Nazwisko KOSSOY

Imiona Edward **Pseudonim** Marcinek

Z domu .....

Data urodzenia 9.06.1913 **Miejscowość, kraj** Radom, Polska

Data śmierci 11.10.2012 **Miejscowość, kraj** Genewa, Szwajcaria

Lat życia .....

Adres cmentarza genewa

.....

Źródła: Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Kossoy
http://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward-Kossoy
http://geneva.mfa.gov.pl/en/news/mr_edward_kossoy

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9 MAY 2011

Mr. Edward Kossoy was awarded the Grand Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland

On 3rd May, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the UN Office at Geneva, held a recognition ceremony during which Mr. Edward Kossoy was awarded the Grand Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland.

Edward Kossoy (born June 4, 1913 in Radom) is a lawyer and a publicist of Jewish origin, known as a defender of the victims of Nazi persecution.

Born in Poland, in his early childhood along with his parents he moved to Yekaterinoslav in Ukraine. He returned to Poland in 1921, just after the Polish-Soviet War and the Peace of Riga. After graduating from the Tytus Chalubinski National Gymnasium in Radom in 1930, Kossoy moved to Warsaw to study law at the University of Warsaw. He obtained his degree in 1934.

When World War II began, Kossoy escaped to Lviv. He was planning to join the Polish army that was formed in France. Nevertheless, in 1940 he was arrested by the Soviet militia, who handed him over to the NKVD. He was sentenced to eight years in the Gulag, accused of espionage and "counter revolutionary activity".

Due to the Sikorski-Mayski Agreement, after 2 years spent in one of the sub-camps of Vorkuta, Pechora, Kossoy eventually was released and evacuated from the Soviet Union together with the Anders Army. After being discharged from the army in 1943, he decided to move the British mandate of Palestine where he settled. None of his family members survived War World II.

The traumatic memories from the Gulag were reflected in a series of essays, entitled "Stołypinka", which Kossoy wrote in Tel Aviv in 1944; yet they were not published until 2003.

He lived in Israel until 1954, having participated in the Israeli War of Independence. Afterwards, he moved to Europe, where he studied in Munich, Cologne and Geneva and obtained a PhD in law and political science. It was precisely in Geneva where he met and made an acquaintance with Waclaw Micuta, a former member of the Polish Home Army and a United Nations functionary.

In his twenty five year career as an attorney, Kossoy fought for restitution and repatriation from the German government for thousands of the survivors of the Holocaust, amongst whom there were Jews, Poles and Roma.

Apart from a legal career, Kossoy is also an author of several books in various languages (English, German and Polish) and historical articles related to the Holocaust and Polish-Jewish relations, many of which were published in "The Historical Journals". His talent was acknowledged with the nomination for the Nike Award in 2007, which he received for his memoirs entitled "On the Margin...". At present Kossoy is an honorary senator of the University of Tübingen. He lives in Switzerland.

CATEGORIES: IMAGE TEXT

TAGS: GRAND CROSS OF ORDER OF MERIT EDWARD KOSSOY





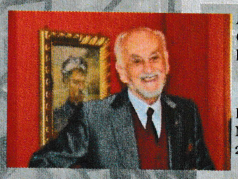


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28 November 2012

In memoriam - Edward Kossoy



As an attorney, Edward Kossoy represented around 60,000 victims of the Holocaust, involving restitution and reparations from the German government. His clients included Jews, Poles and Roma. He studied at the Graduate Institute, Geneva where he earned his PhD in law and political science in 1975.

Edward Kossoy published several books in various languages (English, German and Polish) and historical articles related to restitution for Nazi crimes, contemporary international relations, and Polish-Jewish dialogue. His memoirs, entitled *On the Margin...*, were published in 2006 and nominated for the NIKE Literary Award in 2007, one of the most prestigious awards for Polish literature.

