

REPORT

Subject: Assistance rendered by American Embassy - Warsaw,
to American Citizen Dr. Garret Eugene Sobczyk

Reference: This report is written to correct erroneous information and to fill in omissions in the corresponding report written by the Embassy. In addition, further details are provided which have not been touched upon in my previous report, "Ordeal in Poland," or in the Embassy's report. This report has been prepared for the Honorable Clement J. Zablocki, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

August 1980:

I was first detained by the Polish Security Apparatus with a Theoretical Physicist friend and colleague, Dr. Zbigniew Oziewicz, on the eve of the creation of the Solidarity Independent Trade Union. I was detained for 20 hours, and my friend for 48 hours, and then released. When questioned by the Polish Secret Police (SB), I did not request the assistance of the American Embassy, but about a month later I reported the incident to a Consul at the Embassy in Warsaw. The Consul warned me to stay clear of Solidarity and that if I were arrested there was little that the Embassy could do to help me. I do not know whether or not the Embassy was contacted directly by Polish authorities at this time, but according to the Polish newspaper article, "One Way Ticket," the Ambassador, himself, had been contacted.*

April 1982:

During this month I was detained a second time by Polish authorities for several hours. I had been present at a friend's house during a raid by the SB. My friend was interned; I was subjected to intensive questioning, threatened with expulsion, and released after 2 or 3 hours.

May 18, 1982:

I went to the Embassy to renew my passport. The Consul seemed aloof and asked me if I had 'thought about taking out Polish citizenship?' I answered, 'No', and told him about my detention of the previous month. The Consul did not appear to be interested in my story, but warned me to stay clear of Solidarity.

(*) A translation of this article can be found in Section

I had lunch at the Embassy cafeteria and talked with a number of Consuls and Embassy staff which I recognized from previous visits at the Embassy. I told them that the only way it was possible to stay clear from Solidarity was to lock oneself in a closet, and that Solidarity permeated all of Polish Society. They told me of their own isolation from Polish society except for official contacts. Again, they warned me that if I were to be arrested the only thing they could do would be to demand visitation rights. One official told me, "if the Polish Government wants to screw up Polish society, than that is their prerogative." We also discussed the matter of the two Embassy diplomats who had recently been expelled.

October 13:

The Chairman of the Department of English of the University of Wroclaw invited me to be present during a visit of the Cultural Affairs Attache from the American Embassy. The nature of the visit was more of an informal social hour, with very little official business to be transacted. I spoke for a good 20 or 30 minutes about my problems, and spelled out in detail how 15 secret police had confiscated various correspondence and personal property in a raid at my home on October 5, and had detained me until October 7. On October 7, they returned with me to the house and carried out a second raid, this time planting and finding a printing matrix to an underground press which I hadn't even heard of. During the meeting with the Embassy Official, I stressed the illegality and the intimidation which I was undergoing, and the fact that I was still under investigation.

The Embassy Official suggested that we might meet later for a further discussion of the affair. I declined, saying that a meeting might attract the attention of the Polish authorities at that critical time. I certainly made no statement that, "I wanted no contact with the Embassy or the Consulates at Krakow and Poznan," as is reported on this date in the Embassy's report. The Consul said that she would check back in a month's time to see what had happened to me, and I assured her that I would keep the Embassy informed.

October 20:

On this day I had my final interrogation session with the SB. Throughout the more than 25 hours of intense interrogation, I was subjected to numerous threats of expulsion, trials, and intimidation if I did not tell them the names and activities of my acquaintances referred to in my personal notes that had been confiscated. When at one of the later sessions one of my interrogators told me "to leave Poland," I took it as just one more facet of the intimidation to which I was being subjected to. I expected that if I were

to be actually expelled from Poland, it would be more than on just a verbal level. In the Embassy's report for October 13, they write, "Upon his release he was told to depart Poland. He took this to be an admonition rather than an order." It is clear to me that in writing their report, the Embassy is relying on information supplied by the Polish Secret Police, and not from me. The only information the Embassy Official wrote down at the time of our meeting on October 13th, was my passport number, and name.

November 1982:

In the latter part of this month, Cultural Attache Janet C. Demiray visited the Department of English at the University of Wroclaw, where I was teaching a course in conversational English. Again, I used this opportunity to inform the Embassy of my situation, and I am surprised that there is no mention of this meeting in their report.

Attending this informal meeting were four people, the Chairman, a young faculty member, Ms. Demiray, and myself. The only real business to be taken care of was that the Cultural Attache informed the Chairman that if he made out an application, he could obtain a scholarship to visit the United States. The application, he was told, was only a formality, and being that he was a long time friend of the Embassy, he could be assured of getting the grant.

After this business had been taken, the Chairman gave me 15 or 20 minutes to update Ms. Demiray on what had happened to me since my previous meeting with the Embassy Official on October 13. I told her that the interrogation and harassment had ceased, but that my personal property had still not been returned. I told her that I had expected the worst on the day (Nov.14th?) that I had been ordered to appear at the Bureau of Passports, but that they had only wanted an official statement from the Polytechnical University that I was an employee. I did not ask Ms. Demiray to take any action, but simply wanted to keep her and the Embassy informed of my situation.

December 22:

At the time of my confrontation by Polish authorities on this date, they read to me an alleged decision that I must leave Poland, and that I must arrange all my affairs from the village where I was living, reporting everyday to the local police. There were at least 4 copies of this decision that they demanded that I sign, saying that one copy was for me. At first I refused to sign, but upon further intimidation, I signed, adding the proviso below my signature that my signature only meant that I had received a copy

of the decision. I told them that I wanted to appeal the decision with the help of a lawyer. They snatched away my copy of the decision, and told me that I could make my appeals from the other side of the border. They then told me that I had two minutes to decide whether I would leave Poland by plane or by car. When I refused to specify a preference, they told me that they would fix my passport leaving the choice open. They then ordered me out of the room and told me to wait in the waiting room, and that they would take me home.

