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Józef Jakubowski (1899–1984)—activist in scout, community, and émigré organisations in the light of Polish and French archival resources

The figure of Józef Jakubowski is not widely known today. This economist and active participant in the scouting movement and community organisations was involved in a plethora of projects, from his earliest years endeavouring to work towards regaining independence by the Polish state, and later towards its reconstruction. He lived in Poland, until in 1939 he left the country for France due to political circumstances. Living and working as an émigré he helped many Poles to survive the times of war.

The main goal of the article is to portray Jakubowski, his life, social and political activity, and also selected key aspects of the activities he conducted, especially after 1939, in the Polish émigré community in France. His commitment and organisation of various forms of aid for Polish émigrés have not been fully portrayed and discussed in relevant literature.

The primary source of knowledge on Jakubowski in the relevant timeframe are the accessible and preserved archival resources. Most of them can be found in the Polish library in Paris. They encompass both personal documents and those created by the organisations that Jakubowski was
involved in. Studying and interpreting them makes it possible to write and complement his biography. The attached bibliography contains a precise list of archival materials with their call numbers.

1899–1939: the years of childhood, youth, and professional activity

Józef Jakubowski was born in Warsaw on 17 October 1899. In 1916, he completed his education at Konopczyński School and subsequently, in 1917, entered the Warsaw University of Technology.¹ Engaging in community work furthering independence, he joined the still-illegal scouting movement, to emerge as a leading figure in Polish scouting. Until 1922, he was a member of the Polish scouting authorities, i.a., actively establishing the organisational foundations for the movement and preparing generations of young scouts for public service. In 1918–1919, he organised scouts into military detachments and became the drafting commissioner of the Polish Scouting Association in Warsaw.

After the Polish-Soviet War, he could resume his studies in independent Poland. In 1924, he graduated from the Higher School of Commerce and began working, initially as a secretary and later as a director, for the Polish Merchants’ Association² and then in the Supreme Council of Polish Merchants’ Associations (RNZKP).³ Thanks to Jakubowski’s involvement, the merchant associations experienced a period of rapid development. While directing the first Association and then the RNZKP, he put particular

1 Polish Library in Paris (henceforth: BPP), Archives of the Polish Red Cross in France, from the legacy of Józef Jakubowski (henceforth: PCK, SJJ), temporary call sign 1, Materiały dotyczące biografii Józefa Jakubowskiego, Curriculum vitae (unpaginated file).

2 BPP, PCK, SJJ, temporary call sign 1, Materiały dotyczące biografii Józefa Jakubowskiego, Curriculum vitae (unpaginated file). It was the strongest merchant organisation operating in Poland in 1906–39, since 1925 affiliated with the Supreme Council of Polish Merchants’ Associations. With c. 15,000 members in 1939, it primarily aimed to influence the course of state economic policy, assist members in obtaining loans, and tax and customs exemptions. Additionally, it contributed to the improvement of merchants’ skills. It published “Tygodnik Handlowy” weekly.

3 He married in 1924 and had three sons born in 1928, 1932, and in 1939. The oldest was killed while fighting in the Warsaw Uprising in 1944. BPP, PCK, SJJ, temporary call sign 1, Materiały dotyczące biografii Józefa Jakubowskiego, Curriculum vitae (unpaginated file).
emphasis on the organisation of trade in Poland and improvement of the conditions work of Polish commerce. In 1928, he was made the director of the Supreme Council of Polish Merchants’ Associations and an editor of “Tygodnik Handlowy”, the magazine published by the Polish Merchants’ Association’s and devoted to economic matters. From 1934, he served as the chairman of the editorial committee of “Rocznik Polskiego Przemysłu i Handlu” (literally “Yearbook of Polish industry and commerce”). His work in the field won him an Officer’s Cross of the Order of Restored Poland (Polonia Restituta) in 1932. In August 1932, Jakubowski became the director of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Warsaw, at the same time standing at the helm of the branches of the Union of Chambers of Industry and Commerce of the Republic of Poland.

