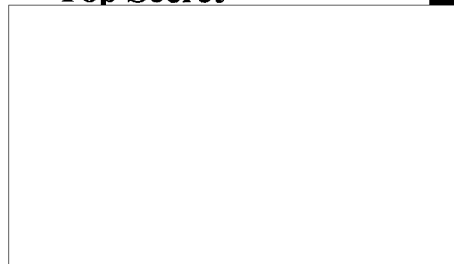
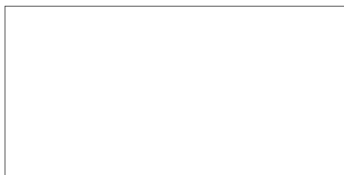




Director of
Central
Intelligence

~~Top Secret~~

(b)(1)
(b)(3)



National Intelligence Daily

Saturday
23 January 1982

APPROVED
FOR RELEASE
DATE:
21-Jun-2010

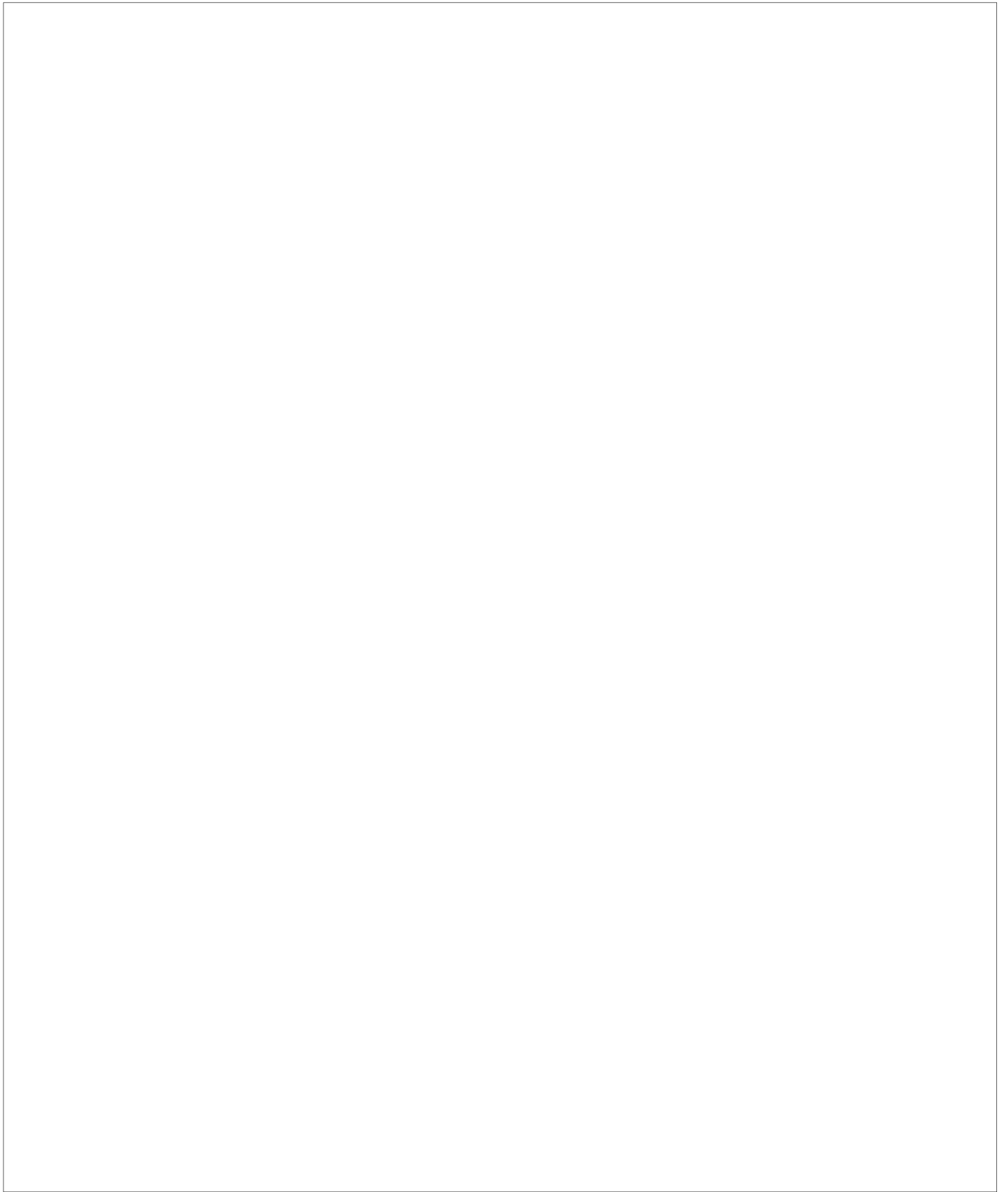
~~Top Secret~~

CO NID 82-019JX

23 January 1982

Copy


249







Contents


1 Poland: *Leadership Differences* 1

 . 4


 . 5


4 Venezuela-Nicaragua: *Strained Relations* 6

 . 7


 . 8


7 Arab States: *Foreign Ministers' Meeting* 9

 . 9

 . 10


10 Mexico-USSR-Cuba: *Possible Oil Swap* 10

 . 11

 . 11

13 India: *Impact of Nationwide Strike* 12

14 Ghana: *Political Developments* 12

 . 13

16 USSR-US: *Pentecostals' Hunger Strike* 13





① POLAND: Leadership Differences

2 The ruling Military Council may be more unified than the Politburo. There are reports of increasing popular irritation in several areas. London and Bonn want to exempt pipeline-related contracts from US sanctions policy.



2 Comment: The Military Council probably is more unified than the party leadership, a factor that helps it maintain control.



2 Although greater unity within the Council would seem to give it an advantage in establishing long-term policies, Poland's military leaders have been trained to defer to the party and may still do so despite their unhappiness with mistakes made by the party since August 1980. If the Politburo is deadlocked on setting policies, the Council may feel compelled to take the lead. This would give Jaruzelski considerable leeway in setting policy.


Signs of Restiveness

9 The US Consul in Poznan notes that there are signs that people are beginning to express their feelings of anger. In Krakow, the US Consul reports that one priest


--continued

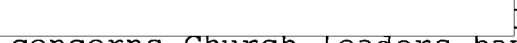





believes the overall situation in the steel town of Nowa Huta--as in neighboring Silesia--is building up to an "explosion." 


2/9

Comment: These reports 


 jibe with public and private concerns Church leaders have voiced about the possibility of violence. Such dissatisfaction also may sharpen disputes between those in the regime who favor easing some martial law restrictions as a way of lessening tensions and those who argue that strict controls are the only way of maintaining order. 


Economic Strains

6/7

