

# RADIO FREE EUROPE *Research*

EAST EUROPE

E.W.

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POLAND

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SELECTED DATA ON POLISH-US, POLISH-FRENCH, AND  
POLISH-WEST GERMAN RELATIONS, 1963-1966

Selected data on Polish-US, Polish-French, and  
Polish-West German relations, 1963-1966.

I. POLITICAL RELATIONS

United States

Status of Relations

Full diplomatic relations

Ambassador to Poland: Beam, Jacob Dyneley, 1957-1962  
Cabot, John Moers, 1962-1965  
Gronouski, John A., 1965-

Official Visits since 1963

31.7.-3.8.1963	Orville Freeman, US Minister of Agriculture visited Poland.
5.10.-26.10.1963	Jerzy Sztachelski, Polish Minister of Health, visited USA.
November 1963	Stanislaw Kulczynski, deputy chairman of the Polish State Council, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Vice-Premier, attended the burial of the late US President John F. Kennedy.
5.6.-7.6.1964	John Gronouski, US Postmaster, represented President Johnson at the Poznan International Trade Fair
11.6.-15.6.1965	Clement J. Zablocki, US Congressman, attended the opening of the International Trade Fair at Poznan, representing President Johnson.
11.6.-15.6.1966	Edward T. Bretthitt, governor of State of Kentucky represented President Johnson at the Poznan International Trade Fair.
3.11.1966	US chief of protocol James Symington and deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Walter Stoessel, escort to Warsaw the body of the deceased Polish Ambassador to Washington, Edward Drozniak, and attend his funeral (Presidential aircraft offered to fly Drozniak's body to Warsaw).

Semi-Official Visits since 1963

27.6.-30.6.1964	Robert F. Kennedy, US Attorney General, visited Poland.
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November 1964 US Congressman J. Brademas visited Poland.

15.11.-17.11.1965 Senator Mansfield led a group of US Senators on a visit to Poland.

11.12.-13.12.1965 A group of US Congressmen visited Cracow in connection with the opening of Children's Hospital built from US funds.

29.12.-30.12.1965 US Ambassador A. Harriman arrived in Warsaw on a special mission in relation to Vietnam.

28.10.1966 43 American industrialists, editors, and publicists visit Poland under the auspices of Time Magazine

#### Events

2.11.1964 The State Department said that US had protested the "flagrant violation" of the immunity of the US Embassy in Warsaw after hidden microphones were discovered.

13.1.1965 US Air Force Attaché Colonel George F. Carey, jr., was accused by the Polish regime of photographing a jet fighter base and ordered to leave Poland. He was the first US attaché ordered out of the country since October 1963, when Naval Attaché Commander James Baxter and Army Attaché Major Edward Stefanik were expelled.

18.1.1965 The US expelled a clerk in the office of Poland's Military Attaché in Washington, Kazimierz Mizior, for activities "incompatible with the accepted norms of official conduct."

23.5.1966 Three US attachés at the Embassy in Warsaw (and on 9 June 1966 another two members of the military staff of the Embassy) were expelled from Poland after being charged with espionage.

June 1966 Polish regime protests the new US stamp dedicated to the Polish Millennium, but later said that Poland would handle letters bearing this stamp.

14.6.1966 Poland, along with other Communist members of the UN, boycotted reception given by President Johnson in Washington.

20.6.1966 McGeorge Bundy for German recognition of the Oder-Neisse border (followed June 21, by a statement of the State Department spokesman that there has been no change in the US position on Oder-Neisse; the matter should await a peace settlement).