Józef Jakubowski was a member of various societies and organisations, including the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), established in Paris in 1919, where he served as a permanent representative of Poland and a member of the Polish National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. In this capacity, he addressed the issue of rational distribution of goods. He initiated the establishment of the advisory committee on trade at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, created for temporary strengthening of the trade apparatus in 1931, and served as its member. Furthermore, he was a member of the international export promotion commission and a member of the authorities of the Compensatory Trade Society.

He also co-founded and was the vice president of the Vocational Education Society, established on 9 October 1934, as part of the reform of vocational education intending to contribute to the development of such education “as the needs of economic life may guide”. Even earlier, on the power of the ministerial regulation of 21 November 1933, vocational education

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4 The magazine was published yearly since its establishment in 1930 as a merger of “Rocznik Informacyjny o Spółkach Akcyjnych w Polsce” and “Polski Przemysł i Handel (Rynek Polski)”. See: “Rocznik Polskiego Przemysłu i Handlu” 1932.

5 BPP, PCK, SJJ, temporary call sign 1, Materiały dotyczące biografii Józefa Jakubowskiego, Curriculum vitae (unpaginated file).


2. Pre-election meeting of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Warsaw, left to right: Józef Jakubowski, Witold Kuczewski, Bogusław Herse, Czesław Klarner. National Digital Archives, ref. 1-G-869
education had been divided into four branches: industrial, commercial, agricultural, and domestic economy. This marked the beginning of a period of intensive efforts to reform, expand, and modernise such schools.

In 1935, Jakubowski ran in the parliamentary elections from the 5th Electoral District of Warsaw, however, he did not secure a parliamentary seat, as the voters in his district elected Walery Sławek with 29,319 votes and Władzimierz Szczepański with 15,118 votes, while Jakubowski only received 12,741 votes.

Other notable events of the time that Jakubowski actively contributed to include the National Congress of Christian Merchants (13–15 November 1937), where he delivered a lecture on “Modern Methods of Work in Trade”. He also served as vice chairman of the Organising Committee for the World Exhibition in New York on the theme of The World of Tomorrow. Being one of the larger universal exhibitions, open for two seasons from 30 April to 31 October 1939, and from 11 May to 27 October 1940, for the reborn Polish State, the exhibition was a crucial means of promotion as it attracted over 44 million visitors. This was when Jakubowski’s flourishing career was interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World War.

1939–84—émigré times

Józef Jakubowski’s emigration odyssey started in Switzerland, where he stayed for several months upon leaving Poland. Subsequently, in 1940, he entered France and started working for the Polish Red Cross (PCK) there. Since 13 January 1941, when its board consolidated the operations

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9 Preparations to the exhibition were also coordinated by the Honorary Committee, whose active members included Archbishop Stanisław Gall, PhD, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Professor Fryderyk Pautsh, Mieczysław Śnieżyński, Czesław Klarnér, Piotr Sobiczyk, and Stefan Szymczak. AAN, call sign 2/64/0/18/344, Wystawa Światowa w Nowym Jorku w 1939 roku (The World of Tomorrow)—organizing a press stand in the Polish pavilion. Korespondencja, notatki, fotografie; Poland. Official catalogue of the Polish Pavilion at the World’s Fair in New York, 1939, Warszawa 1939; K. Nowakowska, Pawilon Polski na nowojorskiej wystawie światowej (1939–1940) i jego dalsze dzieje, Warszawa 2013.
of the Bureau of the Board under the leadership of the Secretary-General and organised it into four departments (administrative-financial, economic, veteran care, and cultural and educational), Jakubowski was made the head of the first. His department, administrative-financial, dealt with financial, personnel, information and press relations, organisational and administrative matters, and provision of services for the Council, Audit Commission, and the Main Board of the PCK, as well as with other duties unassigned to other departments.¹⁰