Edward Kossoy was born in 1913 in Radom, Poland, but spent his childhood in Yekaterinoslav, Ukraine, where his parents relocated during World War. After the Polish-Soviet War and the Peace of Riga in 1921, he moved back to Poland. He studied at the Law School of Warsaw University where he graduated in 1934. In 1939, in the wake of the Nazi invasion of Poland, Edward Kossoy fled Warsaw and escaped eastward to Lviv which was taken over by the Soviet Union after the Soviet invasion of Poland. In 1940, he was arrested by the Soviet militia. He was sentenced to eight years in the Gulag and released after two years. During World War II, his father, wife and son were killed by German troops. In Tel Aviv in 1944, he wrote and published a series of essays, *Stolypinka* (named after the rail cars used to transport prisoners to the gulag), based on his experiences, but these essays weren't published in book form until 2003.

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Edward Kossoy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Edward Kossoy (used the nom de guerre ***Marcinak***; 4 June 1913 – 11 October 2012) was a Polish lawyer, publicist and an activist for victims of Nazism.[1]

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Edward Kossoy



Edward Kossoy in Warsaw in May 2007

Born	4 June 1913 Radom, Poland
Died	11 October 2012 (aged 99) Switzerland
Other names	Marcinak
Occupation	Holocaust survivor, Irgun guerrilla; lawyer, attorney, activist, essayist, memoirist

Early life

Kossoy was born in Radom but spent his childhood in Yekaterinoslav, Ukraine,[2] where his parents relocated during World War I.[1]

World War II

After the Polish-Soviet War and the Peace of Riga in 1921 he moved back to Poland. In 1930 he finished the Tytus Chałubiński National Gymnasium in Radom and then studied at the Law School of Warsaw University. He graduated in 1934. In 1939, in the wake of the Nazi invasion of Poland, Kossoy fled Warsaw and escaped eastward to Lviv which was taken over by the Soviet Union after the Soviet invasion of Poland.[2] He was hoping to locate his family there and he himself planned on making his way through Romania to France to join the Polish army that was being recreated there. In 1940, he was arrested by the Soviet militia, charged with smuggling watches he was trying to sell to raise money for his family and for travel to France. During interrogation he admitted to having had a higher education[1] and was handed over to the NKVD which charged him with espionage and "counter-revolutionary activity".[2]

He was sentenced, according to the famous Article 58, to eight years in the Gulag and sent to one of the sub-camps of Vorkuta, Pechora. There he worked on the construction of the railway which connected the mouth of the Pechora River with the southern end of the Urals, according to the Russian inmates, the railway had two dead bodies under every rail. According to Kossoy, who contracted typhus in the camp, out of the 20,000 Poles who arrived at the camp in 1941, only 6,000 were alive two years later.

He was released after two years because of the Sikorski–Mayski Agreement. He evacuated the Soviet Union with the Anders Army. During World War II, his father, wife and son were murdered by the Germans. He was officially discharged from the Anders Army in 1943 in Teheran due to illness; in addition to typhus he had also contracted malaria. By late 1943 he had made his way to the British Mandate of Palestine, where he would remain.[1] In Tel Aviv in 1944, he wrote and published a series of essays, *Stołypinka* (named after the rail cars used to transport prisoners to the gulag), based on his experiences, but these essays weren't published in book form until 2003.

Israeli War of Independence

Kossoy was a member of Menachem Begin's underground Irgun guerrilla organization, and in 1948 he participated in the Israeli War of Independence in its ranks. After end of World War II Kossoy remarried. His wife had been born in Warsaw and taken part in that city's uprising. He lived in Israel until 1954, when he returned to Europe.[1] He studied in Munich, Cologne and at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, earning his Ph.D in law and political science.

