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SITUATION REPORTS

POLAND

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] sources continue to indicate preparations for an intervention by Warsaw Pact forces. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Elements of a subordinate motorized rifle division at Vladimir-Volynskiy mobilized and moved to the training area in mid-November. Most of the division was still there last week. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
There is evidence of additional Hungarian military preparations. [REDACTED]

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assigned to civilian work projects were to return to their units, and over 2,500 college students were to report for active duty. Mobilization of a regiment of one Hungarian tank division reportedly began on 27 November.
[REDACTED]

Situation in Poland

The Polish media yesterday ignored Solidarity's decision to form a committee to defend political prisoners, and a Polish official played down the development during an interview with a Western journalist. He considered it significant that the union had not threatened any actions to back up its demands. He stressed, however, that the regime will not agree to release the four dissidents whose cases will first be taken up by the committee.
[REDACTED]

Press reports indicate that on Wednesday Solidarity offered a moratorium on wage demands. If the union sticks by this offer, it would be an important economic and political victory for the regime.
[REDACTED]

A Polish official privately told a journalist that Warsaw is under "extremely great pressure" from Moscow to reduce the number of journalists in Poland. On its own, the Polish regime is trying to discourage Western journalists from attending the Gdansk movement dedication.
[REDACTED]

Soviet Warning

Pravda published a lengthy review of the 1968-69 crisis in Czechoslovakia and warned that nationalism is an important and dangerous weapon that "counterrevolutionaries" use to attack socialism. The article was replayed on Moscow Radio's Polish-language service.
[REDACTED]

The paper did not mention Poland, but the article was clearly directed at the Polish trade unionists, who have adopted nationalism--including the Polish flag--for their movement. By claiming that the true defenders of the Czechoslovak nation in 1968 were those Communists loyal to Marxism-Leninism, the article was also sending a message to Polish Communist Party members.
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East European Reaction

The Czechoslovaks, who have been among Poland's harshest critics, yesterday again drew ominous parallels between what happened in their country in 1968 and what is happening now in Poland. They charged that "antisocialists" are still trying to destabilize Poland and pointedly reminded the Poles that when a party cannot guarantee internal stability other members of the "socialist community" have a duty to do so. Prague also said it will "intensify" its monitoring of the situation in Poland and that it expects to see fundamental changes there soon.

A senior Yugoslav party official said Belgrade believes the USSR "sooner or later" will have to intervene in Poland. He does not see Yugoslavia as facing an immediate threat from the Soviets but does see a serious impact on Belgrade because of its stern warning last week against intervention.

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