

CIACO NID 81 [REDACTED]

December 19, 1981

POLAND: Solidarity Resistance [REDACTED]

Polish security units forcefully put down more street demonstrations yesterday as Solidarity continued its efforts to organize other resistance, including a possible job boycott today. [REDACTED]

there are no signs that Soviet units are preparing to leave their garrisons. [REDACTED]

Warsaw radio admitted early this morning that there were demonstrations yesterday in Krakow and Gdansk. It called the situation in Gdansk "very dangerous" and said that 27 people were injured as security forces used tear gas to disperse demonstrators. [REDACTED]

Warsaw radio claims that work has resumed at the mine where deaths occurred on Wednesday, but [REDACTED] unconfirmed reports that workers took three hostages, retreated underground where provisions are stored, and announced they will fight "until victorious." Local citizens reportedly have told Westerners that 40 to 70 miners were killed, not seven as the government claimed. [REDACTED]

Several press reports indicate that Solidarity activists have tried to organize a nationwide general strike for today. Despite disrupted union communications, their efforts could have some success because they have had time to spread the word and because many workers are angry at the regime's suspension of most work-free Saturdays. [REDACTED]

A job boycott, in which people merely stayed home, would also be somewhat easy to organize because it involves little risk for the participants. Such an action would provide a show of Solidarity's continuing strength and would show the regime the kind of passive resistance it can expect for some time to come. [REDACTED]

Senior Church officials continue to maintain contacts with the regime, even as the Church takes a more forceful stand against the military government's policies. [REDACTED] Solidarity leader Walesa, who is being detained near Warsaw, is "working out a new policy," but he gave no indication whether Walesa is talking with the government. Church officials did not comment on Walesa's state of mind, suggesting that reports

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leaked by the regime that the union leader had a nervous breakdown are misinformation intended to undermine Solidarity's morale. [REDACTED]

A close adviser to Premier Jaruzelski has indicated [REDACTED] that the regime has not developed any coherent political strategy for dealing with the crisis once it imposes nominal control. The official played down the significance of Solidarity and claimed that the "silent majority" will accept grudgingly the need for martial law to bring about economic recovery. He believes that forcing people back to work will reduce absenteeism and improve productivity, ignoring that the decline in productivity is due to shortages and that many workers will carry out slowdowns. [REDACTED]

Soviet Criticism

Soviet media reacted yesterday to President Reagan's statement on Poland by accusing the US administration of attempting to intervene in Poland by sending "direct instructions" to "counterrevolutionaries," attempting to enlist Vatican support for antisocialist forces, and threatening economic sanctions. [REDACTED]

The criticism, much of it directed personally at President Reagan, reflects Soviet sensitivity to the charge that Moscow is behind the measures now being taken by the Polish regime. The Soviets have attempted to distance themselves from Warsaw's action in order not to inflame the anti-Soviet sentiment that has concerned Moscow throughout the Polish crisis. Moscow probably also hopes that its harsh reaction to US statements will deter other Western leaders from taking a similar stance. [REDACTED]

Soviet Activity and Assessments

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Soviet forces in Poland are on alert but have remained in garrison and have not participated in any military activity.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]