Wieslaw Gornicki, a close adviser to Jaruzelski, recently told Hungarian radio that he fears spontaneous protests to the price increases planned for February. He blamed Western sanctions for the deterioration in the economy over the past two weeks. Another Polish official stated on Thursday that Western sanctions are prompting Poland to reduce its economic dependence on the West and to expand trade with Communist and developing countries. 

2/6/7

Comment: Gornicki's statement is the first public admission of the regime's concern about public reaction to price hikes. His remarks probably are part of an effort to encourage increased aid from CEMA countries. 

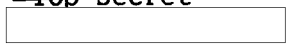
Government attempts to blame sanctions for current problems seems to exaggerate their impact. Current shortages probably stem more from import cutbacks in late 1981 and the virtual halt of commerce during the early stages of martial law. Sanctions will have a greater impact in coming months. 

Discrediting Walesa

8

An anonymous pamphlet mailed from Paris to an official of the International Labor Organization in Geneva alleges that Solidarity leader Walesa is a "longtime

--continued



police spy" who deliberately sabotaged the anti-Communist workers' movement in Poland. The US Embassy in Brussels attributes the pamphlet to Soviet disinformation efforts in Western Europe. [redacted]

2 Comment: The pamphlet could represent an effort by Soviet or Polish authorities to sow confusion among Solidarity's supporters in the West and, as word filters back, in Poland as well. The document probably will not have much impact, but the effort could indicate that Soviet and Polish authorities are losing hope that Walesa can be persuaded to associate himself with the martial law regime's policies. [redacted]

Sanctions Issue

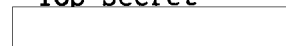
6/7 The UK has again asked the US to rescind its ban on existing contracts relating to the Siberian natural gas pipeline, stressing that the closing of an important plant could cause the loss of many jobs and 180 million pounds. West Germany, also citing economic difficulties, has asked the US to allow a West German firm to purchase contracted General Electric components for the project. [redacted]

2/6/7 Comment: The Thatcher government is beginning to have some success with its economic policy and fears that pipeline sanctions will complicate its task. As a result, the British may no longer be content to let the West Germans take the lead in restraining US policy. [redacted]

