poland took part in the **1st Polish Team Chess Championship**. The winner was the team from Warsaw consisting of: Janusz Żak, Józef Migdalski, Stanisław Twarowski. The second place went to the "Śląsk" chess players: Juliusz Smołka, Hubert Mrzygod, Ludwik Kamiński, and the third place went to the team from Poznań with leader Mieczysław Matuszczak.[502]

In the period from December 1, 1957 to July 30, 1959, the **1st Correspondence Chess Championships PZG** were held in Poland. 30 deaf players representing eight sports clubs took part in the competition. During the championship, as many as six clubs withdrew from the competition. The organizer and manager of this competition was Ludwik Kamiński. Gerard Koptoń, Stanisław Banasiewicz, Tadeusz Hanzlik and Stanisław Jarosz performed very well in the competition.[503]

In 1959, the "Symultanka" chess tournament was held at the Institute of the Deaf and Blind, in which the Polish chess champion Kazimierz Plater played parallel chess matches with students of the Institute in Warsaw (photos 331 and 332).

From May 5 to May 15, 1960, the **4th Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held in Bielsko-Biała. 15 players took part in the championship. The Polish championship was won by Janusz Żak, second place went to Ludwik Kamiński, and third place to Gerard Koptoń. The winner of the championship was to represent Poland at the 2nd Individual Deaf World Chess Championship in Yugoslavia.[504]

From February 16 to 25, 1962, the **5th Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held in Zabrze. 17 competitors took part in the final competition. The title of PZG chess champion was won by Janusz Żak. Paweł Brachaczek took second place, and Erwin Brachaczek took third place.[505]

From March 29 to April 8, 1963, the **6th Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held in the PZG community center in Kraków. 17 chess players from 5 PZG sports clubs took part in the competition. Janusz Żak became the Polish Champion for the sixth time in a row. Mieczysław Matuszczak and Paweł Brachaczek won second and third place.[506]

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502 L. Kamiński, *O początkach szachów niesłyszących*, "Świat Ciszy" 1996, no. 3, p. 15.
503 Idem, *I Korespondencyjne Mistrzostwa Szachowe Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 4, p. 30.
504 Idem, *Przygotowania do II Indywidualnych Szachowych Mistrzostw Świata Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 8, p. 25.
505 K. Włostowski, *V Indywidualne Mistrzostwa Szachowe Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1962, no. 4, p. 19.
506 L. Kamiński, *VI Indywidualne Mistrzostwa Szachowe Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 6, p. 23.



Photo 332. Polish Champion Kazimierz Plater plays a simultaneous chess competition with KS athletes at IGiO in Warsaw (archives: Tomasz Wardziak)

On November 23 and 24, 1963, the **Polish Team Chess Championship PZG** was held in Chorzów. The teams from Warsaw KS, Kraków KS, Łódź KS and Śląski KS took part in the competition. Silesia was represented by: Lech Ziemiański, Gerard Koptoń and Erwin Brachaczek, and Warsaw: Wojciech Klimkowski, Janusz Żak and Józef Muszyński. The Kraków team included: Tadeusz Maćkowski, Zygmunt Karwański and Kazimierz Dudek. The title of Polish team champion was won by the team from Śląski KS. Second and third place went to players from the Kraków KS and the Warsaw KS, respectively. The individual winner was Janusz Żak ahead of Gerard Kopton and Tadeusz Maćkowski.[507]

On December 10–12, 1965, in the hall of the Supreme Technical Organization at the Textile Industry Plant named after Hanka Sawicka in Bielsko-Biała took place the **Polish Men's Chess Team Championship PZG** and, for the first time, the Polish Women's Chess Championship. Women's teams from clubs from Kraków, Łódź, Silesia and Warsaw fought for the championship. The Polish team champion was the players representing the Łódź Sports Club PZG: Stefania Chrzanowska and Zofia Kamińska. The next places were taken by Kazimiera Maćkowska and Wanda Sadowska (Krakowski KS), Franciszka Chrobok, L. Krzysteczko (Śląski KS). There was only one player in the Warsaw team – Krystyna Tkaczyk.

In the men's category, the title of Polish champion was won by chess players from Śląski KS: Gerard Koptoń, Paweł Brachaczek, Erwin Brachaczek. The judges of the tournament were Ludwik Kamiński and Władysław Palewski. The chess player Władysław Żyłko from Wrocław also received a distinction.[508]

On March 20–26, 1966, the **8th Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held in Polanica. 23 players from 11 clubs from all over Poland took part in the competition. The games were held in three groups: group "A" – national team, group "B" – candidates for the national team, group "C" – champions of individual sports districts. In group "A" the order was as follows: Janusz Żak – Polish champion, then: Mieczysław Matuszczak, Erwin Brachaczek, Bazyli Kulesza, Kazimierz Dudek, Gerard Koptoń, Tadeusz Maćkowski. Paweł Brachaczek won in group "B". The next places were taken by: G. Miljanowicz, Lech Ziemiański, Józef Pawłowski, Wiesław Kuczyński. In group "C", places 1–11 were taken by: Zbigniew Makowski, Mirosław Gerke, Jacek Trzciński, Jaroń, Weremczuk, Czesław Czaban, Marian Świerkosz, Stanisław Twarowski, Stefan Gruchała, Julian Kozieł, Kaczmarczyk. The main referee of the tournament

[507] K. Włostowski, *Drużynowe Mistrzostwa Szachowe Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 2, p. 24.
[508] Idem, *Drużynowe Mistrzostwa Szachowe*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 2, p. 30.

was M. Nenera.[509] During the games, the Polish team for the Deaf World Championships in Sweden was selected (photo 333).



Photo 333. Participants of the championships in Polanica – 1966 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

From March 3 to March 9, 1968, the **9th Central Polish Deaf Chess Championship** was held in Wrocław in the District Cultural Center of the Deaf (photo 334). The main referee of the championship was Major Zdzisław Łatko. Janusz Żak, eight-time Polish champion, lost to Zbigniew Makowski from Kalisz (Poznański OKS). Mieczysław Matuszczak (KS Wrocław) took third place. The next places in the championship group "A" were won by Gerard Koptoń (KS Śląsk) and Bazyli Kulesza (KS Wrocław). The worst performance in group "A" was Józef Pawłowski and Erwin Brachaczek, who were therefore moved to group "B". Stanisław Banasiewicz and Stanisław Jaroń were promoted from group "B" to group "A". Further places in group "B" were taken by: Wojciech Klimkowski, Wiesław Kuczyński and Mieczysław Szafran.[510]

The **10th Individual Chess Championship PZG** (photo 335) was held in Białystok from February 25 to March 7, 1970. 24 of the best Polish chess players took part in the competition. The competition was the penultimate classification to participate in the 6th World Team Chess Championship for the Deaf (Turku, Finland). The referee of the competition was Jan Górski from the Białystok District Chess Association. The title of Polish champion was once again won by Janusz Żak, who defeated Zbigniew Makowski in a direct fight. Further places were won by: Mieczysław Matuszczak, Lech Ziemiański, Tadeusz Maćkowski, Erwin Brachaczek, G. Miljanowicz, Stanisław Jarosz, Bazyli Kulesza, Paweł Brachaczek. The relegation places to group "B" were taken by Stanisław Banasiewicz and Kazimierz Dudek. Jan Fydrych and Czesław Czaban won the "B" group and advanced to group "A". The defeated were: Stanisław Twarowski, Mirosław Stepczuk, Tadeusz Filipiak, Mirosław Gerke, Jerzy Chrzanowski, Władysław Dyjo, W. Kaczuk, H. Siemieniec, W. Chlabicz and M. Koch.[511]

[509] Idem, *VIII Indywidualne Mistrzostwa Szachowe PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 5, p. 18.
[510] M. Bronikowski, *Mistrzostwa szachowe Polski głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 4, pp. 23–24.
[511] K. Włostowski, *X Indywidualne Mistrzostwa Szachowe PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 5, p. 26.



Photo 334. Participants of the championships in Wrocław and the judging panel – 1968. Fourth from the right – Mirosław Gerke, third from the right – Kazimierz Włostowski (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 335. Participants of the championships in Białystok – 1970 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On March 12–14, 1971, the final competition for the **Polish Team Chess Championship of the Deaf** was held in Bielsko-Biała. The teams that won the qualifying competitions qualified for the final: Kraków District Sports Club PZG, Szczecin District Sports Club PZG and Olsztyn District Sports Club PZG. The team of last year's Polish champion – the Silesian District Sports Club PZG – qualified for the final without having to participate in the qualifying competition. The title of Polish champion was defended by the chess players of Śląski OKS (photo 336). The lower steps of the podium were taken by the chess players of Kraków OKS and Szczeciński OKS.[512]

[512] L. Kamiński, *Drużynowe Mistrzostwa Szachowe PZG na rok 1971*, "Świat Głuchych" 1971, no. 5, p. 26.

From November 29 to December 3, 1971, the **Polish Women's Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held at the PZG "Kontakty" Club in Szczecin. Eight chess players took part in the competition. The title of Polish champion was won by Stanisława Białas from Szczecin, ahead of Maria Nietupska from Olsztyn and Zofia Kamińska from Łódź.[513]

From February 28 to March 10, 1972 in the community center of the District Cultural Center of the PZG at Białostocka Street in Warsaw, the **11th Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held. The title of Polish champion was won by Zbigniew Makowski from Kalisz. Janusz Żak took second place, and Mieczysław Matuszczak took third place.[514]

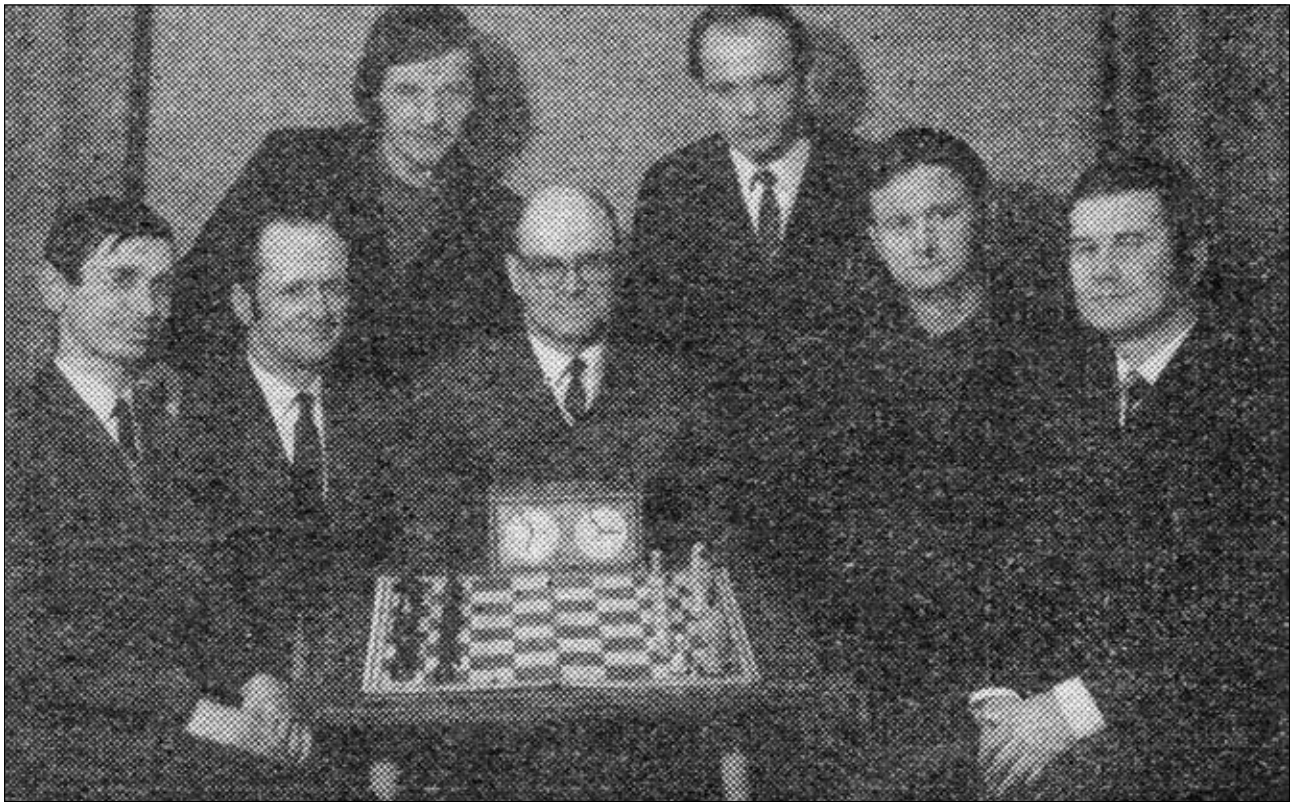


Photo 336. Chess team from Pszczyna – champion of Silesia for the deaf with instructor Ludwik Kamiński (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

The results of the chess tournaments of 1973 and 1974 were published in the eighth issue of "Świat Głuchych".[515]

On July 1–7, 1974, the **12th Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held in Szczecin (photo 337). 23 men and 7 women who represented 18 PZG sports clubs took part in the competition. Faulty organization of the competition resulted in PZG chess champion Zbigniew Makowski and Krzysztof Michalczuk from Lublin not taking part in the championship. The championship title was won by Janusz Żak, second place was taken by Mieczysław Czech, and third place by Paweł Brachaczek. In the women's category, Maria Nietupska was the champion, Stefania Chrzanowska was second, and Stanisława Białas was third.[516]

In 1975, 45 matches were played in the 1st and 2nd league and "A" chess competitions with the participation of approximately 630 players from 18 PZG sports clubs. The team from Pszczyna became the champion of the first league, and the team from Bielsko-Biała won the second league. The champion of class "A" was chess players from Pszczyna (2nd team).[517]

513 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 1, p. 21.
514 L. Kamiński, *XI Mistrzostwa Szachowe Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 5, p. 21.
515 Idem, *Co nowego u niesłyszących szachistów*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 8, p. 18.
516 Idem, *Indywidualne Mistrzostwa Szachowe Polskiego Związku Głuchych 1974*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 11, pp. 16–17.
517 Z. Grzegorzewski, *1975 – próba krótkiego podsumowania*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 2, p. 23.



Photo 337. Individual Chess Championship of PZG Szczecin – 1974 (archives: Szczecin Sports Club of the Deaf "Korona")

In 1976, the **14th Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held in Pszczyna. The winner of the championship was Mieczysław Czech. Further places were taken by: Janusz Żak, Antoni Kozdra (died on June 6, 1986[518]) and Alojzy Kwaśny. In the women's competition, Stanisława Białas won, ahead of Maria Nietupska and Zofia Kamińska.[519]

In 1977, the **Polish Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held. The team order was as follows: Katowice, Wrocław, Szczecin, Gdańsk and Kraków.[520]

On April 10–17, 1978, the **15th Individual Chess Championship PZG** took place in Gdańsk, in which 30 male and 10 female players from all over Poland took part. The title of Polish champion was won by Janusz Żak, ahead of Mieczysław Czech and Erwin Brachaczek (died on March 7, 1960). Among women, Stanisława Białas won the title of Polish champion for the third time, ahead of Zofia Kamińska and Daniela Kossowska.[521]

On March 2–10, 1979, the **16th Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held in Radom (photo 338). The following people stood on the championship podium: Alojzy Kwaśny (gold), Janusz Żak (silver) and Mieczysław Czech (bronze). In the women's competition, the first three places were taken by: Zofia Kamińska, Marianna Formejster and Daniela Kossowska. In the blitz game, Alojzy Kwaśny won, ahead of Mieczysław Czech and Zbigniew Makowski.[522]

In 1979, a **chess tournament was held in Bydgoszcz** with the participation of KS Pszczyna, KS Warszawa, KS Szczecin and KS Bydgoszcz on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the social activities of the deaf in Bydgoszcz. The winners were chess players from KS Warszawa (Janusz Żak, Kazimierz Nurzyński, Krystyna Tkaczyk, Stanisław Twarowski, Stefan Matasek, Zygmunt Goszczyński).[523]

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518 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 11, p. 22.
519 L. Kamiński, *XIV Indywidualne Mistrzostwa Szachowe Polskiego Związku Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 10, p. 26.
520 R. Skorupski, *Drużynowe mistrzostwa PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 4, p. 21.
521 K. Michalczuk, *Stanisława Białas i Janusz Żak mistrzami PZG w szachach na 1978 rok*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 7, p. 25.
522 Idem, *Nowi mistrzowie PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 5, p. 25.
523 R. Skorupski, *Turniej w Bydgoszczy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 1, p. 26.



Photo 338. Participants of the championships in Radom – 1979. In the third row, first from the left – Mirosław Gerke (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

On March 1–8, 1981, the **18th Individual Polish Chess Championship PZG** was held in Gdańsk (photo 339). 41 competitors took part in the competition, including 10 women, representing 23 Provincial Branches of PZG. The players were divided into two groups. Group "A" consisted of Polish representatives and the best players from outside the national team. Group "B" consisted of men with a lower sports status and women. In the women's group, Zofia Kamińska from Łódź won, ahead of Gizela Tychoniec (last year's Polish champion) and Halina Ryngiel. In the "B" men's group, Jan Wociór won, Bazyli Kulesza took second place and Ludwik Kamiński took third place. In group "A", Mieczysław Czech, Roman Nadoliński and Wiesław Kuczyński stood on the podium. Last year's champion, Alojzy Kwaśny, took fourth place, and the titled Janusz Żak was eighth.[524]

On November 9–11, 1981, the **International Chess Competition was held in Wrocław with the participation of the teams of the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland**. As a team, Poland took second place behind the team from the GDR. The best player in the Polish team was Mieczysław Czech (2.5 points in 3 games).[525]

From March 14 to 21, 1982, the **19th Individual Polish Chess Championship PZG** was held in Szczecin. 42 players took part in the competition, including 12 from the "A" team (photo 340) and 22 from the "B" team (photo 341), as well as 12 women from the "C" team. Mieczysław Czech from Piła became the individual Polish champion. Erwin Brachaczek became the champion of group "B", and Gizela Tychoniec became the Polish champion. The main referee of the competition was Bronisław Jaźwiński.[526]

On October 9, 1982, in the meeting room of the PZG Management Board at 23 Podwale Street in Warsaw, a **four-game chess match was played with the participation of teams from Łódź, Radom, Siedlce and Warsaw**. The competition was opened by Józef Smarkusz. Photos 342–344 show participants playing a game of chess. The first place was taken by chess players from Warsaw (photo 345), and the third place was taken by chess players from Łódź. The team from Siedlce (photo 346) took second place, and the team from Radom took fourth place.

524 J. Topczenko, *Mistrzowie szachowi PZG na rok 1981*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 5, pp. 18–19.
525 R. Skorupski, *Międzynarodowe zawody szachowe*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 1, p. 15.
526 J. Kałużny, *Mistrzostwa Polski PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 4, p. 16.



Photo 339. Participants of the championships in Gdańsk – 1981. In the second row, fifth from the right – Mirosław Gerke (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 340. Szczecin – 19th PZG Individual Chess Championship – "A" team (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 341. Szczecin – 19th PZG Individual Chess Championship – "B" team (archives: Szczecin; archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)



Photo 342. Zygmunt Goszczyński – Warsaw, 1982 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 343. Zdzisław Michalak – Warsaw, 1982 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 344. First from the right – Stanisław Twarowski – Warsaw, 1982 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 345. 1st place – Warsaw (right), 3rd place – Łódź (left) – 1982 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 346. 2nd place – Siedlce (left), 4th place – Radom (right) – 1982 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

On November 20–21, 1982, a four-match chess tournament was held, organized by KS PZG "Przymorze" Słupsk, for the cup of the president of OW PZG in Słupsk, Danuta Kowal. Teams from Gdańsk, Koszalin, Słupsk and Szczecin took part in the competition. The team from Słupsk won the team classification. Second place was taken by competitors from Gdańsk, and third – from Koszalin. The best individual results were achieved by: Jacek Trzciński from Gdańsk, Ryszard Czymbor from Słupsk, Adam Habel from Gdańsk and Tadeusz Umiastowski from Słupsk.[527]

On March 19–26, 1983, in the RKS "Broń" hall in Radom, after a five-year break, the jubilee **20th Individual Chess Championship PZG** was held. As in previous years, the top 12 players played in group "A" of the tournament, 24 players played in group "B". There were also 9 players. The first place and the title of the best chess player of the PZG went to Gizela Tychoniec. The next places went to Stanisława Białas and Zofia Kamińska. The winner of group "A" was Zbigniew Makowski, and the runner-up – Mieczysław Czech. During the tournament, the official Polish PZG team was selected, which will represent Poland during the European Deaf Championships in Szeged (Hungary): Zbigniew Makowski, Mieczysław Czech, Wiesław Kuczyński, Jan Wociór, Erwin Brachaczek. The national team coach was Ryszard Sternik, and the team manager was Krzysztof Michalczuk.[528]

On December 2–4, 1983, after a six-year break, the finals of the **Team Chess Championships PZG** were held in Siedlce. Five-person teams (4 men and 1 woman) from Wrocław, Kraków (photo 347), Szczecin, Rzeszów and Siedlce took part in the final competition. As many as 24 teams of five players took part in the entire tournament. The title of Polish team champion was won by chess players from Wrocław (16 points): Mieczysław Matuszczak, Wiesław Kuczyński, Bronisław Radecki, Jerzy Pawłowski, Maria Tarnowska. The following teams were placed behind the Wrocław team: Kraków (14.5 points), Słupsk (14 points), Siedlce (10.5 points), Szczecin (10 points) and Rzeszów (10 points).

In the individual classification, Krzysztof Michalczuk won (4 points), ahead of Wiesław Kuczyński (4.5 points), Ryszard Pietrucha (4 points), Stefan Matoszek (3.5 points) and Gizela Tychoniec (5 points).[529]



Photo 347. Polish Championships. The team of the Kraków Chess Club "Jedność" took the second place – Siedlce, 1983. From the left: Kazimierz Dudek, Tadeusz Maćkowski, Włodzimierz Gamrat, Lech Ziemiański. Sitting from the left: Jan Rybka – manager, Kazimiera Maćkowska, Wiesław Frączek – president (archives: Kraków Sports Club for the Deaf "Jedność", Tadeusz Ptasznik)

[527] *Czwórmecz w Słupsku*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 2, p. 22.
[528] *Jubileuszowe mistrzostwa*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 5, p. 22.
[529] R. Skorupski, *Drużynowe mistrzostwa PZG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 4, p. 21.

In 1984, KS PZG "Znicz" Rybnik, under the management of Aleksander Kubin, organized, for the second time, the **"Barbórka 84"** team chess tournament, in which teams from Poznań, Lublin, as well as two host teams took part: one from Pszczyna and the other from Rybnik. The tournament was won by players from Pszczyna (8.5 points), ahead of WKS PZG Poznań (5 points). The following players played very well in the competition: Jan Wociór (3 points), Ludwik Kamiński (2.5 points), Stanisław Brębosz (3 points), Henryk Michalak (3 points).[530]

On February 9–16, 1985, the **22nd Individual Chess Championship PZG** (photo 348) for women and men took place in Lublin. 14 women took part in the championship. The championship was won by Kazimiera Maćkowska, second place was taken by Gizela Tychoniec, and third place by Stanisława Białas. The gold medalist of the championship was Mieczysław Czech. Zbigniew Makowski and Roman Nadoliński also stood on the podium.[531]



Photo 348. Participants of the championships in Lublin – 1985. Sitting first from the left Mirosław Gerke. Standing from the right: unk., Jan Piasecki, unk., Teofil Kieliński. In the top row, first from the right – Zdzisław Ramion (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In October 1986, the PZG Cultural Center in Bydgoszcz hosted the successful qualifying rounds for the PZG 2nd league for Bydgoszcz chess players. As a result of the two-day competition, the Bydgoszcz team took first place. The next places were taken by teams from Zielona Góra, Częstochowa and **Radom**. The Bydgoszcz team played in the following lineup: Mirosław Gerke, Krystyna Jackowiak, Teofil Kieliński, Jan Krzyżaniak, Bogdan Marachowski and Zdzisław Ramion.[532]

On December 6–7, 1986, the "Znicz" Rybnik Sports Club organized the **4th "Barbórka 86"** chess tournament. Five-person teams from Bydgoszcz, Siedlce and Szczecin took part in the competition. The hosts fielded two teams. The thirty-minute fights were judged by: Krzysztof Michalczuk, Ludwik Kamiński and Aleksander Kubin. The team of the Siedlce Sports Club took first place, ahead of the teams of Rybnik I, Bydgoszcz, Szczecin and Rybnik II.

In the blitz tournament played on the second day, Erwin Brachaczek won, ahead of Teofil Kieliński and Jan Krzyżaniak. Gizela Tychoniec took fifth place.[533]

530 A. Kubin, *Drużynowy turniej w Rybniku*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 5, p. 20.
531 K. Michalczuk, *Mistrzostwa szachowe 1985*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 4, p. 20.
532 M. Olejnik, *O wejście do II ligi*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 3, pp. 22–23.
533 Ibidem.

In March 1987, the **Individual Chess Championships PZG** of lower sports classes were held in Przemyśl. 10 women and 25 men took part in the competition. The following people were promoted to group "C": Ewa Bogacka, Krystyna Jackowiak from Bydgoszcz and Teresa Kuzdralińska from Lublin. Men: Roman Nadoliński, Mieczysław Matuszczak and Bazyli Kulesza were promoted to group "A".[534]

On December 5–6, 1987, the **5th edition of the "Barbórka 87" Chess Tournament** was held in Rybnik. For the first time, players from abroad – from the GDR – took part in the tournament. In the team classification, the team from Rybnik won, ahead of the teams from Leipzig and Karl-Marx-Stadt, Warsaw and Siedlce.

In the blitz chess tournament, the first three places were taken by players from the GDR: Volker Bonitz and Gunter Arnold from Karl-Marx-Stadt and Frank Brewing from Leipzig. Erwin Brachaczek took fourth place.[535]

The **24th Individual National Chess Championships PZG** were held from February 14 to 20, 1988. The organizer was the "Znicz" Sports Club in Rybnik. 12 men and 6 women players took part in the competition. Ludwik Kamiński was the main referee for the first time. Paweł Brachaczek from Katowice failed to defend his title. Mieczysław Czech became the Polish champion. Wiesław Kuczyński and Ryszard Sternik also stood on the podium. Ewa Bogacka from Poznań became the Polish Champion, and Stanisława Białas was the runner-up. Gizela Tychoniec took third place.[536]

From April 11 to 17, 1988, the **Individual Deaf Chess Championships in Groups "B" and "D"**, including champions of PZG sports clubs, were held in Pionki. 26 male and 10 male players took part in the competition. The winner was Krzysztof Michalczuk. The next places were taken by Jan Fydrych and Ewa Bogacka. In group "D", Krystyna Jackowiak from Bydgoszcz won, and Ewa Wardziak from Warsaw took second place.[537]

From April 15 to 17, 1988, the **3rd Chess Championship for Schools for the Deaf** was held at the School and Educational Center for Deaf Children in Wrocław. 70 primary and secondary school students took part in the competition. In the primary school category, the winners were Agnieszka Pieper, Grzegorz Jarecki and Jacek Majewski from Sławno. In the secondary schools classification, the winners were: Piotr Pawlik from Sławno, Jarosław Fijołek from Warsaw, Izabela Struk from Wejherowo and Elżbieta Adamska from Łódź.[538]

From March 31 to April 7, 1990, the **Polish Individual Chess Championship** was held in Olsztyn. 23 male competitors and 1 female competitor – Ewa Bogacka – took part in the competition. In the final classification of the championship, first place went to Mieczysław Czech, second place to Zbigniew Makowski, and third place to Ewa Bogacka. Further places were taken by: Jerzy Okręcki, Krzysztof Michalczuk, Eugeniusz Bądzyński, Jerzy Środziński and Wiesław Kuczyński. 10 players took part in the women's championship. The winner was Wiesława Kędzierska from Lublin, ahead of Izabela Struk from Gdańsk. Additionally, the following people took part in the tournament: Mariola Struk, Ewa Wardziak, Stanisława Białas from Szczecin and Krystyna Jackowiak from Bydgoszcz.

During the championship, Ryszard Sternik was elected coach of the PZG team.[539]

During the meeting of the **Social Sports Council** in November 1990, the case of Zbigniew Makowski, a titled chess player from Poznań, was considered, whose hearing test showed a hearing loss of less than 55 dB. This resulted in the competitor being unable to take part in international competitions organized by ICSC. It was decided to confirm the results of the examination at the Central Sports Center, and in the case of the same diagnosis, to negatively verify the results of all chess matches won by Makowski. However, taking into account the chess player's experience, the Council recommended him as a coach of the PZG chess team.[540]

At the beginning of May 1991, the **5th Polish School Chess Championship for the Deaf** was held at the School and Educational Center for Deaf Children in Sławno. In the team category, in the primary schools group, the school from Warsaw won, ahead of Sławno II and Sławno I. In the secondary school's

534 *Mistrzostwa w Przemyślu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 5, p. 22.
535 A. Kubin, *Triumfują gospodarze*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 2, p. 20.
536 L. Kamiński, *Turnieje międzywojewódzkie w Siedlcach i Rybniku*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 4, p. 18.
537 Idem, *Mistrzostwa w grupach B i D*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 6, pp. 20–21.
538 Ibidem, p. 20.
539 K. Michalczuk, *Już po Mistrzostwach*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 6, p. 21.
540 A. Kubin, *Posiedzenie SRS w Warszawie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 1, p. 21.

category, the school from Sławno took first place, ahead of Warsaw and Racibórz. Individually, the best performers were: Żaneta Studzińska (Sławno), Maria Świgost (Warsaw) and Małgorzata Staroń (Racibórz), as well as Paweł Wardziak (Warsaw), Tomasz Wardziak (Warsaw) and Przemysław Dąbrowski (Sławno). In the secondary schools category, the winners were: Agnieszka Pieper (Sławno), Anna Stelmach (Racibórz), Joanna Koralewska (Warsaw), Jacek Majewski (Sławno) and Marek Śmiłowski (Racibórz). The creator of the success of the students from Sławno was Stefan Czerwiński.[541]

7.2.7 Cross-country

In 1947, a **cross-country race of the deaf-mutes** was organized in Kraków.[542] The competition was attended by, among others: Stanisław Gajda, Ryszard Witt and Jerzy Modzelewski. Photo 349 shows a group of race participants.

The cross-country race in Poznań is shown in photo 350.

On October 7, 1951, the **Cross-Country PZGiIP Championships** were held. Performers included: Marianna Król, H. Wójcikowa and Danuta Sieczko (photo 351).[543]

PZG Branches and District PZG Associations organized cross-country runs from March to May 1956. On March 18, 1956, 41 people took part in the run in **Kraków**. In the competition of PZG Branches no. 113 and 182, Anna Zglińska won the 400 m junior category (1:31.4 min), and Wojtoniak won the senior 500 m competition (2:10.2 min). Among seniors, Tadeusz Maćkowski won the 1,600 m race (6:27.3 min), and W. Janek won the senior 2,000 m race (6:21.0 min).

31 people took part in the cross-country run of members of Branch no. 177. The winners were: H. Bernardy – junior (400 m: 1:28.0 min), Andrzej Kloch – junior (800 m: 2:44.5 min).

On March 26, 1956, four competitors from Branch no. 1 took part in the 1,500 m run in **Warsaw**. The winner was Henryk Kołodziej (6:14.0 min).



Photo 349. Cross-country running – Kraków, 1947 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

541 K. Kowal, *Szkolne Mistrzostwa – Sławno '91*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 7, p. 20.
542 WKSG Chronicle 1945–1980.
543 Ibidem.



Photo 350. 4,000 m cross-country race – Poznań, 1950 (photo by E. Chmielak; archives: PZG Branch in Kraków)



Photo 351. On the left: Marianna Król, H. Wójcikowa, Danuta Sieczko (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

On April 15, 1956 in Chorzów, 10 men and 6 women took part in a cross-country race. The men's 2,000 m race was won by Paweł Nagy (5:42.2 min), and the women's 700 m race was won by Wanda Sobieraj (1:52.4 min).

On April 29, 1956, 24 athletes took part in the competition in **Moczydło near Warsaw**. Żuraniecka won the women's 500 m (2:02.1 min), Konitz won the men's 1,000 m (3:17.0 min), and Mieczysław Gintowt won the men's 1,000 m from Circle No. 1 (2:52.8 min).

51 people took part in the cross-country race in **Poznań**. The women's 500 m race was won by Teresa Brzóska (1:45.4 min), the junior 800 m race – Czesław Małyszczyk (2:22.0 min), and the senior 1,500 m race – Władysław Grzesiak (4:41.4 min).

On May 6, 1956, the **National Run** took place in **Poznań**, in which 66 people took part. The junior women's 400 m race was won by E. Sykut (1:57.4 min), the senior women's 500 m race was won by W. Kuder (1:47.7 min), and the junior 1,000 m race was won by Andrzej Kloch (3:55.1 min), and A. Krawczyk won the senior 2,000 m race (7:02.4 min).

On May 6, 1956, the **National Run** took place in **Warsaw**, in which nine people took part. The 3,000 m distance was won by Waldemar Surmacz (9:28.0 min), and the women's 500 m race was won by Izabela Katuszewska (1:53.8 min).[544]

In 1957, cross-country races were held in many towns.

On March 24, 1957 in **Bytom**, over a distance of 2,000 m, Paweł Nagy took second place (5:51.5 min).

On March 31, 1957 in **Wrocław**, Kazimierz Kuta won the 5,000 m distance (15:43.0 min).