When the PCK could no longer operate in France due to decree of German authorities, Jakubowski had his share in the effort to transform the institution and establish another one in its place. The French authorities made sure that not only the name of the organisation changed and “that outwardly, the new Society differed as much as possible from the PCK”,¹¹ as they were aware that the Germans were closely tracking the matter, and therefore anything that could pose a threat to the emerging institution had to be avoided. A proof of that came in a protest note, in which the Germans pointed out the ostensible dissolution of the PCK branch in Nice and establishment of the local Parish Committee, not legally registered with French authorities.¹²

On 12 June 1941, during the organisational meeting of the new institution, the Welfare Society for Poles in France (Groupement d’assistance aux Polonais en France, GAPF, Polish acronym: TOPF) in Vichy in France, Jakubowski was elected a board member, while the post of the president was entrusted to Professor Zygmunt Lubicz-Zaleski.¹³

¹⁰ BPP, Mieczysław Biesiekierski Archive (henceforth: AMB), temporary call sign 8, Prace M. Biesiekierskiego związane z działalnością opiekuńczą, p. 11 (unpaginated file, numbering refers to pages of the document); A. Pachowicz, Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji 1941–1944, Toruń 2013, p. 40.
¹¹ Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum in London, PRM-K 16, 4, p. 35.
TOPF’s main task was to provide material, cultural, and moral assistance to Poles residing permanently or temporarily in France. TOPF sought to offer aid as what was known as open and closed care, supporting those in need in a way ensuring the possibility of surviving the war for everyone, regardless of their origin, denomination, education, and/or profession, even if in the most modest conditions. At the time, Poles residing in France belonged to what was known as “the old emigration” and the ones who arrived after the outbreak of the war. TOPF initially divided the area of unoccupied France into eight Regional Delegations based in Grenoble, Lyon, Marseille, Toulouse, Périgueux, Nîmes, Tarbes, and Montpellier. A division that later underwent changes due to the political situation.

Serving as the head of the Main Board Office, that is secretary-general of TOPF, Jakubowski was a member of the General Assembly of TOPF. His deputies were Mauryce Jaroszyński and, until July 1942, Tytus Komarnicki. During the vacancy on the post of the head of the Department for the Care for Civilian Refugees lasting to the end of July 1942, Jakubowski stood at its helm in person, delegating these responsibilities to Stefan Jankowski in August.

When, on 19 March 1943, the Italian authorities arrested President Lubicz-Zaleski, Jakubowski took over his duties and was elected to the

14 BPP, PCK, SJJ temporary call sign 8, Status du Groupement d’Assistance aux Polonais en France. Approuves par Arrête de le Ministre Secrétaire d’Etat à l’Intérieur en date du 17 Août 1941, pp. 1–3 (unpaginated file, numbering refers to pages of the document); A. Pachowicz, Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji 1941–1944, p. 68.
16 A. Pachowicz, Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji 1941–1944, p. 76.
17 Zygmunt Lubicz-Zaleski was first transported to Italy, where he was handed over to the Germans, taken to Fresnes, from where he was transported to the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, where he stayed until liberation by the American forces on 11 April 1945. He lost an eye as a result of interrogations by the Gestapo. BPP, akc. 3917.1, Z. L. Zaleski Curriculum vitae i wyciąg z bibliografii, p. 1 (unpaginated file, numbering refers to pages of the document); BPP, Zygmunt Lubicz-Zaleski akc. 3917/1, Życiorys Z. Lubicz-Zaleskiego (unpaginated file); P. Kraszewski, Zaleski-Lubicz Zygmunt, in: Encyklopedia polskiej emigracji i Polonii, vol. 5: S–Ż, chief editor K. Dopierała, Toruń 2005, pp. 382–383; Zaleski-Lubowicz Zygmunt, in: Literatura polska.
post at the General Assembly of TOPF in supplementary elections to the TOPF Board on 26 August 1943.  

Undoubtedly, Jakubowski’s work contributed to the efficient organisation of Polish shelters, hospital, sanatorium, and a Polish secondary school with a dormitory (where Jakubowski personally conducted courses and vocational training). He assisted prisoners of war by sending parcels to camps, and actively collaborated with the Polish Resistance Movement in France.