It was clear what they were doing was without legality, or else why would they even refuse to allow me to have a copy of the decision? And just how did they expect me to make all necessary arrangements from the small village in which I was living, since there was not even a telephone? After all of their previous threats, how could I be sure that they weren't just going to drop me off in some ditch, and then claim that I had had an 'accident'?

I left the waiting room and the building, and walked immediately over to the Lawyers' Bureau just a block away. I talked to some of the best known lawyers (who had defended Solidarity leaders) about what I should do under the circumstances. They advised me to directly appeal my case at the Ministry of Interior in Warsaw. However, due to the late hour, and due to the proximity of Christmas, it wasn't even clear that the Ministry of Interior would be open. Instead, I got in touch with Solidarity people and went into hiding. That very evening, I wrote a long letter to the American Ambassador informing him what had happened and asking for assistance and advice. (It would be very enlightening if the Embassy would make available a copy of this letter. I left my copy of this letter in Poland, but to date it has not been smuggled out of the country.)

December 27:

I met with the Consul, Mr. John Parnel, from Poznan. I told Mr. Parnel that within hours after my 'escape' from the waiting room, the SB had searched for me in at least three different apartments of my friends, and that I considered myself to be in personal danger. I ask for asylum in the Embassy. Mr. Parnel refused to take my request for asylum seriously, and told me that the most he could do was talk to the authorities at the passport office in Wroclaw. I thanked Mr. Parnel for his trouble, and accepted his offer to talk to the authorities on my behalf. Before the end of our meeting, Mr. Parnel asked me if I could arrange for Solidarity underground material to be thrown over the wall into the Consulate grounds in Poznan. I told Mr. Parnel I would ask my friends if something could be arranged. Mr. Parnel said that he was very impressed by the young man of Solidarity who had arranged our meeting. Before Mr. Parnel left, I signed a

freedom of information act authorizing the Embassy to release information about my case to the news media.

December 28:

Mr. Parnel telephoned me to tell the results of his meeting with the Polish authorities. The official had refused to discuss my case, and asserted that they had already specified the appeals procedure. Contrary to what is written in the Embassy report, I wanted to deal openly and in a legal way with the Polish authorities; but how could I do this if they wouldn't even provide me with a copy of the decision upon which I was being expelled?? Mr. Parnel said that he would return a second time to the Bureau of Passports and at least request the return of my passport, since it was the property of the US government and they had no right to keep it in their possession.

Mr. Parnel telephoned me the results of his second meeting with the Polish authorities: They had been extremely rude, refused to hand over my passport, and had even walked out on him and into another room, locking the door behind themselves.

I do not recall Mr. Parnell mentioning to me that I only "endangered his friends..." as mentioned in the Embassy's report. In fact quite to the contrary, Mr. Parnel, in his meeting with me and earlier with my Solidarity friend, seemed oblivious to any danger in our meetings and the necessity for extreme caution. This was not only my observation, but was remarked upon by my Solidarity friend as well.

December 29 - January 31, 1983:

As reported in "Ordeal in Poland," during this period of time I occupied myself with the following activities:

1. I wrote letters to the authorities protesting the use of false evidence against me, and the numerous threats I had received from the Wroclaw SB. Enclosed with this report is a copy of the letter that I wrote to the Ministry of Interior Kiszczak. Copies of this letter I sent to, among others, General Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Rokowski. I also sent a copy of this letter to the Embassy in Warsaw. Enclosed with this report is a zerox copy of the receipts of the registered letters that I sent.
2. I wrote letters to my employers telling them about my situation and asking them for assistance. I am enclosing a copy of a reply that I received from the Rector of

the Polytechnical University of Wroclaw.

3. I wrote an open letter to the Catholic church protesting my treatment and thanking the people of Wroclaw for their hospitality should I be unable to remain in Poland. This letter was read at a Mass for the victims of Marshal Law on January 13, 1983, at the Bujwita Church in Wroclaw, and I received a beautiful letter from the Holy Father at the University Church (attached copy).
4. I met with leaders of the Polish Solidarity Underground and ask them how they believed that they could best be helped by the West. Please see my attached report, "The Polish Underground in Lower Silesia".
5. I wrote essays entitled, "What I will tell the people back in the USA". These I left to be published in the underground press after I was out of Poland. A copy of these essays was smuggled out of Poland and sent to me from Italy (see attached copy).

I undertook the above activities entirely on my own initiative, but was assisted in carrying them out by the Solidarity activists who had been assigned to help me. I also realized that I was stirring up a hornet's nest with unforeseeable consequences. But after living so many years in Poland, after having witnessed firsthand the creation of the Free Solidarity Trade Union, and later its brutal suppression, the killing, maiming, and ruining the lives of countless of the best of Poles, and after listening to the most perverse lying of the Polish news media, I just could not bring myself to leave Poland quietly, as the Polish authorities obviously had wanted and expected me to do.

I continued to receive numerous threats from the Wroclaw SB. These threats came to me through the intermediary of my lawyer, and friends who had been under continual harassment. My friends had reported midnight searches of their homes for me on both Christmas Eve and on New Years Eve. At the end of January there was a large stakeout in Wroclaw in an attempt to break the structure of the Wroclaw underground by capturing its leaders.

By the end of January, I was at a point of physical exhaustion. I saw that further resistance might start to be counter-productive. I wrote a letter to the Ambassador, telling him that I wished to turn myself over to Polish authorities through the good auspices of the Embassy in Warsaw, since I had received numerous threats of dire consequences in Wroclaw. When I received word that I could come to the Embassy, but that I should wait

a few days until they contacted me about specifics, my Solidarity friends made painstaking plans to smuggle me to Warsaw on the night of January 31st.