In Słubice, first place was taken by Kazimierz Wojtyniak, who achieved a time of 8:47.6 min over the distance of 3,000 m.[545]

In 1957, the annual **Spring Cross-Country Run for the cup named after Witold Wroczyński** was held in Warsaw. Mieczysław Gintowt took first place, Stanisław Garbaczewski was second, and Waldemar Surmacz was third.[546]

On April 26, 1959, the **Central Cross-Country Race for the PZG Championship** took place in Białystok. 15 players from 7 clubs participated in the competition. The race route was 3,000 m long. Ryszard Ochenkowski was the fastest to reach the finish line (9:17.6 min). The next competitors to cross the finish line were Waldemar Surmacz and Mieczysław Bekiesz. The winners received valuable prizes, among others: a leather briefcase, a stylon briefcase, an electric iron, a tourist backpack, etc.[547]

On April 10, 1960, the **Central Cross-Country Run for the Polish Deaf Championship** took place in **Rzeszów**. 15 people took part in the competition, including 4 women. Gerda Doering won the 800 m race (3:11.0 min), and the best in the 3,000 m race was Bolesław Brzóska (10:35.4 min).[548]

On November 6, 1960, the **Polish Championship Cross-Country Run** took place at the Academy of Physical Education in Warsaw. Men competed over a distance of 3,000 m, and women – over a distance of 800 m. The competitors reached the finish line in the following order: Bolesław Brzóska, Ryszard Ochenkowski, Mieczysław Bekiesz, Tadeusz Liszewski, Bogdan Mikołajczyk, Waldemar Surmacz, Stanisław Radoń, Marian Statuch, Władysław Zaręba and Szczęsny Czajkowski.

The ladies crossed the finish line in the following order: Barbara Główczyńska, Bogusława Bogacka, Stefania Sitek and Danuta Sieczko.[549]

On October 16, 1966, the **Central Cross-Country PZG Championships in Przemyśl** were held on the San River. Seniors competed over a distance of 5,000 m, juniors – over a distance of 2,500 m, and women – over a distance of 800 m. 37 people from 7 PZG clubs took part in the competition. The race was won by Sabina Kieszkowska (4:13.8 min), ahead of Józefa Broda. In the junior race, the winners were: Andrzej Zabawski (7:35.9 min), Jan Trojnar and Kościelniak. In the senior category, Ryszard Ochenkowski

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544 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 8, pp. 24–26.

545 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1957, no. 37, p. 37.

546 WKSG Chronicle 1945–1980.

547 T. Golędzinowski, *Centralny bieg na przełaj o mistrzostwo PZG na rok 1959*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 5, p. 157.

548 *Centralny bieg przełajowy o mistrzostwo Polski głuchych na rok 1960*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 7, p. 27.

549 T. Golędzinowski, *Bieg na przełaj o mistrzostwo PZG na rok 1960*, "Świat Głuchych" 1961, no. 2, p. 20.

won (15:01.0 min), Jerzy Kołacz was second, and Adam Kot was third. Kazimierz Wróbel took fourth place. As a team, the first three places were taken by district clubs: Rzeszowski, Warsaw and Wrocław. Further places were taken by the following teams: Gdańsk OKS, Śląski OKS, Bydgoszcz OKS and Krakowski OKS. Challenge Cup named after Stanisław Morawski was awarded to Ryszard Ochenkowski.[550]

On October 22, 1972, the **Cross-Country PZG Championships** were held in **Wejherowo**. Over 60 deaf athletes stood at the starting line. Girls' 250 and 300 m races were held, won by Elżbieta Kuś (43.1 s) and Grażyna Okuniewicz (52.5 s), respectively. The winner in the junior category (800 m) was Maria Grabowska (2:35.3 min), and in the senior category (1,200 m) – Maria Skibowicz (4:47.4 min). In the boys' race over distances of 600 and 900 m, the winners were Józef Pierszewski (1:27.8 min) and Zbigniew Kisiel (2:52.4 min), and in the junior race (3,000 m) – Tadeusz Duszyński (10:35.9 min), and in the senior race (6,000 m) – Jan Trojnar (22:12.7 min).[551]

In 1978, the **Central PZG Cross-Country Running Competition** was held in **Rzeszów**. Ewa Cyrkanowicz won the girls' 500 m race, Irena Paluch won the 100 m race, Zofia Żuromska won the 1,500 m race, and Barbara Rybak won the 2,000 m race. Among the boys, Zenon Brzeski won the 800 m race, Bogdan Stencel won the 1,500 m race, Wiesław Śpiewak won the 2,000 m race, and Józef Barbużyński won the 3,500 m race.[552]

On October 21, 1979, the PZG Central Cross-Country Races took place in Białystok. 63 competitors took part in the competition, including 23 women. Małgorzata Łyskowska won the 500 m distance, and Krystyna Dyjak won the 1,000 m distance. At the distance of 1,500 m, Grażyna Nowicka won in the group of younger competitors, and in the group of older competitors – Ewa Cyrkanowicz. Jadwiga Grzybicka won the 2,000 m race. Stanisław Łyskowski won the 800 m race, Sergiusz Kuczeński won the 1,500 m race, Zenon Brzeski won the 2,000 m race, Wiesław Śpiewak won the 2,500 m race, and Zbigniew Kisiel won the 3,500 m race. First place among primary schools was taken by athletes from Wejherowo, second place – from Wrocław, and third place – from Olecko. Among secondary schools, Wejherowo took first place, Warsaw second, and Łódź third. Athletes from Gdańsk and Białystok won in the sports club category. The coach of the players from Wejherowo was Feliks Sehrej.[553]

In October 1980, cross-country runs were held in **Bielsko-Biała** in the Provincial Park of Culture and Recreation. The route was difficult and muddy in places because it rained all night before the event. 116 athletes in various age groups took part in the competition, from 12year-olds and primary school students, through vocational school students, to seniors. Marzena Kołakowska won the 300 m distance in 1969–1968. In the 1967–1966 class, Małgorzata Łyskowska won the 500 m distance. In the 1966–1965 age category, Ewa Cyrkanowicz was the first to cross the finish line (1,000 m). Krystyna Dyjak (1963–1962) won the 1,500 m race, and in 1961–1960 – Zofia Żuromska (1,500 m). The winners in the boys category were: Tomasz Falkowski (500 m; 1968), Janusz Czerwiński (800 m; 1967–1966), Krzysztof Michalik (1,500 m; 1965–1964), Jarosław Murkowski (2,000 m; 1963–1962), Wiesław Śpiewak (2,500 m; 1961–1960), Zbigniew Kisiel – senior (3,500 m). The primary school from Wejherowo won the overall score, the vocational schools – Łódź, and the senior category – Gdańsk.[554]

On October 17, 1982, the **PZG Central Cross-Country Races** took place in **Łódź**. The competition took place in the Na Zdrowiu park. 144 competitors stood at the starting line. In the primary school category, the school from Wejherowo won, second place was taken by students from the primary school in Sławno, and third place was taken by students from Lubliniec. In the secondary school category, first place was taken by students of the Basic Vocational School no. 3 for Deaf Children in Łódź. The next two places were taken by schools from Wejherowo and Przemyśl. In the sports club category, the Warsaw Sports Club won, followed by the Wrocław Sports Club and the Gdańsk Sports Club.[555]

From August 24 to 28, 1986, at the invitation of the Soviet Sports Club of the Deaf, Polish athletes took part in the Orienteering Run in Moscow, consisting of: Henryka Adamowska, Jolanta Gołacka, Henryka Góralska, Bogusława Mróz, Piotr Kowalik, Mieczysław Mazurkiewicz and Stanisław Świstak. The coaches

550 K. Włostowski, *Centralne Mistrzostwa Przełajowe PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 11–12, p. 21.
551 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 2, p. 18.
552 Idem, *Mistrzowie w biegu na przełaj*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 12, p. 18.
553 R. Skorupski, *Centralne biegi przełajowe*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 1, p. 26.
554 Idem, *Biegi przełajowe*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 2, p. 19.
555 B. Lisowska, *Bieg na przełaj*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 1, p. 21.

were Ryszard Cieniawski and Władysław Walczak. The team manager was Antoni Morawski from Radom. Poles performed very poorly in the event.[556]

On October 4–5, 1986, the **PZG Cross-Country Championships** were held in **Pionki** (Mazovian Province). The competition was attended by 130 people from 5 PZG Branches from: Kraków, Poznań, Radom, Warsaw and Wrocław, as well as students from 12 School and Educational Centers from: Kraków, Lubliniec, Łódź, Ostromecko, Poznań, Racibórz, Radom, Warsaw, Wejherowo, Wrocław and Heat. In the junior classification, Marzena Kędzia won the 1,200 m, the juniors (1,500 m) – Marek Daszyński, the juniors (2,500 m) – Marzena Śliwińska, the juniors (4,200 m) – Andrzej Lukas, the seniors (4,500 m) – Ewa Mamotko, the seniors (8,700 m) – Leszek Groszkowski. In the team classification, the first three places were taken by Educational Centers from: Żary, Racibórz and Wejherowo, and among the Provincial Branches: Wrocław, Poznań and Warsaw.[557]

In October 1988, the **PZG Central Cross-Country Races** was held on the university campus in Kortowo in Olsztyn. 47 athletes from 4 PZG sports clubs and 7 schools for deaf children took part in the competition. In the team classification, the School and Education Center in Racibórz won, followed by the OSW in Słupsk and Lubliniec. Beata Bieniek won in the junior category, and Robert Gwadera won in the junior category. Agnieszka Zimmerman and Tomasz Pick won in the junior category, and Karol Niklas won in the senior category.[558]

At the end of October 1989, the **Central Cross-Country Races** took place in **Olsztyn-Kortowo** with the participation of 56 competitors. Beata Bieniek from Żary won the youth race over a distance of 1,000 m, and Zbigniew Ziemieński from Łódź won the youth race (1,500 m). Katarzyna Jaszczak from Łódź won the junior race (2,000 m), and Monika Celmer from Żary won the senior women's race (4,000 m). The juniors competed over a distance of 3,500 m. The fastest distance was run by Marian Frączek from Przemyśl. Among the seniors (7,500 m), the best was Mariusz Szalbot from Racibórz. The team winners were the players from Łódź, followed by Żary and Racibórz.[559]

7.2.8 Table tennis

Extensive information on the history of table tennis for the deaf in Poland and around the world can be found in Dr. Wiesław Pięta's monograph *Tennis in the world of silence* (Częstochowa, 2021).

The first table tennis managers, in the years 1946–1950, were Józef Janiak and Bogusław Popowicz from Poznań.

On January 6, 1946, the first intra-club table tennis tournament was held at the Poznań Club of the Deaf, and its winner was Leon Nawrot.

On November 20–21, 1954, the first team table tennis tournament took place in Warsaw. Teams from Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Kielce, Kraków, Lublin, Łódź, Poznań, Stalinogród I, Stalinogród II, Warsaw and Wrocław took part in the tournament. The Polish team champion was the team from Stalinogród, the second place went to the tennis players from Poznań, the third place – the Kraków team, and the fourth place – the team from Warsaw.[560]

In 1955, 341 deaf table tennis players took part in the internal and provincial championships.[561] One of the championships took place on October 9, 1955 in Toruń. 12 competitors took part in the competition. The winner of the tournament was Teofil Kieliński.[562]

In the 1958/1959 season, the Kraków Sports Club PZG was the organizer of the **Central Polish Table Tennis Championships**. The championship took place in the ZS "Gwardia" Kraków sports hall. Table tennis players from 12 sports clubs took part in the competition. The first three places in the championship were taken by: Paweł Brachaczek from the Katowice KS PZG, Krzysztof Kosowicz[563] (Poznań KS PZG) and

556 A. Łuckiewicz, *Bieg na orientację w Moskwie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 11, p. 21.
557 *Biegi przełajowe w Radomiu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 12, p. 20.
558 K. Krzyczkowska, *Olsztyńskie przełaje '89*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 12, p. 21.
559 Eadem, *Olsztyńskie przełaje '90*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 1, p. 21.
560 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1954, no. 1.
561 W. Pięta, op. cit.
562 M. Grajek, *Materiały archiwalne PZG…*, op. cit.
563 In the literature, two different spellings are encountered – Krzysztof Kosowicz (Kossowicz).

Wiesław Wnukowski (Warsaw KS PZG). The subsequent places were taken by: Wiesław Cząstkiewicz (Bydgoski KS PZG), Lech Ziemiański (Krakowski KS PZG), Ryszard Łozowski (Wrocław KS PZG), Stanisław Mizerski (Łódzki KS PZG), Ryszard Lewandowski (Gdańsk KS PZG), Adolf Burdziak (Rzeszowski KS PZG), Kazimierz Rożniakowski (Szczeciński KS PZG), Jan Stulgis (Białostocki KS PZG) and Stanisław Domagała (Kielecki KS PZG).[564]

On November 18–20, 1960, the **Polish Team Table Tennis Championships** were held in Zabrze. Teams from Gdańsk, Wrocław, Rzeszów, Warsaw, Kraków, Kielce, Szczecin, Łódź and two from Silesia took part in the competition. The Śląski KS teams shared the championship and runner-up titles. The Wrocławski KS team took third place. The next places were won by teams from Łódź, Warsaw and Gdańsk. The order in the individual classification was as follows: Erwin Brachaczek, Krzysztof Kosowicz, Paweł Brachaczek, Wolfgang Górka, Stefan Wiącek, Tadeusz Lasecki, Wiesław Wnukowski, Jan Piosek, Ryszard Łozowski, Stanisław Mizerski. Among the women, the order was as follows: Helena Rola, Anna Klocek, Helena Ficek and Irena Odyniec.[565]

On November 9–11, 1962, the **Team Table Tennis Championships PZG** were held in Wrocław at the Olympic Stadium. 48 athletes took part in the championships, including 32 men. The Bydgoszcz and Olsztyn districts did not send their representatives to the competition. The Śląski KS team became the Polish team champion.[566]

On December 14–15, 1963, the **Central Polish Table Tennis Championships** were held in Lublin. The best table tennis players from all over Poland took part in the competition. The Polish champion, without losing a single set, was Krzysztof Kosowicz from the Poznań Sports Club, and the Polish champion was Daniela Kossowska from the Lublin Sports Club. Among men, the next places were taken by: Jerzy Nowakowski, Wiesław Wnukowski, Stefan Wiącek, Stanisław Mizerski, Hubert Tkocz, Ryszard Ciesielski, Adolf Burdziak, Józef Danieluk and Jan Pokładek. In the women's category, the remaining places were taken by: Anna Klocek, J. Maciejewska, Grażyna Jaworska, Halina Marecik, Irena Odyniec, Krystyna Wiącek and Lidia Cielecka.[567]

On March 14, 1965, the **Polish Team Table Tennis Championships** were held in Warsaw at the Millennium School. Three-person teams from Gdańsk, Kraków, Lublin, Łódź, Silesia and Wrocław qualified for the final. The teams that were eliminated in the qualifying round included teams from Poznań, Warsaw, Białystok, Rzeszów, Kielce and Bydgoszcz.

The title of Polish team champion was won by the Śląski KS team. The second and third places were won by teams from Łódź and Wrocław. Further places were taken by teams from Lublin, Gdańsk and Kraków.[568]

In November 1965, the **Polish Individual Deaf Men's Table Tennis Championship** was held in Łódź. 14 table tennis players from 10 District Sports Clubs took part in the championship. The players who took places from first to sixth were qualified for the national team: Krzysztof Kosowicz, Jerzy Nowakowski, Wolfgang Górka, Jan Piosek, Stanisław Mizerski, Stefan Wiącek. The reserve team consisted of the seventh and eighth place winners – Tadeusz Lasecki and Adam Kot from Lublin. The next places were taken by: Wiesław Wnukowski, Jan Inglot, Grzegorz Bączkowski, Andrzej Szymkowiak, R. Stelmaszczyk and Henryk Słowiński.[569]

On February 24 and 25, 1968, the **Individual Polish Women's and Men's Table Tennis Championships** were held in the sports hall of the Gwardyjski Sports Club "Olimpia" in Poznań. 11 champions and 8 champions of district sports clubs took part in the competition. In the women's category, Krystyna Wiącek won the championship title, second place went to Hanna Gregorek, third place – Daniela Kossowska, and fourth place – Kazimierz Kokoszka. The next places went to: Janina Sękowska, Marianna Formejster, Wełnińska and Zdzichowska.

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564 W. Pięta, op. cit.; L. Kamiński, *Centralne Mistrzostwa w Tenisie Stołowym na sezon 1958/59*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 1, p. 60.

565 T. Golędzinowski, *Drużynowe mistrzostwa w tenisie stołowym*, "Świat Głuchych" 1961, no. 2, p. 20.

566 *Spod znaku celuloidowej piłeczki*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 1, p. 19; *Spod znaku celuloidowej piłeczki*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 2, p. 15.

567 T. Golędzinowski, *III Indywidualne Mistrzostwa Polskiego Związku Głuchych w Tenisie Stołowym Kobiet i Mężczyzn*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 1, p. 26.

568 K. Włostowski, *Mistrzostwa PZG w tenisie stołowym*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 4, p. 22.

569 T. Golędzinowski, *Indywidualne mistrzostwa PZG w tenisie stołowym mężczyzn na rok 1965*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 1, p. 21.

The contestants competed for advancement to the final in two groups. In the first group, Krzysztof Kosowicz turned out to be unrivaled, winning all his qualifying fights with a significant advantage. Ultimately, next to Krzysztof Kosowicz, Witold Parulski qualified for the final. In the second group, the games were at an even level. Jerzy Nowakowski and Lech Ziemiański advanced to the final. Krzysztof Kosowicz also performed best in the final. Lech Ziemiański took second place. Jerzy Nowakowski was third. Further places were taken by: Głowacki, Henryk Mazur, Dariusz Święcicki, Adam Kot, T. Stanisławczyk, Wojciech Głuszkowski and Ambroszczyk.[570]

On April 19 and 20, 1969, the **Individual Men's and Women's Table Tennis Championships PZG** were held in the sports hall of the Municipal Committee for Physical Culture and Tourism in Lublin. 14 men and 12 women took part in the championship. The top four of the championship were: Zenobia Dowbecka, Krystyna Wiącek, Wanda Pomazanka and Daniela Kossowska. The men included: Krzysztof Kosowicz, Stefan Wiącek, Leon Górka and Lech Ziemiański. The first three best tennis players of the championship were qualified for the Polish national team for the next Games in Belgrade.[571]

At the turn of 1970 and 1971, the winners of table tennis tournaments held in clubs, community centers and schools advanced to the district championships held in each province. The winners of the district championships and members of the PZG national team took part in the PZG Central Polish Championships.

On February 13 and 14, 1971, the **Central Polish Championships PZG in Table Tennis** were held in Kielce. In total, 14 women and 17 men took part. The championship was played in a round-robin format, which meant that each participant had to play 16 two- and even three-set matches. In the women's category, first place went to Zenobia Dowbecka, second and third place went to Mirosława Buderacka and Hanna Gregorek, respectively. The best table tennis player was Krzysztof Kosowicz. Stefan Wiącek and Wolfgang Górka also stood on the podium. The main referee of the tournament was Jerzy Górski.[572]

On October 13–15, 1972, the Polish Central Championships PZG in Table Tennis were held in Kraków. Once again, the winners were Zenobia Dowbecka from Wrocław and Krzysztof Kosowicz from Zielona Góra. Second and third place in the women's category went to Maria Sierżant and Ptak, and in the men's category – Stefan Wiącek and Wolfgang Górka.[573]

In 1977, the best four table tennis players were: Helmut Skop, Dariusz Święcicki, Zbigniew Wysocki and Jan Korotusz, and among women – Genowefa Szajnert.[574]

In October 1978, the final competition of the Polish Table Tennis Championships PZG took place in Krosno. The best players from PZG clubs took part in the competition. A total of 20 players took part in the competition. In the women's category, Genowefa Szajnert won, while Krystyna Wiącek and Anna Synowska took second and third place. The winners in the men's category were: Helmut Skop, Janusz Kot and Jan Korotusz.[575]

In 1979 in Łódź, the following people stood on the podium of the **Polish Individual Table Tennis Championships**: Mirosława Buderacka, Zenobia Dowbecka and Anna Michno, and among the men: Helmut Skop, Stefan Wiącek and Dariusz Święcicki.[576]

On March 28–29, 1981 in Kraków, Helmut Skop became the **Polish Individual Champion PZG in Table Tennis**. Stefan Wiącek took second place, and Dariusz Święcicki took third place. In the women's category, Anna Michno won, followed by Mirosława Umińska and Krystyna Wiącek.[577]

In April 1982, the **Central Championships of the Polish Association of the Deaf in Table Tennis** were held at the RKS "Orzeł" hall in Warsaw (photo 352). The winner of the competition was Helmut Skop from Katowice (photo 353).

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570 Idem, *Mistrzostwa tenisa stołowego*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 4, p. 25.
571 Idem, *Indywidualne mistrzostwa w tenisie stołowym na rok 1969*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 6, p. 19.
572 J. Karpiński, *Do sukcesów nie tylko z ambicją*, "Świat Głuchych" 1971, no. 5, p. 27.
573 *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 12, p. 21.
574 H. Halkiewicz, *Mistrzowie ping-ponga*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 1–2, p. 38.
575 Ibidem.
576 W. Pięta, op. cit.
577 R. Skorupski, *Mistrz i mistrzyni z Katowic*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 6, p. 21.



Photo 352. Vice-president of OW PZG Edward Gora opens the championships (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 353. The prizes were awarded by the vice-president of the PZG Management Board Kazimierz Diehl. The award is received by Helmut Skop from Katowice (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1981, the **Polish Individual Championships** were held in Kraków, where Helmut Skop and Anna Michno won.

On March 5 and 6, 1983, the **4th Silesian Liberation Cup Table Tennis Tournament** was held in **Rybnik**. During the competition, the president of the Management Board of the PZG Provincial Branch in Katowice, Herbert Klencz, supported the competitors. In the team category, the winner was KS PZG "Znicz" Rybnik, second place was taken by LKS PZG Zielona Góra, third place – KKS PZG "Głuchy" Kraków, and fifth place – KS PZG "Świt" Wrocław. The following order was recorded in the individual classification: Helmut Skop, Jan Korotusz, Stefan Wiącek and Jerzy Bączkiewicz.[578]

On March 12 and 13, 1983, the **Individual Table Tennis Championships PZG** were held in Kielce. 50 competitors took part in the competition, including 18 women. The event was inaugurated by the president of OW PZG in Kielce, Stanisław Szwendrys. Anna Górka took first place in the women's classification. The next places were won by: Zenobia Dowbecka, Danuta Pajor, Krystyna Wiącek and Renata Kaczmarczyk. In the men's category, the leaders were as follows: Helmut Skop, Janusz Huczyński, Sławomir Stróżewski, Stefan Wiącek and Lech Ziemiański. Aleksander Kubin in "Świat Głuchych" presented his view on raising the level of table tennis for the deaf in Poland through, among others, changes in the organization of sports events, as well as the rules of competitions and the rules of promotion to the PZG national team.[579]

On November 12, 1983, the Inter-Provincial Table Tennis League took place in Rybnik, in which 54 players took part in the annual cycle and played 25 matches. There were six fourperson teams in Rybnik, consisting of three men and one woman. In the final team classification, the team from KS PZG Zabrze won, followed by KS PZG "Znicz" Rybnik, OSWG in Lubliniec, KKS PZG Kraków, KS PZG Częstochowa, BKS PZG Bielsko-Biała. The individual classification was won by Helmut Skop from Zabrze and Aleksander Kubin from Rybnik. Further places were taken by: Dariusz Bac, Anna Górka, Danuta Pajor and Ewa Grzesik. The president of KS "Znicz" in Rybnik, Aleksander Kubin, was honored with a commemorative vase on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of his work for the club.[580]

In 1984, the **Polish Individual Table Tennis Championships** were held in Zawiercie. The medals were won by: Anna Górka, Janina Sękowska, Krystyna Wiącek, as well as Helmut Skop, Krzysztof Kosowicz and Janusz Huczyński.

In 1985, the **Polish Individual Table Tennis Championships** were held in Zabrze-Rokitnica. Anna Górka overtook Krystyna Wiącek and Danuta Pajor. In the men's category, Krzysztof Kosowicz won, followed by Helmut Skop and Stefan Wiącek.

In 1986, Opole hosted the best Polish deaf table tennis players. Krzysztof Kosowicz became the **Individual Polish Champion**, and Mirosława Buderacka became the champion.

On March 21–22, 1987, the **Polish Individual Table Tennis Championships** were held in Lublin. 27 players from 22 PZG branches and 19 players from 15 PZG branches took part in the competition. The title of champion was won by Mirosława Buderacka, who defeated Zenobia Dowbecka in the final. Krystyna Wiącek took third place. Among men, Krzysztof Kosowicz won, ahead of Artur Furtak and Janusz Huczyński.[581]

On May 16–17, 1987, the **Team Table Tennis Championships PZG** were held in Olsztyn. 18 PZG sports clubs took part in the competition, divided into two groups: stronger – "A" and weaker – "B". The title of Polish team champion went to Gdańsk. Teams from Kraków and Wrocław took further places. Teams from Zielona Góra and Olsztyn advanced to group "A". Teams from Opole and Częstochowa left group "A".[582]

In November 1987, a district table tennis tournament was held in Kraków with the participation of tennis players from Bielsko-Biała, Gdańsk, Kraków, Olsztyn, Poznań, Rybnik and Wrocław. The organizer was the Kraków Sports Club "Jedność". In single games, Zenobia Dowbecka from Wrocław won, followed by Barbara Ptaszek and Halina Racut. Among men, the top three were: Artur Furtak, Stefan Wiącek and Janusz Huczyński. The doubles winner was the duo of Zenobia Dowbecka and Jolanta Zych,

578 A. Kubin, *IV Turniej o Puchar Wyzwolenia Śląska*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 5, p. 21.
579 Ibidem.
580 A. Kubin, *Rozgrywki Ligi Międzywojewódzkiej*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 1, p. 25.
581 D. Kossowska, *Zauroczeni celuloidową piłeczką*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 5, p. 23.
582 *Gdańsk – mistrzem*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 7, p. 21.

as well as Ryszard Szczepiński and Artur Furtak. The mixed doubles competition was won by Barbara Ptaszek and Ryszard Szczepiński.[583]

On February 12 and 13, 1988, the **Individual Table Tennis Championships PZG** were held in Białystok. 26 men and 17 women took part in the competition. The following people stood on the championship podium: Anna Górka, Zenobia Dowbecka and Krystyna Wiącek, as well as Artur Furtak, Ryszard Szczepiński and Władysław Laszczowski. Krystyna Wiącek and Zenobia Dowbecka won the women's doubles, and Artur Furtak and Ryszard Szczepiński won the men's doubles. Zenobia Dowbecka and Stefan Wiącek won the mixed game.[584]

On September 30, 1989, the **Individual Table Tennis Championships PZG** were held in Leszczyny-Dębińsk in KS "Górnik" Czerwionka. 15 men and 8 women took part in the competition, selected in provincial and inter-provincial qualifying rounds. In the final classification, Artur Furtak from Gdańsk took first place, Ryszard Szczepiński from Gdańsk took second place, and Krzysztof Kosowicz from Zielona Góra took third place. In the women's category, Zenobia Dowbecka won, Barbara Cieślar from Bielsko-Biała was second, and Barbara Ptaszek from Gdańsk was third.[585]

At the end of November 1989, the **1st Polish School Championships PZG in Table Tennis** took place in Przemyśl. Five teams from primary schools (OSW in Przemyśl (2), Gołotczyzna, Radom and Warsaw) and five vocational schools (Przemyśl, Lubliniec, Łódź, Sławno, Warsaw) took part in the competition. The winners were the students of the primary school in Przemyśl, ahead of Gołotczyzna and Warsaw. In the category of vocational schools, the inhabitants of Łódź took first place, followed by Sławno and Lubliniec. The best players were: Witold Ładoś, Mirosław Gąsior, Grażyna Szuba and Agnieszka Pieper.[586]

From November 10 to 11, 1990, the **Polish School Team Championships in Table Tennis** were held in Kraków. In the girls' semi-final matches, Sławno defeated Kraków – Pędzichów 3:2, and Przemyśl defeated Poznań 3:0. In the final, Sławno – Przemyśl, the score was 3:2. In the boys category, in the semi-finals: Lubliniec – Racibórz 3:1, and Łódź – Sławno 3:0. In the final, Łódź defeated Sławno 3:2. Among the honored players was 14-year-old Ireneusz Kopiec.[587]

At the end of 1990, the **Polish Team Table Tennis Championships** were held in **Leszczyny-Dębińsk** in the facilities of KS "Górnik 09" Czerwionka. 11 teams took part in the competition. The title of Polish team champion was won by table tennis players from Gdańsk. The next places were taken by teams from Zielona Góra, Rybnik, Kraków, Wrocław, Lublin, Lubliniec, Bydgoszcz, Łódź, Rybnik, Bielsko-Biała and Olsztyn. The best player was Artur Furtak, and the best female player – Zenobia Dowbecka. Young ping-pong players: Krzysztof Bonus, Krzysztof Brzezina, Ireneusz Kopiec and Jerzy Jaszczak did very well.[588]

In 1991, in the **Polish Individual Championships** in Zawadzkie, Artur Furtak took first place, ahead of Ryszard Szczepiński and Krzysztof Kosowicz. Among women, Barbara Ptaszek was the best, followed by Danuta Pajor and Urszula Chęć.[589]

In 1992, Artur Furtak won the title of **Individual Polish Champion**, ahead of Ryszard Szczepiński and Krzysztof Brzezina, and Danuta Orzechowska became the champion, ahead of Barbara Cieślar and Barbara Pijanowska. The competition took place in Bydgoszcz.

7.2.9 Skiing

From December 27, 1954 to January 6, 1955, the Physical Culture Department of PZGiIP organized the **first skiing training course**, which took place in Szklarska Poręba. Students from schools for the deaf and mute from Warsaw, Kraków, Wejherowo, Wrocław, Stalinogród and working deaf-mutes took part in the course. After the course, on January 7–9, the Wrocław students took part in the **Lower Silesia Ski Championships**, in which 400 hearing competitors took part. In the junior 10 km race, Bogdan Jaszczuk took 12th place, Leopold Michałowski – 16th place, and Józef Sawuła – 20th place out of 21 participants.

583 A. Datko, *Krakowski turniej*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 2, p. 20.
584 Idem, *Sportowe emocje w Białymstoku*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 5, p. 20.
585 A. Kubin, *O miejsce w kadrze*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 11, p. 20.
586 A. Kosturowska, *Pierwsze szkolne Mistrzostwa Polski*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 1, p. 20.
587 *Czar celuloidowej piłeczki*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 12, pp. 22–23.
588 A. Kubin, *O mistrzowską rakietkę*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 1, p. 21.
589 W. Pięta, op. cit.

In the 15 km seniors' race, Kazimierz Kuta took 24th place, Aleksander Sokalski – 32nd place, and Świderski – 41st place out of 43 participants. In the overall team classification, the deaf skiers from Wrocław took 9th place.[590]

On March 24–25, 1956, the **1st Central Ski Championships** were held in **Szklarska Poręba**. 23 competitors from the Wrocław, Kraków and Stalinogród provinces took part in the competition. 10 competitors took part in the 12 km run. Kazimierz Kuta took first place (1:04:54 h), and Bogdan Jaszczuk (1:18:09 h) took second place. Third place was taken by Tadeusz Maćkowski (1:23:39 h). Andrzej Złowodzki won the giant slalom, ahead of A. Krawczyk and Kazimierz Kuta. In the 4 × 8 km distance race, the team from Wrocław won, ahead of Kraków and Stalinogród. There was also a jumping competition on a small hill. Bunda won, ahead of Kazimierz Kuta and A. Krawczyk. In the team classification, athletes from Kraków won, followed by Wrocław and Stalinogród.[591]

On March 23 and 24, 1957, the **2nd PZG Central Ski Championships** were held in **Szklarska Poręba**. 16 competitors from the Wrocław District and the Bielsko District took part in the competition. The winner of the giant slalom was Kazimierz Kuta from Wrocław, and among the juniors – Wlachopolus from Katowice. The 10 km race was won by Kazimierz Kuta (45:02 min) and Ryszard Łozowski from Wrocław (55:35 min). Kazimierz Kuta won the ski jumping competition, jumping 14.5 m and 16 m. The title of Polish team champion was won by the team from Wrocław.[592]

From February 3 to 5, 1963, as part of the preparations for the 5th International Winter Skiing Games for the Deaf in Sweden, the best Polish skiers took part in the **Central Polish Skiing Championships**. 31 competitors from 5 sports clubs took part in the competition. Edward Kolski from Kraków and Tadeusz Szydło from Bielsko performed very well in the running competitions, while Janusz Wojtyłko and Michał Domański performed well in the slalom.[593]

In 1964, the winners of the **Polish PZG Ski Championships** were: Mieczysław Szafran (15 km flat run with a time of 55:46.6 min and a 22.5 km flat run with a time of 1:20:40.0 h), Małgorzata Ozaist (special slalom with a time of 59.5 s in two descents, giant slalom with a time of 38.3 s and super-G with a time of 30.7 s).[594]

Between February 27 and March 1, 1966, the **PZG Central Ski Championships** were held in **Zieleniec near Duszniki-Zdrój**. It was one of the stages of preparation for participation in the Deaf World Ski Championships in the GDR in 1967. The following skiing competitions took place: giant slalom, won by Eugeniusz Łoza, senior 10 km flat run – Władysław Wiśniowski, junior 6 km flat run – Adam Kot, special slalom – Janusz Wojtyłko, senior 12 km flat run – Tadeusz Szydło and 8 km junior flat run – Adam Kot.[595]

From January 20 to 22, 1967, the **PZG Central Ski Championships** were held in **Zieleniec**. The competition was to select the Polish team for the 6th Deaf Winter Games in Barchtesgaden. Unfortunately, for financial reasons, Polish skiers did not participate in these games. Ryszard Chrobok won the giant slalom on a 950 m route, ahead of Władysław Wiśniowski and Eugeniusz Łoza. The 3 × 10 km relay was won by the team of the Silesian Sports Club consisting of: Stanisław Niedośpiał, Tadeusz Szydło and Władysław Wiśniowski. Władysław Wiśniowski won the special slalom. In the junior flat race over a distance of 10 km, the order was as follows: Andrzej Zabawski, G. Słodzieński, M. Sobczak. Ryszard Ochenkowski won the 15 km senior race, Jan Trojnar was second, and Tadeusz Szydło was third. The title of PZG champion for 1967 was won by the Śląski OKS team. Further places were taken by the following teams: Rzeszowski OKS, Wrocław OKS and Krakowski OKS.[596]

On February 17–18, 1968, the **PZG Central Ski Championships** were held in **Zieleniec near**

590 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 16.

