

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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SOURCE: [Redacted]

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1. The present Polish Ambassador in London, Jerzy Michalowski, is about 45 years old, comes from Kiev, had a Jewish mother, and is a lawyer by profession. In pre-war times he belonged to no political organization in Poland but, owing to his long-standing leftist political views, he took part in editing a Polish periodical "Gospodarka Narodowa" ("The National Economy"), expressing extreme left opinions.
2. Michalowski spent the time of World War II in a POW camp in Germany as a reserve officer of the Polish Army and immediately after the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Warsaw. His wife Maria, nee Tretter, was in London during the war, living in Chelsea Cloister, S.W.3. She worked as a typist for T. Arciszewski (for a time during the war he was Prime Minister of the Polish Government in London), and was the mistress of a Jew, Tadeusz Lychowski, chief economic adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw from the autumn of 1945 to 1948.
3. In the summer of 1945 Michalowski was sent by the Warsaw Government to the U.S.A. as a member of the Polish delegation, under the leadership of Oskar Lange, to a session of the U.N.O. On his way to the U.S.A., Michalowski stopped for a few days in London, purchasing new clothes with Mr. Lychowski's clothing coupons and help, took his wife Maria with him and left for New York. In the U.S.A. he became acquainted with a Mrs. Zlotowska, an attractive Jewish woman of about 35 who even before the war was an active member of the Polish Communist Party, and who during the war was in the U.S.A. working as a journalist, becoming a member of the editorial staff of one of the biggest New York daily papers (probably the "Times"). She was then the wife of a Mr. Zlotowski, Jewish, a long-time Communist (in pre-war times he was an official of the Comintern) who in 1945 was a member of the Warsaw Polish Mission to the U.S.A. After his return to Poland, Michalowski divorced his wife Maria and married Mrs. Zlotowska who also went to Poland, divorcing her husband meantime. In 1947 Mrs. Maria Michalowska married Mr. Horowitz, a Jew

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whom she knew from London, now a director of a department at the Ministry of Internal Trade in Warsaw. Soon afterwards, Michalowski was appointed Polish Ambassador to London in the following circumstances:

4. In 1945 Poland was really governed by a small commission called "Szostka" ("The Six"), consisting of 3 top Communist (PPR): Berman, Gomolka and Minc, and 3 top socialists (PPS): Osobka-Morawski, Szwalbe and Cyrankiewicz. At that time the Polish ambassadorships in the U.S.A. and France were reserved, according to Party plan, for Communist candidates (PPR); "The Six" was called to fill the London post; Cyrankiewicz did not come and was replaced by another top-ranking PPS member, Czeslaw Bobrowski, then President of the Central Planning Office in Warsaw. Kaczorski was proposed as PPS (Socialist) candidate; he was brother-in-law of Michalowski, married to the latter's elder sister Zofia; Kaczorski later became a Minister of Reconstruction. Then Gomolka remarked "What kind of diplomat can be made of him! He is incapable of prevarication or subterfuge!" The PPS representatives had no alternate candidate; then Bobrowski suggested Michalowski, who was accepted. In 1946-47 there were rumors among some top Warsaw Communists that Michalowski was a relative, through his mother, of Soviet Russian Minister Wyszynski. In 1947 this was confirmed by Wyszynski himself when in Warsaw on his way to Moscow from abroad. Proof of this story was the fact that the only private home in Warsaw visited by Lebediev, then Russian Ambassador in Warsaw, was that of Mr. and Mrs. Kaczorski.
5. Michalowski is a cool cynic, changing his political front only in order to rise in his career. At present he must be considered a faithful servant of the Warsaw regime.

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