When, by January 31st, still no word had been received from the Embassy concerning specifics, I decided to proceed to the Embassy anyway, since elaborate plans had already been made to accomplish this feat, and at ever increasing risks to my Solidarity friends.

February 1:

Since I have already set down what happened to me once I reached the Embassy in my report, "Ordeal in Poland," I wish here only to add details as I remember them, and to take issue with the accuracy of the Embassy's report.

There was but one Consular officer in Warsaw who explained to me about the position taken by the Polish Government, and that was Consul General James Halmo. Consul General Halmo, himself, suggested that I wished to be, in his own words, "whisk by the Embassy out of Poland". After being told by the Embassy on numerous occasions about how little they could do, I had no illusions on this point. I told Mr. Halmo that I wanted a copy of the expulsion decision in order to contest it with the help of a lawyer, and that I wanted an answer to my letter to Minister Kiszczak. Mr. Halmo tried calling Mr. Kalinowski of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but owing to the lateness of the hour, he was not in his office.

Mr. Halmo suggested that I come back the next day after he had a chance to talk with the Polish Authorities. I told Mr. Halmo that I had no money and no place to go. He suggested that I return to my Solidarity friends, and that "if they had hidden you this long, than surely they could take care of you for one more night". I explained to Mr. Halmo that I had told my Solidarity friends that once I was through the Embassy gates, the responsibility that they had willingly taken for me had come to an end, and that if I was forcibly expelled, I would wait in front of the Embassy gates until I was arrested by the Polish SB. Mr. Halmo then ordered me to leave his office and wait in the corridor. I obeyed Mr. Halmo's instructions.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Halmo introduced me to Ms. Susan Lively, and told me that I was being ordered to leave the Embassy by the Embassy's Security officer. I assumed that this officer was Susan Lively. I now recall, however, that it was not until the next day that Mr. Halmo actually did introduce me to the Security officer, but I do not recall her name. I suggested that they might post a guard, or even two, if they seriously believed that I posed a security risk to the Embassy.

The Embassy staff began frantically trying to make Hotel reservations. Only Hotel Victoria, which is well known to be under the watchful eye of the Polish Secret Police, had a "vacancy". I reminded Mr. Halmo how one of my friends had had his skull cracked open by the Polish SB (see attached sheet on Dr. Jerzy Petryniak, now living in the USA), and also how the American Embassy in Meseaw had given Sanctuary to the Russian Nuns. How was it possible, I asked, that the Embassy was denying me, an American citizen, similar such sanctuary? Mr. Halmo's answer was that the SB didn't beat American citizens, and that the Embassy couldn't give me sanctuary for the very reason that I was an American citizen!

Before being carried out of the Embassy, I had only been ordered by Mr. Halmo to leave his office and wait in the corridor, and this order I obeyed. The Embassy's report suggest, falsely, that I refused to leave an "area of the Embassy which had to be vacated for security reasons". No distinction was ever made for me between an area of the Embassy that must be vacated for security reasons, and an area in which I might stay.

When the hotel reservation had been made, Ms. Lively came into the corridor and told me that I was to have "luxurious accomodations in a room costing \$100 a night." I told Ms. Lively that my personal safety was at stake and not a night of luxury. I offered to leave the Embassy if Mr. Halmo would guarantee my personal safety in a written statement. Mr. Halmo said that he could not guarantee my personal safety, but that my personal safety was ~~assured~~, because, in his own words, "or else the Embassy would not pay the \$100 dollar hotel bill".

At about this time I ask for and am shown where the rest-room facilities are, and I use them.

Shortly afterwards, in walk three Marines in casual dress. I protest saying that they "may as well take me directly to the Polish SB station; why bother stopping off at the hotel?" I protest that I am a sick man on heart medication, and that I could have a heart attack. No reaction. Finally, I tell them I will write letters to the President and to the State Department protesting their treatment of me. Ms. Lively reacts in a shrill laughter and tells me that "we are in Eastern Europe, and not in the USA." As the Marines are carrying me out, Ms. Lively remarks, "its awfully cold and wet out there," and, as the Marines are carrying me down a cement staircase, she says, "ohh...h, those stairs look nasty." In front of Ms. Lively's car the Marines set me down on the wet pavement, the cold wetness soaking into my pants and shirt.

The car door is opened and I am lifted into the back seat

and draped momentarily across a Marine's lap. I cease all further passive resistance, and ask to be allowed to sit normally on the back seat between the two Marines. I am allowed to do so. Mr. Halmo comes over to the window and tells me to relax and to enjoy my accommodations at the hotel. I am now sitting normally and quietly on the back seat between the two Marines, and remain so seated throughout the trip to the hotel. At first Ms. Lively's car won't start. Evidently, the car was not properly in the "park" position, for the problem corrects itself, the car starts, and we leave the Embassy compound.

The statement in the Embassy's report that, "While Dr. Sobczyk was in the vehicle taking him from the Embassy to his hotel, he did indeed urinate on the Marines," is malicious slander meant to destroy my credibility, to cover-up their naive acceptance of the Polish assurances that they were neither looking for me, nor was I in any danger, and to serve as an excuse for their own inept, insensitive handling of the affair.

When we reached the hotel, I straightened out my disheveled appearance as best as I could. A Marine remarked that my zipper was down and I zipped it up. I told the Marines that I would prefer that they did not come into the hotel with us, because it would only serve to draw more attention and suspicion to our small party. The Marines were given the signal that they could wait in the car outside.