591 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1956, no. 7, p. 25.

592 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1957, no. 37, p. 30.

593 T. Golędzinowski, *Przed Mistrzostwami Świata Głuchych w Narciarstwie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 4, pp. 16–17.

594 J. Kopeć, *Na trasach zakopiańskich*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 3, pp. 20–21.

595 T. Raczek, *Centralne Mistrzostwa Narciarskie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 4, p. 19.

596 K. Włostowski, *Centralne Mistrzostwa Głuchych w Zieleńcu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 2, p. 21.

Duszniki-Zdrój. 35 skiers representing 5 district sports clubs took part in the competition: Gdańsk, Kraków, Bielsko-Biała, Wrocław and Rzeszów. The main referee was Henryk Warchoł, and the competition manager was Bolesław Setkowicz. 11 competitors took part in the giant slalom. The podium finishers were: Michał Domański (Kraków), Janusz Wojtyłko (Silesia) and Ryszard Chrobok (Rzeszów). The winner of the 10 km flat race was Jan Trojnar from Rzeszów, second place went to Tadeusz Szydło (Śląsk), and third place went to Edward Wolski (Kraków). An interesting fact is that some competitors finished the race on one ski and holding the other ski in their hands, because, in accordance with PZG regulations, the competitor had to account for the rented equipment. In the case of two competitors who were very poorly prepared for the race, the Jury was forced to withdraw them from the race due to extreme exhaustion of their bodies. 13 competitors took part in the special slalom. Only 5 of them finished the slalom. Janusz Wojtyłko took first place, Władysław Wiśniowski second, and Michał Domański third. The last competition was a 3 × 5 km distance run. The winner was the relay team from Kraków consisting of Bienias, Edward Wolski and Zbigniew Pałasz. The team winner was Kraków OKS, ahead of Śląski OKS and Rzeszów, Wrocław and Gdańsk OKS.[597]

The Bielsko-Biała branch of the Silesian District Sports Club organized the **1st National Ski Rally for the Deaf in the Beskid Mountains** from January 31 to February 1, 1970. 33 people took part in the rally. The rally was held under the slogan "Let's get to know the beauty of the Beskids and celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of W.I. Lenin" OKS.[598]

On January 31, 1970, in Kazuń, at the site of the crossing of the Vistula River by PolishSoviet troops in 1945, a 4 km ski run, a sports shooting tournament, a sleigh ride and a meeting with the participants of the 1945 winter offensive took place. About 100 hearing and deaf participants took part in the event. Ryszard Witt from WOKS PZG won the individual evaluation.[599]

In February 1970, the **PZG Central Ski Championships** were held in **Szczyrk**. The best skiers were qualified for the national skiing team for the 7th World Deaf Winter Games (Adelboden, Switzerland, 1971). The winners of the 15 km run were Tadeusz Szydło and Adam Kot. Juniors ran on the 5 km route. The winner of the junior race was Eugeniusz Gruszkiewicz. In turn, the title of Polish champion in giant slalom was won by Janusz Wojtyłko, ahead of Jerzy Bachleda. In the relay race, the team from Kraków won the championship title. The winners of the 30 km run were Adam Kot and Tadeusz Szydło. Third place went to Edward Wolski. Władysław Wiśniowski won the 1,200 m downhill race, but just after the finish line he fell and broke his metatarsal bone. The special slalom was won by Ryszard Chrobok, ahead of Janusz Wojtyłko and Eugeniusz Łoza. In the final team classification, the skiers of Śląski OKS PZG won, ahead of Kraków, Lublin and Wrocław. However, due to the fact that one of Śląsk's players – Stanisław Pytlarz – was not included in the competition protocol, his points were canceled and thus Kraków OKS became the Polish team champion. The following people were qualified for the national team: Janusz Wojtyłko, Władysław Wiśniowski (despite injury), Ryszard Chrobok, Jerzy Bachleda, Adam Kot, Tadeusz Szydło, Edward Wolski, Jan Trojnar, Zbigniew Pałasz and Józef Barbużyński.[600]

On March 2–4, 1973, the **Central Ski Championships of the Polish Association of the Deaf** were held in **Szczyrk**. 21 athletes from 4 district sports clubs took part in the competition: Kraków, Rzeszów, Silesia and Gdańsk. The championship included a flat run over a distance of 15 km, in which Tadeusz Szydło won, ahead of Józef Barbużyński and Zbigniew Pałasz, and a flat run over a distance of 30 km, in which the top three were as follows: Józef Barbużyński, Tadeusz Szydło and Zbigniew Pałasz. Władysław Wiśniowski won the special slalom, Janusz Wojtyłko won the giant slalom, and Władysław Wiśniowski won the downhill race.[601]

On March 2–4, 1975, the **Polish PZG Central Championships in Winter Sports** were held in **Zakopane**. Over 40 competitors representing 8 PZG sports clubs took part in the competition. In the classic competitions, Zbigniew Pałasz from Zakopane won the 10 km flat run (20:22.6 min), and the 15 km run was won by Jan Trojnar (28:14.5 min). In the alpine competitions in women's giant slalom, Ewa Czarnota won (57.5 s), and among men – Stanisław Smaza (44.3 s) and Władysław Wiśniowski (28.1 s) – both from

[597] *Centralne Mistrzostwa Polskiego Związku Głuchych w narciarstwie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 3, p. 20.
[598] T. Raczek, *I Ogólnopolski Rajd Narciarski Głuchych w Beskidach*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 3, p. 18.
[599] M. Golański, *Głusi sportowcy uczcili 25 rocznicę wyzwolenia Warszawy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 3, p. 19.
[600] K. Włostowski, *Mistrzostwa narciarskie w Szczyrku*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 6, p. 25.
[601] Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 5, p. 18.

Bielsko-Biała. The men's special slalom was won by Michał Domański (60.3 s) from Zakopane. In the team classification, the team from Zakopane won, followed by Bielsko-Biała and Wrocław. Further places were taken by competitors representing: Wrocław, Warsaw, Gdańsk, Sanok, Białystok and Kraków.[602]

In 1976, the **Central Polish PZG Skiing Championships were** held in **Zakopane**. Representatives of nine PZG sports clubs took part in the competition: Beskidzki KS, Wrocławski KS, Podhalański KS, Gdański KS, Warszawski KS, Sanocki KS, Szczeciński KS, Kielecki KS and Pszczyński KS. The most versatile competitor was Tadeusz Szydło, who won second place in the 10 km flat run, first place in the 20 km run and achieved the best time in the 3 × 10 km relay. Zbigniew Pałasz won first place in the 10 km run.[603]

In March 1978, the **PZG Central Ski Championships** were held in **Szczyrk**. Stanisław Smaza (Beskidzki Klub Sportowy Głuchych) won the giant slalom (1:14.89 min) and the special slalom (77.85 s). The 15 km flat run was won by Eugeniusz Gruszkiewicz (Wrocław) with a time of 1:22:23.2 h, and the 20 km flat run was won by Józef Barbużyński (1:49:56.9 h).[604]

On March 18–20, 1980, the **PZG Ski Championships** were held in **Szczyrk**. 33 competitors from Bielsko-Biała, Katowice, Kraków, Nowy Sącz, Rzeszów, Warsaw and Wrocław participated in the competition. The 15 km flat race was won by Marian Dubiel (54:57.2 min), the giant slalom – Stefan Smaza (61.7 s), the downhill race – Stefan Smaza (28.4 s), and the 30 km – Stanisław Misiniec (1:13:58.0 h). In the special slalom, Janusz Wojtyłko was the best (63.8 s).[605]

After a year's break, in 1983, the **Polish PZG Ski Championships** were held in the **Silesian Beskids**. The organizer was OW PZG in Bielsko-Biała. 26 competitors representing OW in Bielsko-Biała, Nowy Sącz, Rzeszów and Wrocław took part in the competition. In the super-G, Stefan Smaza took first place, ahead of Janusz Wojtyłko and Jerzy Myślicki. In the giant slalom the order was as follows: Stefan Smaza, Janusz Wojtyłko and Michał Domański. Stefan Smaza also won the special slalom, ahead of Janusz Wojtyłko and Marek Ściborski. The 10 km race was won by Mieczysław Szafran, ahead of Stanisław Misiniec and Andrzej Kozioł. The 20 km race was won by Stanisław Misiniec, ahead of Andrzej Kozioł and Mieczysław Szafran. While reporting on the championship, Jerzy Kopeć characterized the state of deaf skiing in the early 1980s, where there was a lack not only of high-class ski equipment, but also of athletes willing to take the effort to train in this sport.[606]

In 1984, during the **Polish PZG Ski Championships**, Mieczysław Szafran won the 15 km flat race (55:46.6 min), ahead of Stanisław Misiniec (56:39.4 min). Mieczysław Szafran was also the best in the 22.5 km flat race (80:40.0 min). Andrzej Kozioł took second place. In the women's special slalom, Małgorzata Ozaist took first place, ahead of Anna Synowska. Among men, the first two places were taken by Stefan Smaza and Jerzy Myślicki. Małgorzata Ozaist won the women's giant slalom and the super-G, ahead of Ewa Czarnota. The men's giant slalom was won by Stefan Smaza. Janusz Wojtyłko took second place. In the men's super-G, Stefan Smaza won the gold medal and Marek Ściborski won the silver medal.[607]

602 Idem, *Kronika sportowa – Zakopane*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 5, p. 21.
603 T. Raczek, *Mistrzostwa Narciarskie PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 4–5, p. 26.
604 Idem, *Echa mistrzostw narciarskich PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 6, p. 32.
605 Idem, *Narciarskie Mistrzostwa PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 5, p. 23.
606 J. Kopeć, *Na beskidzkich narciarskich trasach*, "Świat Ciszy" 1983, no. 4, pp. 16–17.
607 Idem, *Na trasach zakopiańskich*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 3, p. 21.

7.2.10 Shooting

In 1967, the first **Polish Shooting Championships for the Deaf** in post-war Poland took place in Warsaw, in which two teams from Warsaw and one from Gdańsk and Lublin took part. The first two places were won by teams from Warsaw. The winning team consisted of: Andrzej Wiśniewski, Jan Studziński and Ryszard Dobiecki. The runners-up were: Ryszard Witt, Wanda Michalak, Ryszard Piekut and Czesław Studziński. The team from Gdańsk took third place (Zbigniew Niewadził, Stanisław Pokrywko, Helmut Grzegowski, Kazimierz Urbański). Fourth place went to the team from Lublin (Stanisław Tomaszewski, Kazimierz Bieszkont, Stefan Grzesiuk, Tomasz Iwanowicz).[608]

The **2nd Winter Shooting Championships** were held on January 21–25, 1968. The results of shooting in three positions: lying down, kneeling and standing were totaled. The winner in the men's category was Jan Studziński (580 points /600 points), in the women's category – Wanda Michalak (567 points), in the junior category – Stanisław Lipski (549 points), and in the junior category – Urszula Pijanowska (451 points).[609]

On May 24, 1968, Warsaw instructors Ryszard Witt and Ryszard Piekut organized a **shooting competition at the Radom Sports Club PZG**, in which 17 people took part. In the competition, shooting was performed from a lying and standing position, with 10 shots fired from each position. The best scorers were: Mirosława Szybiorys, Maria Stanisławek, Leon Stanisławek, Dorota Garman, Zdzisław Łata and Jan Olszewski.

Also at the **Kielce PZG Sports Club**, an internal standing shooting competition was held, with 20 shots fired each. The best results were achieved by: Maria Radek, Krystyna Kosiecka, Zbigniew Kruk and Andrzej Jujeczka.[610]

On November 16, 1968, at the shooting range of the National Defense League in Gdańsk, a **friendly shooting competition was held between the Gdańsk Sports Club and the Warsaw Sports Club**. Each club was represented by five men and two women. Warsaw won in the ratio 1493:1148. The best scorers in the Warsaw team were Ryszard Witt and Ryszard Dobiecki, and in the Gdańsk team – Zbigniew Niewadził and Józef Czerwiński.[611]

In 1969, the **2nd National Shooting Competition for the PZG Championship** was held in the community center of the Warsaw District Sports Club of the PZG. 12 women, including 3 juniors from the Institute of the Deaf in Warsaw, and 21 men, including 3 juniors, took part in the competition. Competitors from Bydgoszcz did not take part in the championship, as they trained on a daily basis under the guidance of an experienced coach Longin Kowalewski – coach at the "Zawisza" Bydgoszcz club of Elżbieta Kowalewska-Rutkowska, a leading representative of Poland in rifle shooting in the late 1960s and 1970s. The outstanding players of the championship included: Wanda Michalak, Ryszard Dobiecki, Ryszard Piekut, Elżbieta Mróz and Ryszard Witt – photo 354.[612]

The **3rd Winter Shooting Championships of the Warsaw District Sports Club PZG** were held in Warsaw (photo 355). The competition honored the memory of Stanisław Morawski. Over 80 players took part in the qualifying rounds. The final competition took place on February 8 and 9, 1969. Among women, the first three places went to: Krystyna Dąbrowska, Jadwiga Sułowska and Hanna Kopczyńska. In the junior category, only two players took part in the final: Danuta Dobrzyjałkowska and Elżbieta Buczek. The best scorer of the championship was Andrzej Wiśniewski, followed by Ryszard Witt and Mikołaj Bajena. Among the juniors, the first three places were taken by: Józef Wójcik, Józef Szaciłowski and Leszek Mariański.[613]

Additionally, in the first quarter of 1969, the WOKS shooting section organized a shooting competition called "Olympian's Day". 45 participants took part in the competition, and the winners in each group were: Julia Witt, Elżbieta Buczek, Eugeniusz Laskowski and Andrzej Żak.[614]

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608 M. Golański, *I Strzeleckie Mistrzostwa Polski Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 6, pp. 17–18.
609 Idem, *II Zimowe Mistrzostwa Strzeleckie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 2, p. 15.
610 Idem, *W Radomiu i Kielcach powstają koła strzeleckie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 7, p. 25.
611 Idem, *Mecz strzelecki Warszawa – Gdańsk*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 3, p. 24.
612 Idem, *II Ogólnopolskie Zawody Strzeleckie o Mistrzostwo PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 1, p. 21.
613 Idem, *III strzeleckie zimowe mistrzostwa WOKS PZG dla uczczenia pamięci Stanisława Morawskiego*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 4, pp. 14–16.
614 Ibidem.



Photo 354. Leaders of sport shooting in 1969. From the left: Jadwiga Sułowska, Julia Wittowa, Ryszard Piekut, Jolanta Sadłowska (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 355. Participants and judges of the 3rd WOKS PZG Winter Championships – 1969 (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

On February 27, 1969, a shooting section of the LOK Branch was established at the PZG District Sports Club in Białystok. The board of the LOK Branch consisted of: Wiesław Janikowski – president, Wacław Ryngielewicz – secretary, Maria Konieczna – treasurer. The Audit Committee was composed of: Stefan Zawistowski, Henryk Mazur and Wiesław Czajkowski.[615]

In 1969, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the National Defense League, qualifying rounds for sports shooting competitions were held throughout Poland, in which nearly 2,000 participants took part. The final competition was held at the shooting range of the Military University of Technology in Bemowo, Warsaw. Nearly 400 competitors took part in these competitions, including 55 women. In the men's team classification, the podium winners were: the team of the Warsaw District Sports Club PZG (Ryszard Dobiecki, Tomasz Witt, Jan Studziński), the team of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the team of the Ministry of Shipping. In the women's category, the winners were: the team of the Ministry of Shipping, ahead of the WOKS PZG team (Jadwiga Sułowska, Julia Witt, Elżbieta Mróz) and the team of the Institute of Electronics. The individual results were as follows: women 21–35 years old: first place – Danuta Smolińska (Ministry of Shipping), second place – Krystyna Dąbrowska (WOKS PZG), third place – Jolanta Sadłowska (WOKS PZG); women over 35 years of age: Jadwiga Sułowska (WOKS PZG), Teresa Sztompka (Ministry of Shipping), Julia Witt (WOKS PZG); men from 19 to 40 years old: Ryszard Dobiecki (WOKS PZG), Leszek Wencel (Ministry of Shipping), Ryszard Piekut (WOKS PZG); men over 40: Ryszard Witt (WOKS PZG); juniors up to 21 years old: Tomasz Witt (WOKS PZG).[616]

From January 25 to 31, 1970, the **WOKS PZG shooting competition** was held to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw. 113 people took part in the competition, including 14 women, 12 juniors, 52 men and 35 juniors. The competition took place in the renovated and unheated club common room of WOKS PZG. Julia Witt won the women's category, and Halina Rudzińska won the junior category. Ryszard Witt won in the men's category, and in the junior category the first three places were taken by: Wojciech Anders, Andrzej Płochocki and Mirosław Tazbir.[617]

At the beginning of 1970, the **PZG Winter Correspondent Air Gun Shooting Competition** was held. 5 women, including one junior, and 12 men and one junior took part in the competition. Julia Witt won in the women's category, ahead of Jadwiga Sułowska and Jolanta Sadłowska. In the men's category, the first three places were taken by: Ryszard Witt, Ryszard Dobiecki and Ryszard Piekut. The junior – Hanna Rudzińska turned out to be better than the junior – Andrzej Płochocki.[618]

On March 7, 1970, at the shooting range at the Institute of the Deaf and Mute in Warsaw, a shooting competition was held on the occasion of **Women's Day**, in which only women participated. Jadwiga Sułowska took first place in the senior category, Julia Witt second, and Krystyna Dąbrowska third. Danuta Dobrzyjałkowska won the junior category. Elżbieta Cichocka and Alicja Gaździńska took further places.[619]

On October 16 and 17, 1971, the **Inter-Club Shooting Competition for the Cup of the President of the PZG Zdzisław Bielonka** took place in Warsaw. Four teams from: Warsaw, Gdańsk, Kraków and Lublin took part in the competition. The best scorer was Jadwiga Sułowska, followed by Lucyna Żukowska. Among men, the best result was achieved by Ryszard Dobiecki, ahead of Ryszard Witt.[620]

On November 21, 1971, a shooting competition was held in Gdańsk between the Gdańsk KS and the Warsaw KS. The winner of the competition was Ryszard Witt, ahead of Ryszard Piekut.[621]

In 1971, the **Polish PZG Sports Shooting Championships** were held in Rembertów. The winners of the competition were Ryszard Witt and Ryszard Piekut (photos 356–358).

From June 15 to 17, 1972, the **PZG Central Championships in Sports Shooting** were held in **Rembertów** (photo 359). The winners of the individual competitions were: Ryszard Witt (W-2), Ryszard Piekut (4–4/400), Ryszard Piekut (22LR sport rifle-5), Olgierd Lech (22LR sport rifle-6 Standard), Ryszard Dobiecki (22LR sport rifle free) and Jadwiga Sułowska.[622]

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615 Ibidem.

616 *Głusi strzelcy zwyciężają*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 1, p. 22.

617 M. Golański, *Głusi sportowcy uczcili 25 rocznicę wyzwolenia Warszawy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 3, p. 19.

618 Ibidem.

619 R. Witt, *Kobiety strzelają do tarcz*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 5, p. 13.

620 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 1, p. 21.

621 Ibidem.

622 *Wyniki Centralnych Mistrzostw Polskiego Związku Głuchych w Strzelectwie Sportowym*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 9, p. 19.



Photo 356. Winners from the left: Ryszard Piekut and Ryszard Witt (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

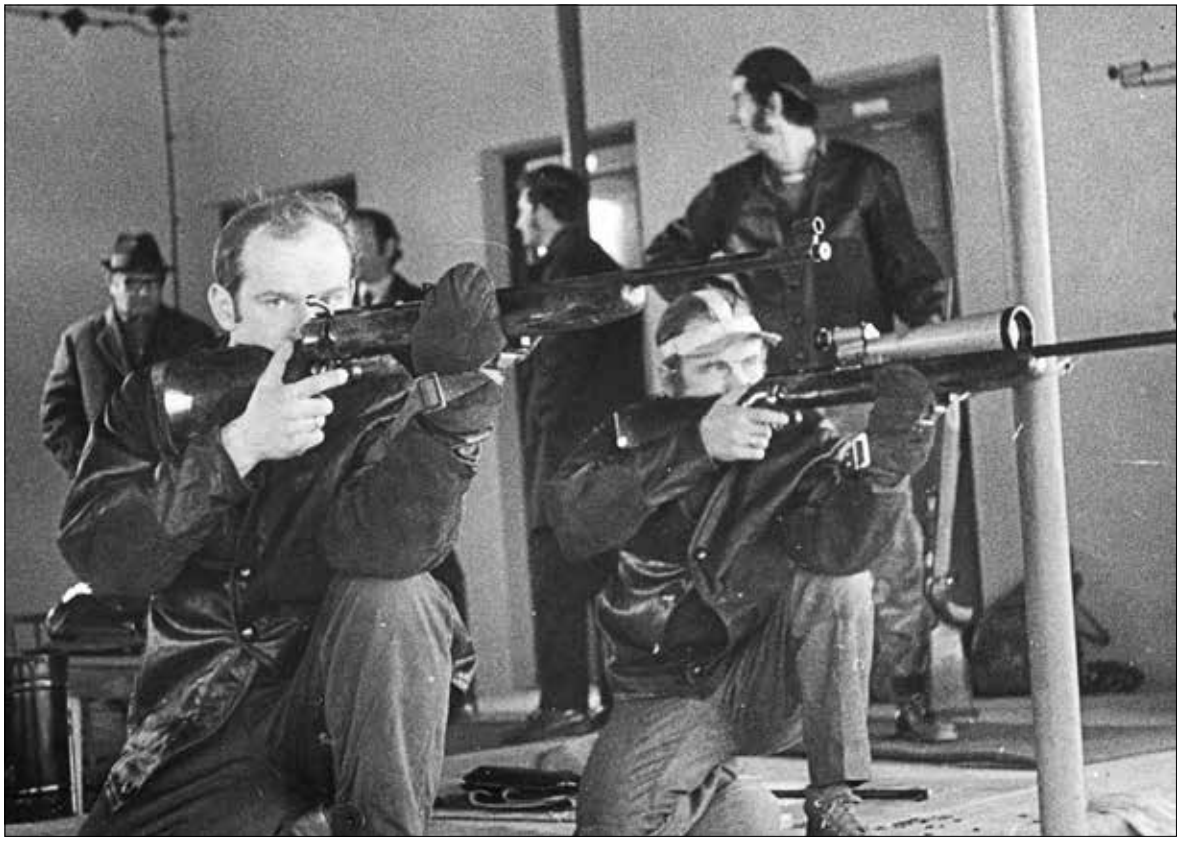


Photo 357. Winners from the left: Ryszard Piekut and Ryszard Witt (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 358. Winners from the right: Ryszard Witt and Ryszard Piekut (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 359. 22LR sport rifle-6 shooting winners. From the right: Jadwiga Sułowska (404 points) and Ryszard Dobiecki (500 points) (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

On April 29, 1973, the **Inter-Enterprise Shooting Competition** was held at the shooting range of the General Staff Academy in Warsaw. Four five-person teams representing PZG plants took part in the competition: "Elna" from Katowice, "Mepar" from Częstochowa, ZSP from Pcim and "Tomiz" from Warsaw. The team classification was won by "Tomiz" from Warsaw (Ryszard Witt, Jadwiga Sułowska, Krystyna Dąbrowska). Second place went to ZSP Pcim (S. Przybylski, W. Baluk, J. Pietras), third and fourth place – ZSP PZG "Elna" (T. Stelmaszczyk, A. Dzida, Z. Szulakowska) and ZSP PZG "Mepar" from Częstochowa (L. Lamch, J. Kotas, J. Woźnicki).[623]

In October 1976, the **PZG Inter-Enterprise Shooting Competition in Rembertów** took place at the shooting range. Three-person teams from: Katowice, Łódź, Częstochowa, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Pcim and Warsaw competed. The best results were achieved by: Krystyna Dąbrowska, Jadwiga Sułowska and Julia Lemanik. In the men's category, the best were: Szczęsny Czajkowski, J. Pietras and W. Wąski.[624]

On September 17–18, 1979, **the Polish PZG Individual Championship in Sports Shooting** took place in **Lublin**. 20 competitors from Gdańsk, Kielce, Warsaw and Lublin took part in the competition. In the 22LR sport rifle category (60 shots lying down) the winner was Ryszard Piekut, in competitive air rifle shooting (40 shots) – Olgierd Lech, in the 22LR sport rifle-3 category (20 shots lying down) the winner was Ryszard Piekut, standing – Zbigniew Niewadził, kneeling – Olgierd Lech. In the total score (3 × 20 shots), Olgierd Lech won, followed by Zbigniew Niewadził and Ryszard Piekut. Further places were won by: Andrzej Witt, Andrzej Wiśniewski, Marian Lendzion and Andrzej Niewadził.[625]

In October 1981, the **Polish Deaf Sports Shooting Championships** were held at the center of the National Defense League in Zbyszyce on Lake Rożnowskie. 24 players from Gdańsk, Warsaw, Łódź and Nowy Sącz took part in the tournament. The best performance was on the part of the competitors from Gdańsk, who defeated Warsaw and Nowy Sącz. Andrzej Niewadził took first place, scoring 453 points in shots from three positions (lying, standing and kneeling) in 22LR sport rifle (20 shots). Further places were taken by Olgierd Lech (425 points) and Zbigniew Wysocki (425 points). In the air rifle category (40 shots standing), the winner was Józef Czerwiński from Gdańsk (283 points), ahead of Olgierd Lech (274 points) and Zbigniew Niewadził (248 points).[626]

On September 15–16, 1984, the **Individual PZG Championships in Sports Shooting** were held in Gdańsk. In the small-caliber rifle category (60 shots lying down), Jacek Dąbrowski won, Andrzej Wiśniewski was second, and Zbigniew Wysocki was third. The women's category was won by Barbara Szczerba. In the air rifle category (40 shots), the following people stood on the podium: Zbigniew Wysocki – first place, Janusz Czerwiński – second place and Józef Czerwiński – third place. Ewa Armelecht was the best shooter among women. In the small-caliber rifle category (3 × 20 shots), first place went to Zbigniew Wysocki, second place to Janusz Czerwiński, and third place to Andrzej Plewa.[627]

In September 1985, the **Individual and Team Polish Sports Shooting Championships** were held in **Słupsk**. Ten five-person teams competed for the title of Polish team champion. The team from Gdańsk I became the Polish champion. The next places were taken by the teams from Lublin, Słupsk, Kielce, Siedlce, Łódź, Radom, Olsztyn, Warsaw and Częstochowa. In the individual classification in shooting with an air rifle at a distance of 10 m, Andrzej Pawlewski won, ahead of Zbigniew Niewadził and Andrzej Niewadził. The women's category was won by Irena Gurtat, ahead of Barbara Szczerba and Teresa Szkoda. In KBK shooting at a distance of 50 m, the order was as follows: Andrzej Pawlewski, Andrzej Niewadził and Zbigniew Wysocki. The winner among women was Teresa Pomorska, ahead of Barbara Szczerba and Beata Paga. In the 22LR sport rifle shooting from three positions at a distance of 50 m, Andrzej Pawlewski won, ahead of Andrzej Wiśniewski and Andrzej Niewadził.[628]

On May 16–18, 1987, after a one-year break, the **Polish PZG Individual Championships in Sports Shooting** were held in **Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz** (at the shooting range of the "Flota" Sports Club) using small-caliber and pneumatic weapons. 46 players took part in the championship, including 9 women. Elżbieta

[623] *Międzyzakładowe zawody strzeleckie PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 6, p. 17.
[624] *Zawody strzeleckie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 11, p. 29.
[625] R. Skorupski, *Tytuł mistrzów dla strzelców Warszawy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 12, p. 32.
[626] Idem, *Mistrzostwa Polski Głuchych w Strzelectwie Sportowym*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 2, p. 23.
[627] *Mistrzostwa PZG w Strzelectwie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 11–12, p. 30.
[628] R. Czymbor, *Strzeleckie Mistrzostwa Polski*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 12, p. 21.

Kuś won the air rifle shooting (40 shots) at a distance of 10 m. Andrzej Niewadzil won the men's category. In the KBK shooting (60 shots) at a distance of 50 m in a prone position, the winners were Beata Paga and Andrzej Niewadził. Andrzej Wiśniewski won the KBK shooting in three positions at a distance of 50 m. The medals were presented by the president of the PZG branch in Gdańsk, Józef Topczenko, and the commemorative pennants were presented by Zbigniew Niewadził, president of the Morski Sports Club.[629]

In April 1988, the **National PZG Championships in Sports Shooting** were held in **Łódź**. 30 men and 6 women players took part in the championship. Elżbieta Kuś and Andrzej Wiśniewski won in air rifle shooting (40 shots). In the small-caliber rifle shooting (60 shots), the winners were Barbara Szczerba and Andrzej Pawlewski.[630]

At the beginning of June 1989, the **Polish Sports Shooting Championships in Słupsk** were held at the shooting range of the Gwardyjski Sports Club "Gryf". Competitors from Częstochowa, Gdańsk, Lublin, Łódź, Radom, Nowy Sącz, Siedlce and Słupsk took part in the competition. In air rifle shooting (60 shots), Teresa Bilska from Lublin took first place, and the next two places went to Barbara Szczerba from Słupsk and Elżbieta Kuś from Gdańsk. Among men, the order on the podium was as follows: Andrzej Pawlewski from Słupsk, Andrzej Niewadził from Gdańsk and Andrzej Wiśniewski from Lublin.

Józef Hnat won in air gun shooting, ahead of Andrzej Niewadził and Andrzej Pawlewski. Among the women, the order was as follows: Zofia Pawlik from Łódź, Elżbieta Kuś and Maria Nieradko.

In the team classification, the team from Gdańsk won, ahead of Słupsk and Lublin.[631]

7.3 Poles in international competitions in 1953–1992

In 1953, the first competition in which Polish athletes took part was the **Poland-GDR** competition. The competition took place in Warsaw at the Legia stadium. In the competition, Poland won the overall score 126:96. One of the winners was Henryk Kołodziej (100 m race). A year later in Berlin, the Polish national team defeated the combined forces of the GDR and the FRG in a ratio of 120:110. It should be noted that at that time the German representatives were the current Olympic champions from Brussels.[632]

In 1955 in **Kiel, Polish athletes** (photos 360 and 361) took part in a competition in which teams from Germany, Sweden and Poland took part. The final score was as follows: Germany – 119 points, Poland – 110 points, Sweden – 59 points.[633]

From February 11 to 13, 1955, the **2nd International Chess Tournament** was held at the Wittelsbach Hotel in Oberammergau (West Germany), in which players from East and West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland and Poland took part. The tournament was played in a round-robin format. In this first foreign tournament, the Polish team, consisting of: Bazyli Kulesza from Brzeg Dolny, Ludwik Kamiński from Pszczyna, Janusz Żak from Warsaw, Józef Migdalski from Warsaw and Zdzisław Bielonko – team manager, took third place and won the bronze medal. The German team won the title of world champions. Competitors from Belgium, England and Norway also participated in individual competitions. Individually, Christingsen from Denmark won the gold medal. World championship chess competitions accompanied the 3rd International Winter Games for the Deaf, which took place in Oberammergau on February 10–12, 1955. Polish athletes did not take part in these competitions.[634] During the chess competition in Oberammergau, it was agreed that the Individual World Chess Championship would be organized by the Polish Association of the Deaf-Mutes and Their Friends in February 1956. The championship was to be accompanied by the International Congress of Deaf Chess Players.[635]

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629 J. Topczenko, *Na gdańskiej strzelnicy*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 8, p. 21.

630 *Mistrzostwa w Łodzi*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 7, p. 20.

631 L. Nizio, *Mistrzostwa Polski w Słupsku*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 8, p. 21.

632 *LA królowa sportu*, op. cit., pp. 49–56.

633 Ibidem.

634 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 2, p. 32; *Pierwsze międzynarodowe kontakty PZG*, "Świat Głuchych" 1971, no. 8, pp. 3–6.

635 "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 27; *Pierwsze międzynarodowe kontakty…*, op. cit., pp. 3–6.



