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GEN. BRIG. WŁODZIMIERZ MUŚ (1918-1993). AN EXEMPLARY MODEL OF A MILITARY CAREER IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND

The prepared text is an attempt to present the model of a military career in the period of the Polish People's Republic. The paper shows the career of Włodzimierz Musia from the small village of Telatyn to nearby Tomaszów Lubelski where he was active in the local unit of the CPWU, from where in 1939 together with a group of local communists Aleksandr Zebebruni and Adam Humer, later the famous vice-director of the MBS Investigation Department, managed to get east. He came to Moscow. There, after receiving a Soviet passport, he joined the ranks of the Red Army, with whom he fought, among others, in defense of Leningrad. He started his service at the PPA at the end of July 1943 in the 2nd Independent Anti-Armor Division, where in time he became the deputy commander of the squadron for political and educational matters. After the war, he became the deputy commander of the 11th AD for political and educational matters. In 1947, after completing the course of commanders of the regiment in the Infantry Training Center in Rembertów, he was sent to serve in the Central Intelligence Agency, where in May 1951, at the age of 33, he became the commander of this unit.

Keywords: brigadier general, commander of the Internal Security Corps, People's Polish Army, soldier, Tomaszów Lubelski.

1. INTRODUCTION

The people's power, preserved in Polish lands since mid-1944, centered around the people of efficient and devoted to "people's democracy", not raising any objections to the regime, primarily of a political nature. In particular, in this framework there were those communists who from an early age demonstrated active illegal party activities in the Second Polish Republic to the Polish Communist Party (PCP) and its youth organization the Communist League of Youth in Poland (CLYP) gathering up to 15 thousand members until 1934. Many a time they were arrested and sentenced for long-term prison terms for their communist activities. This factor was an additional advantage in 1944, when many of them again found themselves in the realities of the new power. One of such activists was Włodzimierz Muś, a later brigadier general and commander of the Internal Security Corps – a military formation subordinated to 1954 to the minister of public security appointed to fight the independence underground.

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2. YOUTH YEARS

The roots of the Musial family reach the Lublin region. Senior of the family Bazyli Muś, at the same time the father of Włodzimierz came from a small village of Telatyn in the Tomaszów district. He was a small farmer of the Russian nationality. With the outbreak of World War I, he was appointed for military service in the tsarist army. As a result of wounds inflicted on the front, he was treated in Moscow. There he met and made acquaintance with his later wife Karolina Grabias coming from the village of Sola in the Biłgoraj district, which just before the outbreak of World War I, together with his mother, were sent to work in Russia. Both of them got married in 1916. The son of a married couple was Włodzimierz, born on July 24, 1918 in Moscow. Three years later, after the repatriation, the Muś family returned to Poland and settled in Telatyn, where they ran a small three-morga farm. There, too, in 1924, the then seven-year-old Włodek began his studies at the local high school there, which he graduated in 1931².

After divorcing his parents, young Włodzimierz lived with his mother in Tomaszów Lubelski at Piekarska Street. The marriage, despite divorce and disagreement in this matter, remained unanimous. Both of them tried to provide their son with proper education, and the city of Tomaszów was perfect for the local realities. Here, from September 1917, there was a gymnasium at Kosciuszki Street, where in 1932, in accordance with the introduced reform of the ministry of religious denominations and public enlightenment, a four-year gymnasium (the so-called "small school-leaving examination") and a two-year high school ended with "high school diploma"³.

3. ACTIVITIES AT THE CPWU

Two years later, in 1933, fifteen-year-old Włodzimierz started to study at the gymnasium. Learning in middle school and people whom he had an opportunity to meet there shaped his later personality and activity. It's only a year since the beginning of education that he came across the communist ideology. During this period, the school unit of the CPWU was quite active in the gymnasium walls, in which 6th grade junior high school students Włodzimierz Stanik and Bronisław Kamiński were particularly distinguished. Being under their influence in the autumn of 1934, he joined the organization⁴.

He became known then as an active and politically confident person. These features influenced his appointment in February 1935 to the position of the secretary of the gymnasium of the CPWU⁵, which at that time had about 30 members. He remained in this position until March 1936. At that time, the state police arrested Włodzimierz Stanik on the charge of murder of Jan Machoń a military counterintelligence officer in Tomaszów Lubelski.