~~Top Secret~~

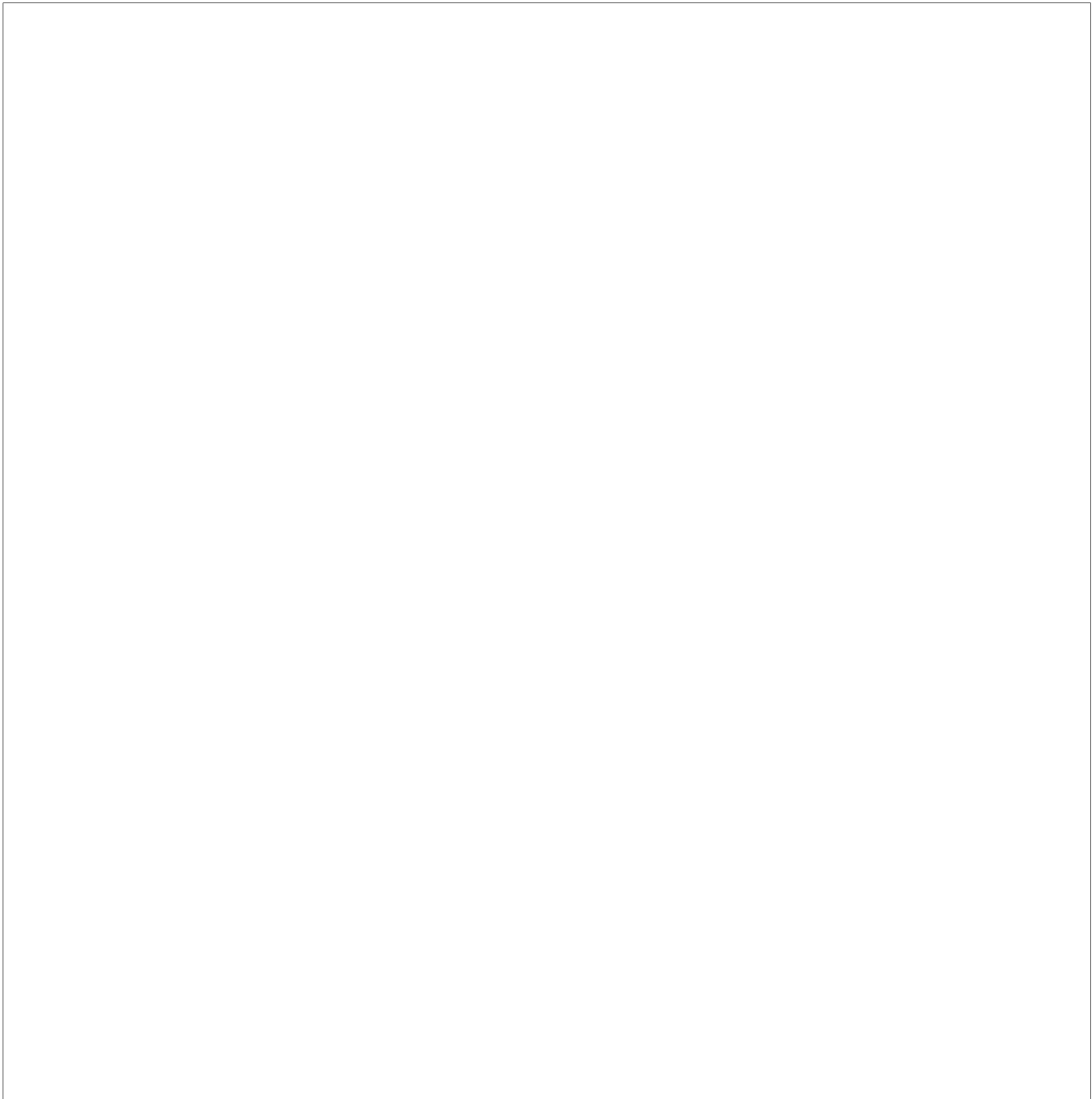


~~Top Secret~~

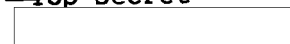


23 January 1982

~~Top Secret~~



~~Top Secret~~



(4)

VENEZUELA-NICARAGUA: Strained Relations

The recent hardening of Venezuela's attitude toward the Nicaraguan Government does not portend a break in relations.