In 1947–1951, Jakubowski worked actively in the French branch of the Relief Society for Poles (Sociétés de Secours aux Polonais). It was established after the transformation of the PCK in London, in the wake of changing political circumstances. On 5 July 1945, the British government ceased to recognise the Polish government in exile, leading to concerns about the possible takeover of the PCK in London, and its branches and delegations outside England, including those in France, by the communist authorities. Faced with that, the Main Board of the PCK Association in London introduced a change. The Society was registered on 17 October 1946, in accordance with British law, as the Relief Society for Poles Ltd., to which the Main Board of the PCK transferred all its welfare and aid activities and assets. The first president of the newly formed

Anna de Monfort, cooperating with TOPF, was also arrested at the same time, and a search was conducted at the Office of the Board in La Tronche near Grenoble as part of search for Tytus Komarnicki, who was formally Deputy Secretary General of TOPF. BPP, AMB temporary call sign 8, Prace M. Biesiekierskiego związane z działalnością opiekuńczą. Okres III od września 1941 r. do 30 kwietnia 1944 r., p. 28 (unpaginated file, numbering refers to pages of the document).

Former PCK activists became the founding members of the Society. Their number included Adam Ciółkosz, Rafał Cywiński, Olgierd Daniłowicz, Tytus Filipowicz,
3. A “To All Whom It May Concern” certificate signed by Sikorska, confirming that Jakubowski is Delegate of the Relief Society for Poles in France. BPP, Archives of the Polish Red Cross in France, from the legacy of Józef Jakubowski, temporary call sign 31, Administrative-Organisational Matters of TOPF branches.
organization was Helena Sikorska. The Society also actively organised assistance for Polish soldiers and their families.

Jakubowski cooperated with military authorities on the evacuation of Polish armed forces to England, working with various institutions including the French Red Cross, the Social Welfare Department for Foreigners (Service Social d’Aide aux Emigrants—SSAE), the International Refugee Organisation, and the Association of Polish Veterans.

After the war, he took up various professions, and was also engaged in such charitable activities as assisting people returning from concentration camps and support of Polish students; he also ran a Polish-French community and culture club. From 1965 to 1980, he served as director of the Polish Bookstore in Paris and, being engaged in trade and publishing, contributing to the renewal of this institution operating since 1833. His other functions include membership in the Historical-Literary Society in Paris and the Administrative Council of the Polish Bookstore in Paris.

For his professional and community work, as well as his activities during the Second World War, Jakubowski was awarded the Golden Cross of Merit, Złoty Krzyż Oficerski Orderu z Mieczami (the Golden Officer’s Cross of the Order with Swords), the Cross of Valour, the Resistance Movement Medal, and the French Cross of War with Silver Gilt Star (Croix de Guerre avec Etoile de Vermeil).

Always devoted to his work, Jakubowski devoted his time, strength, and energy to it, always standing out with his organisational skills, responsibility, and courage.

Józef Jakubowski died on 25 September 1984, at Issy-les-Moulineaux. A funeral service in his memory was held at 8:30 am on 28 September 1984 in the Polish church in Paris, and his remains were buried in the Montmorency Cemetery. The urn with Jakubowski’s ashes was brought to Poland, the funeral ceremony was held at the Church of St Martin

5. A card with greetings for Józef Jakubowski. BPP, Archives of the Polish Red Cross in France, from the legacy of Józef Jakubowski, temporary call sign. 1. Materials concerning Józef Jakubowski
at ul. Piwna 11 in Warsaw, and the urn was interred in the family grave at Powązki Cemetery in Warsaw.

**Archival materials related to the life and activity of Józef Jakubowski. Central Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw and scans of resources from the Hoover Institution Archives**

The archival collection in the Central Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw contains documents related to the institutions that Jakubowski worked for in Poland between the two world wars, and in France from 1939 onwards.