At the check-in desk the clerk asks for my passport and currency exchange voucher. Ms. Lively explains that I have lost them, that I am being put up at the expense of the Embassy, and that I would be picked up at 9 o'clock the next morning by the Embassy's staff. The clerk hesitates and seeks out the advice of another person. At that moment Mr. Halmo and another Consul, a blond haired young man, walk up to the counter. After taking the temporary identification papers that Mr. Halmo had provided me with, and after peering for a moment at our small party, which had now grown to four or five people, they accepted me.

Mr. Halmo and the young man walk me over to the elevator, and Mr. Halmo tells me to relax and have a good night's rest. I thank him and ask the young Consul if he might bring me up a clean shirt in the morning? The young Consul does not reply.

I spend the first 45 minutes in my room shivering and shaking from exposure, and from the experience of being carried out ("escorted out", is the Embassy's terminology) of the Embassy. I wash out my wet and mudstained shirt, and since it is obvious that my pants would not have a chance to dry if I washed them, I hang them out to dry. Momentarily, I expect to hear a knock on the door and to be arrested by the Polish SB. But this event does

not occur until the next day after I am dropped off by an Embassy Official at the Central Railroad Station.

February 2:

I was taken back to the Embassy as I have already related in my report, "Ordeal in Poland". I will only add the following sordid detail to what I have already written. Mr. Halmo told me that I would have to make some arrangement to pay the \$100 for the Hotel room. At first I try to be conciliatory, especially since Mr. Halmo mentioned that I might be able to pay for it in Polish currency since I had been a resident of Poland. At the black market exchange rate this would come out at around \$15.

When I thought about this proposition a bit longer, I became riled. I told Mr. Halmo that:

1. I had been taken to the hotel against my will.
2. The Embassy had previously told me that they were paying the bill.
3. If the Embassy billed me, I would refuse to pay, and I would write a letter to the State Department protesting their treatment of me.

I wrote these points down in a blue notebook in which I had been keeping notes, since Mr. Halmo would be frequently drawn away by his consular duties of processing refugee applications. It was this notebook that I tried to destroy later that same day when I fell into the hands of the SB.

When I presented these points to Mr. Halmo, he mentioned that there was probably a 'slush fund' that could pick up the expense. I asked him why he didn't just write it off as part of the expense of securing the Embassy? He told me not to worry about it, and that he would take care of it.

Mr. Halmo promised me the previous evening that he would let me call my Mother in South Carolina to let her know that I was safe. Mr. Halmo now told me that he would, instead, notify my Mother through Representative Butler Derrick of South Carolina, and, in Mr. Halmo's own words, "let Congressman Derrick take the credit".

I stayed at the Embassy until about 3 in the afternoon. Mr. Halmo remarked several times how the Security Officer had lately been concerned about a laxness in security, and of the need to tighten it up. I met with the Marines, and they were friendly, and made no suggestion that I had somehow "urinated"

on them, as I have been subsequently charged (behind my back to the news media). Before I left the Embassy, I told Mr. Halmo that I was still very concerned about my personal safety and that I did not believe the Polish authorities' assurances. On the other hand, I did not want to risk a possible repeat of the events of the previous evening.

On the way to the train station, Ms. Lively remarked, apologetically, that if the Marines had been rough the night before, it was because they had just been ready to sit down and eat some hot pizza that they had fixed for themselves, when they had been called to remove me from the Embassy grounds. I was conciliatory and told her that I really hadn't wanted to cause all the trouble, but didn't feel, under the circumstances, that I had any alternative.

It is clear from the Embassy's report that once I was left off at the train station, they completely lost track of me. I immediately get in line to buy a ticket to Wroclaw. After waiting in line about 10 minutes, a woman comes up and asks me some innocent question about the trains. Ten minutes later, when I am just about at the ticket window, a second woman comes up and asks me if she might get in line in front of me because she is about to miss her train. Risking heckling from the people behind me, I allow her to do so. After I buy my ticket, I turn around and walk into the arms of a smiling police officer who wants to check my identification papers.

6 A.M. Forecast: Mostly sunny...
7 A.M. Forecast: Mostly sunny...
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12 M.P.M. Forecast: Mostly sunny...



Westchester, Rockland

Today: Mostly sunny and mild...
High: 38-40...
Low: 23-27...
Tonight: Mostly clear...
Low: 25-27...
Tomorrow: Partly cloudy...
High: 38-40...
Low: 23-27...
Chance of rain: 10 to 15 p.m.

Extended Forecast

Monday: Partly cloudy...
Tuesday: Partly cloudy...
Wednesday: Partly cloudy...
Thursday: Partly cloudy...
Friday: Partly cloudy...
Saturday: Partly cloudy...
Sunday: Partly cloudy...

San Area Forecast

Monday: Partly cloudy...
Tuesday: Partly cloudy...
Wednesday: Partly cloudy...
Thursday: Partly cloudy...
Friday: Partly cloudy...
Saturday: Partly cloudy...
Sunday: Partly cloudy...

Satellite Photograph



Low clouds blanket northern New England and stretch to the lake region. The...
The South Atlantic States have mostly fair skies.

Travelers' Forecast

Table with columns for city, weather, and temperature. Includes cities like Albany, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Houston, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto, and Washington.

Foreign and U.S. Cities

Table with columns for city, weather, and temperature. Includes cities like London, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, Sydney, and various U.S. cities.

Almanac

By the National Weather Service and the Hayden Planetarium

Temperature: 24-hour period ended night...
Lowest: 39, 6:30 A.M.
Highest: 46, 11:30 A.M.
Mean: 43.
Mean Jan. 51 last year: 42.
Mean yesterday: 32.
Above normal this month: 63.
Above normal this year: 62.
Record low Jan. 31: -1, 1920.
Record high Jan. 31: 65, 1947.
Degree-days yesterday: 22.
Degree-days this month: 636.
Degree-days this season: 2319.
Needed to yesterday: 2094.
Degree-days left season: 2065.