Photo 360. Standing from the left: fourth – Władysława Pawłowska, seventh – Władysław Walczak, ninth – Kazimierz Włostowski – representative of CISS, eleventh – Stanisław Siła-Nowicki – president of the PZG ZG, twelfth – Zdzisław Bielonko – head of the Physical Culture Department of the PZG ZG, nineteenth – Zygmunt Borkowski. Sitting from the left: second – B. Zaremba, third – Zygmunt Czerniszewski, fourth – Wiesław Wnukowski, sixth – Izabela Katuszewska, seventh – Mieczysław Gintowt, ninth – Henryk Kołodziej. Absent: Jan Klimczewski – track instructor taking care of the players, Janina Malińska (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 361. Standing from the left: Zygmunt Borkowski, Henryk Kołodziej, Mieczysław Gintowt, Wiesław Wnukowski, and below from the left: B. Zaremba, Władysław Walczak (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

On September 10 and 11, 1955, the **Germany-Poland-Sweden Athletics Tri-match for the Deaf** was held in Kiel (West Germany). During the competition, Paweł Nagy won the 400 m race with a time of 52 s, setting a new Polish record for the deaf. Jan Chmielewski took fifth place (53.8 s). Zygmunt Borkowski won the 1,500 m race (4:07.6 min – a new Polish record for the deaf). Kazimierz Wojtyniak took fourth place (4:20.3 min). In the long jump, the best Polish woman – Izabela Katuszewska – took fourth place (4.16 m). B. Zaremba reached the finish line in the 200 m race in the same time as Zamzow from Germany (23.4 s – a new Polish record for the deaf). In the discus throw, Władysław Walczak took fourth place (30.89 m), and R. Urbańczyk – sixth (29.70 m). In the 100 m run, Wanda Sobieraj took third place (13.8 s), and Halina Gowkielewicz was fourth (13.9 s). In the high jump, Stanisław Korny took third place (1.70 m), and Bogdan Jaszczuk cleared the bar at 1.55 m, taking fifth place. Paulina Nierodkiewicz took third place in the discus throw (26.19 m), and Grażyna Nowicka – fourth (24.62 m). In the Olympic relay (800–400–200–100 m), Poles consisting of Paweł Nagy, Władysław Nowaczyk, Lothar Golla and B. Zaremba took second place (3:30.2 min – a new Polish record for the deaf). In the 400 m hurdles, Władysław Nowaczyk finished second (59.7 s), and Bogdan Mikołajczak was fifth (60.9 s). The javelin throw was won by Janina Malińska (34.54 m – a new Polish record for the deaf), and the second was Władysława Pawłowska (27.13 m). In the women's 200 m race, Wanda Sobieraj took first place with a time of 28.5 s Polish sprinters in the 100 m race took second place (B. Zaremba: 11.5 s) and third place (Henryk Kołodziej: 11.5 s). Stanisław Korny won the men's long jump, jumping 6.23 m. In the 3,000 m run, Kazimierz Kuta took second place (8:58.6 min), and Władysław Grzesiak – third (9:15.4 min – new Polish record for the deaf). The Polish 4 × 100 m relay team consisted of Zygmunt Czerniszewski, Henryk Kołodziej, Lothar Golla and B. Zaremba with a time of 44.9 s set a new Polish and world record. Stanisław Korny set a new Polish record in the triple jump (13.54 m). The women's relay team: Władysława Pawłowska, Halina Gowkielewicz, Grażyna Nowicka and Wanda Sobieraj took second place, setting a new Polish record for the deaf (54.8 s).[636] The Poznań Sports Club for the Deaf was represented by: Bolesław Brzóska, Teresa Brzóska, Józefa Brzóska, Bogdan Mikołajczak, Władysław Nowaczyk and Kazimierz Wojtyniak.[637]

From February 11 to 21, 1956, Poland organized the first official **Individual World Chess Championship**. The competition took place in Zakopane. Mojmír Švábenský from Czechoslovakia won. Janusz Smołka took fourth place, Janusz Żak was fifth.

In 1956, Polish football players took part in a **friendly match in Bucharest**. The Poles lost to the Romanian national team 4:0. A year later, in the rematch, the Poles lost to Romania 5:0.

The next football match took place between the Polish champion team and the French champion team. The match ended with the score 2:1.[638]

In June 1957, Warsaw athletes took part in competitions to celebrate the **40th anniversary of the Etoile Sportive des Sourds-Muets de Paris club** (ESSM Paris). Our athletes defeated the team from Paris 62:32.[639]

The **8th World Sports Games for the Deaf** were held from August 25 to 30, 1957 in Milan (Italy). 27 Polish athletes took part in the Games: Andrzej Ball, Bolesław Brzóska, Józefa Brzóska, Wanda Brzóska, Gerda Doering, Euzebiusz Fert, Stefan Gaffke, Mieczysław Gintowt, Lothar Golla, Halina Gowkielewicz, Bogdan Jaszczuk, Henryk Kołodziej, Andrzej Kołodziejczak, Czesław Małyszczyk, Bogdan Mikołajczak, Paweł Nagy, Paulina Nierodkiewicz, Stanisława Nieszporek, Władysław Nowaczyk, Ryszard Ochenkowski, Ryszard Papajewski, Zbigniew Sieradzki, Marek Sobociński, Maria Tulińska, Władysław Walczak, Maria Woińska and Kazimierz Wojtyniak. Photos 362 and 363 show the Polish team during the opening ceremony of the Games. Photo 364 shows the medal of the Milan Deaf Games.[640]

[636] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchoniemych i Ich Przyjaciół: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZGiIP w Warszawie" 1955, no. 4, p. 31.
[637] Wielkopolski Klub Sportowy Głuchych – Poznań, *75 lat sportu inwalidów słuchu…*, op. cit.
[638] *LA królowa sportu*, op. cit., pp. 49–56.
[639] *ESSM Paris – Śląski PZG 2:1 (2:1)*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 8–9, p. 282.
[640] R.P. Pinchas, op. cit., p. 49.



Photo 362. At the stadium. On the left: Anna Keyha, Kazimierz Włostowski and Władysław Walczak with the flag (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 363. Polish athletes during the opening ceremony of the Deaf Games in Milan (source: album of the PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 364. Medal of the Milan Deaf Games – 1957

Four Poles won gold medals: Bolesław Brzóska (1,500 m run: 4:07.1 min), Henryk Kołodziej (photo 365) (100 m run: 11.4 s), Stanisława Nieszporek (javelin throw: 32.90 m) and Marek Sobociński (1,500 m freestyle: 22:38.0 min). Silver medals were won by: Euzebiusz Fert (5,000 m run: 5:21.8 min), Bogdan Jaszczuk (javelin throw: 53.95 m), Henryk Kołodziej (200 m run: 22.9 s), Mieczysław Gintowt, Lothar Golla, Henryk Kołodziej, Zbigniew Sieradzki (4 × 100 m relay: 43.9 s), Mieczysław Gintowt, Lothar Golla, Henryk Kołodziej, Kazimierz Wojtyniak (Olympic relay: 3:25.8 min). Bronze medals were won by: Józefa Brzóska (200 m run: 27.5 s), Euzebiusz Fert (10,000 m run: 32:27.8 min), Paweł Nagy (800 m run: 1:57.6 min), Mieczysław Gintowt, Bogdan Mikołajczak, Paweł Nagy, Bogdan Nowczyk (4 × 400 m relay: 3:27.8 min), Andrzej Ball, Andrzej Kołodziejczak, Czesław Małyszczyk, Marek Sobociński (4 × 100 m freestyle relay: 4:41.3 min). Photo 366 shows Władysław Walczak – the fourth place winner in the discus throw.[641]



Photo 365. Henryk Kołodziej (in the middle) – winner of a gold medal (1st place) in the 100 m run and a silver medal (2nd place) in the 200 m run (source: PZG Mazovian Branch album in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

[641] *Historia Letnich Igrzysk Głuchych od Paryża do Sofii*, "Sport Niesłyszących", 2017, July (special issue), pp. 6–9.



Photo 366. From the right sitting: Władysław Walczak – 4th place in discus throw 37.16 m (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

On November 16 and 17, 1957, Polish swimmers took part in the **1st International Swimming Competition in Leipzig**. Poland was represented by one woman – Helena Ficek, because the Ministry of Education did not grant permission for two students of vocational schools for the deaf from Poznań and Warsaw to travel.[642] The national team coach was J. Krycha. The competition took place at the Westbod swimming pool. The competition was preceded by speeches by the president of the German Association of the Deaf, Woller, and the representative of PZG, Kazimierz Włostowski. In the 100 m freestyle (1:28.9 min), 100 m butterfly (1:45.8 min), 100 m classic style (1:42.5 min) races, Helena Ficek took third place, However, her result set new Polish records on these distances. Marek Sobociński won the 400 m freestyle race (5:25.2 min), thus setting a new Polish record. Ryszard Papajewski (3:15.6 min) and Andrzej Dolny (3:25.2 min) took third and fourth place in the 200 m classic style race. The Polish men's 4 × 100 m freestyle relay team consisting of: Andrzej Kołodziejczak, Czesław Ostrowski, Czesław Małyszczyk and Marek Sobociński set a new Polish record (4:35.9 min), beating the GDR competitors by almost four seconds, despite the fact that the turns, in which Czesław Ostrowski and Czesław Małyszczyk swam, allowed the Germans to take a significant lead in the race. The victory of the Polish relay team was ensured by Marek Sobociński, who made up for the losses and reached the finish line with a two-meter advantage over the German. The unrivaled Marek Sobociński won the 100 m freestyle race (1:04.7 min), thus setting a new Polish record. Czesław Małyszczyk took fourth place. Czesław Małyszczyk (1:29.5 min) and Andrzej Kołodziejczak also took part in the 100 m backstroke race, Andrzej Kołodziejczak took third place (a new Polish Deaf record), and Czesław Małyszczyk – fourth. Ryszard Papajewski took third place in the 100 m butterfly race (1:30.5 min – a new Polish Deaf record), and Milewski took fourth place (1:35.5 min). In the 4 × 100 m medley relay, Andrzej Kołodziejczak, swimming in the backstroke, Andrzej Dolny – in the classic style, and Ryszard Papajewski – in the butterfly style, achieved a loss of 25 m compared to the German competitors. Marek Sobociński, swimming in the last shift, made up for the loss of about ten meters, thanks to which the Polish relay team set a new Polish record (5:31.9 min). Polish swimmers had practically no chance in this race,

[642] "Biuletyn Informacyjny Polskiego Związku Głuchych: czasopismo Zarządu Głównego PZG" 1957, no. 6, p. 35.

because the Germans swam very fast, setting a new world record (5:17.2 min). Due to a reduced squad, Poland lost the entire competition 43:74. At the end of the competition, a water polo match was played, which the Poles lost 7:0 (3:0).[643] In 1958, a rematch took place in Warsaw, in which the German swimmers also won in a ratio of 105:53.[644]

From May 18 to 23, 1958, the **World Team Chess Championship** was held in London. The Poles: Janusz Żak, Janusz Smołka, Mieczysław Matuszczak, Paweł Brachaczek and Ludwik Kamiński won the title of world vice-champions (photo 367). The team from Germany won the championship title.



Photo 367. PZG national team for the World Team Chess Championship in London (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

In 1958, **Polish basketball players defeated the Belgian team** on their court, 41:40. In the second match of the tournament, the Poles slightly lost to the French team 39:41, and Belgium defeated France 31:28.[645]

In the rematch in Warsaw in 1959, the Belgians defeated the Polish national team 53:29 (20:16). Poland was represented by: Henryk Gordon, Edmund Kalina, Julian Kozieł, Zdzisław Różycki, Ryszard Cichański, Janusz Wojtyłko, Zdzisław Szybowski, Tadeusz Pytlarz, Marian Lendzion, Józef Danieluk, Bogdan Włodarczyk and Stefan Kraciuk. The best players of the match were Charles Van Laer (20 points) and Isacs Dorn (14 points). Julian Kozieł scored the most points for the Polish team (8 points). The Polish team was missing a leading basketball player – Teofil Kieliński from Bydgoszcz. The referees of the competition were Elbanowski and Santycz.[646] The match participants are shown in photo 368.

643 Ibidem, p. 38.
644 *LA królowa sportu,* op. cit., p. 54.
645 International Committee of Silent Chess, 50-years anniversary, 1999.
646 K. Włostowski, *Międzynarodowy mecz piłki koszykowej Belgia – Polska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 7, p. 212.



Photo 368. National teams of Poland and Belgium – 1959 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

In 1959, CISS reported that its structures included 24 national federations that united 1,024 clubs and sports circles. Approximately 38,810 deaf people practice sports in these clubs. The Soviet Union had the most sports clubs (450 clubs and 15,000 athletes), the USA (108 sports clubs and 7,000 athletes) and the German Federal Republic (57 sports clubs and 2,210 athletes).[647]

On July 11, 1959, a **football match between the Śląski Klub Sportowy PZG team and the ESSM Paris team** took place at the KS "Górnik" Zabrze stadium. Śląski KS consisted of: Wolfgang Górka – goalkeeper (Marek Bogucki – reserve goalkeeper), Jerzy Lasecki, Jan Chmielewski, Stefan Gruchała, Julian Mucha, Jan Piosek, Wiesław Szymański, Wiesław Szczerba, Wendelin Klencz, Reinhold Kitzinger. The Parisians won 2:1. Goals scored by: Michel Rouget, Piere Millot and Reinhold Kitzinger.[648] As part of the preparations for the match, Śląski KS players participated in a week-long football training camp. From July 4 to 11, 1959, the players trained in Świerklaniec under the supervision of Joachim Szołtysek, coach of "Górnik" Zabrze. During the training camp, the deaf players played two losing sparring matches against the second-league KS "Szombierki" Bytom (1:11) and against the champion of the "A" class of hearing players, ZZ Stolarzowice (4:5).[649]

On November 14 and 15, 1959 in Dresden, Polish swimmers took part in **friendly competitions against the hosts – the GDR team**. During the competition, Barbara Pawlicka set a new world record in the 200 m classic style (1:36.2 min). Polish swimmers also improved four Polish records: Edward Greb (200 m breaststroke: 3:08.5 min), Janina Kędzierska (100 m backstroke: 1:42.4 min), Ryszar Papajewski (100 m butterfly: 1:25.5 min) and Marek Sobociński (400 m freestyle: 5:33.8 min).[650]

In 1960, the International Chess Committee for the Deaf (ICSC) reported that the largest chess sections and groups were in the Federal Republic of Germany (22 sections), Hungary (16 sections) and Poland (14 sections). However, Poland had the most members in sections – 320 people, followed by the German Federal Republic – 276 people and the GDR – 90 people.[651]

[647] L. Kamiński, *Światowa statystyka sportowców*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 1, p. 61.
[648] *ESSM Paris – Śląski PZG 2:1 (2:1)*, "Świat Głuchych" 1959, no. 8–9, p. 282.
[649] Ibidem, p. 283.
[650] *Międzynarodowe zawody pływackie głuchych Polska NRD*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 1, pp. 24–25.
[651] L. Kamiński, *Światowa statystyka głuchych szachistów*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 6, p. 28.

On May 29, 1960, the Polish PZG basketball team played its **second match against the French team** in the hall of the Academy of Physical Education in Warsaw. The first match was played in Brussels in August 1958, when the French won 39:41. This time, the Polish national team, thanks to the very good play of Julian Kozieł (16 points), won the competition in the ratio 38:18 (19:8). The following also took part in the match: Ryszard Cichański (8 points), Zdzisław Szybowski (6 points), Andrzej Jastrzębski (died on September 3, 1986[652]) (4 points) and Mieczysław Gintowt (4 points). The next Polish players: Józef Kępiński, Janusz Wojtyłko, Edward Kordas, Feliks Lange, Julian (Ryszard?) Wiśniewski, Stanisław Domagała and Edward Blusiewicz did not score any points.[653]

On August 13–15, 1960, the **3rd International Athletics Meetings and the 4th Poland-GDR Swimming Meetings for the Deaf** were held in Kraków. Polish athletes performed very well, beating the GDR athletes 154:124. In the 80 m race, Maria Woińska took second place. Ryszard Lewandowski and Ryszard Łozowski took second and third place in the 400 m run. In the men's 100, 800 and 5,000 m runs, the leading places were taken by: Lothar Golla and Henryk Kołodziej, Bolesław Brzóska and Mieczysław Bekiesz, Ryszard Ochenkowski and Euzebiusz Fert. In the women's 400 m race, Maria Woińska took first place. Poles won twice in the shot put (Stefan Gaffke and Władysław Walczak), pole vault (Aleksander Sokalski and Bogdan Jaszczuk) and javelin throw (Jerzy Stegner and Bogdan Jaszczuk). Wiesław Wnukowski threw the javelin the furthest and jumped the furthest in the triple jump. In the women's category, Gerda Doering (200 m run) and Halina Gowkielewicz (shot put) won their starts. Bolesław Brzóska won the 1,500 m race. Stefan Gaffke and Władysław Walczak threw the discus the furthest. The best performers in the swimming competition were: Helena Ficek (100 m freestyle), Barbara Pawlicka (100 and 200 m breaststroke), Marek Sobociński (100 m freestyle), Maria Miączyńska (100 m backstroke). Two women's swimming relay teams took first place: 4 × 100 m medley relay (Maria Miączyńska, Helena Ficek, Barbara Pawlicka, Janina Kędzierska) and 4 × 100 m freestyle relay (Janina Kędzierska, Barbara Pawlicka, Maria Miączyńska, Helena Ficek).[654]

From September 4 to 16, 1960, the **2nd Individual World Chess Championship for the Deaf** was held in Portoroz (Yugoslavia), in which Janusz Żak participated. 10 competitors from Europe took part in the championship. Lucer from Bulgaria won the world champion title, with Mojmír Švábenský from Czechoslovakia taking second place. Janusz Żak took fourth place.[655] Janusz Żak was awarded the title of International Master ICSC.

The **9th International Sports Games for the Deaf** were held in Helsinki from August 5 to 10, 1961. Polish athletes took part in four sports: athletics, swimming, basketball and water polo. Polish competitors won a total of 6 gold, 8 silver and 13 bronze medals (photo 369). **Four gold medals** in athletics: **Stanisława Nieszporek** (javelin throw – world record), **Bolesław Brzóska** (800 m run), **Jerzy Stegner** (javelin throw – Polish record) and **Euzebiusz Fert** (10 km run – world record). **Two gold medals** in swimming – **Józefa Czerwińska**. **Six silver medals** were won by athletes: **Henryk Kołodziej** – two medals (100 and 200 m run), **Maria Woińska** (80 m hurdles run – Polish record), **Stefan Gaffke** (discus throw), **Gerda Doering** (200 m run) and **Euzebiusz Fert** (25 km run). **Barbara Pawlicka** won **two silver medals** in swimming. **Bronze medals** were won by the following athletes: two – **Ryszard Ochenkowski** (5,000 m run – Polish record; 10 km run), two – **Halina Gowkielewicz** (discus throw – Polish record; shot put – Polish record), and **Wiesław Wnukowski** (triple jump), **Bolesław Brzóska** (1,500 m run – Polish record), **Ryszard Łozowski** (400 m run), as well as the women's relay (4 × 100 m composed of: **Wanda Brzóska**, **Maria Woińska**, **Gerda Doering**, **Barbara Jagiełło**) and men's relay (4 × 100 m). **Four bronze medals** were won by Polish swimmers: the men's 3 × 100 m medley relay, the men's 4 × 100 m freestyle relay, the women's 3 × 50 m medley relay and **Stanisław Polak** (400 m freestyle). Additionally, the following people took part in the Games: Michał Domański, Lothar Golla, Henryk Okuniewicz, Ryszard Główczak, Tadeusz Liszewski and Bogdan Mikołajczak. The following people ran in the 4 × 400 m relay: Mirosław Tomaszczuk, Mieczysław Bekiesz, Ryszard Lewandowski, Ryszard Łozowski, Bogdan Jaszczuk and Władysław Walczak. The relay team took fourth place. Stefan Gaffke took fourth place in the shot put, but set a new Polish record.

652 *Z żałobnej karty*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 11, p. 22.
653 K. Włostowski, *Polska – Francja 38: 18 w koszykówce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 7, pp. 21–23.
654 Idem, *Międzynarodowe zawody sportowe głuchych Polska – NRD*, "Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 10, pp. 26–31.
655 Idem, *II Indywidualne Szachowe Mistrzostwa Świata Głuchych*, „Świat Głuchych" 1960, no. 11–12, pp. 32–34.

The undisputed leader of our swimming team during the **9th Deaf Games in Helsinki** was **Józefa Czerwińska**. She won a **gold medal** and a world record in the 100 m breaststroke and a **gold medal** in the 200 m breaststroke, setting a new world record. **Barbara Pawlicka** also performed very well, winning **two silver medals** (100 and 200 m classic style). The Polish team consisting of **Józefa Czerwińska**, **Barbara Pawlicka** and **Janina Kędzierska** won the **bronze medal** in the 3 × 50 m medley relay. **Bronze medals** of the Games were also won by: **Stanisław Polak** (400 m freestyle), relays: 3 × 100 m medley style – a new Polish record (**Edward Greb**, **Ireneusz Sułek**, **Czesław Małyszczyk**), 4 × 100 m freestyle (**Marek Sobociński**, **Stanisław Polak**, **Ryszard Dobiecki**, **Czesław Małyszczyk**). The results of the Polish relay teams were better than the previous Polish records. Polish swimmers consisting of Ryszard Dobiecki, Edward Greb, Czesław Małyszczyk, Ryszard Papajewski, Jan Pokładek, Stanisław Polak, Marek Sobociński and Ireneusz Sułek took fifth place in the water polo competition.

Polish basketball players: Stanisław Bogucki, Ryszard Cichański, Mieczysław Gintowt, Andrzej Jastrzębski, Edmund Kalina, Andrzej Kałuża, Józef Kępiński, Julian Kozieł, Zdzisław Szybowski and Janusz Wojtyłko took third place, losing the match to the USA (88:38) and Finland (51:47), but won the remaining matches against: New Zealand (55:26), Italy (55:34) and Belgium (63:41).[656] In total, Polish athletes set 4 world records and 21 Polish records.[657] A summary of the 9th Games in Helsinki can be found in the fourth issue of "World of the Deaf" from 1962 (p. 21).



Photo 369. Deaf Games medal – 1961[658]

On August 11, 1961, during the **16th Congress of the International Sports Committee for the Deaf**, PZG delegate Kazimierz Włostowski was elected second vice-president of the Committee.[659]

On May 12, 1962, the **European Deaf Cross-Country Championships** were held in Oslo, in which 18 competitors from France, Norway, Sweden, Italy and Poland took part. Poland was represented by: Bolesław Brzóska, Jerzy Kołacz and Henryk Okuniewicz. Over the distance of 4,500 m, the best result was achieved by the Norwegian – Reider Brenden. Polish athletes took second place – Jerzy Kołacz and

656 *Najważniejsze wyniki osiągnięte na IX Międzynarodowych Igrzyskach Sportowych Głuchych w Helsinkach*, "Świat Głuchych" 1961, no. 9, p. 27; K. Włostowski, *IX Międzynarodowe Igrzyska Sportowe Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1961, no. 10, p. 7.

657 *Kultura fizyczna i sport*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 7–8, pp. 29–30.

658 R.P. Pinchas, op. cit., p. 51.

659 *XVI Kongres Międzynarodowego Komitetu Sportowego Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1961, no. 11–12, p. 25.

third – Bolesław Brzóska. Henryk Okuniewicz finished fifth at the finish line. In this way, our athletes achieved a team victory.[660]

From August 12 to 20, 1962, Polish athletes took part in the sports celebration of the **50th anniversary of the Budapest Sports Club for the Deaf**. Very good results were achieved by Halina Gowkielewicz, Gerda Doering and Stanisława Nieszporek. In total, Polish women won five gold medals (Gerda Doering – three gold medals), four silver and two bronze. Only Hungarian and Polish athletes took part in the athletics competition. The swimming tournament was a bit better attended.

Competitors from Hungary, East Germany, Denmark and Poland took part in the swimming competition. Polish swimmers set five new Polish records and won six gold medals, including Józef Czerwińska's three times.[661]

On August 25–26, 1962, Ryszard Lewandowski, Jerzy Kołacz, Ryszard Łozowski, Wiesław Wnukowski, Michał Domański, Jerzy Stegner, Henryk Okuniewicz, Oniszek, Michał Domański, Bolesław Brzóska, Władysław Walczak, Stefan Gaffke, Wojciechowski and Tadeusz Liszewski took part in athletics competition on the occasion of the **50th anniversary of the Scandinavian Deaf Sports Association**. The first places were taken by: Wiesław Wnukowski in high jump and long jump, Tadeusz Liszewski (110 m hurdles), Michał Domański (100 m run) and Bolesław Brzóska (1,500 m run).[662]

From October 12 to 21, 1962, Polish chess players including Janusz Żak, Paweł Brachaczek, Lech Ziemiański and Mieczysław Matuszczak participated in the **4th World Team Chess Championship for the Deaf**, which took place in Golden Sands in Bulgaria. Poles took third place. The world championship was won by the Hungarian team.[663]

For the first time in the history of Polish deaf sports, Polish athletes took part in the **5th Deaf Winter Games**. The five best runners, selected through several stages of eliminations, qualified to participate in the 5th Games in Åre, Sweden.[664] The following people took part in the Games: Tadeusz Szydło and Władysław Wiśniowski representing the Silesian KS PZG, Edward Wolski and Czesław Pieniążek from the Kraków KS PZG and Aleksander Sokalski from the Wrocław KS PZG. In the 15 km run, Tadeusz Szydło, Edward Wolski, Władysław Wiśniowski and Aleksander Sokalski took 15th, 16th, 18th and 20th positions, respectively. 21 competitors took part in the race. In the 30 km run, Edward Wolski, Tadeusz Szydło and Władysław Wiśniowski took 12th, 13th and 14th place, and Aleksander Sokalski and Czesław Pieniążek – 16th and 17th. 18 competitors took part. In the 3 × 10 km relay, Poland took fourth place.[665]

On April 12, 1964, thanks to the financial support provided by the Polish Athletics Association and the Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism, Polish athletes: Bolesław Brzóska, Ryszard Ochenkowski and Jerzy Kołacz took part in the **International Cross-Country Run in Pavia** (Italy). 107 athletes from 10 countries took part in the competition. Even though our athletes started only from the ninth row of runners at the starting line, Bolesław Brzózka finished third. Ryszard Ochenkowski was fourth at the finish line, and Jerzy Kołacz was sixth. Places in the top ten meant that Poland took first place in the team classification.[666]

Five Polish swimmers took part in the **International Swimming Competition of the GDR – Poland** (5–6 July 1964). The Poles, taking part in 13 swimming competitions, won 12 of them, and in 13th they achieved the same result as the competitor from the GDR. The following people took part in the competition: Józefa Czerwińska, Waldemar Rutkowski, Ryszard Dobiecki, Stanisław Polak and Marek Sobociński.[667]

On April 18–19, 1965, the International Swimming Meeting for the Deaf took place in Warsaw. Teams from Poland, East Germany and Hungary took part in the competition. Five world records were set during the competition, one of which belonged to Józefa Czerwińska, which she set in the 100 m butterfly. New Polish records were set by: Ryszard Dobiecki (100 and 200 m breaststroke), Waldemar Rutkowski (100 m

660 B. Setkowicz, *Sukces polskich sportowców w Oslo*, "Świat Głuchych" 1962, no. 7, p. 24.
661 Z. Bielonko, *Jubileusz węgierskiego klubu sportowego – Budapeszt*, "Świat Głuchych" 1962, no. 10, pp. 20–23.
662 Ibidem, p. 23.
663 K. Włostowski, *Światowe Mistrzostwa Szachowe*, "Świat Głuchych" 1962, no. 11–12, p. 28.
664 T. Golędzinowski, *Przed Mistrzostwami Świata Głuchych w Narciarstwie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 4, pp. 16–17.
665 K. Włostowski, *V Międzynarodowe Igrzyska Zimowe Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1963, no. 6, pp. 22–23.
666 *Polacy zwycięzcami międzynarodowego biegu przełajowego w Pawii*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 5, p. 20.
667 T. Golędzinowski, *Międzynarodowe zawody pływackie NRD–Polska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1964, no. 9, p. 20.

backstroke), Marek Sobociński (100 m freestyle), Hanna Gregorek, H. Bednarczyk, Janina Kędzierska and Józefa Czerwińska (4 x relay 100 m freestyle and 4 × 100 m medley), Ryszard Dobiecki, Waldemar Rutkowski, Marek Sobociński and Stanisław Polak (4 × 200 m freestyle relay). The following also took part in the competition: Ireneusz Sułek, Andrzej Zwierzyński, Mirosława Klimczuk and H. Bednarczyk.[668]

On April 23, 1965, in Warsaw at the AWF, and then on April 25 in Kraków at the TS "Korona" hall, a **two-game men's basketball match between Poland and Bulgaria** took place. Both matches showed a good level of play of our team. The first match ended with a high victory for Poland 74:32. The best scorers in the white and red team were: Władysław Giergun (27 points), Andrzej Kudłacik (14 points), Julian Kozieł and Janusz Wojtyłko (12 points). In the second match, the Poles dominated the field, winning 86:15. Julian Kozieł scored the most points (16 points).[669]

Initially, Poland, along with Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, were not to take part in the **10th Jubilee International Deaf Games in Washington**. Ultimately, after many requests from PZG activists and the international deaf sports community, Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz agreed to the participation of Polish deaf athletes in the Games. The organizers provided all participants with free food and accommodation at Gallaudet College.[670] All players, from June 20 to 26, 1965, could prepare for their performances at the Gallaudet College sports facilities. Polish athletes flew to the United States for the 10th International Deaf Games on June 21, 1965. Photo 370 shows the Polish team during the opening ceremony of the Games.



Photo 370. At the stadium. In the middle, the president of the PZG Management Board – Roman Petrykiewicz and Marek Sobociński with the flag (source: album of the PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

668 K. Włostowski, *Międzynarodowy Mityng Pływacki Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 5, p. 22.
669 Idem, *Międzynarodowe zawody piłki koszykowej Polska – Bułgaria*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 6, p. 25.
670 Idem, *X Międzynarodowe Igrzyska Sportowe Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 4, p. 22.

Polish deaf athletes brought back nine gold medals, nine silver medals and six bronze medals from the Games (photo 371). **Gold medals** were won by: **Józefa Czerwińska** (100 m breaststroke – world record and 200 m breaststroke – Olympic record), **Ryszard Dobiecki**, **Stanisław Polak**, **Waldemar Rutkowski**, **Marek Sobociński** (photo 372) (4 × 100 m freestyle relay – record world) (photo 373), **Waldemar Rutkowski** (200 m backstroke – Olympic record), **Wanda Brzóska** (800 m run – world record), **Gerda Doering** (200 m run – world record), **Stefan Gaffke** (discus throw – Olympic record), **Lidia Kania** (javelin throw) and **Jerzy Stegner** (javelin throw). The winners of **silver medals** were: **Józefa Czerwińska** (100 m freestyle – Polish record), **Gerda Doering** (100 m run), **Stefan Gaffke** (shot throw), **Stanisław Polak** (200 m butterfly), **Jerzy Kołacz** (5,000 m run – Polish record), **Kazimierz Wróbel** (1,500 m run – Polish record), **Stanisław Barburzyński** (5,000 and 10,000 m walk – Polish record) and **Stanisława Maiwald** (shot put). **Bronze medals** went to: **Stanisław Polak**, **Ryszard Dobiecki**, **Ireneusz Sułkowski**, **Marek Sobociński** (4 × 200 m freestyle relay – Polish record), **Stanisław Barburzyński** (20,000 m walk – Polish record), **Barbara Główczyńska** (800 m run), **Halina Gowkielewicz** (shot put), **Henryk Kołodziej**, **Michał Domański**, **Julian Werpulewski**, **Stefan Piechocki** (4 × 100 m relay – Polish record) (photo 374) and **Stanisław Polak** (400 m freestyle). Polish medalists are shown in photo 375.[671]



Photo 371. Deaf Games Medal from Washington – 1965[672]

During the 19th Congress of the International Committee for Deaf Sports CISS, the costs of the 10th Deaf Games were summarized, which were entirely covered from CISS's own income and amounted to USD 144,527.57.[673]

In Malmö (Sweden), from April 10 to 19, 1965, the Presidium of the International Deaf Chess Committee awarded the most successful Polish chess player – **Janusz Żak – the title of International Grand Master in Deaf Chess**. The title was awarded during the 3rd World Individual Deaf Chess Championship. Unfortunately, the Polish champion did not take part in the championship due to too late notification of the Polish Association of the Deaf about the date of the championship. Mojmír Švábenský from Czechoslovakia became the world champion.[674]

671 Idem, *X Międzynarodowe Igrzyska Sportowe Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 7, p. 22; K. Diehl, *Wrażenia z X Światowych Igrzysk Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 8, pp. 2–6; K. Włostowski, *X Jubileuszowe Igrzyska Sportowe Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 8, pp. 7–11.

672 R.P. Pinchas, op. cit., p. 62.

673 K. Włostowski, *XIX Kongres Międzynarodowego Komitetu Sportów Niesłyszących CISS*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 4, p. 20.

674 Idem, *Janusz Żak – Międzynarodowym Wielkim Mistrzem w Szachach*, "Świat Głuchych" 1965, no. 11–12, p. 16.



Photo 372. The best swimming competitor Marek Sobociński with gold and bronze medals (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 373. Winning 4 × 100 m freestyle relay. The gold medalists are standing on the highest podium, from the left: Ryszard Dobiecki and Marek Sobociński (in the background). Second place was taken by the Hungarian People's Republic, and third place by the USA (source: album by PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 374. Winners of the 4 × 100 m relay. Poland took the third place. From the right in the middle – Henryk Kołodziej – bronze medal (source: PZG Mazovian Branch album in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 375. From the left standing: Jerzy Stegner – one gold medal, Kazimierz Włostowski – head of the PZG KF Department, Józefa Czerwińska – two gold and one silver medal, Henryk Kołodziej – one bronze medal. Sitting from the left: Ryszard Dobiecki – one gold and one silver medal, Marek Sobociński – one gold and one silver medal (source: PZG Mazovian Branch album in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

On April 10, the **8th International Cross-Country Race** took place in Pavia. Seven athletes took part in the competition, thanks to the financial support of the Polish Athletics Association. Bolesław Brzóska, Ryszard Ochenkowski, Jerzy Kołacz, Kazimierz Wróbel, Euzebiusz Fert took part in the senior race over a distance of 6 km. Adam Kot took part in the junior 4 km race. 16-year-old Sabina Kieszkowska took part in the women's race – 1 km. Together with the players, the following guests visited Pavia: Zygmunt Karwański – president of the Kraków KS, Bolesław Setkowicz – coach, Z. Woronowicz – representative of the Main Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism and Kazimierz Włostowski – vice-president of the Executive Committee of the International Sports Committee. 21 competitors took part in the junior race. Adam Kot from Przemyśl became the European junior champion. 25 competitors from 10 countries took part in the 1 km competition. Despite her ambitious attitude, Sabina Kieszkowska finished the race in 10th place. 53 competitors from 15 countries stood on the starting line in the senior category. The first four places were taken by competitors from the Soviet Union. Poles took respectively: 6th place – Jerzy Kołacz, 8th – Ryszard Ochenkowski, 11th – Kazimierz Wróbel and 15th – Euzebiusz Fert. Bolesław Brzóska did not finish the race due to a sprained ankle. The USSR team won in the senior team category. Poland took second place.[675]

In October 1967, Józefa Czerwińska played for Poland for the last time during the European Championships, where she won five medals.[676]

Józefa Czerwińska's medal achievements are presented in photo 376.