They are diverse archival materials that shed light on his involvement in commercial and merchant organisations in the Republic of Polish. However, only few documents concerning his welfare activity in emigration have been preserved. The multi-faceted activity of Jakubowski in émigré welfare institutions lasting from 1939 to 1984 cannot be fully reconstructed from the sources preserved in the Archiwum Akt Nowych w Warszawie (AAN; Central Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw). Its collection mainly consists of copies or transcripts of documents from the time of his work for the Polish Red Cross in France (Croix Rouge Polonais en France) and later the Relief Society for Poles in France (Groupement d’Assistance aux Polonais).

The accessible documents cover the organisation and activities of the PCK in France (care for refugees and also soldiers of the Polish Army in France, HR matters, and the liquidation of the PCK); TOPF (information on the organisation, activities, and liquidation of TOPF, as well as audits conducted, correspondence, and HR matters, as well as the collection called in French Groupement d’Assistance aux Polonais en France avant la liquidation (i.e., Relief Society for Poles in France before liquidation) containing materials that cover organisation and activities, lists of shelters, personnel, and individuals staying in shelters); TOPF—liquidation (with various matters related to parcels for prisoners, subscriptions to “Wieszcz Polski” and “Pacholęcie Polskie” for the sick and needy; letters to people living in the Gréoux-les-Bains shelter; TOPF/Relief Society for Poles in France, and Liquidation des intérêts du l’ancies Croix Rouge Polonais et du Groupement d’Assistance aux Polonais a Marseille, that is Liquidation of the interests of the former Polish Red Cross and the TOPF/Groupement d’Assistance aux Polonais in Marseille); Groupement d’Assistance aux Polonais en France avant la liquidation (Relief Society for Poles in France before liquidation, organisation and activities, lists of individuals receiving allowances, financial statements, correspondence,
death certificate forms). Only a handful of documents related to TOPF can be found in the collections concerning educational, cultural, and community organisations in France and their activities in the Principality of Monaco.

In turn, scans of materials from the Hoover Institution Archives contain individual documents that add to Jakubowski’s legacy. They can be found in the following collections: Uchodźcy (Refugees) 1943. Geographic areas, Europe, France; Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji; Uchodźcy wojenni. War refugees 1942. Geographic areas, France, Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji; and War refugees 1944. Geographic areas, Europe, France, Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji (GAPF).

Given the above, it can be asserted that the archival resources on Józef Jakubowski’s activities at the AAN are not complete and only cover certain aspects of his, especially émigré, life, as they only include few documents related to Polish shelters operating in France, yet the collection lacks complete correspondence, for example, with the French authorities.

**Polish Library in Paris**

The archival resources of the Polish Library in Paris contain the legacy of Jakubowski, which includes documents related to Jakubowski himself and the institutions he was associated with since 1939. Composed of 49 units, the collection is called Archiwum Polskiego Czerwonego Krzyża we Francji ze spuścizny Józefa Jakubowskiego (literally: “Archive of the Polish Red Cross in France from the Legacy of Józef Jakubowski”), that is materials related to TOPF.

This legacy includes various archival materials, whose detailed list with call marks can be found in the bibliography attached to this paper. The materials refer to Józef Jakubowski’s biography; his activities in the PCK and TOPF; the initial period of PCK activity in France; minutes from the meetings of the bodies of PCK in France; reports on PCK activities in France; reports from PCK’s Regional Delegations in France; materials related to the liquidation of the PCK in France; minutes of TOPF (GAPF); financial settlements of PCK and TOPF; reports on the activities of TOPF’s bodies and the liquidation of TOPF; TOPF correspondence; meetings of the PCK Board; organisation of care in shelters; the PCK shelter in Grenoble; shelter care issues; PCK operation in response to changes in the political circumstances; organisation of aid for camp prisoners, former prisoners of war, and Polish Jews; Employment and Education Department of the PCK; administrative and HR matters of PCK and TOPF; PCK
work certificates; studies and reports on the history and activities of the PCK; Congress of PCK Regional Delegates; PCK cooperation with the Polish War Relief (Polish: Rada Polonii Amerykańskiej); exchanges related to PCK activities; disputes of PCK staff; photographs concerning PCK activities; collections of newspaper articles; Jakubowski’s activities in the Relief Society for Poles; administrative and organisational matters of TOPF branches; Jakubowski’s correspondence from the time when he ran a private transport company; reports on the activities of the Relief Society for Poles; TPP’s correspondence; correspondence with Międzynarodową Organizacją Uchodźców (International Refugees Organization; Organisation Internationale pour les Réfugiés); Jakubowski’s activities in the Polish Bookshop in Paris; the PCK Shelter in Grenoble; a collectively edited book titled 11 Listopada 1941 (literally: 11 November 1941; the Committee for Commemorating the Memory of Marshal Józef Piłsudski; works of various individuals preserved in the records of the Grenoble shelter; and radio announcements.