² AIPN BU 0194/1831, Akta personalne funkcjonariusza SB dot. Włodzimierza Musia, p. 81 (according to PDF numeration).

³ Kronika Państwowego Gimnazjum im. Bartosza Głowackiego w Tomaszowie Lubelskim, Vol. 1, Zbiory Liceum Ogólnokształcącego w Tomaszowie Lubelskim, p. 5.

⁴ W. Muś, *Komunistyczny Związek Młodzieży w Tomaszowie Lubelskim w latach 1931–1937*, „Rocznik Tomaszowski”, No. 1 (1981), p. 91.

⁵ The CPWU, the Communist Party of Western Ukraine operating in the interwar period in the Lviv, Stanisławów, Tarnopol and Volhynia provinces (J. Daszkiewicz, *Prasa polska na Ukrainie Radzieckiej: Zarys historyczno-bibliograficzny*, „Rocznik Historii Czasopiśmiennictwa Polskiego” 5/2).

According to Adam Humer, "Being in middle school was particularly harassed by one of the professors, who constantly put him wrongly inadequate degrees, as a Bolshevik. He was a very talented student and each time subjected to a commission examination, as a result of which he always received the annulment of the wrong grade and passed normally despite the persecution from class to class"⁶.

According to Włodzimierz Muś, he was murdered by the secretary of the CPWU and at the same time a supporter of sanacja. For the above act, Stanik was condemned to life imprisonment. In connection with this case, in Tomaszów, also Włodzimierz Muś and his friend from the school benches and at the same time activist of the gymnasium of the Communist Party of Adam Humer, "Me along with a dozen or so others were also arrested", he remembered. "Because I stayed well, I denied the charges against me and did not admit to anything. For lack of evidence, I was released from custody, but removed from high school. Relying on the lack of evidence and unfounded expulsion, I got permission from the Lublin district superintendent to pass the exam, and after passing the exam, I was allowed to attend the gymnasium in Biała Podlaska. It was in April 1936"⁷.

In September 1936, Włodzimierz Muś came to Biała Podlaska where he again became involved in communist activities, establishing contacts with the municipal party organization within which he started to create a CPWU unit⁸. For his activity in this organization in March 1937, he was arrested again by the state police and sent to custody in Tomaszów. This time he was not so lucky. Despite the fact that the investigation did not admit to anything, the Zamość District Court sentenced him for communist activities for two years imprisonment suspended for five years and deprivation of civil rights for 10 years. Thus, it prevented him from continuing his current education, which he interrupted having completed 7 junior high school classes⁹.

In August 1937 he returned to his homeland. He settled with his father in Telatyn, where for the third time he undertook communist activity under CPWU. In the organization he served as a liaison between the regions of Jarczów, Poturzyn and Tomaszów Lubelski, and then he was elected a member of the regional committee of KZMU in Poturzyn and a member of the editorial staff of "Głos Młodych". In CPWU he acted until June 1938 until the party structures were dissolved. The same month he came to Tomaszów and lived with his mother¹⁰.

4. YEARS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. STAY IN THE USSR

The outbreak of World War II found Włodzimierz Muś in Tomaszów Lubelski. On September 17, 1939, an attack by the Red Army on Poland took place, and a week later her first units entered Tomaszów. At that time, a subordinate unit of the Provisional Revolutionary Committee "Rewkom" under the leadership of Aleksander Żebrun and a workers militia led

⁶ W.W. Bednarski, *Tak było na Ziemi Tomaszowskiej. Postawy mniejszości narodowych w latach 1921–1947*, Tomaszów Lubelski 2004, p. 37

⁷ P. Lipiński, *Bicia nie trzeba było ich uczyć. Proces Humera i oficerów śledczych Urzędu Bezpieczeństwa*, Wołowiec 2016, p. 23.

⁸ CYUU, Communist Youth Union of Ukraine.

⁹ AIPN BU 0194/1831, Życiorys Włodzimierza Musia, 3 I 1948 r., p. 27 (according to PDF numeration).

