

1956 (November)	Lost positions as ZMP youth department head and main board member.
1958	Became head of Warsaw Voivodship Party Committee Agricultural Department.
1960 (September)	Became secretary of Warsaw Voivodship Party Committee.
1964 (June)	Elected deputy CC member.
1968 (November)	Elected full CC member.
1968 (December)	Left Warsaw Voivodship Party Committee post, became head of Administration Department of PUWP CC.
1971 (April)	Became CC Secretary.
1971 (December)	Elected candidate member of Politburo.
1972 (March)	Elected <u>Sejm</u> deputy.

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Source

Trybuna Ludu, 25 July 1970 and 24 November and 12 December 1971.

JOZEF KEPA

Present Positions:

Party: Candidate Member of the Politburo; First Secretary of the Warsaw Municipal Party Committee

Other: Sejm Deputy; Member of the Presidium of the PUWP Parliamentary Club

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Jozef Kepa was born on 18 May 1928 to a peasant family in Rzeszyca (Rawa Mazowiecka District, Lodz Voivodship). Official biographies do not refer to his secondary education or to any degrees he may have received, although they do mention that he is a historian by profession. Soon after the war he began to be active in youth organizations, occupying responsible positions in the Fighting Youth Union and its student branch in Lodz. He joined the Polish Workers' Party in 1948. Between 1950 and 1954 he was a member of the main board of the Polish Youth Union, and in early 1957 he was elected to the presidium of the Rural Youth Union. Between 1954 and 1958 he was a graduate student at the Institute of Social Studies in Warsaw.

Kepa's party career began in 1958, his first responsible post being that of secretary of the party committee in the Mokotow Ward of Warsaw in 1959-1960. In the latter year he became head of the Education Department of the Warsaw Municipal Party Committee, and then, from 1961 to 1967, a secretary of that committee. In December 1967 he was appointed First Secretary of the Warsaw committee, a post he still retains. At the fifth party congress (November 1968) he was elected a member of the PUWP Central Committee, and at the seventh plenum (December 1970) he advanced to the status of a candidate member of the Politburo.

Kepa was first elected a deputy to the Sejm in June 1969. In March 1972 he was elected a member of the presidium of the PUWP Parliamentary Club. His only known trip to the West was to Italy in September 1971, as a member of a parliamentary delegation.

Kepa's reputation as a hardliner stems mainly from the time of the March 1968 riots. Aligning himself with Moczar's Partisan faction, he condemned student "troublemakers," dissident intellectuals, and the Catholic Church hierarchy, and authorized many of the repressive measures subsequently taken against these groups. He was also responsible for the anti-Semitic purges in the Warsaw party and government administration and in Warsaw University, which began in 1967 and increased in number after the "March Events."

Although elected a candidate Politburo member in December 1970 -- a development that appeared indicative of the importance attached to the Warsaw party committee he headed -- Kepa soon let it be known that his role in that critical period was less that of a supporter of Gierek's candidacy as PUWP First Secretary than that of an opponent of former party leader Gomulka. In early 1971, when renewed strikes broke out on the Baltic seacoast, he reportedly argued that the party's authority could only be re-established by force. At that point he was dubbed by one Western journalist as the head of a "neo-Partisan" faction opposed to policies of conciliation and compromise.

Since that time Gierek has demonstrated his ability to keep Kepa in line. The latter's recent statements have borne none of the implications of disagreement with official policy contained in his earlier pronouncements. Moreover, at the sixth congress in December 1971 Kepa was conspicuously passed over for advancement to the Politburo; although the other three candidate Politburo members were elevated to full membership in that body, he merely retained his previous status.

Political Career

- 1948 Joined Polish Workers' Party.
- 1950-1954 Member of main board of Polish Youth Union.
- 1957 (February) Elected to presidium of Rural Youth Union.
- 1959-1960 Secretary of party committee in Mokotow district of Warsaw.
- 1960 Became head of Education Department of Warsaw Municipal Party Committee.
- 1961-1967 Secretary of Warsaw Municipal Party Committee.
- 1967 (December) Named First Secretary of Warsaw Municipal Party Committee.
- 1968 (November) Elected member of PUWP CC.
- 1969 (June) Elected Sejm deputy.
- 1970 (December) Elected candidate member of Politburo.
- 1971 (December) Re-elected candidate member of Politburo.
- 1972 (March) Elected member of presidium of PUWP Parliamentary Club.

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Sources

1. Financial Times, 26 February 1969.
2. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 6 February and 12 May 1971.
3. The Guardian, 25 June 1969.
4. La Croix, 2 March 1971.
5. Le Monde, 20 and 26 January 1971.
6. Trybuna Ludu, 12 March 1968, 22 September, 7, 12, and 21 December 1971, and 16-17 January 1972.

STANISLAW KOWALCZYK

Present Positions:

Party: Secretary of the Central Committee

Other: Sejm Deputy; Chairman, Parliamentary Committee on the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance; Member of the Presidium of the PUWP Parliamentary Club

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Stanislaw Kolwaczyk was born on 12 December 1924 to a workers' family in the small industrial district town of Pabianice (Lodz Voivodship). Before World War II he earned his living as a textile worker. Deported later to Germany for compulsory work, he managed to escape and reportedly went underground; nothing is known, however, about his activities between then and the end of the war. He began his postwar career as a laboratory worker in the Pabianice Chemical Works, but was called up for military service in May 1945. He returned to his job in Pabianice in 1946, but before long was sent by the management to study at the School of Chemistry in Gliwice.