This legacy deserves attention for several reasons, notably the interesting of Polish and French content produced by the institutions in question, and the posts Jakubowski held in his lifetime. The diversity of resources it holds is impressive and worth broader attention.

Concluding, it is worth emphasising that in his work both in Poland and in France, Jakubowski endeavoured to perform tasks assigned to him as well as he could. While in emigration, he closely collaborated with Professor Zygmunt Lubicz-Zaleski, remaining somewhat in his shadow, and being consequently relatively less known. He was responsible and diligent in carrying out the broad range of duties entrusted to him, and was far from indifferent to the vicissitudes of fate of the Polish wartime and post-war emigration. Lubicz-Zaleski stated in his diaries that Jakubowski combined genuine idealism and organisational ingenuity, and “possessed a strong sense of responsibility and extraordinary diligence in performing his duties”.

References

Central Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw
call sign 2/734/0, Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji. Organizacja i działalność Towarzystwa: sprawozdania, 1942, 1943, call sign 1, 2; Kontrole: protokoły i sprawozdania, 1942–1944, call sign 3–7; Likwidacja Towarzystwa: sprawozdania, protokoły, korespondencja, zestawienia, 1943–1945, call sign 8, 9;
call sign 2/464/0/9/915 Polski Czerwony Krzyż (we Francji—działalność w zakresie opieki nad uchodźcami oraz b. żołnierzami Armii Polskiej we Francji, likwidacja PCK). Dom Polski w (Marsylii). Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji—(działalność. Instrukcja Dyrektora...);
call sign 2/464/0/11/994 Groupement d’Assistance aux Polonais en France avant la liquidation (Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji przed likwidacją, organizacja i działalność. Spisy schronisk, personelu i osób przebywających w schroniskach, komunikat, korespondencja...);
call sign 2/464/0/9/916 Polski Czerwony Krzyż i Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji—działalność, sprawy personalne, (schroniska PCK w Marsylii i innych miejscowościach. Raport Biura Polskiego w Marsylii, wykazy schronisk i pracowników PCK, korespondencja...);
call sign 2/472/0/-/42 Organizacje oświatowe, kulturalne, społeczne we Francji i ich działalność na terenie Księstwa Monaco. Stowarzyszenie Młodych Muzyków Polaków w Paryżu. Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji. Koło polskie w Nicei. Korespondencja, sprawozdania z działalności, programy koncertów;

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**Hoover Institution Archivea (scans at AAN)**
*Uchodźcy (Refugees)* call sign 800/42/0/-/134, Folder 3 1943. Geographic areas, Europe, France, Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji

*Uchodźcy wojenni (War refugees)* call sign 800/42/0/-/141, Folder 3 1944. Geographic areas, Europe, France, Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji (GAPF); War refugees.

*Uchodźcy wojenni (War refugees)* 800/42/0/-/132, Folder 11 1942. Geographic areas, France, Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji.