Precipitation: (17-hour period ended 5 P.M.)
Total yesterday: 0.0.
Total this month: 4.63.
Total this year: 4.63.
Normal this month: 2.71.
Least this month: 0.58, 1961.
Most this month: 10.52, 1979.
Low benchmark: 29.90, 1 A.M.
High benchmark: 30.03, 6 P.M.
*The degree-day figure, an index of fuel consumption, indicates how far the day's mean temperature fell below 65.

Sun, Moon and Planets: Sun rises today 7:08 A.M., sets 5:13 P.M., all day tomorrow 7:07 A.M. Moon rises today 8:51 P.M., sets 10:10 A.M., all day tomorrow 10:59 P.M.
Mercury: 10:00 A.M. Feb. 4
Venus: 10:00 A.M. Feb. 12
Mars: 10:00 A.M. Feb. 12
Jupiter: 10:00 A.M. Feb. 12
Saturn: 10:00 A.M. Feb. 12
Uranus: 10:00 A.M. Feb. 12
Neptune: 10:00 A.M. Feb. 12
Pluto: 10:00 A.M. Feb. 12

Reservoirs: By New York City Department of Environmental Protection
New York and Westchester: Water level for Jan. 31: 98.6%. Estimated normal: 92.6%. Water level on Jan. 30: 94.6%.

United States

Table with columns for city, weather, and temperature. Includes cities like Albany, Albuquerque, Anchorage, Atlanta, Austin, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Louisville, Miami, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, Providence, Raleigh, Salt Lake City, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Springfield, St. Louis, Tampa, Toronto, Washington, Wichita, and Youngstown.

Warsaw 1PM 37 snow

New York Times

FEB 1, 1983

All...
In the New York Times is subject to the...
not an...
Only...
the...
order.

BUTLER DERRICK
30 DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA

JAMES W. BRADFORD JR.
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
133 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5301

COMMITTEES:
RULES

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 8, 1983

28

DISTRICT OFFICES:
POST OFFICE BOX 4126
ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29622
(803) 224-7401
DISTRICT MANAGER
BARBARA GAINES
5 FEDERAL BUILDING
211 YORK STREET, N.E.
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA 29801
(803) 649-3571
129 FEDERAL BUILDING
GREENWOOD, SOUTH CAROLINA 29645
(803) 223-8251

MEMO

TO: MS. BULL
FROM: SUSIE
RE: GARRET SOBCZYK

TO BRING THE MEMO OF JANUARY 18, 1983 TO DATE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SHOULD BE INCLUDED:

FEBRUARY 3, 1983: CABLE FROM WARSAW SOBCZYK APPEARED EMBASSY ON 02-01-83 DECIDED TO DEAL WITH THE POLISH AUTHORITIES OPENLY SOBCZYK NOT UNDER ARREST. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO HAVE SOBCZYK ESCORTED BY A MEMBER OF US EMBASSY TO RECOVER PASSPORT
CBD RELAYED THIS INFORMATION TO MRS. SOBCZYK

FEBRUARY 5, 1983: LYNNE JOLLEY RELAYED INFO FOR ME TO CALL STATE DEPARTMENT CABLE RECEIVED : SOBCZYK DETAINED BY POLISH AUTHORITIES IN WORCLAW POLAND. ARRESTED FOR LACK OF PROPER ID. TO BE DEPORTED IMMEDIATELY BY POLISH AUTHORITIES. LJ ATTEMPTED TO REACH CBD. HE WAS NOT AVAILABLE. I RELAYED INFO TO MRS. SOBCZYK. PHONED STATE REQUESTED WE BE ADVISED NIGHT OR DAY OF THE SITUATION.

FEBRUARY 6, 1983: NO NEWS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT

FEBRUARY 7, 1983: NO NEWS

FEBRUARY 8, 1983: MRS. AURILLIA SOBCZYK PHONED SN 8:00 TO ADVISE THAT HER SON, LIVING IN CASPER WYOMING, HEARD ON ABC NEWS THAT HIS BROTHER HAD BEEN SEIZED BY POLISH AUTHORITIES HE PHONED HIS MOTHER WHO ADVISED ME OF THE SITUATION. THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD STRESSED THAT THIS SHOULD NOT BE LEAKED TO THE PRESS. I PHONED STATE AND THEY ADVISED THAT PAP HAD RELEASED AREPORT WITH FILMED FOOTAGE OF SOBCZYK'S ARREST AND OF EVIDENCE THEY HAD REGARDING HIS GUILT. HE WAS ACCUSED OF ANTI SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES. THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISES THAT SOBCZYK WAS DEPORTED BY FERRY ON 02-06-83 TO HELSINKI. HE HAS NOT BEEN HEARD FROM. WE DO NOT KNOW IF HE HAS ARRIVED YET

(Translated from BULLETIN OF LOWER SILESIA, February 1983.)

ul. Lipowa 15
55-001 Nadolice Wielkie
January 3, 1983

Minister of the Interior - PRL

Dear Sir:

I am a mathematician (an American citizen by birth) living for the last six years in Poland on a permanent resident permit. I am married to a Polish woman, and we bought a house with money I earned in the USA. During the years 1977-1979, I worked at the Institute for Theoretical Physics on an Exchange Program between the University of Wroclaw and the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Since this time I have maintained my close association with this Institute, sharing an office with other scientific workers, and writing joint scientific papers. I have actively participated in Seminars in my area of research, and I have been directing the work of a doctoral student. In addition, I have been working as a senior lecturer of technical English at the Polytechnical Institute of Wroclaw, and at the Department of Foreign Languages at the University of Wroclaw.

