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8 January 1982

POLAND: Criticism and Advice

Archbishop Glemp sharply criticized martial law authorities on Wednesday, and Solidarity leaders have denied that union officials are holding talks with the government. Several Hungarian officials are reportedly in Warsaw to offer advice, but this may not be of help.

Meetings between high-ranking Soviet and Polish civilian officials are taking place for the first time since the imposition of martial law.

In his sharpest public critique of regime policies since the imposition of martial law, Archbishop Glemp on Wednesday called for the release of detainees. He also criticized the demand by factory managers that workers either resign from Solidarity or be fired, stating this is unethical and violates Polish law. Glemp did stress, however, that Poles should not meet violence with violence.

The Archbishop's sermon probably reflects his growing concern and frustration at the failure of the government to either undertake a serious dialogue with the Church or rescind the harshest martial law procedures. He evidently sent a private letter to Premier Jaruzelski recently expressing these thoughts, but apparently he concluded that the letter had no effect.

The Solidarity leaders who are still free have circulated a statement in underground channels denying they have authorized any of their members to talk with the government; officials in Warsaw maintain that such talks are under way. The statement said the regime was trying to confuse the issue in order to get out of the deadlock it had created for itself.

High-level Hungarian officials, including Deputy Prime Minister Aczel, are reportedly in Warsaw suggesting ways to rebuild the Communist Party--and possibly the economy. The visit closely follows the trip to

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MAR 1998

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Hungary last week by KGB Chief Andropov. Andropov may have discussed with the Hungarian leadership the possibility of using its experience in establishing party rule--based on public support--after the suppression of the revolt in 1956 as a model to fill the political vacuum in Poland once martial law is ended. [REDACTED]

The situation in Hungary in 1956, however, does not parallel that in Poland today. Poland is much larger in size and population than Hungary and has a more diverse social structure. Hungarian leader Kadar did not have to contend with a powerful Church, a strong trade union movement, or a large foreign debt. Even so, it took Kadar more than a decade before he felt enough political security to introduce economic reforms, and Poland's military rulers probably will not be as flexible in implementing reforms as Kadar. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Soviet Activity

Soviet military officials in Poland continue to assess the situation as stabilizing. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In the first meetings between high-ranking Soviet and Polish civilian officials since the imposition of martial law, trade and economic planning officials met in Moscow yesterday to complete details of the 1982 bilateral trade agreement. On Monday, Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek will arrive in Moscow for three days of talks with Foreign Minister Gromyko and other Soviet

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officials. The Soviets, who are sensitive about the prominence of the military in Poland, presumably wish to indicate that civilian officials--especially at the Central Committee level--continue to play important roles. [REDACTED]

Soviet Commentary

Izvestiya on Wednesday leveled a personal attack on President Reagan, accusing him of taking "direct control of the business of directing all subversive work against socialist countries." The article, which focuses on Radio Free Europe's activities, charges that the radio station's broadcasts are aimed at increasing tension and promoting US interests. It accuses the station of prompting Poles to violate martial law. [REDACTED]

Moscow has also broadened its attacks on West European governments critical of the USSR's role in the Polish crisis. According to Western news services, *Izvestiya* today accused Italian Prime Minister Spadolini of trying to play up to Washington and to those in Italy who want to make political capital out of anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism. *Pravda* registered additional criticism of the French for "antisocialist hysteria." [REDACTED]

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