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SOURCE [redacted]

1. Adam Ostrowski, Ambassador in Rome. [redacted] While Delegate of the Government in Lwow, he denounced members of the Delegation first to the Germans, then to the Bolsheviks. On behalf of the Polish Socialist Party, he was one of the first Lublin dignitaries and was supported by Osabka. He became Voievod of Krakow and, later, Minister in Stockholm. In Stockholm, he made a fortune selling works of art he had stolen in Silesia. He was helped by Tabaczynski, Secretary of Legation in Stockholm. Finally, he had to give up Tabaczynski, who left for Brazil with a great amount of money. Ostrowski was a member of the Council of the Polish Socialist Party but he denounced its members to the Polish Workers Party. He upset all the plans of the Polish Socialist Party to resist the pressure of the Polish Workers Party and denounced the oppositionists. As a reward, he obtained the Embassy in Rome where, because of the Vatican, a Pole, and not a Jew, was needed. He is no longer wanted and is quite notorious for his malversations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs holds a large file of the latter. He has been threatening Warsaw that Rome will grant agreement to no one else and that he will prevent anyone from occupying the post. Willski, Chief of the Personnel Department, was sent to Rome last summer to offer additional remuneration to Ostrowski in an attempt to induce him to loyalty. Ostrowski realizes that he cannot return to Warsaw for even a one-day visit because he would be arrested immediately. His financial scandals and his erotic affairs are notorious in Rome.
2. Josef Winiewicz is nearing the end of his career. In his character as a Pole, Catholic, and man of the "old" regime, and backed up by Modzelewski, he played the role of a fervent Catholic. Upon instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he attended all Catholic Congresses. He used to meet with Jerzy Potocki in a very ostentatious manner. Harrassed by Party men, he defends himself by lavishing gifts on Gorski, Mrs Modzelewska, and many others. He is married to a very avaricious, older woman, yields to her pressure and keeps his post. Wierblowski does not favor him and he probably will never get another post if he loses Washington. It has been rumored that he is putting money away and arranging to settle in the US.
3. Jerzy Michalowski, Ambassador to London, will never return to Poland. He has been trying to obtain an appointment elsewhere, but he will never get it. Michalowski started his career in the administration of the city of Warsaw where he made some

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malversations. Thanks to the protection of his sister who was the wife of Minister Kaczorowski, and his good looks, he was allowed to join the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The same connections, and his knowledge of English, caused his appointment as Ambassador. As a Pole, son of a musician, and member of the Polish Socialist Party, he was believed to be cut out for London. He would now like to get a transfer to India where there will be no Moraski and a higher salary. Berman, the authority in question, opposed it saying, "A young man such as he should be pleased to be Ambassador". His protection ended with the end of his brother-in-law's career. He is still kept in London because it is known that agreement would be refused to a Communist. He will not return to Warsaw for he would have nothing to do there.

4. Pruszyński owes his career to Modzelewski's preference for writers and "men of the old regime". Nevertheless, today it is Wierblowski who has his say in the matter and he is known for his hatred of the three "P" gentlemen - Putrament, Pruszyński and Przybos. Modzelewski, in spite of Mgr Hlond and Cardinal Sapieha's opposition, sent Pruszyński to Rome and promoted him to the rank of Minister. Pruszyński emphasized his relationship with Prelate Meysztowicz through his wife, and hoped that this connection would pave his way for negotiations with the Vatican. This failed. His wife left him for a Jew in Krakow and he has been living with a Frenchwoman - his brother's wife - in the Hague. In spite of his failure, Modzelewski managed to convince the Party of his usefulness. When a vacancy opened in the Hague, Modzelewski succeeded in appointing Pruszyński to the post because it was known that a Communist would not be admitted. Wierblowski hates Pruszyński to such an extent that he refuses to see him. Pruszyński knows very well that it would be useless for him to return to Warsaw. He has been trying to establish some "Catholic" contacts in order to be able to desert at the proper time. A great lover of women, he is always penniless.
5. Drohojowski, [redacted] desired an appointment in Rome or Paris, but all his efforts to that end failed while he was in Warsaw last summer. Wierblowski offered him Berne as his "last chance". Drohojowski received credit for his work in developing Communism in Central America, where he helped with the organization of the Cominform's and the Party's work. His credit is due to the influence of his wife, Natalie Askenazy, known for her financial speculations but in the good graces of the Party. His reputation in Berne is bad but, since Switzerland would like to settle her financial claims on Poland, no objection was made to his appointment.
6. Tadeusz Lempicki, Consul General in Marseille. He is an ex-lawyer and industrialist from Warsaw. He knows that he would obtain no other appointment and, therefore, will not go back to Poland.
7. Wolkowicki, Consul at Amsterdam, is in the same position as Lempicki.

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