1-4

Comment: The Herrera government's rapid moves against the Nicaraguan diplomats and the rhetorical exchanges marking Sandinista charges of Venezuelan complicity in antigovernment plots is reminiscent of the manner in which Caracas reacted in 1980 to Cuba's treatment of Venezuelan personnel in Havana. Those steps led to the reduction of representation in both countries. Current political and economic considerations outweigh any short-term satisfaction Venezuela might gain from breaking relations.

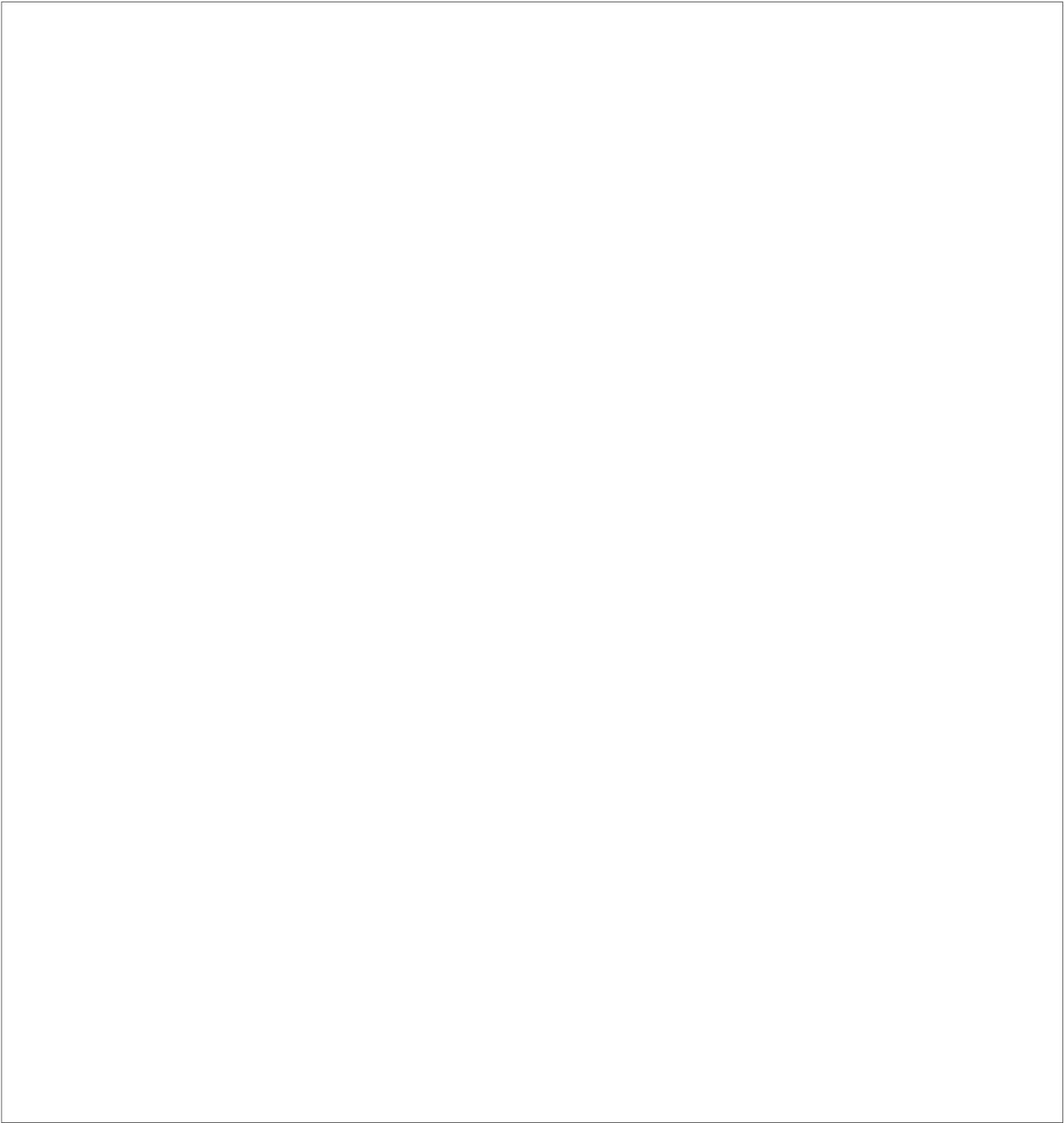
4

Venezuela's backing of the Sandinista regime provides a useful counter to domestic criticism of its support for El Salvador. Moreover, the Herrera government lacks broad support at home and will not risk a political battle with the opposition party, which supports the Sandinistas.