- 30.6.1966 Demonstrations in front of the US Embassy in Warsaw against US bombing in North Vietnam.
- 12.7.1966 Poland withdrew its track and field team from a scheduled meet with the US in Berkeley, California, in protest against US policy in Vietnam.
- 19.7.1966 Demonstrations in Warsaw protesting US bombing of North Vietnam.
- September 1966 More Polish ships which have called at North Vietnam blacklisted by the US.
- 7.10.1966 President Johnson's speech on "building bridges" to East Europe proposing allowing Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to Poland and easing the burden of Polish debts to the US through expenditure of US Polish currency holdings on projects which would be mutually beneficial to both countries. Reference to respect of national boundaries.
- 15-10-24.12.1966 Within the frame of the Polish Millennium celebrations, Polish art exhibit in Chicago showing collection of Polish art treasures.
- 11.11.1966 Presidential aircraft offered to fly to Warsaw the body of the deceased Polish Ambassador to Washington, Edward Drozniak.

### France

#### Status of Relations

Full diplomatic relations

Ambassador to Poland: Burin des Roziers, Etienne, 1958-1962  
Charpentier, Pierre, 1962-1966  
Wapler, Arnaud, 1966-

#### Official Visits since 1963

- 22.6.1964 Marian Olewinski, Polish Minister of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, arrived in France for a 10-day visit.
- 23.11.1964 Jan Mitrega, Polish Minister for Mining and Power, headed a delegation to France.
- 23.9.-28.9.1965 Jacques Maziol, French Minister of Building, visited Poland.



9.9.-16.9.1965	Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Polish Premier, visited France.
22.10.-25.10.1965	Valery Giscard d'Estaing, French Minister of Finance and Economy, visited Poland.
28.3.-4.4.1966	Antoni Radlinski, Polish Minister of Chemical Industry, led a delegation to France.
24.4.1966	Jean Basdevin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Foreign Office, left Poland after a visit.
9.5.1966	Politburo member and Vice-President of the Sejm Zenon Kliszko on an official visit in France heading a delegation of Sejm deputies. Received privately by President de Gaulle on May 13.
18.5.-20.5.1966	Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister, visited Poland.
11.6.-14.6.1966	Delegation of French parliamentarians, headed by the chairman of Foreign Relations Commission, visited Poland.
3.10.1966	Six French newspapermen visited Poland as guests of the Polish Foreign Ministry.
26.1.-28.1.1967	Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki on official visit to France (two more days privately). Received by De Gaulle on January 27.
31.1.1967	Polish Minister of Higher Education, Henryk Jablonski, on one-week visit to France as guest of the French Education Minister. Agreement reached on coordination of certain aspects of higher education between the two countries.

Semi-Official Visits since 1963

19.4.-24.4.1963	P.E.Mainguay led seven-man French parliamentary delegation to Poland.
7.9.-14.9.1964	Jean Paul Palewski headed a French parliamentary delegation to Poland.
12.4.1965	Jan Chylinski, vice-chairman of Polish Scientific and Technical Committee, headed a Polish delegation to France.
16.6.1965	Wlodzimierz Janiurek headed six-man delegation of Polish journalists to France, invited by French Ministry for Foreign Affairs. (10-day visit.)
7.7.-12.7.1965	Maurice Schumann headed French parliamentary delegation visiting Poland.

7.10.-15.10.1965 Professor Rene Capitant chairman of Legislative Commission of the French National Assembly, paid a visit to Poland.

27.10.-1.11.1965 A group of French parliamentarians visited Poland.

11.6.-14.6.1966 Senator Vincent Rotinat headed delegation of French Senate visiting Poland.

July 1966 Mieczyslaw Lesz, vice-president of Polish Scientific and Technical Committee, visited France.

21.10.1966 Polish Vice-Minister of Culture, Zygmunt Garstecki, in France on a semi-official visit.

### West Germany

#### Status of Relations

West German trade mission in Poland since July 1963.  
Polish trade mission in FRG since 1949.

Head of West German trade mission: Mumm v. Schwarzenstein,  
Bernard, 1963-1966  
Boet, Heinrich, 1966-

#### Semi-Official Visits since 1963

May 1965 K.v.Bismarck, director of the West Deutscher Rundfunk, headed delegation of five journalists visiting Poland.

21.7.-22.7.1966 Helmut Schmidt, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary faction in Bundestag, visited Poland.

August 1966 Social-Democratic Bundestag deputy Wischniewski on one-week private information visit to Poland. Talks with Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, Modrzewski.