Photo 376. Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski presents her medal awards (archives: Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski)

The **5th World Team Chess Championship for the Deaf** was held from June 23 to July 1, 1966 in Leksand, Sweden. The title of world champions was won by chess players from Czechoslovakia. The next places were taken by the following teams: the German Federal Republic, Hungary, the GDR, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Finland. Polish chess players did not participate in these competitions for financial reasons. In previous years, during the 3rd World Championships (London), the Polish team won the silver medal, and during the 4th World Championships (Varna) – the bronze medal.[677]

675 Idem, *VIII Międzynarodowy bieg przełajowy w Pawii*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 5, p. 20.
676 Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski's archive.
677 K. Włostowski, *V Drużynowe Szachowe Mistrzostwa Świata Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1966, no. 10, p. 22.

On February 20–22, 1967, the **19th Congress of the International Committee for Deaf Sports (CISS)** was held in Berchtesgaden in the German Federal Republic, during which, on February 22, the CISS Executive Committee was established, which included a Pole – **Kazimierz Włostowski**, who was entrusted with the function of first vice-president CISS. Additionally, Włostowski became the chairman of the Deaf World Records Commission.[678]

On May 7, 1967, in Kraków, the Polish national basketball team played its first **friendly match against the Finnish national team**. The Finns were one of the most successful teams of the last eight years, when they were defeated only by the USA during the World Championships and the Deaf Games. The Polish national team, coached by Ryszard Stanek, composed almost entirely of players from the Kraków Sports Club PZG, won against the favored Finnish team 68:49. The most points for Poland were scored by Janusz Wojtyłko (Śląski KS), Władysław Giergun (Krakowski KS) and Józef Smarkusz (Warsaw KS). The second match was played in Bielsko-Biała. The match ended in a draw, 45:45. The most points were scored by: Janusz Wojtyłko, Józef Smarkusz, Julian Kozieł, Władysław Giergun and Andrzej Kudłacik.[679]

In March 1967, representatives of five European countries stood at the starting line of the **European Deaf Cross-Country Championships** for seniors and juniors. The championship took place in Chamberg, France. In the junior race over a distance of 5,200 m, the first three places were taken by students of coach Zbigniew Data from Przemyśl: Adam Kot (21:44.0 min), Andrzej Zabawski and Jan Trojnar. Fifth place was taken by Rudolf Truchoń, also from Przemyśl. The junior team thus won the gold medal in the team classification. In the senior competition, Kazimierz Wróbel took second place, Ryszard Ochenkowski fourth, Jerzy Kołacz fifth, and Bolesław Brzóska seventh. A very good performance of the white and red team allowed the seniors to win in the team category ahead of France, Belgium and Italy. Also in the general category, in which the results from the junior and senior races were added up, the Polish team won.[680]

In 1967, the **5th European Deaf Shooting Championships** were held in Pilsen (Czechoslovakia). Poland was represented by Andrzej Wiśniewski, Ryszard Witt, Wanda Michalak and Ryszard Dobiecki (photo 377). The manager of the Polish team was Michał Golański.



Photo 377. From the left standing: Ryszard Witt with the national flag, Andrzej Wiśniewski, Wanda Michalak – winner of two bronze medals, Ryszard Dobiecki – 1967 (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

[678] Idem, *XIX Kongres…*, op. cit., p. 20.
[679] Idem, *Międzynarodowy mecz koszykówki Polska – Finlandia 68:40 i 45:45*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 6, p. 16.
[680] Idem, *Polacy mistrzami Europy w biegu na przełaj*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 6, p. 18.

Participation in the championship was supposed to be a test before the Deaf Games in 1969. Teams from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Yugoslavia, the German Federal Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy and France took part in the competition. The men took part in the 22RL sport rifle-3 competition, unfortunately without success. In the women's category (also 22RL sport rifle-3), Wanda Michalak won two bronze medals.[681]

On September 9, 1967, at 10 p.m., the Street Run began in Pavia, Italy. **"The Run of the Hundred Towers"**. Five Polish runners took part in the competition, thanks to the financial support of the Polish Athletics Association. A total of 85 athletes took part in the race, including 35 deaf athletes representing 9 countries. Among the deaf, Bolesław Brzóska took 7th place, Kazimierz Wróbel – 8th place, Jerzy Kołacz took 10th place. This gave our athletes second place in the deaf team category. Athletes from the Soviet Union won as a team, both in the hearing and deaf athletes category.[682]

On October 7 and 8, 1967, the **1st European Deaf Swimming Championships** were held in Stockholm, Sweden. Six Polish swimmers and four Polish female swimmers took part in the championships. The following teams took part in the championship: Denmark, the Netherlands, the GDR, the FRG, Poland, Sweden and Hungary. Poles achieved very good results. Ireneusz Sułek won the bronze medal in the 100 m freestyle, and Józefa Czerwińska won the silver medal in the same distance. Andrzej Zwierzyński won the gold medal in the 200 m classic style and set a new world record (2:56.2 min). The Polish 4 × 100 m medley relay teams won silver medals. Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski also won gold medals in the 200 m classic style (3:18.2 min) and the 100 m butterfly distance (1:24.6 min). Hanna Gregorek won the silver medal in the 200 m classic style (3:34.2 min). Additionally, Ireneusz Sułek won a bronze medal in the 200 m butterfly. The Polish women's 4 × 100 m freestyle relay team set a Polish record and won the gold medal. The men's relay team took second place. In total, Polish swimmers took first place in the team category and won four gold medals, five silver medals and two bronze medals.[683]

In 1966, the International Olympic Committee (of the hearing) awarded the International Deaf Sports Committee the Olympic Cup as a token of appreciation for organizational work for the development of sports among the deaf. On March 23, 1968, the cup was presented to the representative of CISS, Kazimierz Włostowski, by the representative of the International Olympic Committee, G. Damayel from Lebanon. The cup presentation took place at Vidy Castle near Lausanne.[684] At that time (March 23–24), in Lausanne at the "Europa" hotel, a session of the CISS Executive Committee was held, chaired by Kazimierz Włostowski. During the meeting, technical details of the upcoming Deaf Games in Yugoslavia were discussed. For the first time, volleyball and handball were to make their debut in the Games program. It was determined that the overall cost of the Games would be approximately $150,000–170,000. The Yugoslavian Organizing Committee received this amount in three installments from the Yugoslavian authorities of $50,000 each in 1967, 1968 and 1969. A resolution was also adopted to divide the CISS Records Committee into three committees: athletics records – chairman Kazimierz Włostowski, swimming records – Carl-Erik Martola and shooting – Francesco Rubino. The CISS budget in 1967 was $1,379.62.[685]

It was also agreed that the opening and closing ceremonies of the Games and the athletics competitions, as well as the final football match, would be held at the central stadium in Belgrade "INA", which could accommodate 60,000 fans. Basketball and volleyball competitions will be held in Belgrade in a sports hall near the ruins of the Kalimegdan fortress. Swimming, diving and water polo competitions will be held in the "Tasmajdan" park in the center of Belgrade. The shooting competition will be held at the "Careva Cuprija" facilities and at the "Mirojevo" shooting range. The Polish Association of the Deaf was to register 77 athletes to participate in the Games (athletics, swimming, basketball, table tennis, small arms shooting, handball).[686]

The **5th Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf** was held in Warsaw from August 10 to 17, 1967. The congress was attended by 3,000 people, including 1,000–1,500 from abroad. The organizer

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681 M. Golański, *V Strzeleckie Mistrzostwa Europy Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 9, pp. 19–20.
682 B. Setkowicz, *Bieg uliczny "Stu Wież" w Pawii*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 10–12, p. 45.
683 Ibidem, p. 46.
684 K. Włostowski, *Puchar Olimpijski dla Międzynarodowego Komitetu Sportu Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 6, p. 22.
685 Idem, *Sesja Komitetu Wykonawczego CISS*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 7, pp. 22–23.
686 Idem, *XI Światowe Igrzyska Sportowe Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 2, p. 25.

of the Congress was PZG. The organizing committee of the Congress consisted of: Aleksader Hulko, Kazimierz Kirejczyk, Kazimierz Zatopiański, Danuta Borkowska-Gaerting, Zdzisław Bielonko, Kazimierz Diehl, Wiesław Kawiński, Marian Kranas, Roman Petrykiewicz and Kazimierz Włostowski. During the PZG Congress, he presented the achievements of Polish rehabilitation and surdopedagogy. The congress took place at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. The artistic part of the Congress featured numerous dance and theater groups from all over the world.[687]

The **1st European Deaf Table Tennis Championships** were held in Brussels on April 11–14, 1968. The trip and stay of the Polish team was financed by the Main Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism. Krystyna Wiącek and Krzysztof Kosowicz took part in the competition. The team leader was Kazimierz Diehl. Two teams from Belgium took part in the championship, as well as players from: the Netherlands, Italy, the German Federal Republic, France, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, Austria and Poland – 23 men and 16 women. The Polish competitor successfully advanced to the semi-finals, where she lost to the future European champion – Breska from Hungary. In the match for the bronze medal of the championship, Krystyna Wiącek lost to the more experienced German – Kramer. Krzysztof Kosowicz, after winning the duel with the German Senflleren in the quarter-finals, faced the best tennis player of the championship – Lowenstein – in the semi-finals. Despite his ambitious attitude, the Pole lost the match 3:1. In the match for third place, Krzysztof Kosowicz lost to the Hungarian Szell and eventually took fourth place. Two fourth places in the tournament allowed the Poles to take fifth place in the general classification of the championship.[688]

The **4th Individual World Chess Championship for the Deaf** was held from May 8 to 18, 1968 in Budapest. 14 players took part in the 10-day tournament. Poland was represented by Janusz Żak, who advanced to the final group, where he eventually took fourth/fifth place together with Walter from West Germany. Mojmír Švábenský became the world champion, who won the championship title for the third time.

On July 13 and 14, 1968, Rzeszów hosted the **Poland – GDR swimming tournament**. Polish swimmers performed better than the men from the GDR, while the Polish women's national team (aged 13–17) was decisively defeated by the Germans from the GDR. New world records were set by Andrzej Zwierzyński in the 100 and 200 m classic style (1:22.8 min and 2:56.0 min). 17-year-old Piotr Jankowski also performed very well in the 100 m classic style (1:26.0 min). The first place in the 100, 400 and 1,500 m freestyle was taken by 30-year-old Marek Sobociński. Ireneusz Sułek won the 200 m butterfly.[689]

On June 15, 1969 in Helsinki and on June 16 in Tampere, Polish basketball players played **friendly matches with the Finnish team**. The Polish team won the first match 70:39, and the second one 77:52. In the first match, the best scorers in the Polish team were: Janusz Wojtyłko – 17 points, Władysław Giergun and Julian Kozieł – 16 points, Jan Rosołek – 14 points and Andrzej Kudłacik – 7 points. In the second meeting: Władysław Giergun – 25 points, Jan Rosołek – 22 points, Stanisław Bogucki – 11 points, Andrzej Kudłacik – 8 points, Janusz Wojtyłko – 5 points, Julian Kozieł – 4 points and Stefan Kudło – 2 points. Ryszard Stanek was the Polish coach for 12 years. The Polish national team consisted of: Stanisław Bogucki, Władysław Giergun, Andrzej Kudłacik, Stefan Kudło, Zygmunt Michałowicz, Jan Rosołek, Zdzisław Szybowski, Julian Kozieł, Janusz Wojtyłko and Józef Smarkusz.[690]

In connection with preparations for the Games in Belgrade, from December 27 to January 9, 1969, three training camps were held simultaneously. Basketball players trained in Nowy Targ, track and field athletes in Polanica Zdrój, and swimmers in Wrocław. The basketball camp was headed by Tadeusz Raczek, the athletics camp – Mieczysław Grajek, and the swimming camp – Marian Bronikowski. The coordinating manager was Bolesław Setkowicz.[691] The next control competitions for athletes and swimmers took place in Warsaw on May 19 and 20, 1969. The new young players performed very well. Maria Skibowicz set a Polish record for the deaf in the 400 m run. Stefania Misiak and Ewa Galios took the first two places in the 800 m run. In the discus throw, Stefan Krywalski defeated Stefan Gaffka. Józef Drzycimski threw

[687] B. Szczepankowski, *Z kart stulecia*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 7, p. 17; K. Diehl, *Warszawski Kongres ŚFG*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 8, p. 12.
[688] K. Diehl, *I Mistrzostwa Europy Głuchych w Tenisie Stołowym*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 6, pp. 23–25.
[689] K. Włostowski, *NRD – Polska w pływaniu 99:98*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 8, pp. 20–22.
[690] Idem, *Polska – Finlandia 70:39 i 78:52*, "Świat Głuchych" 1968, no. 8, p. 23.
[691] M. Bronikowski, *Obozy sportowe przed Światowymi Igrzyskami Niesłyszących w Belgradzie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 4, p. 14.

the javelin at a distance of 52.06 m. Polish swimmers performed well, including: Janusz Król, Jerzy Majer, Bogumiła Urbańska, Mirosława Klimczuk, Lidia Olszak and Bożena Ginil.[692]

After getting married, Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski[693] left for the USA and settled in New York. For financial reasons, or perhaps due to emigration to the USA, Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski did not receive permission from the PZG Management Board to represent Poland in the Games. The matter was settled amicably (photo 378). The consequence of this was that she represented the United States of America at the Games in Yugoslavia.

Zrzeszenie Sportowców Polski oraz Amatorski Związek Atletyczny Pływaków (Amateur Athletic Union-Swimmers) Stanów Zjednoczonych doszły do porozumienia w sprawie przyszłego reprezentowania przez nią Stanów Zjednoczonych na międzynarodowych zawodach głuchych, gdyż zawarte małżeństwo pozwoliło jej przyjąć nowe obywatelstwo.

Photo 378. Information on the agreement regarding the change of sports affiliation by Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski (archives: Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski)

The final composition of the team was selected during the 4th Individual Polish Championships in Athletics and Swimming on June 21–23, 1969. The athletics competition took place at the RKS "Drukarz" stadium in Warsaw, and the swimming competition – at the RKS "Czarni" swimming pool in Wrocław.[694]

The **11th International Sports Games for the Deaf** were held in Belgrade from August 9 to 16, 1969. About 1,500 athletes from 34 countries in 13 sports disciplines competed for medals in the Games (photo 379). The Polish national team consisted of 47 players representing 5 sports disciplines (photo 380). Marek Sobociński during the opening ceremony of the Games is shown in photo 381.



Photo 379. Medal of the Games in Belgrade – 1969 (archives: Władysław Giergun)

692 K. Włostowski, *Pierwsza próba generalna*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 8, pp. 13–14.
693 *Kronika towarzyska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1967, no. 10–12, p. 49.
694 K. Włostowski, *Ostatnia próba generalna*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 8, pp. 15–17.



Photo 380. Polish national team (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 381. Before the start of the parade at the Olympic stadium. Standing in the middle with the national flag of Poland Marek Sobociński (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

In the 3,000 m steeplechase race, **Adam Kot won the gold medal** of the Games and set a new world record, unfortunately not recognized due to the organizers' fault. The reason for this state of affairs was the placement of two additional hurdles on the course, which the competitors had to overcome unnecessarily. **Bolesław Brzóska** took **third place** in this race. **Marianna Formejster** won three medals. This talented 19-year-old won **gold medals in the shot put** (12.05 m) and **javelin throw** (37.66 m) and a **bronze**

medal in the **discus throw** (33.46 m). The **second place** on the podium in the **javelin throw** went to **Lidia Kania**, and the fourth place to Stanisława Maiwald. **Adam Kot** confirmed his very good conditioning in the 5,000 m run, in which he won his second gold medal (15:21.7 min). **Kazimierz Wróbel** won the **silver medal** in this race (15:23.8 min). Three Poles took part in the 1,500 m race. For over 1,200 m, Bolesław Brzóska set the pace, but the medals were won by: **Kazimierz Wróbel – silver medal** (3:59.8 min) and **Andrzej Zabawski – bronze medal** (4:00.6 min). **Jerzy Stegner**, who was struggling with a hand injury, won the **silver medal** in the javelin throw (57.32 m). The silver medal went to **Tadeusz Liszewski** in the 400 m hurdles. Moreover, Polish athletes won numerous **bronze medals**: **Tadeusz Liszewski** in the 100 m hurdles (16.0 s), **Andrzej Zabawski** in the 800 m run (1:57.9 min), **Stefan Gaffke** in the discus throw (39.88 m), **Maria Skibowicz** in the 800 m run (2:20.5 min) and in the 400 m run (59.8 s). The men's 4 × 100 m relay team consisting of **Stefan Piechocki**, **Michał Domański**, **Witold Poszepczyński**, **Stanisław Krawsz**, winning the **bronze medal**, set a new Polish record (42.9 s). The coaches of Polish athletes were: Jan Bąkowski, Dominik Sucheński, Bolesław Setkowicz and Józef Iwaniak, and the team doctor was Dr. Józef Lebuda. Polish Representatives are shown in photo 382.

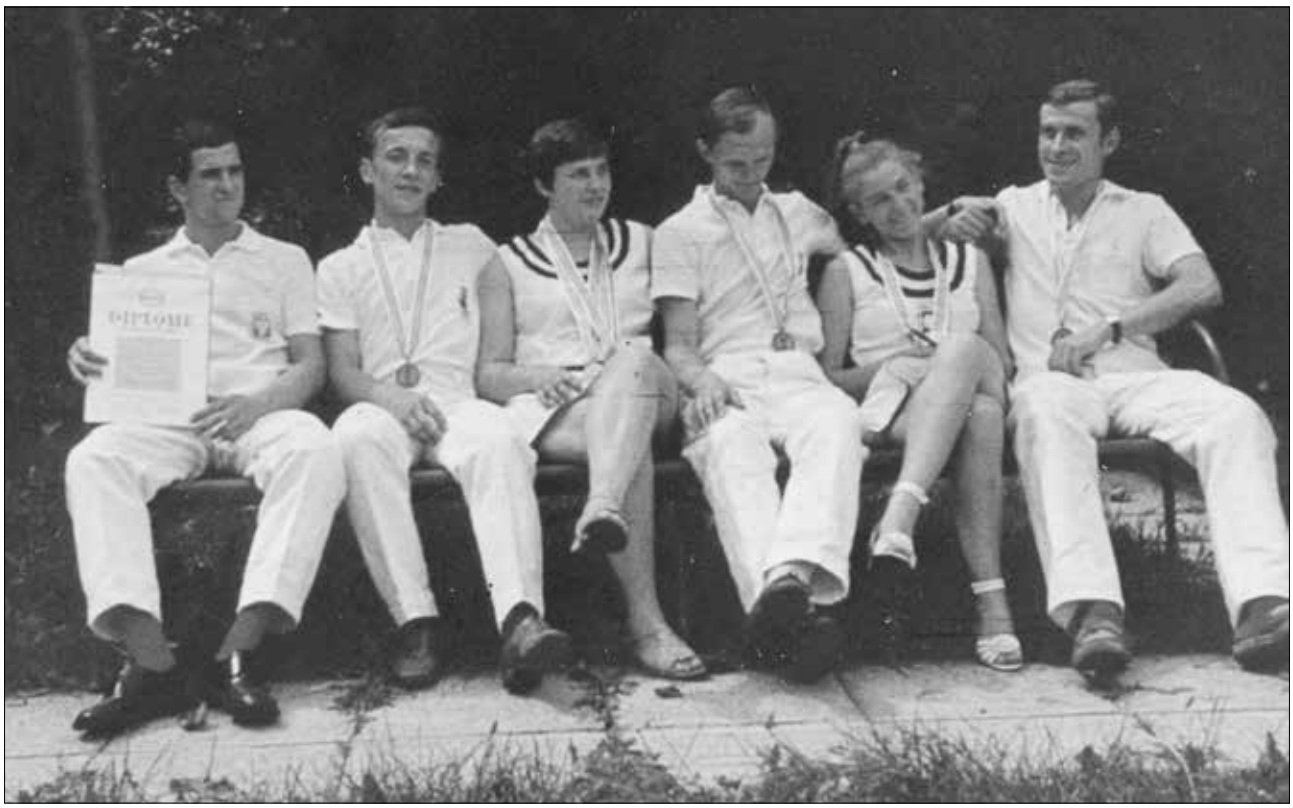


Photo 382. Among bronze medalists. Third from the right Stanisław Krawsz – bronze medal (in the 4 × 100 m relay) (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

The basketball team also participated in the Games: **Janusz Wojtyłko**, **Stanisław Bogucki**, **Jan Rosołek**, **Józef Smarkusz**, **Wojciech Olszewski**, **Józef Paściak**, **Stefan Kudło**, **Julian Kozieł**, **Władysław Giergun** (photo 383). The team's coach was Ryszard Staszek, a former player of OWKS Kraków and "Cracovia". On the way to the final, Polish basketball players won their matches: against Finland (57:47), against Israel (51:24) (photo 384), against Yugoslavia (69:34) (photo 385), against Italy (79:54). The last match for the gold medal was played by Polish basketball players against the USA team (photos 386 and 387). Polish basketball players had a level of play equal to that of the Americans, and the victory was determined by the height advantage of the Americans. The match ended with a 10-point victory for the USA team (63:53). Jan Rosołek became the viceroy of scorers, scoring 75 points. The top scorer was Pietro Zirotti, an Italian (76 baskets). Basketball players and sports activists are shown in photo 389.

The silver medalists in basketball are presented in photos 388 and 389.



Photo 383. Polish National Team. Standing from the left: Władysław Giergun (11), Jan Rosołek (8), Józef Smarkusz (15), Andrzej Kudłacik (5), Janusz Wojtyłko (7), Stanisław Bogucki (12), Julian Kozieł (13), Wojciech Olszewski (10), Józef Paściak (6), Stefan Kudło (9) (archives: Władysław Giergun)



Photo 384. The match against Israel – won (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 385. The match against Yugoslavia – won (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 386. The US and Polish national basketball teams enter the court. The first – Władysław Giergun, the third with number 15 – Józef Smarkusz (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 387. After losing the match against the US national team. Second from the left – Józef Smarkusz, sixth – Wojciech Olszewski (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 388. Silver medalists standing, first from the left – Wojciech Olszewski, third from the right – Józef Smarkusz, in the middle standing coach Ryszard Staszek (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)



Photo 389. Games in Belgrade – 1969. Standing from the left: Andrzej Kudłacik, Tadeusz Raczek, Kazimierz Diehl, Janusz Wojtyłko, Zdzisław Bielonko, Wojciech Olszewski, unk., Stefan Kudło, Władysław Giergun, Ryszard Staszek, Stanisław Bogucki. Crouching from the left: Julian Kozieł, Anna Keyha, Józef Paściak, Jan Rosołek (archives: Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf "Jedność", Tadeusz Ptasznik)

Polish swimmers did not achieve such spectacular successes this time as in the previous Games. The highest places were won by: Andrzej Zwierzyński (200 m classic style – fourth place), Michał Dzidowski (200 m classic style – sixth place). The men's 4 × 100 m medley relay team: Jerzy Majer, Andrzej Zwierzyński, Ireneusz Sułek and Marek Sobociński also took sixth place. Józefa Czerwińska-Muszynski, competing for the USA, won two gold and one bronze medal. Polish sports shooters took distant places. Ryszard Dobiecki – 34th place, Ryszard Piekut – 37th place and Jan Studziński – 38th place (photo 390).

Table tennis players, Krzysztof Kosowicz and Zenobia Dowbecka, played poor matches in the individual competition. In the mixed game, the couple Kosowicz – Dowbecka took 16th place. The Polish team took fifth place in the general classification behind the USSR, USA, Italy and Hungary.[695] The Polish national team of PZG during the closing ceremony of the Games is presented in photo 391.

On August 7, 1969 in Belgrade, representatives of PZG, ZG president Zdzisław Bielonko and GKKFiT representative T. Saar participated in the 20th CISS Congress. During the meeting, four new members of the CISS Executive Committee were appointed, including Kazimierz Włostowski.[696]

In Poznań at the Municipal Sports Center at 34 Chwiałkowskiego Street, the **International Swimming Competition** took place on July 11–12, 1970. The organizers were W. Pater – the father of one of the deaf players and the chief accountant of the Center, as well as the head of the Center, Z. Frąckowiak. The leader of the training camp and competition was Zygmunt Sobiecki. The competition was co-organized by: Henryk Krajczewski, Jerzy Kulczyński, Poznań District Sports Club PZG, Józef Włodarczak. Young people from Poland, Sweden, the GDR and Hungary took part in the competition. The competition became an opportunity to award the Badge of Distinguished Activist of Physical Culture to the oldest and one of the most distinguished deaf athletes, Bogdan Gniot.

[695] *Nasi sportowcy pojechali do Belgradu…*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 9, p. 25; K. Diehl, *XI Międzynarodowe Igrzyska Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1969, no. 10, p. 10.

[696] Ibidem, p. 13.



Photo 390. Shooters from the right: first – coach Golański, Ryszard Piekut, Jan Studziński, Ryszard Dobiecki (kneeling) (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

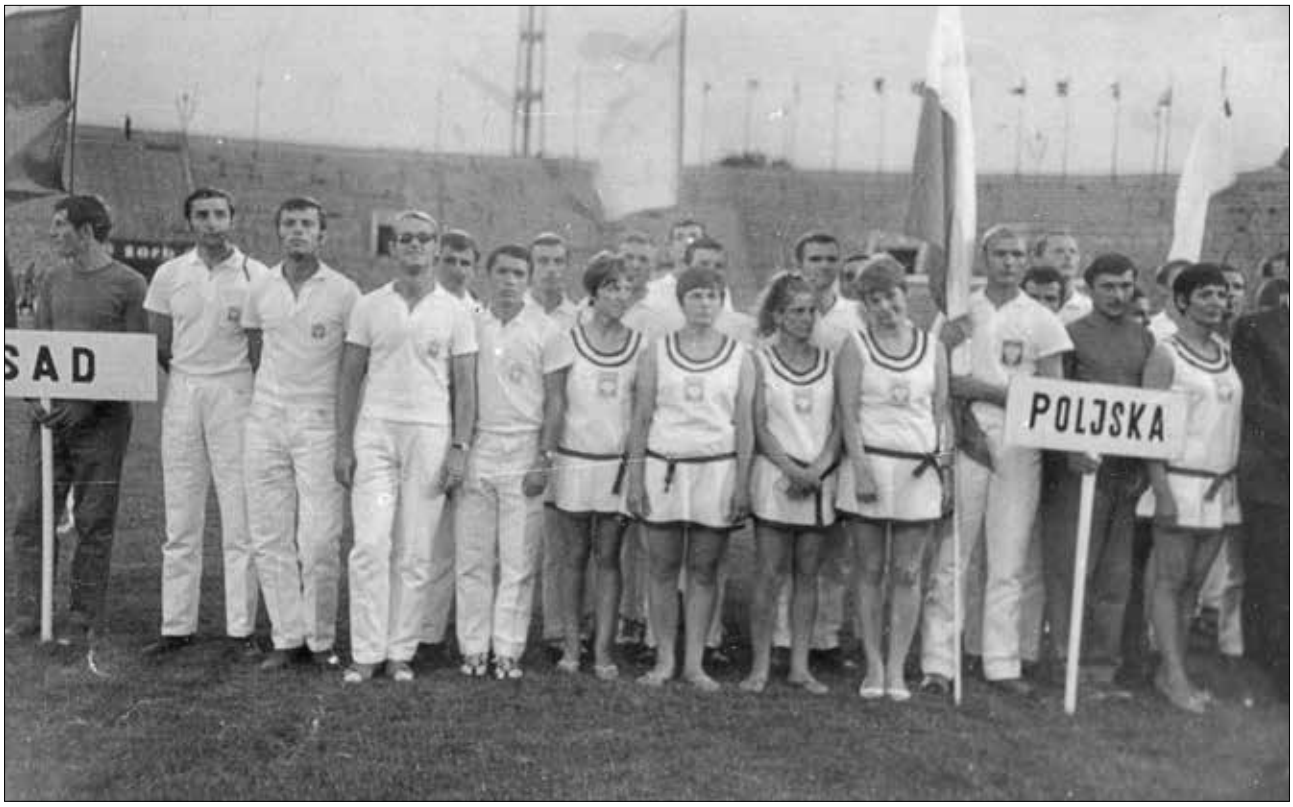


Photo 391. After the end of the Games, the Polish men's and women's national teams in track and field and men's basketball standing. In the middle, first from the left, standing Maria Skibowicz – bronze medalist in the 400 and 800 m competitions (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

The following Poles took first place in the competition: Michał Dzidowski (200 m breaststroke; 400 m individual medley), Iwona Werka (200 m breaststroke), Bogumiła Urbańska (100 m backstroke – new Polish record 1:31.6 min), women's 4 × 100 m medley relay (Lidia Olszak, K. Lenard, Mirosława Klimczuk, Barbara Nowak – new Polish record 6:38.1 min), Lidia Olszak (200 m backstroke – new Polish record 3:19.0 min), women's 4 × 100 m freestyle relay (Mirosława Klimczuk, Bogumiła Urbańska, Lidia Olszak, Barbara Nowak – new Polish record 5:48.0 min).[697]

In 1969, a **basketball competition** was held in Brussels **with the participation of teams from France, Belgium, Italy and Poland**. Italy – Belgium 49:47, Poland – France 78:32, Belgium – France 60:59, Poland – Italy 72:48.[698]

In the **8th Deaf Winter Games in Adelboden** (Switzerland), the Polish national team played with a different lineup than expected. Before leaving for the Games, Janusz Wojtyłko broke his arm, and Jan Trojnar was not allowed to travel abroad. In this situation, the team consisted of: Władysław Wiśniowski, Adam Kot, Zbigniew Pałasz and Tadeusz Szydło. The team manager was Bolesław Setkowicz. On the first day of the competition, Władysław Wiśniowski suffered an injury that excluded him from further competitions. Adam Kot took 10th place out of 26 competitors over a distance of 12.5 km. The Polish 3 × 7.5 km relay team started with some success and took fifth place.[699]

On January 23 and 24, 1971, during the Winter Games, the **21st CISS Congress** was held, during which the rules for organizing sports events were changed. The country organizing the sports event was to cover only the organization costs, while the participants were to cover the costs of travel, accommodation, and meals for players and coaching staff. For the first time, the level of hearing loss that would qualify an athlete to participate in deaf sporting events was discussed. The Polish delegation proposed a hearing loss of 60% and the inability to use hearing aids during sports competitions. Ultimately, the issue was to be resolved at the next congress in 1973. As a result of the by-elections to the CISS Executive Committee, the composition of the Committee was as follows: Jerald Jordan (USA) – president, Francesco Rubino (Italy) – 1st vice-president, Dragoljub Vukotić (Yugoslavia) – 2nd vice-president, Osvald Dahlgren (Sweden) – secretary-treasurer and members: **Kazimierz Włostowski**, Carl-Erik Martola (Finland), Knud Sondergaard (Denmark), Friedrich Waldow (German Federal Republic), Abraham Feliks (Hungary). **Kazimierz Diehl** became a member of the technical committee for athletics, and **Tadeusz Raczek** became a member of the basketball committee.[700]

The 6th Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf in Paris was accompanied by cultural and sports events. The manager of the Polish sports team was Tadeusz Raczek, a member of the PZG Board. Polish basketball players performed very well in the basketball tournament. The Poles won against the Belgian team 70:40 (29:23) and against the French team 90:48 (41:15). The best scorers in the final match were: Jan Rosołek – 34 points, Władysław Giergun – 24 points and Józef Smarkusz – 17 points.[701]

In Warsaw, on September 4–5, 1971, at the SKS "Warszawianka" stadium, the **Poland – GDR athletics competition** was held. Polish athletes prepared for these competitions at the training camp in Ostrowiecznо. The ambitious attitude of the Polish competitors resulted in victories in 16 out of 26 competitions. The best Polish athlete was Maria Skibowicz, who won the 400 and 800 m races and contributed to the victory of the Polish 4 × 100 m relay. Among the men, Henryk Kaczmarek performed very well, winning the 110 m hurdles, triple jump and high jump. The Polish record was broken by Sabina Kieszkowska in the 100 m hurdles. In the final score, Poland scored 151 points, and the GDR players – 122 points.[702]

In 1971, the **European Deaf Cross-Country Championships** were also held in Waregem, Belgium. Only two of our players took part in the competition: Kazimierz Wróbel and Henryk Kozdra. Polish athletes took 10th and 11th place among 19 competitors from Belgium, France, Romania, Switzerland and Italy.[703]

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697 K. Włostowski, *Międzynarodowe młodzieżowe zawody pływackie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1970, no. 9, p. 25.
698 *LA królowa sportu,* op. cit.
699 B. Setkowicz, *Zimowe Igrzyska w Adelboden*, "Świat Głuchych" 1971, no. 4, pp. 24–25.
700 K. Diehl, *XXI Kongres CISS*, "Świat Głuchych" 1971, no. 5, p. 25.
701 *Sukces polskich koszykarzy w Paryżu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1971, no. 9, p. 9.
702 Z. Grzegorzewski, *Międzynarodowe Zawody Lekkoatletyczne NRD – Polska*, "Świat Głuchych" 1971, no. 11–12, pp. 30–32.
703 K. Diehl, *Po sezonie lekkoatletycznym*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 1, pp. 22–23.