¹⁰ *Ibidem*.

by Walerian Ciechaniewicz was formed in the city subordinated to the Soviets¹¹. The committee included, among others Włodzimierz Muś, Adam Humer, Olga Żebruń, Walerian Ciechaniewicz, Wincenty Umer and Włodzimierz Stanik, who was released from prison after the outbreak of the war and came to Tomaszów as an NKVD officer¹². One of the most important tasks of "Rewkom" was the preparation of proscription lists of local government activists in the Tomaszów District, and the collection of military property left by Tomaszów at the Polish Army¹³.

Just three weeks later, the areas of the Tomaszów powiat were joined to the German occupation zone. On October 17, 1939, the Soviet troops withdrew from Tomaszów and evacuated "Rewkom" to Lviv¹⁴. The group of evacuees also included Włodzimierz Muś. After arriving in Lviv, he lived in the house of invalids at Potocki Street 70. There he met a citizen of the USSR Julia Brystygier, who at that time worked in Lviv in the Trade Union Council and served as secretary of the Circuit Committee of the International Aid to Revolutionaries. On her recommendation, he was admitted to work in the Council of Trade Unions of Health Care Professionals as secretary of the office. In June 1940, he received a Soviet passport, which turned out to be a pass to join the RA ranks. In mid-1940 he was mobilized to the 28th heavy artillery regiment stationed in Leningrad, at which he graduated from non-commissioned artillery school, receiving the rank of sergeant – scout. There, too, he found the war. After the aggression of the Third Reich against the USSR together with the regiment he fought to defend Leningrad on the Karelian Front, where he survived the difficult months of the siege. In July 1941 he fought at Vyborg. In August 1941, just after the Sikorski-Majski agreement, he was assigned to the 36th special division and transferred in December 1941 to Tikhvin in the Leningrad region. There, due to the bombings of German planes, on December 24, 1941, he was wounded in the head and taken to a field hospital in Babajewo.

After convalescence in February 1942, he was directed to the front of the 719th Infantry Regiment of the 67th Infantry Division, which is part of 7 independent army defending a section of the front along the Świr River between the lakes Onega and Ladoga. Together with the regiment, he took part in battles over the Soir River. After breaking up the regiment, he managed to get through and join the 40 ranks of the spare artillery regiment in Leningrad, where he served as an instructor. At the same time, he established contacts with Komsomol¹⁵. From the 40th regiment he was directed to the officer's artillery school in Toksów near Leningrad. After graduation, he was appointed commander of the 7th army, and then transferred to the Main Board of the Red Army Cadres in Moscow. "In the second half of May, I read in the newspaper a statement about the founding of the Tadeusz Kościuszko Union of Polish Patriots" recalled Włodzimierz Moś "among the above-mentioned organizers, I also found the name of Wiktor Grosz, whom I once met in Lviv. Without thinking

¹¹ G. Joniec, *Życiorys funkcjonariusza UB Waleriana Ciechaniewicza*, „Radzyński Rocznik Humanistyczny” 2007, Vol. 5, p. 258.

¹² W.W. Bednarski, *Z dziejów okupacji Ziemi Tomaszowskiej przez Armię Czerwoną oraz terroru UB-NKWD*, „Radzyński Rocznik Humanistyczny” 2007, Vol. 5, p. 147.

¹³ *Ibidem*.

¹⁴ A. Humer, *Służba śledcza wojewódzkiego urzędu bezpieczeństwa publicznego w Lublinie (wrzesień 1944 – sierpień 1945)*, „Zeszyty Historyczne Akademii Spraw Wewnętrznych” 1986, Vol. 6, p. 58.

¹⁵ WLKSM, All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union commonly called Komsomol.

long, I wrote two letters, one to the president of the UPP Wanda Wasilewska, and the other to Grosz – asking to allow me to enter the Polish division. I sent letters and waited for an answer”¹⁶.

With the beginning of July 1943 he went to Moscow where he was registered at the People's Commissariat of Defense, from which he was sent on July 26, 1943 to the 2nd independent anti-tank artillery stationed in Biełoomuty (1st Infantry Division of Tadeusz Kosciuszko in Sielce) where he was appointed the commander of the cannon¹⁷. Biełoomut was a small Russian village lying in the Moscow region where Polish military units were stationed, including a subversion called a Polish Independent Special Battalion¹⁸.