**Polish Library in Paris**

**ARCHIVES OF THE POLISH RED CROSS IN FRANCE, FROM THE LEGACY OF JÓZEF JAKUBOWSKI**

temporary call sign 1, Materiały dotyczące biografii Józefa Jakubowskiego

temporary call sign 2, Dokumenty dotyczące działalności J. Jakubowskiego w Polskim Czerwonym Krzyżu i Towarzystwie Opieki nad Polakami we Francji

temporary call sign 3, Materiały dotyczące pierwszego okresu działalności Polskiego Czerwonego Krzyża we Francji

temporary call sign 4, Protokoły posiedzeń organów Polskiego Czerwonego Krzyża we Francji, vol. 1–2

temporary call sign 5, Sprawozdania z działalności Polskiego Czerwonego Krzyża we Francji

temporary call sign 6, Sprawozdania Delegatur Okręgowych PCK

temporary call sign 7, Materiały dotyczące likwidacji Polskiego Czerwonego Krzyża we Francji, vol. 1–2

temporary call sign 8, Materiały organizacyjne, protokoły zebrań Towarzystwa Opieki nad Polakami we Francji (TOPF—GAPF)
temporary call sign 9, Rozliczenia finansowe PCK i TOPF
temporary call sign 10, Sprawozdania z działalności organów Towarzystwa Opieki nad Polakami we Francji
temporary call sign 11, Sprawy likwidacji TOPF
temporary call sign 12, Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji—korespondencja
temporary call sign 13, Materiały związane z posiedzeniami Zarządu Polskiego Czerwonego Krzyża
temporary call sign 14, Organizacja opieki schroniskowej
temporary call sign 15, Materiały dotyczące Domu Schroniskowego PCK w Grenoble
temporary call sign 16, Sprawy opieki schroniskowej
temporary call sign 17, Działalność PCK wobec zmiany sytuacji politycznej
temporary call sign 18, Materiały dotyczące organizowania pomocy więźniom obozów, byłym jeńcom wojennym oraz Żydom polskim
temporary call sign 19, Sprawy Działu Zatrudnienia i działu Oświaty PCK
temporary call sign 20, Sprawy administracyjno-kadrowe PCK i TOPF
temporary call sign 21, Zaświadczenia o pracy w PCK
temporary call sign 22, Opracowania i raporty dotyczące historii i działalności Polskiego Czerwonego Krzyża
temporary call sign 23, Materiały Zjazdu Delegatów Okręgowych Polskiego Czerwonego Krzyża
temporary call sign 24, Współpraca PCK z Radą Polonii Amerykańskiej
temporary call sign 25, Korespondencja związana z działalnością PCK
temporary call sign 26, Materiały w sprawach spornych pracowników PCK
temporary call sign 27, Albumy
temporary call sign 28, Zbiór fotografii dotyczących działalności PCK
temporary call sign 29, Prasa polska na obczyźnie, artykuły z prasy zagranicznej
temporary call sign 30, Działalność Józefa Jakubowskiego w Relief Society for Poles (Towarzystwo Pomocy Polakom—Société de Secours aux Polonais)
temporary call sign 31, Sprawy administracyjno-organizacyjne placówek Towarzystwa Opieki nad Polakami we Francji
temporary call sign 32, Korespondencja z okresu prowadzenia prywatnej firmy przewozowej
temporary call sign 33, Sprawozdania z działalności Relief Society for Poles
temporary call sign 34, Relief Society for Poles—korespondencja
temporary call sign 35, Materiały różnych instytucji w ramach Towarzystwa Pomocy Polakom
temporary call sign 36, Korespondencja z Organisation Internationale pour les Réfugiés
temporary call sign 37, Działalność Józefa Jakubowskiego w Księgarni Polskiej w Paryżu
temporary call sign 38, Fotografie Księgarni Polskiej
temporary call sign 39, Materiały Société d’Applications Plastiques (SAP)
temporary call sign 40, Prasa zachowana w spuściźnie
temporary call sign 41, Materiały różne
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Abstract

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Józef Jakubowski (1899–1984)—activist in scout, community, and émigré organisations in the light of Polish and French archival resources