Kraków chess players participated in the **chess tournament in Karl-Marx-Stadt in the GDR**, where in blitz chess Aleksander Sławek won first place and Kazimierz Dudek – second place.[704]

The **5th Individual World Chess Championship for the Deaf** was held from August 6 to 16, 1972 in Leipzig (GDR). PZG was represented by Zbigniew Makowski (player) and Ludwik Kamiński (second and PZG delegate). Nescho Mustakerski won the world title, and the Pole – Zbigniew Makowski – was fourth. Competitors from 14 countries took part in the competition.[705]

On October 27–29, 1972, an **international chess tournament was held to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the 1st Prague Sports Club of the Deaf**. The Katowice PZG Sports Club was represented by (team "A"): Zbigniew Makowski, Erwin Brachaczek, Paweł Brachaczek, Jan Fydrych and Ludwik Kamiński – team captain and (team "B"): Mieczysław Czech, Mieczysław Weremczuk, Czesław Hudziak, Stanisław Zygmunt, Stanisław Niedośpiał and Tadeusz Raczek – team captain. Both teams won in their groups. In the blitz tournament, Ludwik Kamiński's team won, and Tadeusz Raczek's team took third place.[706]

As part of the preparations for the Games in Sweden, from March 27 to April 8, 1972, a conditioning and training group of the PZG national athletics team took place at the Olympic Stadium in Wrocław, in which, among others, Stanisław Krawsz, Józef Barbużyński, Wiesław Najmanowicz, Stefan Krywalski, Stefan Gaffke, Lidia Kania and Marianna Formejster.[707]

The **12th International Sports Games for the Deaf** were held from July 21 to 28, 1973 in Malmö, Sweden. The patronage of this event was taken by Swedish Prince Bertil Bernadotte. The competitions took place, among others: in a stadium with a capacity of 32,000 people, a sports hall (5,000 seats) and a smaller open stadium (6,000 seats). The chairman of the organizing committee was city councilor Arne Lundberg. The secretary of the organizing committee was Sven Lindvall, the treasurer – Assar Jonsson, Wille Grut was the manager of the Games. The members of the organizing committee were: Curt Wadmark, Arne Nilsson, Erland Ripa, Oswald Dahlgren – president of the Swedish Deaf Sports Association and secretary general of CISS, and Bertil Franklin – editor-in-chief of the Swedish deaf sports magazine and long-time president of the deaf sports club "Scania" Malmö.[708] 18 athletes, 4 swimmers, 12 basketball players, 3 coaches, 3 activists and one doctor left Poland for Sweden. The trip was preceded by a two-week training camp in Szczecin. From July 21 to 28, 1973, 1,600 participants from 34 countries took part in the Games. Jerzy Sokół took the Olympic oath at the stadium in Malmö on behalf of the Polish national team. Photo 392 shows the Polish national team during the opening ceremony of the Games.

Józef Barbużyński won the **gold medal** in the 20 km walk (1:31:12.2 h). **Silver medals** were won by: **Maria Skibowicz** (400 m run: 60.1 s; 800 m run: 2:16.7 min) (photo 393), **Janina Karkowska** (1,500 m run: 4:49.4 min), **Lidia Lityńska** (javelin throw: 36.74 m) and **basketball players** (photos 394 and 395) including: **Władysław Giergun**, **Andrzej Eicke**, **Józef Paściak**, **Jan Rosołek**, **Franciszek Rosołek**, **Wojciech Olszewski**, **Józef Smarkusz**, **Janusz Wojtyłko**, **Stanisław Zwoliński**, **Henryk Zwoliński**, **Zygmunt Michałowicz** and **Hubert Czogalla**. The winners of the **bronze medals** were: **Stefan Krywalski** (hammer throw: 45.84 m; discus throw: 39.82 m – Poland's hundredth medal at the Deaf Games), **Kazimierz Wróbel** (5,000 m run: 15:03.8 min; 10,000 m: 31:19.2 min), **Marianna Formejster** (shot put: 11.46 m), **Henryk Kaczmarek** (pentathlon: 2,907 points). It should be mentioned that the Polish basketball players lost only in the final to the USA team 88:75, leaving behind such teams as: Sweden (third place), France, Yugoslavia, Canada, Italy, Spain, Finland and Israel.

After returning to Poland, on September 15, 1973, at the headquarters of the Main Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism in Warsaw, the chairman of GKKFiT, Bolesław Kapitan, and the vice-chairman of GKKFiT, Bogusław Ryba, presented decorations to the Polish Olympians. The gold medal "For Outstanding Sports Achievements" was awarded to Józef Barbużyński. Silver medals "For Outstanding Sports Achievements" were awarded to silver medalists, and bronze medals to bronze medalists of the Games in Sweden.[709]

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704 A. Kubin, *Kronika Sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 6, p. 17.

705 L. Kamiński, *Nescho Mustakerski nowym szachowym mistrzem świata niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 11, p. 18.

706 Idem, *Sukces polskich szachistów głuchych w Pradze*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 1, p. 15.

707 A. Kubin, *Kronika Sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 6, p. 17.

708 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Szwedzkie Związki Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 1, pp. 13–14.

709 Z. Grzegorzewski, *XII Światowe Igrzyska Sportowe Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 11, pp. 19–23; idem, *Odznaczenia niesłyszących sportowców*, "Świat Głuchych" 1973, no. 11, p. 24.



Photo 392. Opening ceremony of the Games in Sweden – 1973 (archives: Szczecin Sports Club of the Deaf "Korona")



Photo 393. Third from the right – Maria Skibowicz (won two silver medals in the 400 and 800 m race), next to her, second from the right – Jolanta Żurawska (reached the points) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 394. Won the match against Sweden. In the middle from the left – Wojciech Olszewski (9) – silver medal of the Games (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 395. Won the match against Sweden. First from the left – Józef Smarkusz (15) – silver medal of the Games (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 396. Medal of the Deaf Games – Finland, 1973 (archives: Władysław Giergun)

From June 30 to July 4, 1972, a **friendly basketball tournament** of the four best teams in Europe was held in Rome. In addition to Poland and the hosts, teams from France and Belgium took part in the tournament. Poles have been preparing for this tournament in Wołomin near Warsaw for almost two weeks. The first match against Italy ended with a threepoint victory for the Poles, 64:61. France defeated Belgium 68:55. On the second day of the competition, the Italians won against France 67:58, and the Poles outclassed the Belgians 72:27. On the third day of the tournament, the Italians defeated Belgium 65:59, and the Poles won a convincing victory over the French team 102:51.[710]

From June 26 to July 13, 1972, a national swimming team training camp and control competitions before the swimming event in Budapest were held in Wrocław at the swimming pool of the Olympic Stadium in Wrocław.[711] Swimmers from Hungary turned out to be unrivaled in this competition. Nevertheless, the Poles fought bravely. The best performance of the Polish team was Zbigniew Twaróg, winner of the gold medal in the 200 m classic style. Among women, Lidia Olszak won the gold medal and broke the Polish deaf record in the 100 m backstroke. Even though Krystyna Porowska did not win in any of her starts, she set two Polish records in the 400 m freestyle and 200 m individual medley. The Polish record was also broken by the women's relay team consisting of Lidia Olszak, Krystyna Porowska, Ewa Radzikowska and Barbara Nowak.[712]

In July 1972, an athletics meeting was held in Berlin, in which the representation of the Gdańsk OKS PZG took part. The competition was won by the team of the Sports Club of the Deaf in Berlin with a one-point margin (64:65). Gdańsk was represented by: Ryszard Lewandowski, Zbigniew Biały, Późniak, Duszyński, Wojciechowski, Andrzej Szymkowiak and Wiesław Najmanowicz.[713]

From July 24 to August 3, 1972, a five-person PZG national team gathered in Rembertów, preparing for the European Deaf Shooting Championships in Helsinki (Finland). The championship took place from August 6 to 12, 1972.[714] In the 22RL sport rifle competition 3 × 20 shots from a lying, standing and kneeling position, Ryszard Dobiecki took 10th place, and Ryszard Piekut – 16th. In the 22RL sport rifle competition (60 shots from a lying position), Ryszard Piekut took 16th place, Olgierd Lech – 17th, and Ryszard Dobiecki – 21st. In the 300 m military weapons competition, Ryszard Dobiecki took 11th place.[715]

[710] Idem, *Polscy koszykarze w Rzymie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 9, p. 22.
[711] Idem, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 10, p. 27.
[712] Idem, *Polscy pływacy w Budapeszcie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 10, p. 23.
[713] *Poczta związkowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 10, p. 26.
[714] Z. Grzegorzewski, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 10, p. 27.
[715] Idem, *Kronika sportowa*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 11, p. 19.

On August 26–27, 1972, **the GDR – Poland athletics meeting** was held in Leipzig. Poland was represented by 20 players. The competition was won by the Poles 143:116. In the 100 m race, the first two places were taken by Jerzy Sokół and Jolanta Żurawska, and in the 400 and 800 m race, Janina Karkowska won. Marianna Formejster and Mirosława Buderacka threw the discus the furthest. The first places were also taken by Jerzy Sokół in the 100 m hurdles and K. Osińska in the 200 m. The winners of the remaining competitions were: Henryk Kaczmarek (110 m hurdles), Stefan Gaffke (shot put; discus throw), Stanisław Krawsz (long jump). Our team was preparing for this sports event under the supervision of a teacher from the school in Lubliniec, Władysław Walczak, a Polish representative and Olympian, and Wiesław Wnukowski, also a Polish representative and Olympian.[716]

In 1972, Polish sports shooters took part in the **European Deaf Sports Shooting Championships** – photo 397.



Photo 397. Standing from the left: team manager Edward Gora, players: Ryszard Piekut, Ryszard Witt, Ryszard Dobiecki and Olgierd Lech (source: album of PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw. The album was prepared by Zdzisław Szymański)

On March 17, 1974, the **9th Cross-Country Run for the Deaf World Championship** took place in Pavia. Janina Karkowska, Maria Skibowicz, Czesława Stankiewicz, Kazimierz Wróbel, Jan Trojnar and Ryszard Janik prepared for this competition in Nowy Sącz for two weeks under the supervision of Dr. Jan Bąkowski in Wrocław. 13 competitors took part in the women's 2,800 m race. The winner was Rita Windbrake from the German Federal Republic. The second and fourth places were taken by Poles – Janina Karkowska and Maria Skibowicz. Czesława Stankiewicz took sixth place. As a team, the Poles took second place. 27 competitors took part in the men's race over a distance of 11,200 m. The first three places were taken by representatives of the USSR. The best Pole – Kazimierz Wróbel – finished sixth (37:43.0 min). Jan Trojnar was 11th and Ryszard Janik – 20th. As a team, the Poles took fourth place. In the general classification of women and men, the top three were made up of competitors from the USSR, Poland and Italy.[717]

[716] K. Diehl, *Polska–NRD 143:116 w lekkoatletyce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1972, no. 11, p. 16.
[717] *IX Bieg Przełajowy o Mistrzostwo Świata Głuchych*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 5, p. 15.

On June 30, an **athletics competition was held to celebrate the 50th anniversary of CISS in Paris**. Athletes representing eight European countries took part in the competition. Poles won many victories, reaching the top of the podium many times. The first places were taken by: Maria Skibowicz (800 m run), Marianna Formejster (shot put; javelin throw), Stanisław Krawsz (100 and 400 m run) and Stefan Krywalski (discus throw; shot put).

From July 29 to 31, 1974, an **international swimming competition** was held at the SKS "Warszawianka" swimming pool, in which the teams of the USSR, GDR, Hungary, Poland and Italy took part.[718]

From August 20 to 25, 1974, the Polish basketball team was in Moscow. Polish basketball players prepared for the trip for 10 days at the training camp in Rembertów. During their stay in Moscow, the team played three friendly matches against the Soviet Union team. The first one was lost in the ratio 64:59 (26:23), and it was the first defeat of the Polish team in many years. The defeat was decided by the tallest basketball player in the Soviet team, 216 cm tall. In the second match, careful monitoring of the tallest player resulted in a more even match, but the final result was also unfavorable. The match ended with the Poles losing 63:59 (33:32). In the third match, the Poles also lost to the players from the Soviet Union 58:44. Wojciech Olszewski and Henryk Zwoliński deserved distinction in the friendly matches played.[719]

From February 2 to 8, 1975, in Lake Placid (USA), the **8th World Winter Games for the Deaf** were held, unfortunately without the participation of Poles. Athletes from Canada won as a team, followed by the USSR and Switzerland. Competitors from 10 countries took part in the competition, including North America and Europe.[720]

In May 1975, Polish table tennis players took part in the **European Table Tennis Championships in Bucharest** (Romania). In individual competitions, Poles completed their participation in the qualifying rounds and quarterfinals.[721]

On June 26–28, 1975, the Kraków Sports Club of the Deaf organized a rematch football tournament. Football players from Leipzig (GDR), Ostrava (Czechoslovakia), Kraków and the Training and Production Plant in Pcim participated in the competition. The players from Kraków won against Ostrava 3:0 and against Leipzig 6:3, and thus won the entire tournament. The best scorer of the tournament was Wiesław Szewczyk. The football competition was accompanied by a chess tournament in which chess players from Kraków and Leipzig took part. Competitors from the German Democratic Republic won both as a team and individually.[722]

From July 31 to August 12, 1975, PZG chess players took part in the **International Chess Festival of the Białystok Region in Augustów**. 69 teams from Poland and abroad took part in the competition, including 4 representing PZG. The best performance was achieved by the team composed of: Zbigniew Makowski, Janusz Żak, Mieczysław Czech and Paweł Brachaczek, which took 12th place in the tournament. The next two PZG teams took 52nd place (Mieczysław Matuszczak, Wiesław Kuczyński, Krzysztof Michalczuk, Ryszard Lewandowski) and 53rd place (Jan Fydrych, Alojzy Kwaśny, Maria Nietupska, Stanisław Niedośpiał, Ludwik Kamiński).[723]

On July 12–13, 1975, the **GDR – Poland athletics competition** took place in Gera (GDR). For the first time, the Polish national team was prepared for the competition by deaf coaches Wiesław Wnukowski and Bolesław Brzóska. The manager of the team was Edward Gora – member of the Management Board and president of the Warsaw Sports Club PZG. The competition in both the women's (49:67) and men's (69:79) categories was won by Poles. The winners include: Jolanta Żurawska (100 m run: 12.8 s; high jump: 1.40 m), Marianna Formejster (discus throw: 33.32 m; shot put: 11.90 m), Lidia Kania (javelin throw: 35.32 m), Halina Zawadzka (400 m run: 62.7 s; 800 m run: 2:28.2 min), Tadeusz Liszewski (100 m hurdles: 17.3 s), Stefan Krywalski (shot put: 11.83 m; discus throw: 31.94 m), Ireneusz Wuczyński (long jump: 6.44 m), Wiesław Najmanowicz (javelin throw: 53.28 m) and Andrzej Podwiązka (high jump: 1.76 m).[724]

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[718] *Wyniki*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 9–10, p. 10.
[719] Z. Grzegorzewski, *Polscy koszykarze w Moskwie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1974, no. 12, p. 15.
[720] Idem, *Medaliści VIII Światowych Igrzysk Zimowych Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 4, p. 31.
[721] Idem, *1975 – próba krótkiego podsumowania*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 2, pp. 23–24.
[722] *Międzynarodowy turniej piłkarski*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, p. 23.
[723] L. Kamiński, *Festiwal szachowy w Augustowie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 10, p. 22.
[724] Z. Grzegorzewski, *Sukces w meczu z lekkoatletami NRD*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 10, p. 23.

From August 20 to 25, 1975, the **European Deaf Swimming Championships** were held in Kaposvar (Hungary). About 120 competitors from 11 countries took part in the competition. Poland was represented by 10 athletes who trained under the supervision of Ludwik Kajda. The competition ended with the victory of the USSR team, which defeated England and Hungary. Poland took sixth place in the team classification.[725]

On October 3–5, 1975, the **1st European Deaf Basketball Championship** was held in **Turku** (Finland). Four national teams took part in the championship: Finland, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Poland. The championship was played in a round-robin format. The Poles played a very good competition under the guidance of coach Ryszard Staszek. **Poland** won all the matches played: against Finland 87:62 (39:29), against Yugoslavia 81:62 (33:33), against Sweden 65:46 (41:28), and thus won the historic **title of European champion** (photo 398). In the Polish team, Henryk Zwoliński and Władysław Giergun deserved distinction. Henryk Zwoliński won the cup for the best player of the championship.[726] For winning the title of European champions, Polish basketball players (Władysław Giergun, Jan Rosołek, Henryk Zwolinski, Stanisław Zwoliński, Józef Paściak, Józef Smarkusz, Wojciech Olszewski, Janusz Wojtyłko and Włodzimierz Kloft) were awarded gold medals "For Outstanding Sports Achievements" by the Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism in Warsaw.[727]



Photo 398. Golden badge of the 1st European Basketball Championship – Finland 1975 (archives: Władysław Giergun)

On October 10–12, 1975, for the first time since 1962, an **international chess tournament was held between the Polish national team and the GDR world runners-up**. On the first day of the competition, the Poles won 10.5:9.5 points. The Polish national team included: Zbigniew Makowski, Janusz Żak, Mieczysław Czech, Paweł Brachaczek, Ludwik Kamiński, Mieczysław Matuszczak, Jan Fydrych, Erwin Brachaczek, Krzysztof Michalczuk and Alojzy Kwaśny. On the second day of the competition in the so-called blitz chess, Poles won in the ratio of 55.5:44.5.[728]

From May 28 to June 3, 1976, at the invitation of the Polish Football Association, Jerald Jordan, president of the International Sports Committee for the Deaf (CISS), paid a working visit. During the visit,

[725] Idem, *Słabe wyniki Polaków w pływackich mistrzostwach Europy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1975, no. 11, pp. 30–31.
[726] Idem, *Polscy koszykarze mistrzami Europy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 1, p. 23.
[727] Idem, *Koszykarze odznaczeni w GKKFiT*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 3, p. 26.
[728] L. Kamiński, *Sukces w meczu z wicemistrzami świata*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 1, p. 25.

there was a meeting with the Management Board of the Polish Olympic Games Association, as well as with the president of the Polish Olympic Committee, Bolesław Kapitan.[729]

From June 15 to 19, 1976 in Białystok, at the KS "Gwardia" stadium, the **qualifying rounds for the 13th World Deaf Sports Games in Football** were held. Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland took part in the tournament (photo 399). There were 16 players in the Polish national team: 9 from Białystok, 6 from Zabrze and 2 from Kraków. Białystok was represented by: Wiesław Najmanowicz, Janusz Mudź, Tadeusz Krasowski, Jan Galicki, Paweł Gajdowski, Robert Szymański, Józef Szaciłowski, Czesław Galant and N. Wydmiński. From Zabrze, the following people were called up to the Polish team: Adam Borowicz, Henryk Smyczek, Joachim Spende, Zygmunt Zymla, Zdzisław Kotnis and Leon Lazik, and from Kraków – H. Szewczyk and Daniel Olbrychski. The tournament was won by the team from Czechoslovakia, Poland was second and Hungary was third.

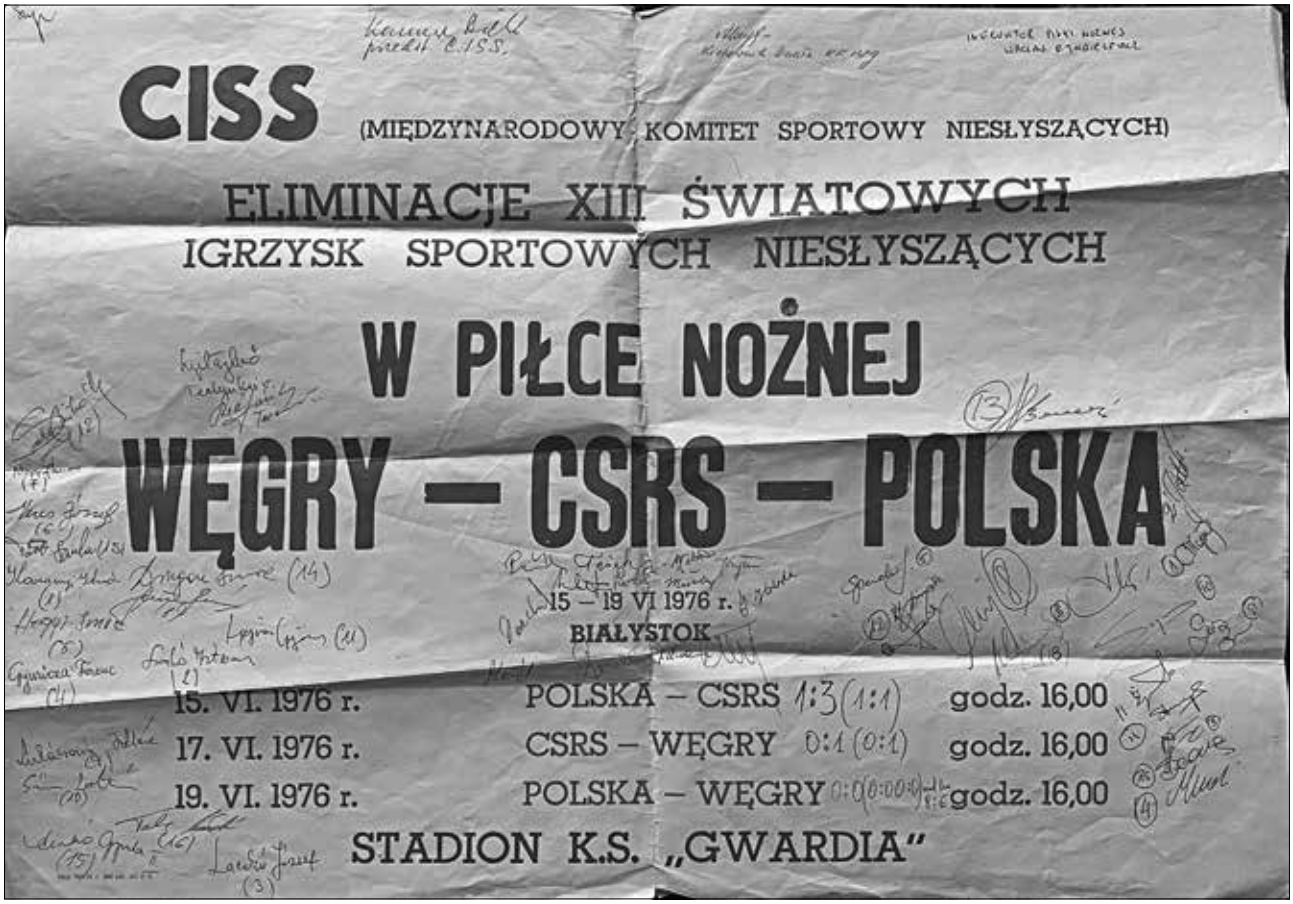


Photo 399. Poster informing about the qualifying tournament for the Deaf Games – 1976 (archives: Adam Borowicz)

A **friendly basketball tournament** was held in Warsaw from September 16 to 18, 1976, in which two Polish teams and the teams of Italy and Sweden took part. The tournament was won by the Polish team "A", ahead of Sweden, Italy and Poland "B".[730]

On July 17 and 18, 1976, the **Poland – GDR athletics competition** took place at the ŁKS Łódź stadium. Polish athletes were better again and won 158:115. The women won 64:63 and the men 94:52. The winners of the individual competitions were: Ireneusz Wuczyński (110 m hurdles: 17.7 s; high jump: 1.78 m), Jerzy Bednarczyk (100 m run: 11.3 s), Marianna Formejster (shot put: 10.85 m; javelin throw: 34.62 m; discus throw: 38.86 m), Halina Zawadzka (200 m run: 26.9 s; 400 m run: 59.0 s; 800 m: 2:34.8 min), Stefan Krywalski (shot put: 12.9 m; discus throw: 38.64 m), Ryszard Andrzejewski (400 m run: 54.6 s), Jan Umiński (200 m run: 23.5 s), Danuta Sawicka (high jump: 1.37 m). Polish relay teams also won: Aleksander Borejszyk,

729 *Wizyta prezesa CISS w Polsce*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 10, p. 29.
730 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Polacy pokonali Szwedów i Włochów*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 11, p. 28.

Stanisław Krawsz, Jan Umiński, Jerzy Bednarczyk (4 × 100 m relay: 43.2 s) and Aleksander Borejszyk, Jan Umiński, Ireneusz Wuczyński, Edmund Połejko (4 × 400 m: 3:34.9 min).[731]

In the summer months, sports competitions were held in Palermo (Italy), in which the Sports Club PZG in Białystok participated. The inhabitants of Białystok took part in football, volleyball and ping-pong matches, as well as in athletics competitions. The performance of the goalkeeper of "Start" Białystok, Wiesław Najmanowicz, was a sensation, as he broke the world record in the javelin throw, achieving a result of 71.24 m.[732]

On June 4–7, 1976 in Helsinki (Finland), during the meeting of the CISS Executive Committee, Romania's candidacy as the organizer of the 13th Deaf Sports Games in 1977 was finally approved. Due to the Romanian government's refusal to allow athletes from South Africa to enter Romania, consideration was given to removing Romania from hosting the Games, citing the provision on the apolitical nature of deaf sports. Ultimately, at the request of CISS Vice-President Francesco Rubino, the South African delegation withdrew from participation in the Games in Romania.[733]

As part of the preparations for the Games in Romania, Polish swimmers and some track and field athletes participated in a training camp in Wisła. The following people took part in the team camp: Urszula Jońska, Henryk Kaczmarek, Wiesław Najmanowicz, Stefan Krywalski, Lidia Kania, Marianna Formejster, Ireneusz Wuczyński, Andrzej Podwiązka, Andrzej Cygler, Ryszard Zapała, Bożena Pomykała and Mirosława Kawecka. The coordinating coach was Sabina Proske, and the coaches were Wiesław Wnukowski and Jan Kamola. The team manager was Krystyna Łopatyńska. The remaining athletes participated in the training camp in Międzygórze, under the supervision of coaches Dr. Jan Bąkowski and Bolesław Brzóska. The following people took part in the team camp: Halina Zawadzka, Barbara Łatkowska, Józef Barbużyński, Edmund Połejko, Paweł Gajdowski, Zbigniew Kisiel, Jerzy Świstek, Jan Umiński, Ryszard Andrzejewski, Stanisław Krawsz, Zbigniew Wojciechowski, Aleksander Borejczyk, Jolanta Żurawska and Jan Trojnar. The leader of the group was Józef Hłumyk.[734] The following swimmers participated in the training camp in Wisła, and later in Szczecin: Andrzej Zwierzyński, Eugeniusz Gruszkiewicz, Paweł Gajewski, Włodzimierz Nawrocki (22 years old), J. Wrzesiński (15 years old), Janusz Kuncewicz, Z. Żaboklicki, A. Tomaszewska (15 years old), M. Słomowska (15 years old), E. Kimera, Viktoria Kowalczyk, M. Kowalczyk, Marek Gajdulewicz and E. Mielniczuk. The coach of the swimming team was Jerzy Czerniejewicz from Poznań.[735] Before the Games, the basketball players took part in two training camps in Limanowa and Białystok. The following people participated in the team camp: Władysław Giergun, Franciszek Rosołek, Henryk Zwoliński, Stanisław Zwoliński, Wiesław Gamrat, Alfred Wójciak, Józef Paściak, Józef Smarkusz, Wojciech Olszewski, Zdzisław Grobelski, Józef Blada, Andrzej Eicke, Jan Olczyk, Antoni Bajda, Jan Rosołek and Tomasz Półjanowski. Ryszard Staszek was the coach of the national team.[736]

As part of the preparations for the Games in Bucharest, on May 25 and 26, 1977, a **friendly athletics competition between Poland and Romania** was held at the stadium of the Central Sports Center in Spała, which ended with a high victory for the Poles 112:65. The winners of the individual competitions were: Stanisław Krawsz (100 m run: 11.0 s), Halina Zawadzka (400 m run: 58.1 s; 800 m run: 2:19.4 min), Paweł Gajdowski (400 m run: 52.0 s), Jolanta Żurawska (long jump: 5.03 m; 200 m run: 27.0 s; high jump: 1.35 m), Jerzy Bednarczuk (running 200 m: 23.2 s), 4 × 400 m relay: 3:37.0 min (Ryszard Andrzejewski, Paweł Gajdowski, Wojciechowski, Ireneusz Wuczyński), Józef Barbużyński (20 km walk: 1:37:24.8 h), Zbigniew Kisiel (800 m run: 2:04.3 min), Jan Trojnar (3,000 m steeplechase: 9:58.0 min), Marianna Formejster (shot put: 11.26 m; discus throw: 32.16 m), Stefan Krywalski (shot put: 11.49 m), Lidia Kania (javelin throw: 37.18 m) and Ireneusz Wuczyński (long jump: 6.44 m; high jump: 1.86 m – new Deaf Polish record).[737]

The **13th World Deaflympics in Romania** was attended by 10 basketball players (Andrzej Eicke, Władysław Giergun, Jan Olczyk, Wojciech Olszewski, Franciszek Rosołek, Jan Rosołek, Józef Smarkusz,

731 *Zwycięstwo w meczu z NRD*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 11, pp. 28–29.
732 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Piłkarz bije rekord świata w rzucie oszczepem*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 11, p. 29.
733 K. Diehl, *Igrzyska odbędą się w Rumunii*, "Świat Głuchych" 1976, no. 12, p. 24.
734 S. Siła-Nowicki, *Lekkoatleci będą walczyć*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 5, pp. 24–25.
735 Idem, *Pływacy chcieliby, ale…*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 6, pp. 22–23.
736 Ibidem, p. 23.
737 K. Diehl, *XIII Światowe Igrzyska Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 7, p. 25.

Henryk Zwoliński, Stanisław Zwoliński, Krzysztof Zwoliński), 22 track and field athletes (Józef Barbużyński, Jerzy Bednarczuk, Mirosława Buderacka, Marianna Formejster, Paweł Gajdowski, Urszula Jońska, Lidia Kania, Stanisław Krawsz, Stefan Krywalski, Janusz Kuczeński, Andrzej Podwiązka, Edmund Połejko, Jerzy Śmistek, Janina Strużyna (died April 17, 1988[738]), Jan Trojnar, Jan Umiński, Lech Wiśniewski, Adam Woźniak, Ireneusz Wuczyński, Ryszard Zapała, Halina Zawadzka, Jolanta Żurawska) and one swimmer – Andrzej Zwierzyński. The training staff consisted of: Ryszard Staszek – basketball, Bolesław Brzóska, Jerzy Świłło and Wiesław Wnukowski – athletics. The manager of the basketball team was Józef Hłumyk, and the manager of the track and field team was Anna Keyha. Andrzej Boznański was the team doctor.[739]

The Games were held in Bucharest from July 17 to 26, 1977. 1,520 competitors representing 36 countries took part. In these games, Polish representatives won four silver and six bronze medals. **Halina Zawadzka earned as many as four medals**. In the 400 m run, Zawadzka achieved the same time as the German (NRF) – Rita Windbrake, who set the world record and won by a few centimeters (56.6 s). In the 800 m race, Halina Zawadzka lost again to Rita Windbrake, this time by 0.1 s, achieving a time of 2:11.7 min. In the 1,500 m race, Halina Zawadzka came third (4:57.5 min). Halina Zawadzka won the fourth medal, bronze, together with **Jolanta Żurawska**, **Lidia Kania** and **Janina Strużyna** in the 4 × 400 m relay. **Stanisław Krawsz** again performed very well, winning two **silver medals** in the 4 × 100 m relays (**Paweł Gajdowski**, **Jerzy Bednarczuk**, **Jan Umiński**) (photo 400) and 4 × 400 m (**Paweł Gajdowski**, **Janusz Kuczeński**, **Adam Woźniak**). The relay teams achieved times of 43.2 s and 3:25.0 min. **Józef Barbużyński** won the **bronze medal** in the 20 km walk (1:40:52.0 h). The bronze medal was won by **Lech Wiśniewski** in the 1,500 m run (3:57.4 min – a new Polish record). **Mirosława Buderacka** in the javelin throw (37.46 m) and **Stefan Krywalski** in the hammer throw (46.84 m) won **bronze medals** for Poland. The only Polish representative in swimming took part in three competitions. In the 100 m classic style he took sixth place (1:19.36 min), in the 200 m breaststroke he was fifth (2:51.0 min), and in the 400 m individual medley race he was ninth (5:51.0 min), it should be noted that the results obtained in the 200 and 400 m races were new Polish records.

This time, **Polish basketball players** brought home the **bronze medal** from the Games (photos 401 and 404). During the competition, they lost only two matches, against the USA and against Sweden, which, having lost the same number of matches, took second place. Poles won matches against France, Yugoslavia, Israel and Australia. Traditionally, the USA basketball players stood on the highest step of the podium, having not lost any of the six matches. The top scorer was Władysław Giergun (photo 402).

The remaining Polish representatives took further positions: Jerzy Bednarczuk (200 m run, sixth place), Paweł Gajdowski (400 m run, sixth place: 51.0 s), Adam Woźniak (400 m run, seventh place: 51.8 s), Lech Wiśniewski (1,500 m race, fourth place: 1:53.4 min), Jan Trojnar (3,000 m steeplechase race, fourth place: 9:34.4 min), Jerzy Śmistek (running 5,000 m, eighth place), Ireneusz Wuczyński (high jump, eighth place), Stefan Krywalski (shot put, seventh place), Edmund Połejko (20 km walk, fifth place), Andrzej Podwiązka (decathlon, seventh place), Urszula Jońska (800 m run, sixth place: 2:32.2 min), Marianna Formejster (shot put, fifth place: 11.13 m; javelin throw, sixth place: 34.00 m), Mirosława Buderacka (discus throw, fourth place: 32.12 m), Lidia Kania (javelin throw, fourth place: 35.40 m).[740] In the team classification, Polish athletes took (defended) third place, scoring 164 points. The USA took first place (423 points) and the USSR – second place (290 points). Photo 403 shows Polish medalists.