October 1966 Delegation of Young West German Democrats (the youth organization of the Free Democratic Party) led by Oswald Schmidt to Poland.

23.1.-26.1.1967 Mayor of Poznan, Jerzy Kusiak, visited Hamburg, returning the visit of the Hamburg Lord Mayor to the Poznan International Fair several years ago.

## II. ECONOMIC RELATIONS

### Level of Economic Representation

#### United States

Commercial Councillor at the US Embassy in Warsaw.

Commercial Councillor at the Polish Embassy in Washington.

#### France

Trade Councillor at the French Embassy in Warsaw. French Chamber of Commerce in Warsaw since January 1966.

Trade Councillor in the Polish Embassy in Paris. Since the spring of 1966 there is a Polish Section in the French National Foreign Trade Center and a French section within the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber in Warsaw.

#### West Germany

Polish Trade Mission established in Frankfurt on Main in 1952.

In July 1963, a German Trade Mission established in Warsaw. About the same time Polish Trade Mission was moved to Cologne to be near Bonn.

### Consulates

Poland has the following consulates:

United States: Chicago, Washington.

France: Paris, Lille, Lyons.

West Germany: None.

There are the following foreign consulates in Poland:

United States: Poznan.

France: Warsaw, Gdansk, Cracow, Consular Agency in Katowice.

West Germany: None.

### Long-Term Trade Agreements

#### United States

In February 1964, Polish-American agreement signed, the seventh since 1957. No new agreements since 1964.

### France

The first long-term agreement was signed on 11 March 1963 and was binding until 1965. Previously trade was regulated by yearly agreements. A five-year agreement was signed on 25 June 1965.

### West Germany

A three-year trade agreement covering years 1963-1965 was signed on 7 March 1963. A new four-year trade agreement covering years 1966-1969 was signed on 10 May 1966.

### Poland's Foreign Trade (in millions of dollars)

	Total Turnover				Export				Import			
	1963	1964	1965	1966 Jan.- Nov.	1963	1964	1965	1966 Jan.- Nov.	1963	1964	1965	1966 Jan.- Nov.
United States	128.0	168.4	99.2	100.9	41.3	55.2	30.2	67.3	86.7	113.2	30.8	33.6
West Germany	149.4	166.4	200.2	156.9	89.1	92.6	112.8	102.1	60.3	73.8	87.4	54.8
France	66.3	81.2	65.4	80.6	20.9	36.5	30.1	28.8	45.4	44.7	35.3	51.8

(Sources: Statistical Yearbooks and Biuletyn Statystyczny)

### Poland's Balance of Trade (in millions of dollars)

	1963	1964	1965	1966 (Jan.-Nov.)
United States	-45.4	-58.0	-38.1	+33.7
West Germany	+28.8	+18.8	+25.1	+47.3
France	-24.5	- 8.2	- 5.2	-23.0

### Poland's Balance of Payments

No data available.



## Type of Goods Exchanged

### United States

In 1964 Poland's exports consisted of foodstuffs (almost 55 per cent), foundry products (almost 11 per cent), plus some additional metal products such as nails and screws, and flax produce (five per cent). In 1965, there were increased exports of pharmaceuticals. Among imports in 1964, wheat greatly predominated (35.5 per cent, but in cash value, amounting to more than the entire Polish export of foodstuffs). Next was cotton (14.7 per cent), while other foodstuffs made up almost all of the remaining Polish imports. In 1964, a large amount of wheat was imported from the US for the last time. Therefore the figures of trade fell drastically in 1965.

### France

Beginning in 1964, Poland started importing considerable quantities of grain, in that year amounting to c. 70 per cent of total Polish imports. The next item, foundry produce amounted to only some four per cent. In 1965, grain amounted to c. 45 per cent of total imports. Poland's exports in 1964 consisted of sugar (just over 25 per cent), then lumber and coal (each about 15 per cent) and some 18,000 horses for slaughter (eight per cent). In 1965, lumber exports occupied the first place, followed by coal and horses.