In the middle of August 1943, the stay of Włodzimierz Muś in the 2nd independent squad ended with preparations for going to the front. At that time, for the first time, he was in contact with General Karol Świerczewski, who was then in a garrison at Bielanyomów at the briefing. Eventually, Muś did not hit the front. On September 21, 1943, he took the office of deputy commander of the non-commissioned officer's school for political and educational matters in the 2nd Light Artillery Regiment, part of the 2nd Gen. Jan Henryk Dąbrowski Infantry Division. “I got an elegant uniform from this gray-green material, worn by officers who from the very beginning started their service in the 1st Division”, he remembered “and the dream of every artilleryman – elegant, beautiful chrome shoes”¹⁹.

At the end of October 1943 Wanda Wasilewska arrived at the camp of the 2nd Infantry Division. Her greeting and giving a short laudation in her honor was given to Włodzimierz Muś. Years later, he recalled this event, “When she came around in the entourage, I moved forward and preached... a speech: Citizen President! We are honored to welcome you in our soldier's milieu. Remember the effort you have put into creating the Polish armed forces in the USSR, remembering the concerns that surround our families, in the name of the soldiers gathered here, we would like to register you that our army is raised on the thousand-year tradition of the Polish state. We draw strength and incentive to the battles that await us from historical examples of the heroism of Polish soldiers, to which they now added the first Infantry Division of Tadeusz Kosciuszko (...). Wasilewska gave me a hand that I kissed with respect”, he remembered²⁰.

On November 20, 1943, Włodzimierz Muś passed the final exams in methodics, tactics, and shooting at the examination committee consisting of officers of the artillery 1 staff of the corps. After finishing school, at the disposal of the political and educational department of the 2nd Infantry Division, he went to Sielce where he received a new assignment, the position of the deputy commander of the 3rd Squadron in the 2nd Light Artillery Regiment for political and educational matters²¹.

Together with the third squadron at the beginning of 1944, he was in Smoleńszczyzna near the villages of Makszejewo, Obuchowo and Krokodifowo. On February 28, 1944, he

¹⁶ W. Muś, *W służbie boga wojny*, Warszawa 1983, p. 8.

¹⁷ AIPN BU 3440/236, Deklaracja zgłoszeniowa członka Związku Uczestników Walki Zbrojnej i Demokrację, p. 1 (according to PDF numeration).

¹⁸ A.G. Kister, *Pretorianie. Polski Samodzielny Batalion Specjalny i wojska wewnętrzne 18 X 1943 r. – 26 III 1945 r.*, Warszawa 2010, p. 57.

¹⁹ W. Muś, *W służbie...*, p. 64.

²⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 72.

²¹ J. Królikowski, *Generałowie i admirałowie wojska polskiego 1943–1990*, Vol. 3, Toruń 2010, p. 43.

was promoted to the rank of standard bearer and sent on March 12, 1944 to a course to the Political High School in Moscow, which he completed with the first place on June 15, 1944. He was promoted to the first officer rank. Hence, along with a group of 41 graduates, he left Moscow for Kiwerc, where the PPA political and educational board was stationed.

5. RETURN TO THE COUNTRY

On July 2, 1944, through Kiev and Szepetka, the graduates of the Moscow school sent to the Kiwerc railway station from where they were transported to the village of Trościaniec, 10 km away, where he was the head of the PPA political and educational board. Here, graduates received assignments to various military units. At that time, he received the assignment to the position of the deputy commander of the 3rd heavy artillery brigade (howitzer), with whom he crossed the Curzon line reaching Chełm and Lublin, from where he was directed to the front near Barłogi and Podgórze near Puławy. In September 1944, at his own request, Maczek dismissed his position and was appointed deputy commander of the regiment for political and educational affairs in the rank of lieutenant (promotion on September 23, 1944) in 1 independent mortar regiment. Only two months later, on November 24, 1944, he was appointed captain²². Together with the regiment, he went through a combat trail from Warsaw to the Elbe²³. Being on the front on March 27, 1945, he joined the PWP. A month later, on April 27, 1945, he was awarded the Cross of Valor.