On Wednesday, December 22, 1982, I was informed by the Wroclaw Secret Police that I was being expelled from this country on the strength of a decision by the Ministry of Interior made on December 13, 1982. This decision was based on the false evidence planted in my home by the 15 or more agents of the Secret Police who raided my home on October 5, 1982. In particular, the SB falsely accused me of the possession of a printing matrix of the August 24th edition of the underground press "SWIT - DAWN", an underground press which until that time I had never even heard of.

I am writing directly to you, Mr. Minister, because I do not know where to turn for help to clear myself of the false charges made against me by the Wroclaw SB, and hopefully, to have the decision based on this false charge reversed. I would also like to emphasize that it was impossible for me to arrange all my personal affairs by December 31, 1983, as I was ordered by them to do.

Besides various threats made against my personal safety, the Wroclaw SB have not returned many of my personal belongings, including:

1. 30 or more rolls of (developed) film, both black and white, and color - I am an amateur photographer.
2. Copies of letters that I wrote to Newsweek, the National Science Foundation, to American Congressmen, and important scientific correspondence.
3. Over 100 addresses of friends and other people with whom I have kept correspondence over many years.

4. 35 pages of single spaced type written pages of personal reflections and other notes.
5. Letters of Scientific Recommendation.
6. Letters from Publishers.

Until the Interior Ministry can:

1. guarantee my personal safety from the Wroclaw SB,
2. guarantee the return of my personal property illegally taken from me by the Wroclaw SB,
3. investigate the unjust and unfounded decision of December 13, 1982 expelling me from Poland,

I have no other choice than to remain in hiding until the moment when all the facts are brought to light and I am proven to be innocent.

It is extremely unfortunate that my long term residence in Poland must come to this end. I have always found Poland to be very hospitable; and I have tried to make a life for myself here. When I completed my doctorate in mathematics, I was unable to find the possibility of continuing my scientific work in the USA or Western Europe. I found my opportunity here in Poland, and I will always be grateful to Poland for this opportunity. The result of my scientific work here has been the publication of 8 scientific papers. I have also written two scientific books. Whatever the value of this work to the scientific community, I will always be the first to acknowledge that they owe their existence to the opportunity that I found in Poland.

I close this letter with the hope for a better future and New Year, not only here in Poland, but for all the world in this uncertain and troubled times.

Dr. Garret Sobczyk
Mathematician
Institute for Theoretical Physics, Wroclaw.

P.S. I can be contacted through the intermediary of the American Embassy in Warsaw.

Editor's note:

Not so long ago, Poland was a country which was open to foreigners. And that was to her pride and credit. The story of Garret Sobczyk is evidence of how far the Junta has departed from our best tradition. Garret was not given any opportunity to arrange his personal affairs, nor were his personal possessions returned. After being under arrest and questioned for several days, he was expelled. In addition to the above letter, we have other written text by this American during his 1.5 months in hiding in PRL. We will make them available to the reader in successive issues.

NEUROLOGICAL CLINIC OF THE MEDICAL
ACADEMY IN WROCLAW

Information Sheet

I do hereby affirm that Petryniak*, Jerzy , age 47 ,
was in the Neurological Clinic in Wroclaw from the dates 3/9/82
until 3/25/82 , for the following reasons:

(Among other reasons given, a "fractured skull".)

Medical History:

The patient is 47 years old and is a medical doctor by profession. He has reported that on February 27, 1982, he was beaten by officers of the Civilian Police. He was beaten by means of fists and kicks to the head. He did not lose consciousness, but was dazed. The next day he was still dazed, and suffered from a headache and nauseousness. On the third day after the incident, he lost his sense of balance and vomited. After consultation with a neurosurgeon at the prison, he was taken to the above neurological clinic. (Here follows further medical description of Dr. Petryniak's medical problems.)

Neurological Clinic

dr n. Med Jerzy Zwolinski

(*) Note: Dr. Petryniak is now living with his family here in the United States at the address:
Department of Biological Chemistry
Medical School
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich 48109

He has asked for and been granted political asylum with his family in this country. In addition to the enclosed Medical Sheet, which has been partially translated above, Dr. Petryniak has sent me 7 additional sheets pertaining to his beating and the general deterioration in his health following that occurrence.

ul. Traugutta 118
50-420 Wrocław

301-11
Tel. 44-70-21

Kierownik:
doc. dr hab. med. Jerzy Wroński

KARTA INFORMACYJNA

Niniejszym stwierdza się, że Ob. - Petryniak Jerzy lat 47

przebywał w Klinice Neurochirurgii A.M. we Wrocławiu, w dniach: od 9.03.1982 r.

do 25.03.1982 z rozpoznaniem: Trauma capitis. Fractura ossis temporalis dx.

Impressio ossis parietalis sin. Fractura baseos cranii, fossae cranii mediae.
Contusio cerebellaris. Observatio quoad haematoma intracraniale negativa.
Syndroma psychoorganicum.

Wyniki badań dodatkowych:

Morfologia: Hb-12,48g%, erythrocyty-4305000, leukocyty-4000, Ht-41%
Jonogram: sód-143,2mmol/l, potas-4,22mmol/l, chlorki-105,8mmol/l, mocznik-24,4mg%,
kreatynina-0,91mg%, białek-6,3g%

Mocz: c.w.-1012 bez innych składników patologicznych.

Rtg czaszki-wykazują psamowate zagęszczenie leżące wewnątrzczaszkowo od łuski kości czołowej, abędące wrazem wgniecenia kości sklepienia. Oceniające zdj.boczne wgniecenia kości sklepienia znajduje się po str. lewej. W rzucie kości skroniowej prawej widoczne poziome linijne rozjaśnienie o charakterze szczeliny złamania. Pozostałe kości czaszki w granicach normy.