### West Germany

In 1964, Poland's exports consisted of foodstuffs (39 per cent), wood in various forms (over 10 per cent) and coal (some five per cent). Imports consisted of industrial equipment (over 15 per cent), foundry produce (eight per cent) and copper (7.5 per cent). On the whole, the remaining Polish imports consisted of similar items (chemicals, other equipment) with only minor items of consumer goods (e.g., only a half-million dollars of synthetic fibre was imported, i.e., less than books and newspapers). In 1965 this trade structure was almost unchanged.

## Participation in Trade Fairs

In Poland there is only one important international fair, that in Poznan, and all three countries participated in it throughout the period under review. On a much smaller scale are the book fairs in Warsaw. No detailed data are available, but it is fairly certain that all three states concerned participated in them throughout the period. Poland frequently participates in international

trade fairs. In France, e.g., there is constant participation in the Paris fair; there was Polish participation in 1963 and 1965 in the Nice fair, and since 1965, at Strasbourg. Poland has consistently participated in Germany's fairs, in Hanover, Frankfurt, Cologne and Munich.

	1963	1964	1965	1966
United States	2	1	-	-
France	2	1	4	2
West Germany	5	5	5	4

### Credits

#### United States

No data available, except for 1964. In that year, one-third of exports to Poland were financed by previous long-term credits, one-third by three-year interest-free credits -- a new departure; and one-third for cash. There was also credit based on PL 480, under which Poland received US aid until 4 September 1964. It is still entitled to the Most Favored Nation trade status. According to the US press, Poland at present owes the United States 500 million dollars. About 40 million dollars are due for repayment, in installments, in 1967. Talks are at present in progress on paying part of the debt, which would then be used to finance mutually agreeable projects in Poland.

#### France

In 1957, France granted Poland a credit for 10 billion old francs (100 million new francs or 28 million dollars) for investment goods. No other information of a similar character is available. On the occasion of the signing of the Polish-French trade agreement in 1965, the fact of five-year credits to Poland was mentioned; but no further information is available (cf. Zycie Gospodarcze, 15 August 1965).

#### West Germany

No data available.

## Private Business Involvement

### United States

No cooperation.

### France

On 12 June 1965 the Polish firm Energopomiar in Gliwice and the French firm Stein et Roubaix in Paris signed an agreement on research cooperation. Certain electronic devices will be built in Poland with French help (cf. Trybuna Ludu, 6 June 1966). The Polish firm Metal-export joined forces with a small group of French industrialists to form and finance a joint Franco-Polish company based in Paris to promote the expansion of trade in industrial equipment -- the Metalex-France firm officially opened in October 1966.

### West Germany

Several German firms have organized cooperation or coproduction, including Krupp, AEG, and Grundig. At the Poznan fair in 1965, Krupp and Grundig signed a deal with an unspecified Polish firm for the delivery of tape recorder parts. On 25 September 1965, an agreement was signed setting up the joint Polish-German firm "Depolma" for Polish machine imports and exports. In March 1966, Rheinstahl Henschel AG, Kassel, concluded a license agreement with the Polish firm Motoimport for the production of diesel motors in Poland. In January 1967 the partners agreed to expand their cooperation, the Polish firm purchasing DM seven million worth of machine tools. In December 1966, it was announced that the Rheinhausen Metallurgical Works had started to roll small quantities of Polish steel, under an unspecified contract valued at "several million marks." A spokesman for Volkswagen announced on 8 March 1967 that the company will open five service stations in Poland.

## Tourism

Countries	Foreigners Visiting Poland				Poles Traveling Abroad			
	1960		1965		1960		1965	
	total	official capacity	total	official capacity	total	official capacity	total	official capacity
All non Communist countries	54,014	9,848	113,635	18,646	63,698	12,919	102,933	21,374
United States	10,801	331	13,169	898	7,446	229	12,249	618
France	9,430	681	19,287	1,260	7,485	1,523	13,594	2,001
West Germany	11,372	4,528	17,360	4,774	13,727	890	25,961	2,486

(Source: Rocnik Statystyczny 1966)

The only partial data for 1964 are as follows:

Total number of tourists from the West: 86 thousand plus three thousand in transit.

