

INTERNATIONAL



The New York Times

PARIS, WEDNESDAY,

Bonn Bids
For Dutch,
Pole Amity

Offers Warsaw
Full Negotiations

By David Binder

BONN, Nov. 25 (NYT). — The government of Chancellor Willy Brandt made bids of reconciliation today to Poland and the Netherlands, two embittered victims of Germany's World War II aggression.

As President Gustav Heinemann began the second day of a successful goodwill visit to Holland, Mr. Brandt's chief diplomat in Warsaw, Heinrich Boex, called on Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Winiewicz to deliver a note offering "comprehensive negotiations" to the Communist government.

The timing of these first foreign policy moves of the Brandt government, which took office only a month ago, appeared to be deliberate.

Both the Social Democratic chancellor and the Social Democratic president have indicated in the past that they were keenly aware of the resentment against Germany in Poland and the Netherlands since the Nazi era.

Official relations between The Hague and Bonn have been close and fruitful for years. But the ordinary Dutch still dislike Germans.

First Visit

Mr. Heinemann, the first German head of state to visit the Netherlands since Kaiser Wilhelm I in 1907, has been genuinely welcomed as a representative of the democratic spirit in this country. This marks what journalists of both nations have called a new era. Bonn's approach to Warsaw is the first undertaken at the diplomatic level by the Federal Republic, which regards itself as the constitutional successor of Hitler's Third Reich.

According to a Warsaw dispatch by the West German news agency, DPA, Mr. Boex, who heads the West German trade mission in Poland, spent almost an hour conferring with Mr. Winiewicz.

Until today, Mr. Boex had been restricted in his contacts with his host government to the Polish Foreign Trade Ministry. His reception at the Foreign Ministry marked his acceptance as an envoy of the government rather than as a trade representative. The two governments have maintained trade missions since 1963.

In his initial policy declaration in October, Mr. Brandt said his government would ask Poland to join in a bilateral pact to renounce the use of force. He specified that such a pact should acknowledge the "territorial integrity" of the signatories.

Oder-Neisse Line

He repeated this in an interview over the weekend with the Polish Communist newspaper *Zycie Warszawy*, indicating that he viewed such a pact as a means of meeting Poland's demand that West Germany acknowledge the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western frontier.

The Oder-Neisse line was drawn at Yalta in 1945 by Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt as a temporary demarcation pending a final peace treaty with conquered Germany. Since then, the Poles have insisted that the Oder-Neisse boundary is final and they built up their "western territory" accordingly. But Mr. Brandt's conservative predecessors refused to accept the frontier.

Noting that the Oder-Neisse line is the frontier between Poland and East Germany, government officials here remarked that Warsaw's continuing insistence on its acknowledgment by Bonn is an unspoken indication that the Poles share the Federal Republic's view that it is the legitimate successor to the Third Reich.