Rtg zatok-wykazuje zacinienie zatok szczękowych. Pozostałe zatoki oboczne nosa powietrzne. W lewej zatoce czołowej widoczny kostniak wielkości pieprzu.

Rtg klatki piersiowej-obraz płuc i cienia śródkiowego odpowiednio do wieku.

Konsultacja psychiatryczna-Syndroma transitivum post commotionem cerebri.

Observatio quoad statum paranoïdo-depressivum. Wskazana ponowna konsultacja psychiatryczna i ew. obserwacja w Klinice Psychiatrycznej.

EEG-amplituda zapisu niska, czynność uboga, obustronnie widoczne płaskie fale theta. Zapis nieprzewidywalny-zmiany uogólnicne.

Dno oczu-w granicach normy.

Badanie laryngologiczne oraz audiogram w załączeniu.

Pełny tekst konsultacji psychiatrycznej w załączeniu.

Epikryza

Chory lat 47 z zawodu lekarz medycyny w dniu 27.02.br. podaje, że został pobity przez funkcjonariuszy MO. Bity był pięściami oraz kopany głównie po głowie. Przytomności nie stracił, był zamroczony. W dniu następnym nasilać się zaczęły zawroty i bóle głowy, oraz nudności. W 3 dniu po urazie wstąpiły zaburzenia równowagi oraz wymioty. Po konsultacji neurochirurgicznej umieszczony był początkowo na Oddziale Chirurgicznym Zakładu Karacego, a następnie w dn. 9.03.br. przyjęty do Kl. Neurochirurgicznej. Przy przyjęciu chory przytomny, spowolniony. Neurologicznie chód na szerokiej podstawie, dodatnia próba Romberga w prawo, oczopląs poziomy w prawo, nieznaczna nieznaczna. W trakcie leczenia uzyskano poprawę stanu chorego. Opisująca nieznaczność ustąpiła, utrzymuje się nadal chód na szerokiej podstawie z okresowymi zaburzeniami równowagi oraz słabą nieznaczna prawostronna. Na podstawie obserwacji klinicznej oraz badania neurologicznego brak w chwili obecnej wskazań do interwencji neurochirurgicznej. konieczna dalsza obserwacja neurologiczna i ew. psychiatryczna /zgodnie z zaleceniami lek.psykiatry/. Chory w dr. 25.03.br. po uzgodnieniu miejsca przejazdu celem dalszego leczenia na Oddział Neurochirurgii Szpitala im.T.Marciniaka.

W załączeniu karta zleceń, konsultacja psychiatryczna, audiogram.

ADIPONT
Kliniki Neurochirurgii AM

dr n.med. Jerzy Zwoiliński

34

Receipts of Registered Letters that I sent to the Communist Authorities.

4906

Dowód nadania nr _____ na przesyłkę poleconą

M. N. KISZCZAK
Adresat (imię i nazwisko lub nazwa instytucji)
ul. RAKOWIECKA 2
ulica, nr domu, nr mieszkania, miejscowość
02-517 WARSZAWA
ozn. kodowe poczta

Pobranie zł _____ gr _____ Uwagi:
opłata zł _____ gr _____

Patrz uwaga na odwrocie

4905

Dowód nadania nr _____ na przesyłkę poleconą

MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI
Adresat (imię i nazwisko lub nazwa instytucji)
"POLITYKA" ul. DUBOISA 9
ulica, nr domu, nr mieszkania, miejscowość
00 182 WARSZAWA
ozn. kodowe poczta

Pobranie zł _____ gr _____ Uwagi:
opłata zł _____ gr _____

Patrz uwaga na odwrocie

4904

Dowód nadania nr _____ na przesyłkę poleconą

GEN. W. JARUZELSKI
Adresat (imię i nazwisko lub nazwa instytucji)
ul. IKARA
ulica, nr domu, nr mieszkania, miejscowość
02-705 WARSZAWA
ozn. kodowe poczta

Pobranie zł _____ gr _____ Uwagi:
opłata zł _____ gr _____

Patrz uwaga na odwrocie

4908

Dowód nadania nr _____ na przesyłkę poleconą

TADEUSZ PORĘBSKI
Adresat (imię i nazwisko lub nazwa instytucji)
ul. CYBULSKIEGO 14
ulica, nr domu, nr mieszkania, miejscowość
50205 WROCKAW
ozn. kodowe poczta

Pobranie zł _____ gr _____ Uwagi:
opłata zł _____ gr _____

Patrz uwaga na odwrocie

4903

Dowód nadania nr _____ na przesyłkę poleconą

H. SIENKIEWICZ, K. SZEWIŃSKA
Adresat (imię i nazwisko lub nazwa instytucji)
PRON
ulica, nr domu, nr mieszkania, miejscowość
WARSZAWA
ozn. kodowe poczta

Pobranie zł _____ gr _____ Uwagi:
opłata zł _____ gr _____

Patrz uwaga na odwrocie

4912

Dowód nadania nr _____ na przesyłkę poleconą

ptk Stanisław Błajewski
Adresat (imię i nazwisko lub nazwa instytucji)
ul. Muzealna
ulica, nr domu, nr mieszkania, miejscowość
50035 WROCKAW
ozn. kodowe poczta

Pobranie zł _____ gr _____ Uwagi:
opłata zł _____ gr _____

Patrz uwaga na odwrocie

4902

Dowód nadania nr _____ na przesyłkę poleconą

W. MAKUŻYŃSKI
Adresat (imię i nazwisko lub nazwa instytucji)
ul. WIEJSKA
ulica, nr domu, nr mieszkania, miejscowość
00 480 WARSZAWA
ozn. kodowe poczta

