

World

POLISH DISSIDENT SEEKS END OF EXILE

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On April 30, Mr. Morawiecki was brought to the Warsaw airport from a prison cell, allowed 15 minutes with his wife and children and put on plane to Rome, where he met with Pope John Paul II. When Mr. Morawiecki tried to return to Poland three days later, he was seized by the police at the Warsaw airport, his passport was cancelled and he was bundled onto another plane, this time to Vienna.

Mr. Morawiecki, whose expulsion came after human rights groups and the United States Congress protested his imprisonment, is believed to be the first Polish dissident to have been refused readmittance to his country.

The arrest of Mr. Morawiecki last November in Wroclaw, after nearly six years underground, was a propaganda victory for the Polish Government. He was the last well-known fugitive associated with the Solidarity trade union to remain at large after the imposition of martial law in December 1981. 'We Don't Want to Negotiate'

Even more important, until his arrest he was the chairman of Fighting Solidarity, a clandestine organization he founded in April 1982 and whose aims are an independent, democratic and non-Communist Poland. Mr. Morawiecki said that unlike Solidarity, which regards itself as a trade union first and foremost, Fighting Solidarity is a social and political movement that considers talks with the authorities to be futile. He said the group has been trying to infiltrate the Polish military and police.

"We don't want to negotiate with the authorities," Mr. Morawiecki said in an interview in Manhattan last week. "We want to force power from power." Mr. Morawiecki, 47 years old, a thin, graying former mathematics lecturer, came to New York from Washington, where he met with

congressional supporters, including Senator Bill Bradley, the New Jersey Democrat, Representative Robert K. Dornan, a California Republican, and Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois.

Mr. Morawiecki said Fighting Solidarity has about 5,000 members in 12 Polish cities. He said it organizes demonstrations, publishes about 30 underground journals and has mobile broadcasting units in Poznan, Gdansk, Warsaw and Wroclaw. Inspiration to Younger Poles

The arrest of Mr. Morawiecki, whose ability to elude arrest for so long became an inspiration to younger Poles, was the subject of a special news conference called last November by the Polish Government spokesman, Jerzy Urban. Mr. Morawiecki was charged with "using false identity cards" and involvement in smuggling paper, printing presses, tear gas and radio equipment into Poland "for subversive and anti-Socialist activities."

Mr. Morawiecki denied the charges, saying the authorities, he said, needed a pretext for his arrest. "They maintain there are no political prisoners any more in Poland," he said.

Mr. Morawiecki was deported before his case came to trial. He said that Roman Catholic Church officials who had been discussing his case with the Government told him that he might be allowed to return to Poland at some later stage, but that if he did so, he would be rearrested and tried.

Commenting on the Soviet Communist Party conference, which concluded Friday, Mr. Morawiecki said he is skeptical that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, will be successful in his attempt to change the Soviet system. "He wants to strengthen Communism, to put democracy and Communism together somehow, but they're contradictory," Mr. Morawiecki said.

"I have no interest in making Communism stronger," he added. "We want to try to make it as weak as possible."