Kowalczyk joined the Polish Socialist Party (PPS) in 1947, and the PUWP in 1948, when the PPS merged with the Polish Workers' Party. In June 1950, after graduating from the Cracow Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (he holds a master's degree in metallurgical engineering), he settled in Katowice and took a job with the regional party apparatus. There he met Edward Gierek, and the two men have been closely associated ever since. When Kowalczyk became head of the economic section of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee in 1950, Gierek was one of that committee's secretaries; after Gierek had become party boss in Silesia (October 1957), he promoted Kolwaczyk to the post of voivodship committee secretary (February 1960). In his capacity as an expert on industrial and economic matters, Kowalczyk rendered valuable services to his chief, primarily during the latter's ambitious campaign to

strengthen the role of the local authorities in managing the Silesian economy. Appointed Chairman of the Voivodship Commission on the Revision of Investment Plans in Silesia in June 1960, Kolwaczyk took an active part in working out the so-called alternative plan for the economic development of that region.

Kowalczyk's transfer to the central party apparat in May 1968 -- he was then made head of the CC Heavy Industry and Transportation Department -- was interpreted as another sign of Gierek's mounting influence in Warsaw. After the latter took over the party leadership in December 1970, Kolwaczyk was often seen at the side of his former patron, at meetings with industrial and technical delegations or accompanying him on official visits to provincial centers. His appointment to the CC Secretariat in December 1971 was a further token of Gierek's favor. Kolwaczyk was elected a candidate member of the CC in June 1964, and since the fifth party congress in November 1968 has been a full member of that body.

Kowalczyk was elected a deputy to the Sejm in June 1969, and soon afterwards became Chairman of the Sejm Committee on Heavy Industry, Chemistry, and Mining (quasi ex officio, parallel to his office in the CC). In March 1972 he was elected Chairman of the Sejm Committee on the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance, as well as a member of the presidium of the PUWP Parliamentary Club. His only known trips abroad have been to Prague (in May 1966, to attend the congress of the Czechoslovak CP); to Sofia (in April 1971, on a similar assignment), to Leipzig (May 1971, with an economic delegation to the Leipzig Fair), and to Moscow (March 1972) with a party apparat group.

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Political Career

1947	Joined Polish Socialist Party.
1948 (December)	Joined PUWP.
1950 (June)	Became attached to party apparat in Katowice, rose to position of head of Voivodship Party Committee economic section.

- 1960 (February) Appointed secretary of Katowice Voivodship Party Committee.
- 1960 (June) Named Chairman of Katowice Voivodship Commission on the Revision of Investment Plans.
- 1964 (June) Elected candidate member of CC.
- 1968 (May) Transferred to central party apparatus, became head of CC Heavy Industry and Transportation Department.
- 1968 (November) Elected full CC member.
- 1969 (June) Elected to Sejm, became Chairman of Sejm Committee on Heavy Industry, Chemistry, and Mining.
- 1971 (December) Elected CC Secretary.
- 1972 (March) Elected Chairman, Sejm Committee on Economic Plan, Budget and Finance, as well as member of presidium of PUWP Parliamentary Club.

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Sources

Trybuna Ludu, 27 October 1960, 28 April 1965, and 12 December 1971.

WLADYSLAW KRUCZEK

Present Positions:

Party: Member of the Politburo.

Other: Chairman, Trade Union Central Council, Deputy
Chairman, Council of State; Sejm Deputy.

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Wladyslaw Kruczek was born in Rzeszow on 27 April 1907. His father was a railroad worker. A member of the Communist Youth Union since 1929, and of the Communist Party of Poland since 1932, in the prewar years he was arrested several times for communist activities in the Rzeszow area, and in 1934 was sentenced to three and a half years in prison.

Between 1939 and 1941 Kruczek lived in Lwow, then under Soviet occupation, where he became a leading member of the International Organization for Assistance to Revolutionaries (MOPR). After the outbreak of German-Soviet hostilities in June 1941 he joined the ranks of the Red Army. He was taken prisoner by the Germans, but managed to escape and returned to his native region of Rzeszow. There he played an active part in the resistance movement. In 1942 he helped to organize the Polish Workers' Party (PPR) and the communist partisan units in that area. Arrested by the Germans, he spent the rest of the war in concentration camps, including Oswiecim (Auschwitz).

Kruczek has had a long career in the party apparatus. He started his activity in Rzeszow immediately after the liberation in 1945 as an instructor on the staff of the voivodship party committee, then (1947-1949) as a secretary of the municipal party committee. During that period he became known for his relentless hostility to the anticommunist, Mikolajczyk-led Polish Peasant Party. He interrupted his activities for two or three years to complete his studies at the Central Party School in Warsaw, and in 1951 was sent to Poznan, where he worked as a secretary of the voivodship party committee until he was transferred, one year later, to Bzdgoszcz as the First Secretary of the voivodship party committee. He was made a