From the United States	12 thousand
from France	15 thousand
from West Germany	14 thousand.

(Slowo Powszechne, 30 April 1965.)

### III. MISCELLANEOUS

#### Exchanges

Only incomplete information is available on the subject. There are inter-governmental and inter-university agreements and also those involving other bodies. They are signed for one or more years and ad hoc. Often the agreement is mentioned only when first concluded, and then it is not known whether it expired after the first year of operation, or whether the renewal was simply not reported.

#### United States

Ford Foundation grants were suspended in 1961.

Rockefeller grants were offered to institutions and individuals in very small numbers; they were mentioned for the last time in 1963.

Six American students from Stanford University were to study at Warsaw University beginning in October 1963. Three Polish students were to go to the US in exchange. That was a pilot program, the first Polish-American agreement on inter-university cooperation. It is still in effect.

Prior to 1963, the Rural Youth Union of Poland concluded an agreement with the American Four H Clubs regarding an exchange of members. In 1963 there were six Poles in the US for six months. In 1964, six Poles were in the US on the same program; in exchange six young American farmers were in Poland.

On 1 February 1966 the Polish Academy of Sciences and the US National Academy of Sciences signed an agreement on a three-year program of exchanging scientists. No details are known.



France

On the government level, exchange is regulated by two sorts of agreements: cultural agreements and agreements on scientific-technical cooperation. They have been signed more than once for a two-year period, the last agreement on technical-scientific cooperation being signed on 26 February 1964. In May 1966 both agreements were signed again but for the first time for a five-year period with automatic extension for another five-year period unless renounced six months before expiration. A detailed protocol to the agreement, regulating its work for two years, will be signed every two years. Less is known on the text of the cultural agreements and no data is available on personnel problems. More general provisions are in the agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation, but those are also in rather loose terms. Hence the following data are fragmentary:

On the whole till 1965, "in the past seven years, 332 Polish engineers and specialists visited France under the official program."

From 1962 to 1963, there were 65 Poles in France for periods of several months (up to six), plus six half yearly agricultural scholarships.

In 1964, 20 Polish professors were to teach in France and a similar number of French scholars were to go to Poland. Partial financing of the project was being done from a Ford Foundation grant to France.

There is also exchange of fine arts students. In 1963, 35 of them studied in France on French scholarships and 33 studied in all non-socialist countries on Polish scholarships.

It was said that in 1964, some 100 Polish students were in France, while a smaller number of French students were in Poland. There do exist local agreements between the individual universities, but no details are available.

Trybuna Ludu of 23 August 1965 said that from academic institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Higher Education, an average of 150 specialists yearly go to France on Polish scholarships, while France additionally grants approximately 300 scholarships for the duration of one month.

From France, 30 engineers and economists visited Poland during the first 10 months of 1965.



Finally, scientific-technical exchange for 1966-1967 provides for the exchange of 150 persons yearly.

West Germany

None.

Broadcasting to Poland

All three countries broadcast to Poland.

United States

The Voice of America, a official agency of the Department of State.

France

Radiodiffusion Francaise has been broadcasting for many years. In mid-1963, short wave broadcasts to England, Germany, and Poland were discontinued, ostensibly for financial reasons.

West Germany

Deutsche Welle, established in 1953 for all foreign broadcasting, has been broadcasting in Polish since 1 August 1962, on short wave only and initially for 30 minutes daily. According to a Polish source (Nadodrze, November 1964), it supports official stand on the Oder-Neisse line, but programs on that subject are formulated with "perfidious carefulness."

The second station, "Deutschlandfunk," established in January 1962 exclusively for broadcasting to East Europe, uses the medium waveband. From mid-1963, it has broadcast in the foreign languages (earlier, special East European programs were sent in German). In 1963, there were 30 minute programs for each country.