After the end of hostilities in June 1945, he was appointed a deputy commander of the 1st Sapper Brigade for political and educational affairs and promoted on August 10, 1945 to the rank of major, and in December of the same year he was appointed deputy commander of the 11th Infantry Division for political affairs. - upbringing in Żary. In July he received two more decorations, the Silver Cross of Merit (July 12, 1945) and the Cross of Grunwald (July 31, 1945). On February 20, 1947, he began a course for commanders of regiments at the Infantry Training Center in Rembertów, which he graduated from with honors on November 30, 1947. In the meantime, on April 5, 1947, in Brzeg upon Odra, he married three years younger Irena Adamczyk, who then worked as a secretary in the 2nd Infantry Division. After finishing school in Rembertów, he was directed by the Personnel Department of the Ministry of National Defense to serve in the Internal Security Corps as commander of the Government Protection Regiment²⁴.

6. SERVICE AT ISC

At the time ISC was the elite military formation responsible for counterintelligence protection, set up by the resolution of the National Council on May 25, 1945. Initially, the Corps was subordinate to the head of the Chief Information Board of the Supreme Commander of the Polish Army, and from October 23, 1945 formally the minister of public

²² AIPN BU 0194/1831, Życiorys Włodzimierza Musia, 25 X 1949 r., p. 31 (according to PDF numeration).

²³ J. Królikowski, *Generałowie i admirałowie...*, p. 43.

²⁴ AIPN BU 0194/1831, Przebieg służby (pracy) Włodzimierza Musia, p. 89 (according to PDF numeration).

security²⁵. Until the fall of 1946, the staff and command of the Corps were carried out by Soviet officers²⁶. The newly created unit included soldiers from the front who were returning Jan Kiliński IV Armored Squadron, soldiers of the Polish Independent Assault Battalion and the Zapadnye Brigades²⁷.

The main task of ISC was to guarantee public order and order in the Polish state by combating the so-called "reactionary bands". The term, which the people's authorities defined soldiers of the independence underground. In addition to these sentences, ISC also served as a protective role consisting in securing industrial facilities, state authorities or POW camps, isolation or work²⁸.

In the years 1945–1947 ISC together with the MPS and CM as part of the so-called field operational groups took part in many armed and operational actions throughout the country during which many branches of the independence or Ukrainian underground were liquidated. As a result of operations, ISC contributed to the arrest of over 12,000 people and killing another 1.5 thousand underground guerrillas. The losses on the side of the Central Intelligence Agency in the years 1945–1946 amounted to about 300 killed soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers²⁹.

In 1947, the ISC brigades took part in a military deportation with the codename 'Wisła'. In the period from April 23, 1947 to July 23, 1947, units of the Operational Group, which also included the ISC units as a result of operational activities, "neutralized" a total of 1,509 underground members, including 519 killed, 436 captured, and voluntarily reported 35³⁰. Statistically, ISC's operational activities targeted at the UIA lasted until spring 1948. According to Col. prof. Mieczysław Jaworski conducted a total of 467 military actions as a result of which 2123 UIA members were killed or killed³¹.

Formally, the duties of the commander of the 1st Special Regiment of the Central Intelligence Agency Włodzimierz Muś took place on August 30, 1948, with less than 30 years of age. His young age proved that he enjoyed the huge confidence of the people's authorities³². A few months later, on December 31, 1948, under the order of President Bolesław Bierut, he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and on February 12, 1949, by order No. 17 of the minister of public security, he was transferred to the position of deputy commander for the linear issues of ISC³³.

²⁵ R. Leśkiewicz, R. Peterman, *Wojskowe organy bezpieczeństwa państwa*, „Historyczno-prawna analiza struktur organów bezpieczeństwa państwa w Polsce Ludowej (1944–1990). Zbiór studiów”, ed. A. Jusupovic, R. Leśkiewicz, Warszawa 2013, p. 165-166.

²⁶ T. Banaszek, *Udział 7. Pułku Korpusu Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego w Kielcach w ochronie obiektów przemysłu zbrojeniowego (1949-1956)*, „Studia Muzealno-Historyczne” 2016, Vol. 8, p. 123.

²⁷ Biblioteka Śląska w Katowicach, *W 12 rocznicę utworzenia KBW*. „Trybuna Robotnicza”, No. 122 of 24 V 1957 r., p. 1.

