

**Application form for research topics
in the field of social sciences
for candidates to the Doctoral School
in the academic year 2025/2026**

Proposed subject matter of a doctorate
Activities of Polish independence emigration after World War II - political, economic, cultural and social aspects
Scientific discipline
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Proposed doctoral thesis supervisor
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Brief description of the research topics with an indication of the scientific issues (max. 350 words)
<p>Polish Second Great Emigration is a term attempting to convey the nature of the scale of the phenomenon of the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Polish citizens during and immediately after the end of the Second World War, who, as refugees, made their way to various countries of the free world. Many of them did not return to Poland, which was in the Soviet sphere of influence, and for some of them there was no return due to the shifting of the Soviet Union's borders to the west. They were discouraged from returning by information about the harassment and repression meted out to those who returned by the communist authorities.</p> <p>For example, between 1940 and 1942, the British Isles were first reached by refugees from France, and then by some Poles freed from Soviet captivity after 22 June 1941.</p> <p>These circles began to consolidate naturally around the Polish Government in Exile, which set itself the policy of making the international community aware of Poland's dramatic situation.</p> <p>The Polish independence refugees had to face many challenges, from finding ways to survive in a foreign environment (if only to break the language barrier), the need to acquire new skills that would be useful in the new situation, to coping with their longing for a homeland to which they had no possibility of returning safely. Without giving up the internal strife characteristic of Poles, they were nevertheless able to bear witness to the injustice of the "post-Yalta order" with dignity and accuracy.</p> <p>The Polish government-in-exile between 1940 and 1990, as well as the Polish diaspora scattered around the free world between 1945 and 1990, watched with concern the evolution of the policy of the powers of the 'free world', actively seeking opportunities to publicise the tragedy of the Polish cause to democratic governments and societies. They actively supported the process of European integration</p>

<p>and the activities of democratic international organisations, as well as the NATO defence pact.</p> <p>Among the Polish exiles, despite mundane existential problems, representatives of the political class, social activists and scientists came to the fore. It is worth taking an interest not only in the silhouettes of the most recognisable, but also in the leaders and integrators of local Polish communities, who were often still active in the first and second decades of the 21st century.</p>
<p>Justification of the purposefulness of taking up the research topics (max. 150 words)</p> <p>The achievements of the Polish independence exile 1945-1990, despite the growing popularity of the issue and the publication output of scholars, still require source research and analysis. New documents of various provenance are being discovered, introducing new variables to previously analysed issues. A number of unique data and sources are still in the possession of the families of Polish political emigrants. The legacy of numerous Polish émigré organizations needs to be saved, most of which have ceased their activities due to the “churn” of their members. Others are still functioning. They await their researcher.</p> <p>Despite the official termination of the mission of the Polish Government in Exile in 1990 and the natural melting away of the numbers of members of Polish organizations (veterans, political, social, cultural, etc.), to this day the milieu of the Second Great Emigration still exerts an active influence on the younger generations of Poles - including current economic emigrants.</p> <p>The theme of the contemporary politics of remembrance on the achievements of the Polish exile and all traces of its activity in various dimensions deserves attention, which is socially important.</p> <p>Researchers are also interested in the profiles of individual Polish émigré leaders who, through their activity and achievements, have become permanently inscribed in the memory of Poles. Some of them are still active.</p> <p>It should be mentioned that within the framework of the Faculty of Humanities at PK, in cooperation with the Library of the Koszalin University of Technology, a Centre for Research on Refugees and Emigration is organized, in which Polonica and the results of foreign queries by WH staff are deposited.</p>
<p>Proposed topics of doctoral theses within the proposed research subject matter (up to 3 topics)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representation of the Polish independence exile community in selected international organisations, 1945–1990 2. The role of selected Polish diaspora leaders in integrating the Polish diaspora, 1945–2024 3. Polish independence emigration in relation to events in the country, 1945–2004
<p>The sources of financing of the research topics (the subject matter of currently implemented research grants financed from external sources or as part of subsidies)</p>
<p>Statutory project for 2024-2025 - Poles at home and in exile in the face of global and regional political and economic processes in the 20th and 21st centuries.</p>
<p>Confirmation of the possibility of ensuring access to scientific apparatus and software necessary for the realization of the proposed research topics</p>
<p>FULLY</p>
<p>If the answer is PARTIALLY or NONE please indicate a type of missing scientific apparatus and/or software and the sources of financing an access to them</p>
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List of the supervisor's scientific achievements in the field of indicated scientific problems
A list of up to 5 major supervisor's publications related to the proposed research topics, published in journals indexed in the Web of Science or Scopus for the period of the last 3 years (taking into account the IF Impact Factor and the MNiSW score)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M. Polak, <i>Obchody rocznic narodowych przez polskie uchodźstwo polityczne w Wielkiej Brytanii w świetle wydawnictw okolicznościowych Juliusza L. Englerta</i>, „Dzieje Najnowsze” nr 2 z 2019 r. p. 229-246. 2. M. Polak (co-author), <i>Relacje gen. Władysława Andersa z organizacjami kombatanckimi w USA 1946-1970</i>, [in:] <i>Rola Polonii USA w kształtowaniu relacji polsko-amerykańskich w XX i XXI wieku</i>, edited by W. Gliński, Warszawa – Orchard Lake 2020, p. 367-408. 3. M. Polak (co-author), <i>W cieniu wielkiej polityki. Londyńskie dzieje pomnika katyńskiego 1971-1979</i>, „Saeculum Christianum”, Nr 1/2021, p. 221-232. 4. M. Polak (co-author), <i>General Broni Władysław Anders 1892-1970. Czyny i pamięć</i>, Warszawa 2022. 5. M. Polak (co-author), <i>Ewakuacja Armii Polskiej ze Związku Sowieckiego na Bliski i Środkowy Wschód w świetle wydawnictw źródłowych ośrodka koszalińskiego</i>, [in:] <i>In memoria amicorum. Księga pamiątkowa ku czci prof. Zbigniewa Wawra</i>, 2024, Muzeum Łazienki Królewskie, s.233-250. 6. M. Polak (co-author), <i>General Władysław Anders. Deeds and Remembrance</i>, Warszawa 2024.
A list of research grants financed by the National Science Centre, the National Centre of Research and Development and the European Research Council for the period of the last 5 years
<i>Koszalińskie „Centrum Badań nad Uchodźstwem i Emigracją”. Studia nad dziejami polskiej emigracji</i> , (Umowa nr NdS-II/SP/0154/2023/01)
A list of research services provided for industry related to the proposed research topics for the period of the last 5 years
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