The main purpose of this paper is to provide an insight into the life, activities, and preserved archival documents concerning Józef Jakubowski (1899–1984), whose work in support of Polish emigrants residing in France during the Second World War deserves highest recognition and respect. Jakubowski was born in Warsaw, where he spent his childhood, completed primary and secondary education, and began his studies at the Warsaw University of Technology in 1917. He was actively involved in the scouting movement. His participation in the Polish-Soviet War forced him to leave the university. It was only in 1924 that he completed his higher education at another university, the Higher School of Commerce. His professional life also started in Warsaw, where he worked for the Association of Polish Merchants until 1939. His life was interrupted by the Second World War, and he decided to emigrate first to Switzerland and then to France. At that time of his life, he became involved with the Polish Red Cross. He was primarily involved in developing forms of aid and organising support for Poles in France. Once the Polish Red Cross was banned from further activities, he worked in the Welfare Society for the Poles in France. He cooperated with the Polish Resistance Movement in France and with military authorities on the evacuation of the Polish armed forces to England, as well as with many institutions, including the French Red Cross, the Department of Social Welfare for Foreigners, the International Refugee Organisation, and the Association of Polish Veterans. The archival documents concerning Jakubowski, surviving at the Central Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw and at the Polish Library in Paris, make it possible to reconstruct not only the facts of his life but also the events related to the functioning of the institutions, organisations, and associations he worked for.

Keywords:
Józef Jakubowski (1899–1984), Polish Red Cross—Welfare Society for the Poles in France, Second World War, Polish emigration in France
Abstrakt

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Józef Jakubowski (1899–1984)—działacz organizacji harcerskich, społecznych i emigracyjnych w świetle dostępnych zasobów archiwalnych proveniencji polsko-francuskiej

Głównym celem artykułu jest ukazanie życia, działalności oraz zachowanej spuściźny archiwalnej Józefa Jakubowskiego (1899–1984), którego praca na rzecz emigrantów polskich przebywających we Francji w okresie II wojny światowej zasługuje na najwyższe uznanie i szacunek. Jakubowski urodził się w Warszawie, tutaj spędził dzieciństwo, ukończył szkoły podstawową i średnią—liceum ogólnokształcące, a następnie w 1917 roku rozpoczął studia na Politechnice Warszawskiej, aktywnie działał w harcerstwie. Ze względu na udział w wojnie polsko-bolszewickiej przerwał studia. Ukończył je później w 1924 roku w innej uczelni, w Wyższej Szkole Handlowej. W Warszawie rozpoczął aktywność zawodową. Do 1939 roku pracował w Stowarzyszeniu Kupców Polskich. Jego dotychczasowe życie przerwała II wojna światowa, zdecydował się udać na emigrację najpierw do Szwajcarii, a potem do Francji. W tym okresie życia zaangażował się początkowo w pracę w Polskim Czerwonym Krzyżu. Zajmował się przede wszystkim wypracowaniem form pomocy oraz organizacją wsparcia dla Polaków na terytorium Francji. Po uniemożliwieniu PCK dalszych działań pracował w utworzonym Towarzystwie Opieki nad Polakami we Francji. Współpracował z Polskim Ruchem Oporu we Francji oraz z władzami wojskowymi w ewakuacji polskich sił zbrojnych do Anglii, a także z wieloma instytucjami, m.in. z Francuskim Czerwonym Krzyżem, Wydziałem Opieki Społecznej dla Obcokrajowców, Międzynarodową Organizacją Uchodźców, czy też Stowarzyszeniem Polskich Kombatantów. Pozostawione dokumenty archiwalne dotyczące osoby Jakubowskiego dostępne w Archiwum Akt Nowych w Warszawie oraz w Bibliotece Polskiej w Paryżu pozwalają nie tylko odtworzyć fakty z jego życia, ale umożliwiają usystematyzowanie wydarzeń związanych z funkcjonowaniem instytucji, organizacji, czy stowarzyszeń, w których pracował.

Słowa kluczowe:
Józef Jakubowski (1899–1984), Polski Czerwony Krzyż, (PCK)—Towarzystwo Opieki nad Polakami we Francji (TOPF), II wojna światowa, emigracja polska we Francji