²⁸ *Encyklopedia wojskowa, vol. 1*, praca zbiorowa, Warszawa 2007, p. 468.

²⁹ Wojewódzka Biblioteka Publiczna w Kielcach, *Święto Korpusu Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego*. „Żołnierz Polski”. Tygodnik ilustrowany: Organ Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej, no. 21, 1946 r., p. 14.

³⁰ J. Pisuliński, *Akcja specjalna „Wisła”*, Rzeszów 2017, p. 403.

³¹ M. Jaworski, *Korpus Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego 1945–1965*, Warszawa 1984, p. 166.

³² L. Kowalski, *Korpus Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego a żołnierze wyklęci*, Poznań 2016, p. 178.

³³ AIPN BU 0194/1831, Wniosek awansowy do ministra bezpieczeństwa publicznego, 9 II 1949 r., p. 93 (according to PDF numeration).

After 15 months of work as deputy commander for liner issues, he was covered by another promotion proposal. This time, by the decision of the commander of the Security Corps, General Brig. Juliusz Hübner of July 12, 1950, was proposed to the position of Chief of Staff of the Internal Security Service in place of Col. Tit. Stanisław Wolański, who was sent to the General Staff Academy. Muś was known as “a skillful officer, well-trained, with organizational skills and extensive combat experience. He hopes that in the position of chief of staff, he will fulfill his duties completely”³⁴.

In his characteristics, we read that he was “an officer with a very strong ideological bone. Working systematically on himself clearly and constantly developed both in professional and political terms. He actively participates in party and political life. Despite relatively small military education/course of regimental commanders in Rembertów in relation to his position, he fulfills his job satisfactorily and better. Very hardworking and perfectly disciplined. (...) Col. Muś, with his devotion to our cause, modesty, diligence, ability and intelligence, after additional and appropriate training can become an outstanding officer”³⁵. Such a characteristic description undoubtedly influenced his nomination as commander of the Central Intelligence Agency, which took place on May 18, 1951 by a resolution of the Central Committee of PUWP.

On October 7, 1953, the ordinance of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Włodzimierz Muś, was appointed to the rank of Brigadier General. After four years as commander of the ISC, on August 15, 1957, he was sent to Moscow where he began studies at the Klement Voroshilov Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR. After two years on September 2, 1959, he graduated and returned to Poland. From 1963, the position of the commander of the ICS was connected with the duties of the president of the Polish Equestrian Federation³⁶.

The position of the commander of the Internal Security Service until the March 11, 1965 practically to the dissolution of this formation. At that time, units subordinated to the KBW within the so-called of the Territorial Defense System (TDS) were included in the Military Internal Defense and Nadwiślańskie Military Units of the Ministry of the Interior.

7. RETIREMENT

After March 11, 1965, Włodzimierz Muś was at the disposal of the director of the Personnel Department and Training of the Ministry of the Interior, and from May 14, 1965, at the disposal of the head of the General Staff of the Polish Army. On July 3, 1965, he received from the hands of the head of the Ministry of Defense a nomination for the position of military and air attaché at the Embassy of the PPR in Budapest. On March 22, 1968, as part of the planned rotation, he was dismissed from his position and returned to Poland where he remained at the disposal of the head of the Ministry of National Defense. In a memo made on September 26, 1971, we read that “in the diplomatic service he showed

³⁴ *Ibidem*, Wniosek awansowy do ministra bezpieczeństwa publicznego, 12 VII 1950 r., p. 94 (according to PDF numeration).

³⁵ *Ibidem*, Charakterystyka służbowa Włodzimierza Musia, p. 95 (according to PDF numeration).

³⁶ W. Duński, *Konno po sławę. Leksykon jeździectwa polskiego*, Vol. 2, Warszawa 2012, p. 144.

good results in the work of popularizing the Polish Army and strengthening the brotherhood of arms with the Hungarian Army”³⁷.

Upon his return, he was offered the position of the head of the Provincial Military Staff, which he eventually did not accept³⁸. His service in the Polish Army ended on March 4, 1970. He was then released from professional military service. The reason for the decision taken by the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense was not to give Włodzimierz Musia permission to move to a lower position. His official retirement took place on June 10, 1970.