Pobranie zł _____ gr _____ Uwagi:
opłata zł _____ gr _____

Patrz uwaga na odwrocie

4907

Dowód nadania nr _____ na przesyłkę poleconą

Prof. Kazimierz Urbanik
Adresat (imię i nazwisko lub nazwa instytucji)
ul. Stefczyka
ulica, nr domu, nr mieszkania, miejscowość
51 662 - WROCKAW
ozn. kodowe poczta

Pobranie zł _____ gr _____ Uwagi:
opłata zł _____ gr _____

Patrz uwaga na odwrocie

4909

Dowód nadania nr _____ na przesyłkę poleconą

Redakcja GAZETY ROBOTNICZEJ
Adresat (imię i nazwisko lub nazwa instytucji)
ul. Podwale 62
ulica, nr domu, nr mieszkania, miejscowość
50010 - WROCKAW
ozn. kodowe poczta

Pobranie zł _____ gr _____ Uwagi:
opłata zł _____ gr _____

Patrz uwaga na odwrocie

RECTOR
Politechnical University

Dr. Garret Sobczyk
ul. Lipowa 15
55-001 Nadolice Wielkie

Honorable Sir,

I received your letter of December 30, 1982 on January 4, 1983. In connection with the information you sent me about the activity of the Secret Police, I will try and clarify the matter.

Thank you for sending me your good wishes, and I want to wish you success in the future.

Respectfully yours,

Prof.dr hab. Wacław Kasprzak

Wrocław, January 6, 1983.

REKTOR
POLITECHNIKI WROCLAWSKIEJ

Dr Garret Sobczyk
ul. Lipowa 15
55-001 Nadolice Wielkie

Szanowny Panie,

list Pański z dnia 30 grudnia 1982 r. otrzymałem 4 stycznia 1983 r.. W związku z podanymi przez Pana informacjami o działaniu SB wystąpiłem do Służb Bezpieczeństwa z prośbą o wyjaśnienie sprawy.

Dziękuję za przesłane mi życzenia, proszę również o przyjęcie moich życzeń wszelkiej pomyślności,

Łączę wyrazy szacunku


Prof. dr hab. Wacław Kasprzak

Wroclaw
January 13, 1983

Honorable Sir,

I received your beautiful and moving letter, for which I thank you very much.

I know it is extremely painful for you to leave Poland, the country in which you have rediscovered your roots. I share with you your feelings. I personally believe that in two years you will be able to return here. When you leave, please take with you the awareness that

1. Maybe you can do for us there, in the country of your birth, more than you can do for us here. I don't know this for sure, but maybe it is true.

2. Your departure, when everything is said and done, may help your friends.

A situation of insane terror creates with it an absurd environment in which the greatest number of people are accused of "working for a foreign power," for spying, and God knows for what else. The outrage itself creates myths about the exploits of Western espionage for the purpose of throwing people into prison unjustly. Such a myth, in all probability, is going to be formed around you. It would be very nice if we could organize your defense, but at this time we can not manage it. We still are not able to defend people who are thrown into prison and who have to bear the heaviest of injustices. Personally, I hope that we will be able to do this in a short time.

The injustice which you are experiencing will, in time, be reckoned with. But in this time we are powerless to organize a great campaign.

In closing this letter, I want to thank you for the friendship, the love you have shown for our country, and for the great good which you are leaving us.

In your life and all of ours - I wish Joy and Freedom.

With genuine respect,

M. Wiszniewski,
Religious Academy
O.O. Dominikanow

↳ Stanowczy bawie.

Otrzymałem odpis pańskiego piśmiska
i uznamajęcego listy, że co takiego obiknuje.

Zrozumiałem, że opuszczenie Polski,
w której Pan odualart "swoje korenie" jest
dla Pana ogromnie bolesne. Bardzo Panu
współczuję. Osobiście wierzę, że za 2 lata
będzie Pan ^{może} znów tutaj wrócić.

Miał Pan przy wyjeździe przysiężce świadomości
że: 1°. Być może jest Pan "tam" -

w kraju urodzenia, bardzo nam potrzebny, niż
tutaj. Nie wiem tego na pewno, ale być może.

2°. Jest to mimo wszystko (ten wyjazd)
wyraz troski o pańskich przyjaciół.

W sytuacji śmielszego terroru twój nie
otoczenie najbardziej absurdalne koncepcje
i próbuje nie oskarżyć jał najwęższą
tętną ludzi o "wywiad dla obcyd krajów",
o "szpiegostwo". Bóg wie co jeszcze.

Ma gwałt twój nie mity, o roli służb
wyreklamował zachował m. 12. po 1. aby
osadzić u więziennych ludzi niewypodobył.
Stronnie takich mitów oohot Pana jest
nie obalną metę bardzo prawobolobus.

organizacji, wiem, że uależało
 zorganizować obronę Państwa. Ale chyba
 jeszcze o tej chwili tego mi potrafiły.
 Nie potrafiły na razie bronić ludzi,
 którzy są osadzeni w więzieniu i którzy
 obciążeni są jeszcze ciężką kary.
 Osobiście mam nadzieję, że już wkrótce
 i tego mi uświadomią.

Niesprawiedliwie, której Państwo doświadczyło
 zostanie ukarać z rasem kierownictwa
 ogólnym, ale o tej chwili mi potrafiły
 zorganizować większą kampanię.

Kończąc ten swój list, chcę Państwu
 podziękować za przyjaźń, że miłośnik
 naszej sprawy i że wszelkie dobro, które
 Państwo tutaj roztawia.

Jeszcze Państwu i nam wprost
 - radości i wolności.

z prawdziwą nauką
 Ludwik M. Wisniewski o.s.