

# RADIO FREE EUROPE

Research

## EAST EUROPE

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Poland/9  
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### S I T U A T I O N   R E P O R T

1. First Round of Polish-West German Talks
2. New Political Trial Opens in Warsaw
3. Spanish Consular and Trade Representative Arrives in Warsaw

#### 1. First Round of Polish-West German Talks

The first round of what the Polish media meticulously persisted in terming "an exchange of views on political subjects" was completed on February 6. PAP reported that the talks were conducted "in a direct and matter-of-fact way and proved to be useful." Both sides agreed to continue the talks in Warsaw in the second week of March.

The first round of the "exchange of views" started on February 5, as planned, with both delegations consisting of seven members, including interpreters. The FRG team was headed by Foreign Office State Secretary Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz and included: Dr. Heinrich Boex, head of the FRG Trade Mission in Warsaw; Dr. Dedo von Schenck, legation counselor and expert on international law; Dr. Renate Finke-Osiander, deputy head of the Foreign Office Political Department; Dr. Gerhard Walter Henze, legation counselor and Duckwitz's personal assistant; Dr. Werner Pieck, a Trade Mission official; and Karlheinz Buering, an interpreter.

The Polish discussion partners were: Foreign Vice-Minister Jozef Winiewicz; Wlodzimierz Zawadzki, director of the Foreign Ministry Legal and Treaty Department; Jozef Czyrek, director of the Foreign Ministry Studies and Programing Department; Stanislaw Dobrowolski, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry department dealing with West European countries; Bogdan Czarnecki, an expert from the same department; Andrzej Bereza-Jarocinski, senior adviser; and Wlodzimierz Gierlowski, interpreter.

The Polish media listed all these names, save the interpreters, and stressed that the "exchange of views" was the first between Warsaw and Bonn since the creation of the FRG.

Beyond the terse communiqué about the beginning and the end of the talks, thus far hardly a comment has appeared in the Polish media. This is largely due to the almost total discretion both sides have agreed to observe. However, Radio Warsaw (February 8) -- in a broadcast for Poles abroad -- stated that the talks are important for the "problem of security in Europe" and that "the atmosphere thus far prevailing" in these talks creates "good perspectives for their continuation." The Polish stand is consistent, the broadcast explained; "the recognition of the frontier on the Oder and the Neisse as final is a basis for the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the GFR, in the same way as a general recognition of all the frontiers existing in Europe is a basic premise for the creation of a system of security in Europe."

The factor of atmosphere was also repeatedly stressed by Western media reporting from Warsaw. It was said that even during the first courtesy meeting between Duckwitz and Winiewicz -- on the evening of February 4 -- the atmosphere was quite friendly, that the two diplomats spoke in English and needed no interpreters, that a similar atmosphere also prevailed at two receptions, one given by Winiewicz, the other by Duckwitz, when the members of the two delegations could talk informally, in German, English, or French. During his sight-seeing tour of Warsaw on February 7, Duckwitz was accompanied by Dobrowolski, his old acquaintance from Copenhagen, where both men represented their countries as ambassadors (Duckwitz from 1955 to 1958, Dobrowolski from 1957 to 1962). At that time, Carl E. Buchalla reported for the Sueddeutsche Zeitung (February 9), the two diplomats "got to know and to respect each other." Buchalla also reported that the main problem presented during the talks by the Poles was the Oder-Neisse frontier, while the West Germans put stress on agreement on the renunciation of force. Another subject, eventual diplomatic relations, was also presented by the Bonn delegation, but was played in a rather low key.

(More on the same subject in the next Situation Report.)

## 2. New Political Trial Opens in Warsaw

Five persons are going on trial today, February 9, at the Warsaw Voivodship Court, charged with "a number of offenses against the good name and political interest" of Poland. The PAP agency announced the trial on February 7 and gave the following details:

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The accused include Maciej Kozlowski, 27; Maria Tworkowska, 31; Krzysztoft Szymborski, 29; Jakub Karpinski, 30; and Maria Szpakowska, 30.

The indictment accuses them of collecting, working on, and distributing on Poland's territory material and news defaming the authority and political order in Poland and also of illegally crossing the Polish border and smuggling publications, printed in the West, directed against the political system and national interests of the Polish People's Republic.

In this connection, PAP spoke of "Western agencies engaged in ideological and political subversion hostile to the Polish People's Republic" which have been showing increased interest in the events and facts covered by the indictment. PAP singled out the Polish Literary Institute in Paris, "the center of the reactionary political thinking of Polish émigrés," and mentioned by name its head, Jerzy Giedroyc.

Some additional details on the trial were reported in Le Monde's dispatch from Warsaw (February 7). The article recalled that the defendants had been accused of smuggling over the Polish-Czechoslovak border in the Tatra Mountains copies of the Paris monthly Kultura and the "Two Thousand Words" Manifesto published in Prague in June, 1968 -- hence the name of "Alpinists' Trial," by which the case is known. ("Alpinist" in Polish means "mountain climber" in general.) According to the article, the first incriminating document in the trial is apparently the special issue of Kultura dealing with the student unrest in Poland in March, 1968.

According to Le Monde, about 50 persons were arrested in connection with the case, but some of them were subsequently released, including Adam Wlodek, grandson of Chairman Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz of the Polish Writers' Union. Others, said the paper, are still under arrest, which leads to the supposition that further trials might follow the one opening on February 9.

The paper ended by mentioning that it is believed that, during the recent Franco-Polish talks in Warsaw (February 2-3), the Polish side insisted that the French authorities consent to limiting the activities of certain Polish émigrés connected with the Paris monthly Kultura.

An additional clue to the nature of the indictment can be found in an article in the February 8 issue of the Warsaw daily Zycie Warszawy, as related in a Reuters dispatch of the same day. The paper was said to have linked one of the accused, Maciej Kozlowski, with a Jewish intellectual, Dr. Zygmunt Baumann, alleged to have been the "spiritual instigator" of the Polish student troubles two years ago. The paper has been quoted as saying that Kozlowski wrote to Baumann -- a disgraced former philosophy lecturer at Warsaw University now living in Tel Aviv -- and sought his advice "on how most effectively to harm Poland."



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For more information on arrests preceding the trial, see Polish Situation Report/81, Radio Free Europe Research, 8 October 1969.

### 3. Spanish Consular and Trade Representative Arrives in Warsaw

A Spanish consular and commercial office has been established in Warsaw by Emilio Beladiez, who arrived in Poland in the last week of January, according to an AFP dispatch in Le Monde's issue of February 6.

Beladiez, former Spanish ambassador to Thailand, has been named head of the first Spanish mission to Poland, with the rank of minister plenipotentiary, reported the agency, and added that the opening of the mission took place under the terms of a commercial and consular agreement concluded between Poland and Spain in July, 1969, in Paris.

For a detailed report on the establishment of consular relations between Poland and Spain, see Polish SR/56, RFER, 16 July 1969.

Correction to Polish Situation Report/8, RFER, 4 February 1970: page 4, para 2, line 6, please delete the word "minimal."