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Organization and Reorganization Polish Communist Party in Brazil DATE DISTR. 3 Feb. 1949

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The Komitet Wyzwolenia (Committee of Liberation-KW-Polish Communist Party in Brazil) was ordered by Warsaw to dissolve and integrate itself with the Communist Party of Brazil | . This order aroused a great deal of resentment among the Poles who did not wish to dissolve their party or to join forces with the Brazilians at the expense, in their opinion, of losing the support of the present government in Poland. Jan Wdowiak, a member of the Polish Legation staff and the official KW representative in Brazil, protested the order. He based his protest on the grounds that such action would disunite the Warsaw Polish colony in Brazil. Comment. Wdowiak does not agree with the Polish Minister, Wojciech Wrzosek, and is ready to oppose as many of the latter's orders as he dares.)

- 2. After the KW was ordered dissolved, a group of Polish Communists who did not with to comply formed a separate group called the "Progressistas" (Progressives). This group was led by Mieczyslaw Jakobskind, an active Warsaw Pole in Rio.
- An internal dispute over leadership caused a rift within the "Progressistas", and two groups resulted. Each group adopted a name previously used by the Polish Communist Party in Brazil, and the name "Propressistas" was completely dropped. One faction assumed the name of KW, under the leadership of Maurycy Gruber, who was the representative of the Polish colony in Brazil to Poland from February to September 1947. Comment. Gruber attended and graduat from a special course held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsay. The training he received there reportedly prepared him for his present activities.) Comment. Gruber attended and graduated The other faction uses the Polish Communist Party name, PPR (Polska Partja Robotnicza - Polish Workers' Party), and is under the leadership of Jakobskind.
- 4. Eusebic Dworkin, believed to be the UB representative in the Polish Legation, cooperated with both Gruber and Jakobskind in order to acquaint himself with the situation and determine the plans of both groups. On 20 December 1948, however, he called both of them to his office and informed them that they would have to follow his orders and dissolve their groups, or suffer the consequences. He added that he had the power to enforce the order and that they were not to question the decision.
- 5. Again on 24 December 1948, he called Gruber and Jakobskind to his office and informed them that the "one and only Party" must unite in the struggle for the protection of the rights of Polish immigrants in Brazil. He added, "The

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organization must be united. If you continue playing with your differences I have the mover and the possibilities with which to destroy you both economically and morally. Do not think you are safe just because you are in Brazil."

- 6. The results of the meeting were immediately visible. On 31 December approximately thirty-two persons, including Gruber and Jakobskind, attended a meeting at the home of Philip Poreyko, an active Polish Communist in Brazil. After considerable discussion, the Party was unified, and Gruber was elected president. Jakobskind resigned his position and membership in the Party.

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 Comment. Jakobskind is presently attempting to ingratiate himself with the London Poles in Rio de Janeiro, stating that he wants no connections with a government that tells a man exactly what to do. The London group does not trust him, and is not giving him any information concerning its activities.
- 7. On 2 January 1949, Gruber and several members of the Party visited Dworkin at his residence.

 25X1A6a as yet.) Dworkin spoke to then for forty-five minutes and contratulated them on their wisdom and good sense in cooperating with the Party. He said that the organization in Brazil is necessary but not all-powerful, adding that they should all cooperate in the propaganda campaign against the reactionary elements.

 25X1A6a bound all cooperate in the propaganda campaign against the reactionary elements. Dworkin informed the group that more than three tons of propaganda material had arrived in Brazil through the Legation and the Polish Red Cross during November and December 1948. About thirty per cent of the material was Polish pro-Marsaw information, and the remainder was Communist material in Polish, Farainian, Lithuanian, and Russian.)
 - 8. Among those present at the meeting was Konrad Borowicz, who was not 'mown to any members of the group. He was described by Dworkin as a visitor from Poland. Borowicz did not speak during the meeting, but made notes occasionally and whispored to Dworkin several times. Dworkin treated Borowicz with marked respect, and it was removed within the Legation itself that he was a special delegate who was designated as contact man between the Party leaders in South America and Poland.