Geneva

In Geneva he met Wacław Micuta, a former member of the Polish Home Army and a United Nations staff member, and the two quickly became friends.[3] It was Micuta who first told Kossoy about the liberation of the Gęsiówka concentration camp by Polish resistance during the Warsaw Uprising. At first Kossoy was skeptical but he decided to investigate the matter farther and located some survivors of the camp among his clients, who confirmed Micuta's story. Kossoy wrote several historical articles on the subject, which were published by Yad Vashem and in the Polish emigre press (with the help from Jerzy Giedroyc).[3]

Work as an attorney

As an attorney, he represented around 60,000 victims of the Holocaust, involving restitution and reparations from the German government.[2] His clients included Jews, Poles and Romani.[3]

Publications

He has published several books in various languages (English, German and Polish) and historical articles related to restitution for Nazi crimes, contemporary international relations and Polish-Jewish dialogue. Many were published in *Zeszyty Historyczne* (*Historical Journals*), published by the Literary Institute of Paris. His memoirs, entitled *On the Margin...*, were published in 2006,[4] and nominated for the Nike Award in 2007.[5] At the time of his death he was an honorary senator of the University of Tübingen.[6] Until his death, he lived in Conches, Geneva, Switzerland.

References

(Edward Kossoy). The Gęsiówka Story: A Little Known Page of Jewish Fighting History Yad Vashem Studies Volume 32 Edited by David Silberklang (2004),

Kossoy E & Ohry A. The Feldsher: Medical, Sociological and Historical Aspects of Practitioners of Medicine with below University Level Education, the Magnes Press, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 1992. (ISBN 965-223-789-2).

1. Muzeum Powstania Warszawskiego (Warsaw Uprising Museum), Archiwum Historii Mowionej (Archive of Oral History), Edward Kossoy, aka "Marcinak", pg. 1, [1] (http://www.1944.pl/index.php?a=site_archiwum&STEP=03&id=1068&key_word=&users_next_page=&order=&surname=&name=&nick=&ranga=&division=&search=Kossoy)
2. Marek Radziwon, Polish Culture section of Gazeta Wyborcza, "EDWARD KOSSOY, 'NA MARGINESIE.../ON THE MARGIN...'", [2] (http://www.culture.pl/en/culture/artykuly/dz_kossoy_na_marginesie)
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Categories: 1913 births | 2012 deaths | People from Radom | Polish Jews | Polish lawyers | University of Warsaw alumni | Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies alumni | Polish people of World War II | Polish prisoners and detainees | Irgun members | Holocaust survivors | Disease-related deaths in Switzerland

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Edward Kossoy

Z Wikipedii, wolnej encyklopedii

Edward Kossoy (ur. 4 czerwca 1913 w Radomiu, zm. 11 października 2012 w Genewie)[1] – polski prawnik, publicysta, adwokat w sprawach sądowych ofiar narodowego socjalizmu.



Edward Kossoy, Warszawa, 16 maja 2007 r.

Dzieciństwo spędził w Jekaterynosławiu na Ukrainie. Po wojnie polsko-bolszewickiej i pokoju ryskim ponownie w Polsce. W 1930 r. ukończył Gimnazjum Państwowe im. T. Chałubińskiego w Radomiu, następnie studiował na Wydziale Prawa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (dyplom w 1934 r.). W 1940 r. skazany na 8 lat łagrów, zwolniony po dwóch latach w wyniku umowy Sikorski-Majski, wyszedł z ZSRR z armią Andersa. W czasie II wojny światowej zginęła jego rodzina: ojciec, żona i córka. Swoje przeżycia z okresu łagru spisał w formie opowiadań w 1944 r. w Tel Awiwie w cyklu "Stołypinka" (w formie książkowej ukazały się dopiero w 2003 r.). Po wojnie przebywał w Izraelu, potem w Szwajcarii. Studiował w Monachium, Kolonii i Genewie, uzyskując stopnie doktora praw i nauk politycznych. Reprezentował jako adwokat tysiące ofiar zbrodni hitlerowskich w sprawach o zadośćuczynienia i odszkodowania niemieckie. Wydał kilka książek w językach: angielskim, niemieckim i polskim. Publikował artykuły o tematyce historycznej, dotyczące odszkodowań, współczesnych stosunków międzynarodowych, dialogu polsko-żydowskiego, m.in. w "Zeszytach Historycznych", wydawanych przez Instytut Literacki w Paryżu. Jest honorowym senatorem Uniwersytetu w Tybindze.