During the Deaf Games, on July 16, 1977, in Bucharest, at the Parc Hotel, the **24th CISS Congress** was held, attended by 68 delegates representing 34 countries. Poland was represented by Zdzisław Bielonko and Mieczysław Grajek. During the Congress, CISS honorary medals were awarded to distinguished activists of the international deaf movement. The **bronze medal** was awarded to a Pole – **Kazimierz Diehl**, the most active activist of the CISS Executive Committee. During the Congress, Kazimierz Diehl was also elected **2nd Vice-President of CISS**. Iran was selected in a secret ballot as the next host of the 14th Deaf Games in 1981.[741]

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738 *Z karty żałobnej*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 7, p. 21.

739 *Skład polskiej ekipy na Igrzyska w Bukareszcie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 8, p. 24; K. Diehl, *Rekordowe Igrzyska w Bukareszcie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 12, p. 25.

740 *Zwycięzcy XIII Światowych Igrzysk Sportowych Niesłyszących w Bukareszcie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 10–11, pp. 32–33.

741 K. Diehl, *XXIV Kongres CISS*, "Świat Głuchych" 1977, no. 9, pp. 23, 26.



Photo 400. The Polish 4 × 100 m relay team won the silver medal, while the USA relay team won the gold medal. In the first row, Stanisław Krawsz standing on the podium from the left (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 401. The Polish national team took the third place in the basketball tournament. From the left standing: Jan Rosołek, Józef Smarkusz, Wojciech Olszewski, Andrzej Eicke, Krzysztof Zwoliński, Stanisław Zwoliński, Franciszek Rosołek. Crouching from the left: Henryk Zwoliński, Władysław Giergun, Jan Olczyk (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 402. The three most valuable players of the tournament. Władysław Giergun – top scorer of the Games in Romania (archives: Władysław Giergun)



Photo 403. After the Games. Standing from the left: athletics director Wiesław Wnukowski, Jolanta Żurawska (bronze medal), Stanisław Krawsz (two silver medals), Wojciech Olszewski (bronze medal), Ireneusz Wuczyński (scoring place), Józef Smarkusz (bronze medal) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 404. Medal of the Games in Bucharest – 1977 (archives: Władysław Giergun)

On October 22–23, 1977, the **Poland – Hungary – GDR (Leipzig) swimming competition** was held in Łódź. Once again, the Hungarians proved their supremacy in swimming. They won by scoring 183 points. Poland and East Germany scored 149 and 55 points, respectively. The best Hungarian swimmer was Zoltan Vida. Andrzej Zwierzyński, the winner of the 200 m classic style race (2:54.6 min), deserved a distinction in the Polish national team. Among women, Viktoria Kowalczyk took first place four times (100 m freestyle: 1:12.6 min; 200 m individual medley: 3:12.2 min; 100 m backstroke: 1:28.8 min; 100 m butterfly: 1:33.8 min).[742]

In 1977, the President of CISS, Jerald Jordan, sent congratulatory letters to the PZG Management Board for three Polish sports clubs that celebrated their 50th anniversary: Bydgoszcz KS PZG, Łódź KS PZG and Kraków KS PZG.[743]

On November 24–25, 1978, an **international swimming competition** was held in **Kecskemet**, **Hungary**, between the hosts – Hungary, and Poland and GDR. Poland took third place due to the absence of the two most successful Polish swimmers, Andrzej Zwierzyński and J. Wrzesiński. The best performance of the Polish team was Viktoria Kowalczyk, who won the first three places in the competitions: 200 m individual medley, 100 m butterfly and 100 m backstroke. In the men's category, first place was taken by Eugeniusz Gruszkiewicz (200 m classic style). Additionally, the following people took part in the competition: Z. Żaboklicki, H. Szwarc, Włodzimierz Nawrocki, Ryszard Jasiński, Małgorzata Walczak and Soszyńska.[744]

In July 1978, CISS Secretary General Knud Sondergaard visited Tehran, where the 14th Deaf Games were to be organized in 1981 at the venues where the Asian Games were held. However, as noted, these competitions could have been transferred to Germany due to the ongoing armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, as well as internal tensions that led to the transformation of Iran from a constitutional monarchy into an Islamic republic. Ultimately, the decision to change the host of the Games was made on January 20, 1979, during the CISS Congress held in France.[745]

From March 16 to 26, 1979, a training camp of the PZG national team in athletics was held at the Municipal Sports and Recreation Center in Kamień near Rybnik. The team camp was attended by, among others: Stefan Krywalski, Ireneusz Wuczyński, Mirosława Umińska, Lidia Kania, Jerzy Śmistek, Janusz Kuczeński

[742] Idem, *Wyniki trójmeczu pływackiego Polska–Węgry–Lipsk (NRD) w Łodzi*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 1, p. 16.
[743] *Ze świata*, "Świat Głuchych" 1978, no. 2, p. 13.
[744] *Węgry–Polska–NRD*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 1–2, p. 37.
[745] Ibidem.

and Ireneusz Wuczyński. The national team's coaches were: Józef Iwaniak, L. Kurzewa and Krzysztof Juretko. The training camp was preparation for the 1st European Deaf Athletics Championships (Salerno, Italy).[746]

In 1978, Polish athletes recorded many very good performances, thanks to which Poles were among the world's leading queens of sports. Among women, Halina Adamowicz achieved the fourth time in the 100 m (13.1 s), which was 0.4 s slower than the best time of the German Mitschke. Halina Zawadzka achieved the second result (59.9 s), just behind Windbrake from Germany (58.1 s). It was similar in the 800 m runs. Halina Zawadzka (2:32.0 min) was second only to Windbrake (2:10.0 min). In the 4 × 100 m relay, the Polish women achieved the second fastest time in the world (52.2 s), only 0.2 s slower. In the shot put, Marianna Formejster achieved the third result in the world (11.22 m). The best result belonged to Filds from the USA (12.18 m). In the javelin throw, the first three positions were occupied by Mirosława Buderacka (36.28 m), Lidia Kania (32.76 m) and Anna Michno (32.40 m). Among men, the best time in the 800 m run was achieved by Lech Wiśniewski (1:58.0 min), and the second place was taken by Janusz Kuczeński (1:59.8 min). In the 1,500 m run, Janusz Kuczyński achieved the third fastest time in the world (4:08.7 min). Jerzy Śmistek was fourth in the 3,000 and 5,000 m runs (9:03.2 min; 15:47.8 min). In the 400 m hurdles, Lechosław Andrzejewski achieved the third time (1:01.1 min) – only 1 second slower from Heitman from GDR. The Polish 4 × 100 m relay team achieved the second fastest time in the world (44.4 s). The best time in the 10 km walk was achieved by Józef Barbużyński (47:49.0 min). Ireneusz Wuczyński was sixth in the long jump (6.41 m), fourth in the high jump (1.93 m), and fifth in the triple jump (13.34 m). In the hammer throw, the best result belonged to Marek Zamojski (34.00 m), and the third result – to Władysław Walczak (24.00 m).[747]

The **9th World Deaf Winter Games** were held from January 21 to 27, 1979 in Meribel, France. Representations of 14 countries took part in the competition. 47 competitors took part in the men's giant slalom, of which 17 did not finish. Janusz Wojtyłko took 29th place, and Stefan Smaza was 30th. In the special slalom, even more competitors did not finish this competition. As many as 34 skiers withdrew from the competition or did not finish the descent, including: Janusz Wojtyłko. Stefan Smaza finished the competition in 24th place. 33 athletes completed the men's downhill. Janusz Wojtyłko was 30th, and Stefan Smaza – 33rd. In the men's 15 km run, Józef Barbużyński was 20th, Eugeniusz Gruszkiewicz – 22nd, and Jerzy Gawrylas – 24th. In the 30 km run, Józef Barbużyński was 17th and Eugeniusz Gruszkiewicz – 18th. Poles also took part in the 3 × 10 km relay race, where they took fifth place out of seven participating teams.[748]

The Winter Games were accompanied by the 25th CISS Congress, during which several important decisions were made. It was during the 25th Congress that a decision was made that people with hearing loss above 55 dB at frequencies of 500, 1,000 and 2,000 Hz in the better ear can take part in sports competitions organized by CISS. It was decided that before each Games, individual national federations are obliged to send audiograms of all registered competitors to the CISS secretariat, and that during the Games there will be an audiological commission that will verify the audiograms sent during the Games, randomly checking approximately 10% of each team. The CISS name was also changed. The previous name in French was "Comitè International des Sports Silencieux", in English "International Committee of Silent Sport". The new names in these three languages were as follows: "Comitè International des Sports des Sourds"; "International Committee of the Sport of the Deaf"; "Międzynarodowy Komitet Sportowy Głuchych". However, the CISS abbreviation did not change. The issue of membership of the Deaf Sports Federation of South Africa in CISS due to apartheid in that country came back to the agenda. Ultimately, it was agreed that the South African federation could belong to CISS, but without the possibility of participating in the Games. Finally, the issue of organizing the Games in the Federal Republic of Germany was also clarified, and Germany agreed to host the Games in 1981. The second vice-president was still Kazimierz Diehl, who also served as the chairman of the Commission for the approval of World and European Records.[749]

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[746] H. Halkiewicz, *Przygotowania do Mistrzostw Europy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 6, p. 22.
[747] Idem, *Najlepsze wyniki na świecie w 1978 r.*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 10, p. 23.
[748] K. Diehl, *IX Światowe Igrzyska Zimowe Głuchych w Méribel (Francja) 21–27 stycznia 1979 i XXV Kongres CISS*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 3, p. 15; idem, *Wyniki igrzysk w Méribel (Francja)*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 4, p. 24.
[749] Idem, *XXV Kongres CISS*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 4, pp. 24–25.

On May 27–31, 1982, during the meeting of the CISS Executive Committee in Munich, a proposal was made to increase the hearing loss limit during the Games and international events from 55 to 70 dB.[750]

The **International Chess Festival** was held in **Augustów** from August 1 to 14, 1979. The tournament was organized by the District Chess Association in Suwałki. 32 teams took part in the tournament, including 2 PZG teams. The winner of the tournament was the chess players of Jagiellonia I, the second place was taken by the chess players from Bulgaria "Dobruja". The third place was won by deaf chess players: Alojzy Kwaśny, Janusz Żak, Mieczysław Czech and Zbigniew Makowski. Sergei Soloviev from the USSR played for Alojzy Kwaśny for some time. The second deaf team, which took 21st place, consisted of: Erwin Brachaczek, Wiesław Kuczyński, Antoni Kozdra and Czesław Czaban.[751]

On October 6–7, 1979, the **Poland – GDR athletics competition** was held in Gdańsk at the BKS Lechia stadium. Despite the absence of leading athletes, Poland won 130:99. A total of 22 competitions were held, including 6 women's and 16 men's. Poles won 11 victories, including 4 for women. The best performance in the Polish team was Ireneusz Wuczyński, winner in three events: long jump (6.66 m), triple jump (13.75 m) and high jump (195 cm). In the 100 m run, Małgorzata Łyskowska achieved a time of 13.1 s, in the javelin throw Danuta Pawlak – 29.08 m, in the 400 m run Ewa Cyrkanowicz – 64.0 s, in the shot put Zdzisław Kolanko – 11.62 m, in the discus throw Marek Zamojski – 35.02 m, and in the javelin throw Zenon Jaworski – 46.70 m.[752]

On November 17–18, 1979, during a **tournament in Budapest, Polish chess players** consisting of Alojzy Kwaśny, Janusz Żak, Mieczysław Czech, Zbigniew Makowski and Wiesław Kuczyński took first place, defeating the teams of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.[753]

In July 1980, a football qualifying tournament was held in Warsaw, in which teams from Yugoslavia, Portugal, Denmark and Hungary participated.[754] Additionally, as a qualifying tournament for the Games, the 2nd European Deaf Men's Basketball Championship was held in Koln.[755]

Valuable information about the qualifying competitions for the Cologne Games can be found in the article International sporting events in 1980 published in "Świat Głuchych".[756]

On January 13, 1980, during the indoor athletics championships of the Gdańsk District, Mirosław Bednarek, an MKS PZG player, set a new world record for the deaf in the pole vault – 4.32 m, while Ewa Gręda set a new Polish record in the high jump – 1.50 m.[757]

The **2nd European Men's Basketball Championship** was held from May 5 to 11, 1980 in Warsaw. The championship was held at the Academy of Physical Education in Warsaw. Eight national teams took part in the championship, seeded in two groups (photo 406). Group "A": France, USSR, Israel and Sweden. Group "B": Poland (photos 405 and 407), Finland, Yugoslavia and Belgium. Due to financial difficulties, the Spanish and Italian teams did not participate in the championship. In group "A" the order was as follows: France, USSR, Sweden and Israel. Poland won in group "B", ahead of Yugoslavia (87:78) (photo 408), Finland (99:55) (photo 409) and Belgium (106:49). In the semi-final matches, Poland won against France (99:64) (photo 410), and the USSR – against Yugoslavia (95:84). In the final match, **Poland won against the USSR** 106:89 – photos 411 and 412.

In the fight for the bronze medal (photo 413), the French team won, defeating Yugoslavia 65:64. The Swedish team took fifth place, Israel was sixth. The Finns took seventh place and Belgium took eighth place. The top scorer was Władysław Giergun (120 points), who was also chosen the best player of the championship. Jan Rosołek scored 108 points. The Polish national team consisted of: Władysław Giergun, Józef Smarkusz, Jan Rosołek, Krzysztof Zwoliński, Stanisław Zwoliński, Wojciech Olszewski, Andrzej Eicke, Mieczysław Smoliński, Tomasz Półjanowski and Franciszek Rosołek. Ryszard Staszek was the coach of the national team.[758]

750 Idem, *Igrzyska, mistrzostwa, kongres*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 5, p. 16.
751 D. Kossowska, *Augustów – 79*, "Świat Głuchych" 1979, no. 12, p. 33.
752 *Polska zwyciężyła NRD*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 1, p. 24.
753 K. Michalczuk, *Sukces Polaków w Budapeszcie*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 1, p. 26.
754 R. Skorupski, *W eliminacjach do XIV Światowych Igrzysk zwyciężają Węgry*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 8, p. 25.
755 R. Skorupski, H. Halkiewicz, *II Mistrzostwa Europy w koszykówce mężczyzn. Po raz drugi Polacy Mistrzami*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 7, pp. 17–22.
756 K. Diehl, *Międzynarodowe imprezy sportowe w 1980 roku*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 3, p. 24.
757 J. Topczenko, *Nowe rekordy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 4, p. 21.
758 R. Skorupski, H. Halkiewicz, *II Mistrzostwa Europy…*, op. cit.



Photo 405. European Basketball Championships – Warsaw 1980. Members of the Polish national team. Standing from the left: Ryszard Staszek, Jan Rosołek, Józef Smarkusz, Franciszek Rosołek, Władysław Giergun, Mieczysław Smoliński, Wojciech Olszewski, Tomasz Półjanowski. Crouching from the left: Andrzej Eicke, Krzysztof Zwoliński, Stanisław Zwoliński (archives: Władysław Giergun)

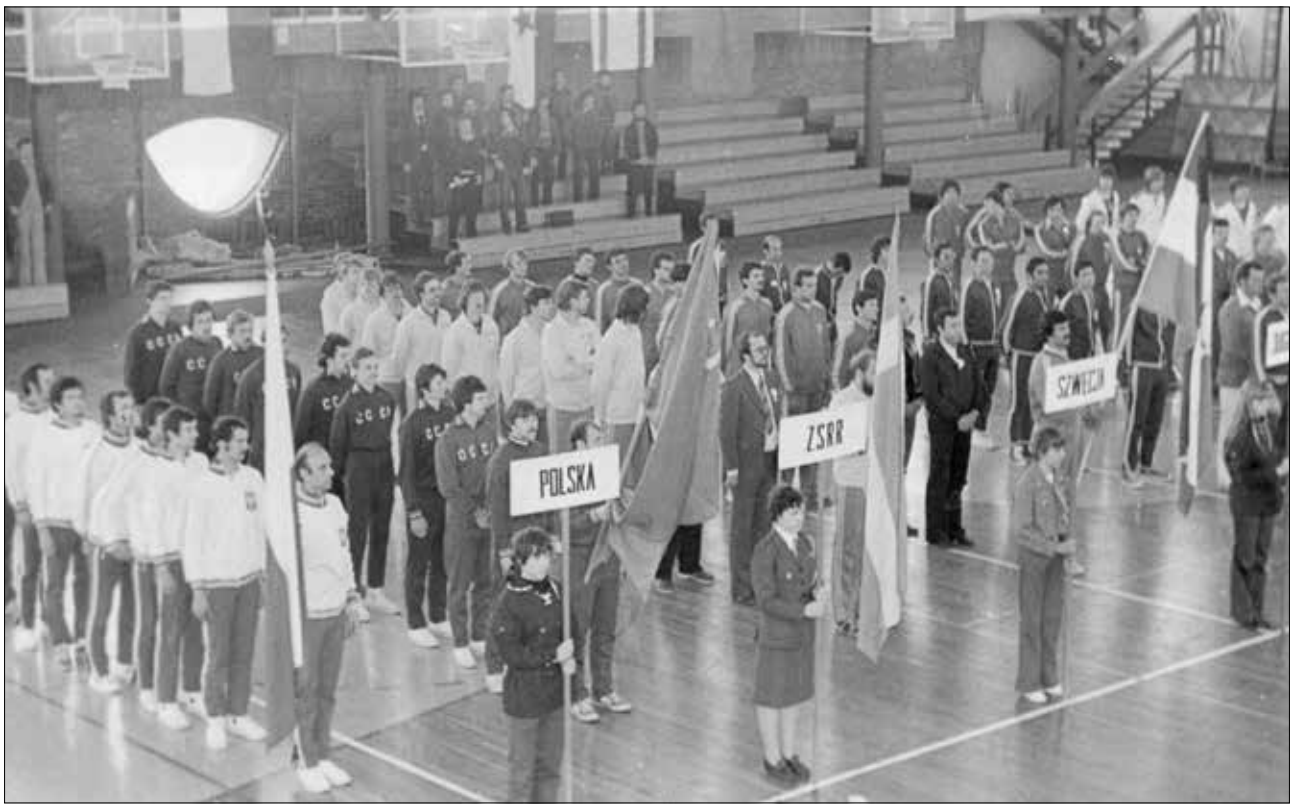


Photo 406. Opening ceremony of the 2nd European Basketball Championships. First from the left standing Józef Smarkusz with the national flag (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 407. Entry of the Polish basketball team into the tournament hall. The first with the flag – Józef Smarkusz (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 408. The won match against Yugoslavia. Józef Smarkusz playing first from the left (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 409. The won match against Finland. Third from the right – Józef Smarkusz (15) (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 410. The won match against France. Second from the right – Józef Smarkusz (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

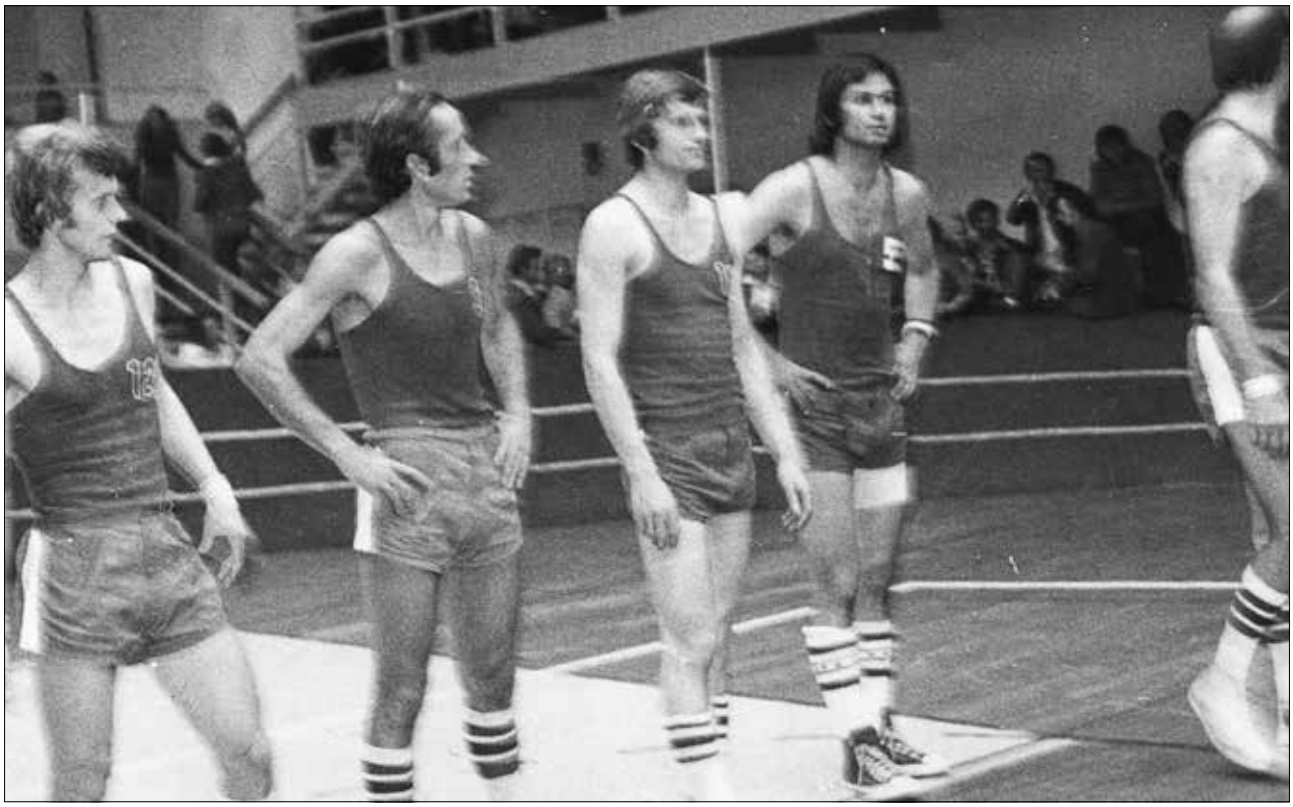


Photo 411. The won match against the USSR. First from the right – Józef Smarkusz, and second from the left – Wojciech Olszewski (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 412. The moment of awarding gold medals to the Polish national team after winning the first place in the European Championships in the basketball tournament. Third from the right standing Józef Smarkusz, and first from the left – Wojciech Olszewski. The silver medals went to the USSR, and the bronze medals to Sweden (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)



Photo 413. Medal of the 2nd European Basketball Championship – Warsaw, 1980 (archives: Władysław Giergun)

The **Individual Deaf Chess Championship** was held from June 1 to 15, 1980 in Amsterdam. Poland was represented by Janusz Żak, who advanced to the final competition. Janusz Żak took fifth place in the championship, winning, among others, with the defending champion – Bulgarian Nesho Mustakierski. The world title was won by Renato Pereira from Portugal.[759]

The first **European Deaf Athletics Championships** were held from October 2 to 5, 1980 in Salerno (Italy). Representatives of seven countries and four club teams from Italy (out of competition) took part in the championship. The Polish Association of the Deaf was represented by 13 players and 7 female players who were 14–16 years old at the time of the start. Polish athletes brought 32 medals, including 9 gold, 12 silver and 11 bronze (photo 414). Halina Zawadzka won two gold medals (400 m run: 57.4 s; 800 m run: 2:16.0 min) and two silver medals (4 × 400 m relay: 4:19.4 min; 4 × 100 m relay: 51.8 s). The other gold medals were won by: Andrzej Cygler (high jump: 2.00 m – Polish record for the deaf), Zbigniew Grunt (100 m run: 11.0 s), Lidia Kania (javelin throw: 38.84 m), Ryszard Andrzejewski (400 m hurdles: 59.3 s), Marek Zamojski (hammer throw: 44.66 m), Paweł Gajdowski (javelin throw: 42.60 m), Paweł Gajdowski, Janusz Kuczeński, Wiesław Śpiewak, Adam Woźniak (4 × 400 m relay: 3:26.8 min). Silver medals were won by: Adam Woźniak (400 m run: 51.2 s), Jerzy Śmistek (10,000 m run: 31:24.8 min), Marianna Mollus (discus throw: 34.48 m; shot put: 10.88 m), Grażyna Cyrkanowicz (1,500 m run: 5:19.3 min), Ewa Gręda (high jump: 1.55 m), Mirosław Bednarek (pole vault: 3.70 m), Marek Zamojski (discus throw: 38.88 m). Polish relay teams also won silver medals: 4 × 100 m (Ewa Gręda, Małgorzata Łyskowska, Halina Zawadzka, Grażyna Cyrkanowicz) and 4 × 100 m (Aleksander Borejszczyk, Zbigniew Grunt, Paweł Gajdowski, Adam Woźniak). The following people returned with bronze medals: Grażyna Cyrkanowicz (800 m run: 2:29.0 min), Lidia Kania (shot put: 9.70 m), Wiesław Śpiewak (800 m run: 1:58.0 min), Marianna Mollus (javelin throw: 34.04 m), Małgorzata Łyskowska (100 m run: 12.5 s; 200 m run: 26.4 s), Anna Czaja (high jump: 1.35 m), Aleksander Borejszczyk (100 m run: 11.3 s), Mirosław Bednarek (triple jump: 13.54 m), Andrzej Cygler (long jump: 6.46 m), Zdzisław Kolanko (shot put: 12.29 m). The unluckiest person was Stanisław Krawsz, who suffered a thigh injury during the 100 m qualifying race. The Polish men's national team won first place and the cup, ahead of Italy and the USSR. In the women's classification, the Poles took second place, just behind the USSR team. Polish deaf athletes trained under the supervision of doc. Dr. Jan Bąkowski, Jan Wojtow, M.A., Józef Iwaniak, Leszek Korzewow and Krzysztof Juretko.[760]

[759] R. Skorupski, *Indywidualne Mistrzostwa Świata Głuchych w Szachach*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 7, p. 24.
[760] A. Keyha, *Polacy wicemistrzami Europy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1980, no. 12, pp. 24–26.



Photo 414. Among the medalists of the Polish national team. WKS PZG players won the following medals: Zdzisław Kolanko in shot put, 3rd place (bronze medal) standing first from the left, third from the left – Andrzej Cygler 1st place (gold medal) in high jump and 3rd place (bronze medal) long jump, in the middle kneeling Aleksander Borejczyk 2nd place (silver medal) in the 4 × 100 m relay, (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

On November 7–9, 1980, an international team chess competition for the deaf was held in Trencin (Czechoslovakia), with the participation of GDR, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Poland was represented by Alojzy Kwaśny, Janusz Żak, Mieczysław Czech and Antoni Kozdra. Unfortunately, these competitions cannot be classified as successful. Poles took last place.[761]

During the 14th World Sports Games for the Deaf in Cologne (July 23 – August 1) in 1981, Polish athletes won seven medals. Mirosław Bednarek won the gold medal in the pole vault (4.70 m), setting a world, European and Polish record. Halina Zawadzka won the silver medal in the 400 m race (58.28 s). Polish basketball players also won the silver medal (photos 415–417): Wojciech Ciszewski, Władysław Giergun, Wojciech Olszewski, Franciszek Rosołek, Jan Rosołek, Mieczysław Smoliński, Alfred Wójciak, Henryk Zwoliński and Stanisław Zwoliński. Bronze medals were won by: Halina Zawadzka (800 m run: 2:14.43 min), Jerzy Śmistek (25 km run: 1:22:20 h – Polish record), Marek Zamojski (hammer throw: 43.98 m). The 4 × 100 m relay team (43.53 s) also won the bronze medal: Stanisław Krawsz, Zbigniew Grunt, Andrzej Sokal, Adam Woźniak. The following also took part in the Games: Ewa Gręda, Anna Czaja, Małgorzata Łyskowska, Janusz Kuczeński, Ireneusz Wuczyński, Andrzej Cygler, Lidia Kania and Grażyna Cyrkanowicz. In athletics, Polish athletes took fourth place after teams from the USA, the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany.[762] The Main Committee of Physical Culture and Sports awarded the best Polish athletes for their achievements during the Games in Cologne. The gold medal was awarded to Mirosław Bednarek. Silver medals were awarded to Polish basketball players including Halina Zawadzka, Mieczysław Smoliński and Alfred Wójciak. Bronze medals were awarded to: Halina Zawadzka, Stanisław Krawsz, Adam Woźniak, Jerzy Śmistek, Marek Zamojski, Zbigniew Grunt and Andrzej Sokal.[763]

[761] Ibidem, p. 26.
[762] A. Keyha, *XIV Światowe Igrzyska Sportowe Niesłyszących*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 9, p. 22.
[763] *Odznaczenia w Głównym Komitecie Kultury Fizycznej i Sportu*, "Świat Głuchych" 1981, no. 11, p. 33.



Photo 415. Joint photo of the Polish and US national teams. From the left standing: Mieczysław Smoliński, Henryk Zwoliński, Stanisław Zwoliński, Franciszek Rosołek, Władysław Giergun, Alfred Wójciak, Jan Rosołek. Fourth from the left, kneeling Wojciech Olszewski (archives: Władysław Giergun)



Photo 416. The Polish national team poses with silver medals. From the left: Mieczysław Smoliński, Władysław Giergun, Jan Rosołek, Franciszek Rosołek, Stanisław Zwoliński, Alfred Wójciak, Wojciech Olszewski, Henryk Zwoliński, Ryszard Staszek (archives: Władysław Giergun)



Photo 417. Silver medal of the Deaf Games in Cologne, captain of the Polish national team, Władysław Giergun – 1981 (photo: Adam Szulc; archives: Władysław Giergun)

In April 1982, the **European Volleyball Championships** were held in **Denmark**, in which the Polish PZG team was to participate. Passport formalities were successfully completed, the national team training camp took place, but unfortunately, due to foreign exchange problems, the departure of the Poles did not take place. The Finnish team became the European champion, ahead of the USSR and Bulgaria. The USSR team won the European Women's Championship.[764]

In April 1982, the **European Deaf Team Table Tennis Championships** were held in Vienna. The following teams took part in the tournament: Germany, Hungary, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. The German team took first place, Hungary second, and Belgium third. The Dutch team included a player from Wrocław – Jęczmień. The main referee of the final match was a Pole – Aleksander Kubin.[765]

During the **7th Conference of Representatives of Associations of Deaf Athletes of Socialist Countries**, held in Prague in 1984, plans for sports events in 1984 were discussed. Kazimierz Diehl and Mieczysław Grajek participated in the conference. During the conference, the contribution of Kazimierz Włostowski, who died in 1984, to the activities of deaf sports, both in socialist countries and worldwide, was highlighted.[766]

Jerzy Gawłos, representing the Zakopane Sports Club PZG, took ninth place during the **French Deaf Ski Championships** in the 15 km run. 28 competitors took part in the competition.[767]

From March 18 to 31, 1984, a training camp of the PZG volleyball team took place in Limanowa. 14 players took part in the training camp. The team's coach was Henryk Awłasewicz, normally the basketball coach of the PZG Sports Club in Rzeszów. The training camp prepared the Polish team for the European Championships in Sofia.[768]

In the 2nd European Deaf Volleyball Championships, Poles took fourth place out of five participating teams. The final order was as follows: Bulgaria, USSR, Finland, Poland and West Germany. The Poles only won against the West German team. In the Polish team, the following people deserved distinction: Marian Rozmus, Witold Kłos and Jarosław Jasiński. The Polish coach was Henryk Awłasewicz. The championships were held in Sofia from July 25 to 30, 1984.[769]

764 K. Diehl, *Igrzyska, mistrzostwa, kongres*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 5, p. 16.
765 A. Kubin, *Nie przegapić szansy*, "Świat Głuchych" 1982, no. 7, p. 17.
766 *Narada sportowa w Pradze*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 4, p. 20.
767 A. Kubin, *Sukces zakopiańczyka*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 5, p. 20.
768 J. Szklarski, *Zgrupowanie przed mistrzostwami*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 7, p. 22.
769 R. Matlak, *Tym razem z udziałem Polaków*, "Świat Ciszy" 1984, no. 9, p. 16.

The 3rd European Basketball Championship took place on October 23–27, 1984 in Stockholm. The Poles took fourth place, losing in the final to the USSR (60:77) and to France (61:52). The gold medal was won by the USSR team, the silver by Sweden and the bronze by France.[770] The Polish national team is shown in photo 418.



Photo 418. Polish national team, European Basketball Championships in 1984. From the left: Andrzej Galasiewicz, Mieczysław Smoliński, Andrzej Eicke, Piotr Lach, Władysław Giergun. Sitting from the left: Andrzej Podwiązka, Edward Wróbel, Wojciech Olszewski, Marek Lewiński, Franciszek Rosołek (archives: Władysław Giergun)

On July 4, 1985, in the building of the Association for Liaison with Polish Diaspora Abroad "Polonia" in Warsaw, a ceremonial oath and the presentation of Olympic nominations to 18 deaf Polish representatives took place before the **15th World Deaf Games in Los Angeles** (USA).[771] The games lasted from July 10 to 20, 1985. 1,800 athletes from 29 countries took part in the Games. They competed in 12 sports disciplines. Poland was represented by nine athletes and nine basketball players, as well as three coaches and two representatives of the Polish Football Association. The Olympic Village was located on the grounds of the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) in Hollywood. The Polish team was accommodated in the student dormitory "Rieber Hall".

Poles won one gold medal – Halina Zawadzka in the 400 m run (57.83 s), four silver medals: Grażyna Cyrkanowicz (400 m run: 58.52 s), Małgorzata Łyskowska (200 m run: 25.80 s), Jacek Kuraj (high jump: 2.00 m), Halina Zawadzka (800 m run: 2:16.11 min) and five bronze medals: Grażyna Cyrkanowicz (800 m run: 2:18.42 min), Ewa Gręda (high jump: 1.56 m), Jacek Kuraj, Stanisław Łyskowski, Marek Chołoj, Marek Krauze (4 × 100 m relay: 45.10 s).