In September 1970 he was accepted to work in the Archives of New Files in Warsaw as an archivist. However, after a month, he was released on his own request. In time, he was also offered a job at the Polish Press Agency and at the Museum of the History of the Workers' Movement, but in both cases he refused to accept a job offer. In June 1974, he defended his doctoral dissertation at the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Warsaw.

Being retired, he was active in the social field, he was the chairman of the ISC Former Soldiers' Area at the Society of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy in Warsaw. In 1983, he published his memoirs titled “In the Service of God of War”. He was also the author of historical publications concerning the monographs of units of artillery of the Polish Army. On October 25, 1993, he committed suicide. The motive was most likely a mental breakdown related to an incurable illness. Buried on October 29, 1993 at the Powązki Cemetery in Warsaw³⁹.

8. CONCLUSION

The career of Włodzimierz Muś in the Polish People's Army did not differ significantly from other biographies of the generals of the Polish communist period. To a large extent, the basis for it was the appropriate political criterion. The protagonist of this study met these guidelines by engaging in activities in the Communist Party of Western Ukraine and serving in the Red Army, where he remained faithful to the sworn oath of the USSR. After arriving in the Polish lands he climbed the ranks of his military career, becoming in May 1951 at the age of 33, commander of the ISC to the rank of colonel. His fast way of advancement testified to the huge trust that the people's authorities of that time had given him. Włodzimierz Muś, as the first commander of this armed formation, unlike his predecessors in this position, felt the specifics of the Corps's activities. According to historian Lech Kowalski, who had an opportunity to talk with him, he characterized him as the commander, strongly identifying the ISC and involved in the development of this formation. He was the author of many internal publications on the operation of this unit in the area, among others in terms of the operational combat of the armed underground. Based on the thesis of the aforementioned Lech Kowalski, if Włodzimierz had been the commander of the Central Intelligence Agency in previous years, when the independence armed underground experienced its greatest prosperity, the ISC commanded by him would deal with this form of armed resistance much faster than its predecessors⁴⁰.

³⁷ AIPN BU 2174/5227, Teczka akt personalnych żołnierza: Generał brygady Włodzimierz Muś, Notatka służbowa w sprawie gen. bryg. Włodzimierza Musia, 26 IX 1971 r., k. 38.

³⁸ L. Kowalski, *Generałowie*, Warszawa 1992, p. 109.

³⁹ H. Kosk, *Generalicja polska. Popularny słownik biograficzny*, Vol. 2, Pruszków 2001, p. 48.

⁴⁰ L. Kowalski, *Korpus Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego...*, p. 180.

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GEN. BRYG. WŁODZIMIERZ MUŚ (1918-1993). PRZYKŁADOWY MODEL KARIERY WOJSKOWEJ W PRL

Przygotowany tekst jest próbą zaprezentowania modelu kariery wojskowej w okresie PRL. Opracowanie pokazuje przetartą drogę Włodzimierza Musia od niewielkiej wsi Telatyn po pobliski Tomaszów Lubelski, gdzie działał w tamtejszej komórce KPZU, skąd w 1939 r. wraz z grupą miejscowych komunistów Aleksandrem Żebrunem i Adamem Humerem, późniejszym osławionym wicedyrektorem Departamentu Śledczego MBP przedostał się na wschód. Trafił do Moskwy. Tam po otrzymaniu sowieckiego paszportu wstąpił w szeregi Armii Czerwonej, z którą walczył m.in. w obronie Leningradu. Służbę w LWP rozpoczął pod koniec lipca 1943 r. w 2. Samodzielnym Dywizjonie Przeciwp pancernym gdzie z czasem został zastępcą dowódcy dywizjonu do spraw polityczno-wychowawczych. Po zakończeniu działań wojennych został zastępcą dowódcy 11. DP do spraw polityczno-wychowawczych. W 1947 r. po ukończeniu kursu dowódców pułku w Centrum Wyszkożenia Piechoty w Rembertowie został skierowany do służby w KBW, gdzie w maju 1951 r. w wieku 33 lat został dowódcą tej jednostki.

Słowa kluczowe: generał brygady, dowódca Korpusu Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego, Ludowe Wojsko Polskie, żołnierz, Tomaszów Lubelski.

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