Mieszkał w szwajcarskim Conches, na przedmieściu Genewy.

Twórczość

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- *Stołypinka* (opowiadania; Ikar 2003, ISBN 83-86427-09-4)
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Edward Kossoy

Przypisy

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Linki zewnętrzne

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Źródło: „https://pl.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Edward_Kossoy&oldid=43231322"

Kategorie: Ludzie związani z Radomiem | Polacy i obywatele polscy – więźniowie radzieckich łagrów 1939-1941 | Polscy prawnicy | Polscy Żydzi | Urodzeni w 1913 | Zmarli w 2012

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Był najstarszym absolwentem Liceum imienia Chałubińskiego oraz darczyńcą Muzeum imienia Malczewskiego.

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Zmarł Adam Borczuch, prezes klubu Start Radom (http://www.echodnia.eu/radomskie/wiadomosci/radom/art/8511924,zmarl-adam-borczuch-prezes-klubu-start-radom,id,t.html)

W czwartek 11 października (http://www.echodnia.eu/radomskie/tag/11-pazdziernika.html#utm_medium=alz&utm_source=echodnia.eu%2Fradomskie&utm_campaign=artykul) 2012 roku w wieku 100 lat zmarł radomianin dr Edward Kossoy, mecenas Muzeum imienia Malczewskiego w Radomiu. Pogrzeb odbędzie się w poniedziałek 15.10.2012 r. w Genewie.

Edward Kossoy czuł się Polakiem, Żydem i Szwajcarem: "Należę do trzech wspólnot narodowych: polskiej, żydowskiej i szwajcarskiej" - jego niezwykle barwne życie mogłoby się stać kanwą nie tylko powieści autobiograficznej, ale także niejednego filmu sensacyjnego.

Edward Kossoy urodził się 4 czerwca (http://www.echodnia.eu/radomskie/tag/4-czerwca.html#utm_medium=alz&utm_source=echodnia.eu%2Fradomskie&utm_campaign=artykul) 1913 r.

reklama



w Radomiu. Był prawnikiem, publicystą i filantropem, był obrońcą w sprawach sądowych ofiar nazizmu.

Dzieciństwo spędził w Jekaterynosławiu na Ukrainie. Po wojnie polsko-bolszewickiej i pokoju ryskim ponownie znalazł się w Polsce. W 1930 r. ukończył Gimnazjum Państwowe im. T. Chałubińskiego w Radomiu, następnie studiował na Wydziale Prawa i Nauk Ekonomicznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, gdzie w 1934 roku uzyskał dyplom magisterski.

Gdy wybuchła wojna, zgłosił się na ochotnika do armii. We Lwowie został jednak aresztowany przez NKWD. Jego wykształcenie i znajomość kilku języków czyniły z niego podejrzanego. Uznany za szpiega, został zesłany na 8 lat do obozu pracy na Syberii. Został zwolniony po dwóch latach w wyniku umowy Sikorski-Majski.

Podczas II wojny światowej (http://www.tygodnikits.pl/artykul/6548015,obchody-wybuchu-ii-wojny-swiatowej-w-lowiczu-zdjecia,id,t.html#utm_medium=alz&utm_source=echodnia.eu%2Fradomskie&utm_campaign=artykul)

zginęła cała jego rodzina: ojciec, żona i córka. Swoje przeżycia z okresu łagru spisał w formie opowiadań w 1944 r. w Tel Awiwie w cyklu "Stołypinka" (w formie książkowej ukazały się dopiero w 2003 r.).