The bronze medal (photos 419 and 421) was also won by Polish basketball players: Władysław Giergun, Franciszek Rosołek, Wojciech Olszewski, Mieczysław Smoliński, Adam Walasiewicz, Adam Niewdana, Edward Wróbel, Stanisław Fijałkowski and Andrzej Podwiązka.

The basketball coach was Ryszard Staszek, and the track and field coach was Józef Iwaniak. On the way to the bronze medal, the Poles defeated teams from Canada and Venezuela (photo 420), but lost to the US team (102:40). In the next matches, the Poles lost to Sweden and won against the French team for the bronze medal.

[770] *Wyniki III Mistrzostw Europy w Koszykówce*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 1, p. 21.
[771] *Światowe Igrzyska Głuchych*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 7, p. 9.

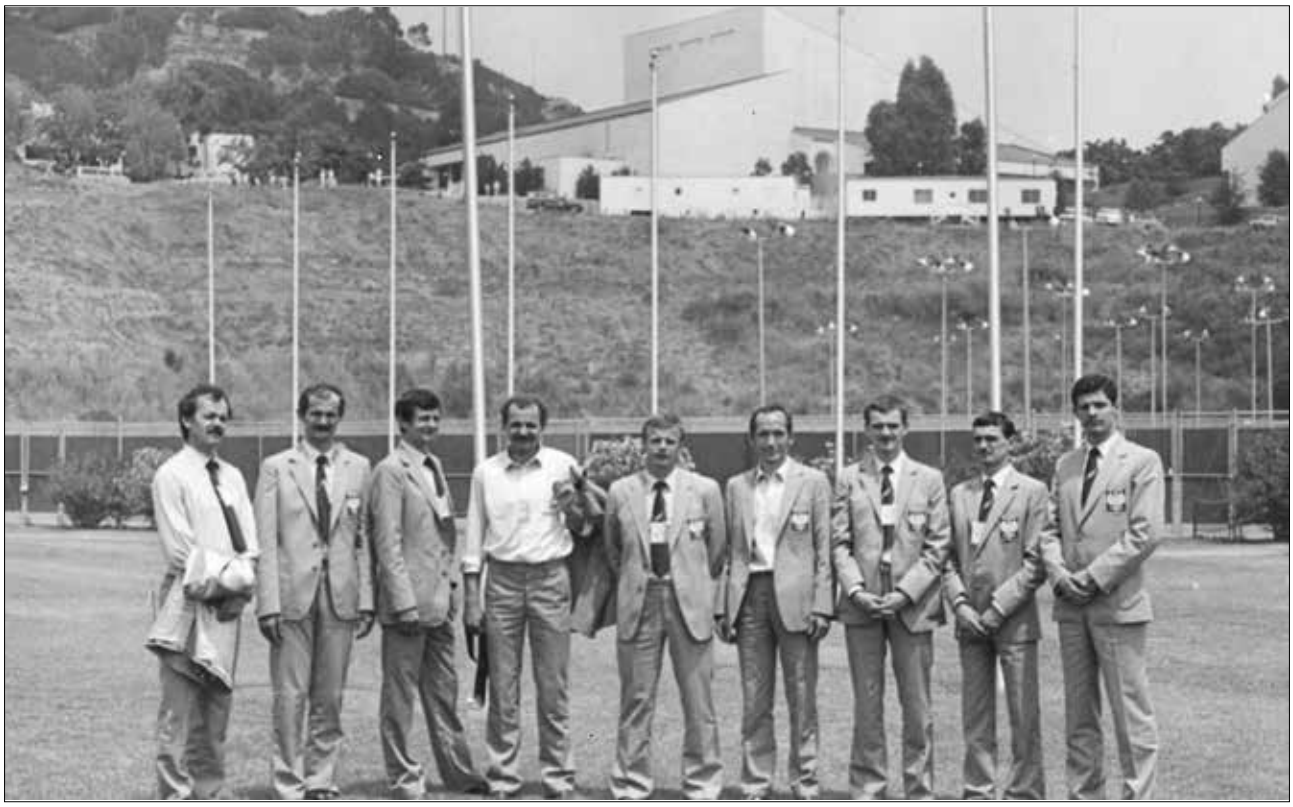


Photo 419. This team of Polish basketball players took the third place in the Olympic tournament (bronze medal). Third from the left – Władysław Giergun, fourth from the left – Andrzej Galasiewicz, third from the right – Stanisław Fijałkowski and fourth from the right – Wojciech Olszewski (archives: Władysław Giergun)



Photo 420. The match between Poland and Venezuela ended with Poland's victory and numerous injuries in the Polish national team (archives: Władysław Giergun)



Photo 421. Władysław Giergun's bronze medal – Los Angeles Deaf Games 1985 (archives: Władysław Giergun)

In addition, Poland was also represented by Elżbieta Świtalska, who, together with Małgorzata Łyskowska, Grażyna Cyrkanowicz and Halina Zawadzka, participated in the 4 × 400 m relay. Unfortunately, she did not manage to win a gold medal in this competition. Although the Polish women were leading by 10 m in the last shift, Halina Zawadzka suffered from a calf cramp, which resulted in her being eliminated from the competition. In the medal classification, Poland took fourth place after the USA, France and Federal Republic of Germany.[772] Polish athletes during the closing ceremony of the Games are shown in photo 422.



Photo 422. After the end of the parade – wo. Władysław Giergun. In the middle standing Józef Hendzel – secretary of the PZG Board, right behind him Ryszard Skorupski – basketball manager, and third – coach Ryszard Staszek. First from the right standing Józef Topczenko – director of athletics (archives: Władysław Giergun)

[772] M. Grajek, *XV Światowe Igrzyska Sportowe Niesłyszących, Los Angeles '85*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 10, pp. 6–8.

On July 8–9, 1985, the **28th CISS Congress** was held in Los Angeles, preceded by a twoday meeting of the CISS Executive Committee. During the meeting, **Kazimierz Diehl** was elected to the Executive Committee for the next term of office, 1985–1989. Thanks to the efforts of Dutch activists, who gained the support of most European countries, the establishment of the European Deaf Sports Organization (EDSO) was voted on. It was agreed that EDSO will be subsidized by the CISS Executive Committee, so that European countries will not incur additional costs of membership in EDSO apart from entry fees for the European Championships. The executive committee drew attention to numerous organizational shortcomings during the 15th World Deaf Games. These included: the lack of country flags during medal decorations, the cycling competition taking place on a busy highway and the lack of a full crew of judges during some competitions.[773]

In 1985, the chess players of the Słupsk Sports Club "Przymorze" took third place during the **7th European Club Chess Championship for the Deaf in Winterthur**, Switzerland. The Słupsk team consisted of: Mieczysław Czech, Ryszard Czymbor, Paweł Hajnas, Roman Nadoliński and Andrzej Szymkowiak.[774]

From March 10 to March 15, 1986, the PZG Branch in Bielsko-Biała organized the **International Ski Championships** in Szczyrk, in which 24 deaf competitors from Finland, Norway, West Germany, Switzerland and Poland took part. Markku Jokinen won the 15 and 30 km race (Finland). The best Pole – Mieczysław Szafran – was eighth and fourth in these races.[775]

On June 21–22, 1986, the International Polish Championships in Athletics were held in Gdańsk. The event was organized by the Gdańsk Branch of PZG and the Morski Sports Club. In addition to Poles, competitors from the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and West Germany took part in the competition. It was not a very successful competition for the Poles. Ewa Molenda took third place in the 100 m run (13.1 s), Henryk Dziewulski was second (100 m run: 11.3 s). The first places were taken by Ewa Świtalska (400 m run: 61.2 s) and Marek Chołoj (800 m run: 2:01.4 min).[776]

On August 16, 1986, an **athletics tournament took place in Bonn with the participation of representatives of the USA, Canada, Switzerland, Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany**. In the 100 m race, Ewa Molenda took second place (13.4 s) and first place in the 200 m race (28.2 s), Marek Krauze was third in the 100 m race (11.2 s), Grażyna Cyrkanowicz was second in the 800 m (2:21.2 min), Marek Chołoj took first place in the 800 m run (2:03.3 min), Dariusz Orłowski was second (2:03.7 min). In the 1,500 m race, Leszek Groszkowski was first (4:29.5 min). Marek Krauze took first place in the long jump (6.79 m), and Jacek Kuraj – in the high jump (1.95 m). Mirosław Rybak won the shot put (12.39 m), and took second place in the discus throw (35.56 m). From September 6 to 7, 1986, Poles took part in the tournament in Bremen. The gold medal was won by Jacek Kuraj (high jump: 1.90 m) and Marek Krauze (long jump: 6.80 m). The silver medal was won by: the women's 4 × 100 m relay team (4:30.58 min) and Grażyna Cyrkanowicz (800 m run). The bronze medal was won by: Marek Chołoj (800 m run: 2:00.88 min), Mirosław Szczerba (shot put: 11.49 m) and the women's 4 × 400 m relay team.[777] The coach of the Polish athletes was Marek Adamek, the team manager – Jozef Topczenko.

On November 5–8, 1986, the International Volleyball Tournament "Przyjaźń 86" was held in Łódź. Six teams from the USSR, Bulgaria, East Germany, West Germany, the Netherlands and Poland took part in the tournament. The winner of the tournament was the USSR national team. Poland won the silver medal. The next places were taken by the teams of West Germany, East Germany, Bulgaria and the Netherlands. The coach of the Polish volleyball players was Andrzej Adamski, and the manager was Zdzisław Żardzin. The Finnish team arrived at the competition two days late and played a sparring match with a team of representatives of all tournament participants. The match ended with the victory of the combined teams 3:2. The competition was perfectly prepared by the branch in Łódź under the supervision of Stanisław Mizerski and Danuta Stępień.[778]

In 1986, Polish basketball players took part in a tournament in Italy (photo 423).

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[773] K. Diehl, *XXVI Kongres CISS*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 10, p. 5.
[774] *Trzecie miejsce Słupska w Klubowych Mistrzostwach Europy*, "Świat Ciszy" 1985, no. 10, p. 18.
[775] *Międzynarodowe Mistrzostwa Narciarskie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 4, p. 17.
[776] J. Topczenko, *Mistrzostwa LA w Gdańsku*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 9, p. 18.
[777] A. Łuckiewicz, *Nasi w RFN*, "Świat Ciszy" 1986, no. 11, p. 21.
[778] Idem, *To była dobra siatkówka*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 1–2, p. 28.



Photo 423. Polish national basketball team in Italy – 1986. From the left: Marian Hendzel – team manager, representative of the ministry – Błaszczyk, Paweł Konopka, Władysław Giergun, Franciszek Rosołek, Zbigniew Dominiak, Ryszard Staszek – coach. Crouching from the left: Edward Bogucki, Bogdan Ściborski, Marian Darmas, Mirosław Giergun (archives: Władysław Giergun)



Photo 424. National teams of Poland and Bulgaria – Bydgoszcz, 1987 (archives: PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz)

From May 28 to 30, 1987, the **International Volleyball Competition Poland – Bulgaria** was held in Bydgoszcz in the sports hall of KS "Astoria" (photo 424).

The **European Table Tennis Championships** were held in Hungary from June 15 to 19, 1987. The following people took part in the championship: Ryszard Szczepiński, Janusz Huczyński, Krzysztof Kosowicz and Stefan Wiącek. The coach of the Polish national team was Wiesław Frączek. Poles took 10th place in the team tournament. The women, consisting of Janina Sękowska, Zenobia Dowbecka and Krystyna Wiącek, were classified in sixth place.[779]

From July 29 to August 1, 1987, the **2nd European Athletics Championships** were held at the Olympic Stadium in Munich. 183 athletes from 15 countries took part in the competition: England, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and the USSR. Polish athletes won four **silver medals** in the championship: **Dariusz Orłowski** (400 m hurdles: 56.81 s), **Marek Krauze** (long jump: 6.85 m), **Jacek Kuraj** (high jump: 1.96 m), **Ewa Świtalska**, **Maria Konopka**, **Ewa Molenda**, **Grażyna Cyrkanowicz** (4 × 400 m relay: 4:10.26 min) and four **bronze medals**: **Maria Konopka** (3,000 m run: 10:56.87 min), **Jacek Kuraj** (triple jump: 13.10 m), **Marek Chołoj** (400 m run: 49.86 s), **Ewa Świtalska**, **Grażyna Cyrkanowicz**, **Ewa Molenda**, **Violetta Stuczeń** (4 × 100 m relay: 51.89 s).[780]

In September 1987, a **football match** took place at the "Polonia" Warsaw stadium **between WKSG** (photo 425) **and the team from Halle (GDR)** (photo 426), ending with a 2:1 victory for the Warsaw team.

In 1988, a **rematch took place in Halle**, in which the Warsaw team lost 2:1. Zbigniew Zbrzeźny scored the goal for WKS PZG.[781]



Photo 425. Warsaw Team – Warsaw, September 1987 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

[779] W. Pięta, op. cit.
[780] M. Grajek, *Polacy osiem razy na podium*, "Świat Ciszy" 1987, no. 10, pp. 18–19.
[781] M. Skorupski, *Nieudany rewanż*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 7, pp. 20–22.



Photo 426. Halle Team – Warsaw, 1987 (archives: PZG Mazovian Branch in Warsaw)

The **European Basketball Championship for the Deaf** was held on May 22–28, 1988 in Lyon (France), with teams from nine countries participating. Poland was represented by: **Andrzej Galasiewicz**, **Jerzy Janicki**, **J. Kocoń**, **Paweł Konopka**, **Adam Niewdana**, **Wojciech Olszewski**, **Franciszek Rosołek**, **Robert Śmieciński and Witold Wiśniewski**. In the group stage, the Poles won against Belgium and Spain, and lost to Sweden. In the final phase of the tournament, they lost to the USSR and won against France. Ultimately, Poland took third place, winning the **bronze medal of the championship**, and the organizers of the Championship awarded Poland the **Fair Play Cup** for clean play. The top scorer was Robert Śmieciński, who scored 170 points.[782]

On June 24, 1988, the **9th International Athletics Meeting** was held in Trier (Germany), in which 200 athletes from 19 countries participated. 12 players from Poland took part in the meeting. Jacek Kuraj won the gold medal in the high jump. Bronze medals were won by: Dariusz Orłowski – 400 m run, Karol Niklas – 800 m run and Mirosław Szczerba – shot put.[783]

In July 1988, the **3rd International Deaf Friendship Tournament in Football** took place in Wrocław. The West German team won the tournament, defeating Hungary 1:0 in the final. In the bronze medal match, the USSR defeated Czechoslovakia 2:1. In the match for fifth place, Poland lost to Bulgaria 1:3. The organization of the competitions was very poor. There was no bed in the hotel room for one of the Polish players and he had to sleep on a mattress on the floor. Moreover, it was only in the middle of the tournament that PZG appointed the coach of the Polish national team, who was to take over the leadership of the Polish national team.[784]

From September 5 to 10, 1988, the **International Chess Tournament "Przyjaźń 88**" was held in Primorsko (Bulgaria). The competition was organized for the first time under the patronage of the International Chess Association for the Deaf (ICSC). The Poles took fourth place in the team classification. Krzysztof Michalczuk and Ryszard Sternik, as well as Ewa Bogacka and Roman Nadoliński took part in the competition.[785]

[782] Ibidem, p. 19.
[783] M. Grajek, *IV Kongres EDSO,* "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 9, p. 20.
[784] M. Skorupski, *Turniej Przyjaźni we Wrocławiu*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 10, pp. 19–20.
[785] K. Michalczuk, *Polscy mistrzowie w Bułgarii*, "Świat Ciszy" 1988, no. 11, p. 19.

On December 28, 1988, at the "Polonia" Society House, 12 Polish athletes took the Olympic oath before leaving for the **16th World Sports Games for the Deaf in Christchurch, New Zealand**. Due to high travel costs, Polish basketball players did not take part in the games. The following people were appointed to the Polish national team: Renata Bieńko (100 and 200 m run), Alicja Fijał (long jump), Ewa Gręda de Porcel (high jump, heptathlon), Marzena Kędzia (400 and 800 m run), Grażyna Krauze (400 and 800 m run), Robert Batorowicz (100 and 200 m run), Mariusz Kamiński (long jump; triple jump), Marek Krauze (long jump; 100 m run), Jacek Kuraj (high jump, triple jump), Karol Niklas (800 and 1,500 m race), Dariusz Orłowski (400 m hurdles race), Mirosław Szczerba (shot put; javelin throw; hammer throw).[786]

The silver medal was won by the Polish women's 4 × 100 m relay team consisting of Grażyna Krauze, Marzena Kędzia, Renata Bieńko, Ewa Gręda de Porcel (51.70 s). Bronze medals were won by: Jacek Kuraj (high jump: 2.02 m – Polish record for the deaf), Marek Krauze (long jump: 6.82 m), Marzena Kędzia (800 m run: 2:21.50 min), Ewa Gręda de Porcel (heptathlon: 3,923 points – Polish record).[787]

In May 1989, the **International Deaf Basketball Tournament** was held in Gdańsk. The USA, USSR, West Germany and Polish teams took part in the tournament. In the match between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany, the score was 151:27, the USA – Poland 115:46, the USA – the Federal Republic of Germany 113:38, the USSR – Poland 122:54 and the Federal Republic of Germany – Poland 41:118. Robert Śmieciński scored 70 points, and in the entire tournament – 117 points and was elected top scorer. In the final match, the USA won against the USSR 85:67.[788]

In mid-October 1989, the **International Deaf Table Tennis Tournament for the "Friendship Cup"** took place in Bydgoszcz. The competition was organized in the hall of the National Center for the Education of the Blind at Powstańców Wielkopolskich Street. The competition was opened by Stefania Kielińska – president of the PZG Branch in Bydgoszcz and president of BKS PZG Edmund Kalina. The Polish men's team (team composition not mentioned) took **second place** behind the USSR team. Third place went to the Hungarian team.[789]

In October 1989, the Polish PZG team took part in the **International Basketball Tournament** which took place in Karlsruhe (Germany). The Poles took second place in the tournament behind the team from the USSR. The best player in the Polish team was Robert Śmieciński. The coach of the Polish national team was Wojciech Korczyński, and the team manager was Józef Krupiński.[790]

At the beginning of 1990, Polish volleyball players took part in the **International Volleyball Tournament** organized by the Moldavian Association of the Deaf. The competition took place in the capital of Moldova – Chisinau, with the participation of the Russian, Ukrainian, Moldovan and Polish teams. The Poles were: Witold Kłos, Michał Behrendt, Jacek Inglot, Marek Musiałowicz, Radosław Olak, Wiesław Samsel, Jacek Szpotański and Andrzej Wiśniewski. Andrzej Adamski was the coach of the Polish PZG team. The Polish national team took third place. The first place went to the volleyball players of the Russian sports federation, and the second place went to the volleyball players from Ukraine.[791]

At the end of March 1990, the **Sports Conference of Central and Eastern European Countries** was held in Budapest. The Polish Association of the Deaf was represented by Mieczysław Grajek and Józef Topczenko.

The conference participants agreed that due to the changing geopolitical situation, the conference in Budapest will be the last cooperation between sports organizations of the block of people's democracy countries. In 1990, for the last time, football sports competitions were held in Primorsko and athletics competitions in Prague as part of the so-called Friendship Cup. Representatives of Poland, East Germany and Hungary stated that they would become more involved in cooperation with EDSO.[792]

From April 29 to May 5, 1990, the **3rd European Deaf Volleyball Championships** were held in Gdańsk in the sports halls of GKS "Wybrzeże" and GKS "Gedania". Teams from Finland, Italy, West Germany and

[786] A. Datko, *Po olimpijskie sukcesy*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 2, pp. 4–5; J. Hendzel, *Zapiski ze Stadionu Królowej Elżbiety II*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 3, pp. 4–5.
[787] M. Grajek, *Wyniki Polaków na Igrzyskach*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 4, p. 19.
[788] M. Skorupski, *Kwiaty dla Amerykanów*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 7, p. 21.
[789] M. Orzech, *Puchar Przyjaźni*, "Świat Ciszy" 1989, no. 12, p. 21.
[790] Ibidem.
[791] K. Krzyczkowska, *Turniej w Kiszyniowie*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 4, p. 20.
[792] M. Grajek, *W Budapeszcie po raz ostatni*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 5, p. 21.

East Germany took part in the men's competition in group "A", and in group "B" – Poland, the USSR, Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Switzerland. The Poles beat Switzerland 3:0, lost 2:3 to Bulgaria and won the match against the Netherlands 3:0. The Poles played for fifth place against East Germany, winning the match 3:0. Third place went to the Finnish team, which defeated the Bulgarians 3:0. In the final, the USSR defeated the Italians 3:1. The women's teams of the USSR, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland and Norway played in a round-robin system. In the women's competition, the USSR team took first place, ahead of the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.[793] The event received praise from the president of EDSO for its exemplary organization.

From June 19 to 30, 1990, Polish chess players, after a 28-year break, took part in the **11th World Team Chess Championship**. The competition took place in Veszprem (Hungary). **Mieczysław Czech**, **Wiesław Kuczyński**, **Krzysztof Michalczuk** and **Jerzy Okręcki** took part in the competition. Zbigniew Makowski (too low level of hearing loss) and Ewa Bogacka (men's competition) could not participate in the competition. Additionally, Jerzy Śródziński was called up to the national team. **Władysław Dyjo** became the team manager. Teams representing 14 countries took part in the competition (13 from Europe and one team from Australia). The teams of other countries included players of Polish origin: Jarosław Korenkiewicz (Sweden), Alojzy Kwaśny and Peter Preisner (Piotr Pawełczak) – West Germany. Yugoslavia won the title of world champions, while **Poles became runners-up**. The Poles repeated the success of the 3rd World Championships in London in 1958. Jerzy Okręcki received a commemorative cup.[794]

At the end of September 1990, the **4th International Deaf Football Friendship Tournament** was held in Primorsk (Bulgaria). The Polish national team was based mainly on the players of the Warsaw Sports Club PZG. Additionally, the team was supplemented with three players from Białystok. In the first match against Bulgaria, Poland lost 2:1, and Janusz Maksymiuk scored a goal for the white and red team. Piotr Koźlicki and Piotr Wąsowski were injured in this match. In the next match, Poland lost to the USSR 1:3. The goal was scored by Wiesław Ostrowski. In the last match, Poland drew 2:2 with Hungary. The scorer of both goals was Janusz Maksymiuk. The tournament was won by the USSR team, and Poland took fourth place.[795]

From February 6 to 10, 1991, Polish athletes took part in the **International Indoor Athletics Competition "Minsk 91"** in Minsk (USSR). The following people took part in the competition: Renata Bieńko, Ewa Molenda, Marzena Kędzia-Lazar (bronze medal in the 400 m run: 1:03.7 min and in the 800 m run: 2:27.0 min), Anna Płacha (bronze medal in high jump: 1.25 m and in shot put: 10.32 m), Jacek Hanuszkiewicz (silver medal in the 60 m run: 7.2 s), Mariusz Kamiński (bronze medal in the triple jump: 12.85 m), Rafał Nowak (the youngest player), Sławomir Nizoł, Wojciech Borejszo and Karol Niklas.[796]

The **7th European Deaf Table Tennis Championships** were held in Sofia from March 25 to 31, 1991. The Poles, consisting of: Artur Furtak, Ryszard Szczepiński, Krzysztof Kosowicz, Władysław Laszczowski and Aleksander Kubin, as the team manager, took seventh place in the team classification. Individually, Artur Furtak had the best performance, taking sixth place. In doubles, **Artur Furtak and Ryszard Szczepiński won the bronze medal** in the championship.[797]

From March 28 to 31, 1991, the **10th European Deaf Club Chess Cup** was held in Hamburg. Poland was represented by the 1991 Polish champion – chess players of the Warsaw Sports Club PZG: Jerzy Okęcki, Jerzy Marczukiewicz, Stefan Wronicz, Tadeusz Rogalski and Antoni Szcześniak – as the team manager. The European Deaf Cup was won by the team from Moscow. The Warsaw team took 11th place in the tournament out of 13 participating teams.[798]

At the end of April 1991, the Polish national basketball team, consisting of five players, took part in the **Basketball Tournament in Minsk**. Teams from Germany, Latvia, Belarus, Lithuania, Ukraine, Estonia and Poland took part in the competition. During the tournament, the best Polish basketball player, Robert Śmieciński, suffered an injury, and the team manager, 46-year-old Józef Smarkusz, had to take part in the game. The Poles took fourth place in the tournament.[799]

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[793] M. Skorupski, *Jak w rosyjskiej ruletce*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 6, pp. 19–21.
[794] K. Michalczuk, *Polacy wicemistrzami świata*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 8, pp. 20–21.
[795] *Nie jesteśmy jeszcze najlepsi*, "Świat Ciszy" 1990, no. 11, p. 19.
[796] R. Skorupski, *Mińsk '91. Młodzi Polacy na czwartej pozycji*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 3, pp. 19–20.
[797] *Mistrzostwa Europy w Sofii*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 5, p. 19.
[798] Ibidem.
[799] *Gospodarze najlepsi w Mińsku*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 6, p. 19.

In mid-June 1991, the **International Polish Football Championship** was held in Gdańsk, in which, apart from teams from Warsaw, Białystok and Gdańsk, the Belarusian national team took part. The tournament was won by guests from across the eastern border. The team from Warsaw took second place. The best player was Piotr Wąsowski from Warsaw.[800]

In June 1991, basketball players from the Lublin Sports Club of the Deaf "Spartan" and the Radom Sports Club PZG took part in the celebration of the 85th anniversary of the sports activities of the Spanish Sports Club ASM Madrid. The Lublin basketball players lost 65:78, and the Radom football players lost 0:5. Andrzej Podwiązka was announced as the best basketball player of the match.[801]

On June 30, 1991, the representation of the PZG "Znicz" Rybnik Sports Club participated in the **Jubilee Tournament of the Vienna Sports Club for the Deaf**. Krzysztof Brzezina, Ireneusz Kopeć, Grzegorz Bączkowski and Aleksander Kubin took part in the table tennis competition as a player and team manager. The draw was not very lucky, because in the first match the Poles – Ireneusz Kopeć and Krzysztof Brzezina – met. The winner of the duel was Krzysztof Brzezina. It was similar in the second match. Grzegorz Bączkowski defeated Aleksander Kubin and thus secured fourth place in the tournament. Teams from 14 European countries took part in the tournament. The Rybnik team took third place as a team. Aleksander Kubin took fifth place, Krzysztof Brzezina was tenth.[802]

The **3rd European Athletics Championships** were held from July 2 to July 4, 1991 in Vladimir (USSR) at the stadium of the "Torpedo" club. Before departure, Polish athletes prepared for a week at the Olympic Preparation Center at AWF Warszawa. In the 800 m championship, Marzena Lazar won the bronze medal (2:21.3 min). The bronze medal was also won by the Polish 4 × 100 m relay team: Ewa Molenda, Marzena Lazar, Dorota Bieńkowska, Renata Bieńko and the 4 × 400 m relay team: Ewa Molenda, Marzena Lazar, Joanna Karolewska, Iwona Magierka. Jacek Kuraj (1.85 m) won the bronze medal in the high jump, and Mariusz Kamiński (6.43 m) won the silver medal in the long jump. Mirosław Szczerba was second in the hammer throw (44.82 m), and Tomasz Szajter was third (42.38 m).[803]

800 R. Skorupski, *Międzynarodowe Mistrzostwa Polski Gdańsk '91*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 8, p. 20.
801 M. Wroński, *Wspomnienia z podróży do Hiszpanii*, "Świat Ciszy" 1992, no. 2, p. 22.
802 A. Kubin, *Mogło być lepiej*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 8, p. 20.
803 R. Skorupski, *III Mistrzostwa Europy w Lekkoatletyce*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 10, p. 19.

8 The decline of the subordination of sport to the PZG in 1989–1992

The first efforts to regain organizational independence in the area of sports took place in 1989, after the death of the president of PZG, Marian Bronikowski, when Mieczysław Grajek was elected president. In the years 1989–1990, the first talks were held with deaf sports clubs in Poland, documentation of new structures and a new statute were created. Ryszard Skorupski and Mieczysław Grajek held talks with the Office of Physical Culture and Tourism about financing the planned Polish Sports Association for the Deaf.

Before the start of the 12th Winter Sports Games for the Deaf in March 1991, the **32nd CISS Congress** was held, during which 41 delegates from 30 countries once again appealed to the countries of the Central and Eastern European block, in particular to Poland, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union to separate, from the national structures, separate federations or national sports associations that will represent sports in the CISS structures. Failure of these countries to comply with the CISS recommendations would mean that Poland, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union would lose the right to represent their countries in international sports competitions. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia had already established separate independent sports federations. A Romanian organization that had the status of a social organization was not admitted to CISS. However, the sports structures of the GDR were incorporated into the structures of the Federal Republic of Germany.[1]

In 1991, the athletics Memorial named after Bolesław Setkowicz in Wrocław was accompanied by a meeting of the Sports Council.

On October 5, 1991, the **Sports Council** resolved to separate sports from the activities of the Polish Association of the Deaf and declared the creation of a separate sports organization independent of PZG. This decision was the result of CISS's desire to bring together only sports organizations without political, ideological or social influences in the World Federation of Deaf Sports. Bearing in mind the good of Polish sport, the decision to separate sport from the PZG structures was accepted by the delegates of the 9th National Congress of the PZG.[2]

On September 28–29, 1991, the pre-convention Plenary Session of the PZG Management Board authorized **Józef Topczenko**, **Ryszard Skorupski** and **Józef Smarkusz** to enter into talks with the Office of Physical Culture and Tourism connected with providing assistance to the newly established deaf sports structures in Poland.[3]

On November 13, 1991, the **Warsaw Sports Club of the Deaf "WARS**" was registered at the Provincial Office in Warsaw, on November 26, 1991, the Morski Sports Club of the Deaf from Gdańsk, and on November 28, 1991, the Silesian Sports Club of the Deaf in Rybnik.[4]

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1 M. Cichosz, M. Grajek, *Vademecum sportu niesłyszących*, vol. 1: *Historia sportu niesłyszących 1922–1997*, Warszawa 1997; M. Grajek, *XXXII Kongres CISS*, "Świat Ciszy" 1991, no. 5, p. 18.

2 S. Łubiński, *Przetrwać trudny okres*, "Świat Ciszy" 1992, no. 3, p. 20.

3 M. Cichosz, M. Grajek, op. cit.

4 Ibidem.

On November 24–25, 1991, PZG delegates, during the **9th National Congress of the PZG**, adopted a resolution pursuant to which the PZG was to conduct mass sports activities, and the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf was to operate in the field of competitive sports. Pursuant to the decisions made, the PZG left the CISS ranks so that the newly established Association could represent Polish sport in the CISS structures in the near future. Additionally, PZG donated premises at 3 Flory Street for the needs of the Association being established, and also donated copiers and fax machines.[5]

On February 5, 1992, the **Polish Sports Association of the Deaf (PZSG)** was reactivated in Warsaw. Further clubs joined the PZSG: Rzeszów KSG was registered on December 23, 1991, Bydgoszcz and Kraków KSG – on December 30, 1991, Wielkopolski KSG – on January 26, 1992, Radom KSG – on January 28, 1992, and Szczecin and Kielce KSG – on February 5, 1992 year. The next clubs that joined PZSG were: Krosno, Białystok and Lublin. The first temporary Management Board consisted of: Mieczysław Grajek – president, Józef Topczenko – vice-president, Ryszard Skorupski – secretary. The members of the Management Board became: Jan Klimczewski, Hanna Rojewska and Bolesław Brzóska.[6]

On February 25, 1992, the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf was officially registered in the Office of Physical Culture and Tourism, and on March 10, 1992, PZSG was registered in CISS, ICSC and EDSO.[7]

On May 16, 1992, the **1st National Congress of the Polish Sports Association of the Deaf** took place in Warsaw. The congress was opened by the distinguished sports activist **Jan Klimczewski**. During the meeting, the delegates elected a new Management Board consisting of: **Mieczysław Grajek** – president, **Józef Topczenko** and **Władysław Dyjo** – vice-presidents, **Hanna Rojewska** – treasurer, **Władysław Matuszkiewicz** – sports captain. The Audit Committee was composed of: **Antoni Morawski** – chairman, **Tadeusz Raczek** – vice-chairman, **Krzysztof Michalczuk** – secretary.[8]

In mid-December 1992, Mieczysław Grajek, together with Marek Cichosz, developed a concept for the development of deaf sports, based on work with children and youth.[9]

In the 1990s, Poland experienced a deep economic crisis that prevented the newly established Polish Sports Association of the Deaf from operating efficiently. PZSG received small subsidies from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry of National Education and the Office of Physical Culture and Tourism. Additionally, equipment assistance was provided by the French "Foundation for Poland". The Management Board of the PZSG planned the participation of 54 people in the World Sports Games for the Deaf in Sofia.[10]

Financial and housing problems of the newly established Polish Sports Association of the Deaf caused the transition period to last until 1995.

5 S. Łubiński, *I Krajowy Zjazd Polskiego Związku Sportowego Głuchych*, "Świat Ciszy" 1992, no. 7, p. 21.
6 M. Cichosz, M. Grajek, op. cit.; S. Łubiński, *Przetrwać trudny okres*, "Świat Ciszy" 1992, no. 3, p. 20.
7 M. Cichosz, M. Grajek, op. cit.
8 M. Cichosz, M. Grajek, op. cit.; S. Łubiński, *I Krajowy Zjazd…*, op. cit., p. 21.
9 M. Cichosz, M. Grajek, op. cit.
10 S. Łubiński, *I Krajowy Zjazd…*, op. cit., p. 21.

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