Gdy Niemcy napadły na ZSRR, dostał wraz z innymi szansę wstąpienia do wojska. Przez Kazachstan i Iran trafił do Palestyny, tam doczekał powstania państwa Izrael (w 1948 r. walczył w armii izraelskiej). Następnie zaczął zaczął pracować dla ONZ.

Po wojnie przebywał w Izraelu, potem w Szwajcarii. Studiował w Monachium, Kolonii i Genewie, uzyskując stopnie doktora praw i nauk politycznych. Reprezentował jako adwokat tysiące ofiar zbrodni hitlerowskich w sprawach o zadośćuczynienia i odszkodowania niemieckie.

Wydał kilka książek w językach: angielskim, niemieckim i polskim. Publikował artykuły o tematyce historycznej, dotyczące odszkodowań, współczesnych stosunków międzynarodowych, dialogu polsko-żydowskiego, m.in. w "Zeszytach Historycznych", wydawanych przez Instytut Literacki w Paryżu. Jest honorowym senatorem Uniwersytetu w Tybindze.

21 czerwca 2010 r. doktor Edward Kossoy został uhonorowany Medalem Pro Masovia i Medalem Bene Merenti Civitas Radomiensis. Był najstarszym absolwentem Liceum im. Tytusa Chałubińskiego w Radomiu. Mieszkał w szwajcarskim Conches, na przedmieściu Genewy.
Zmarł 11 października 2012 r. w setnym roku życia w Genewie.

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leodaisy - 11 stycznia, 15:47

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wers - 12 października, 12:38

Powinien zostać honorowym obywatelem Radomia. Cześć jego pamięci. (http://forum.echodnia.eu/zmarl-slynny-radomianin-edward-kossoy-mial-100-lat-t169364/?view=findpost&p=1440774)

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Edward Kossoy's stamp collection of Poland

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Edward Kossoy's stamp collection of Poland

Dr Edward Kossoy's renowned Polish stamp collection will auction on September 11

An array of Polish stamps and covers from Dr Edward Kossoy's noted collection will sell in a dedicated auction on September 11 in New York.



One of just 10 recorded used examples of the 3k red prepaid cover

Dr Kossoy is a respected lawyer and publicist of Jewish origin, who is known for his work in defending over 60,000 victims of Nazi persecution - he was recently awarded the Grand Cross of Order of Merit in respect of his achievements. He has also published several books on the restitution forNazi crimes, plus contemporary international relations.

His collection contains some of the finest examples of Polish postal history in existence and will undoubtedly attract strong attention when auctioned, as many of the offerings have never been seen on the philatelic market before.Itfollows the postal history of the Kingdom of Poland, with a focus on

the country's first issue and Russian stamps used in Poland, as well as the evolution of cancellations used on stamps of imperial Russia in Polish territory.

One of the sale's main draws will be supplied by a stunning 1859 cancelled cover, which stands as one of just 10 used examples of the 3k prepaid envelope. On the recommendation of the Postal Administration of the Kingdom of Poland in December 1858, two types of prepaid stationary (1 1/2k and 3k values) were admitted for use in the postal area of Warsaw, before being withdrawn in 1861. Cancelled with a numeral "1" cancellation, this example will sell with a starting bid of $4,500.

Also featuring thenumeral cancellations will be another cover, this time showing the country's first stamp - the 10k blue and rose Poland Number 1 - in a rare horizontal pair. The blue and rose stamp was first issued on January 1, 1860 and stood for just five years before the usage of Russian stamps was made compulsory in 1865. This cover, which was sent from Warszawa to St Petersburg, has been given a $2,400 starting bid by the auction house.

Paul Fraser Collectibles has a fantastic collection of investment-grade stamps currently available (http://store.paulfrasercollectibles.com/stamps-s/1822.htm?searching=Y&sort=5&cat=1822&show=9&page=3), including a remarkable example of Britain's first postage stamp - the world famous Penny Black (http://store.paulfrasercollectibles.com/Great-Britain-GSV1-1d-Black-Postage-Stamp-p/pt376.htm).

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