4

Caracas provides substantial economic aid to Managua and recently pledged an additional \$15 million for 1982. The Venezuelans continue to believe that such aid demonstrates the nonpolitical nature of their extensive foreign aid program. They also believe such aid gives them economic leverage in Nicaragua and assists those they view as moderate members of the Sandinista regime.

~~Top Secret~~



~~Top Secret~~

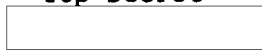


~~Top Secret~~




~~Top Secret~~



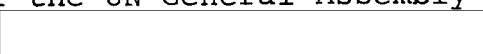


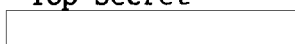
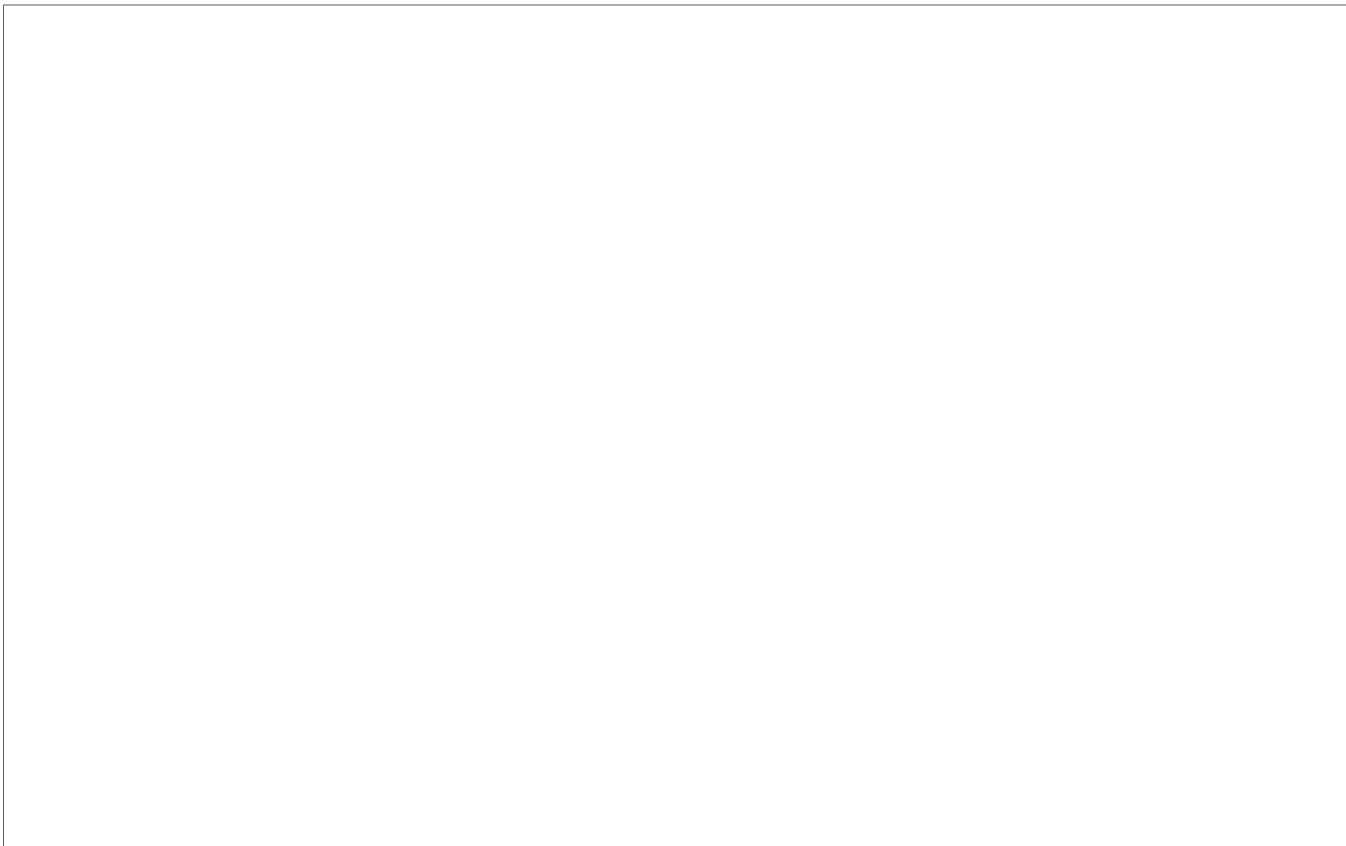
①

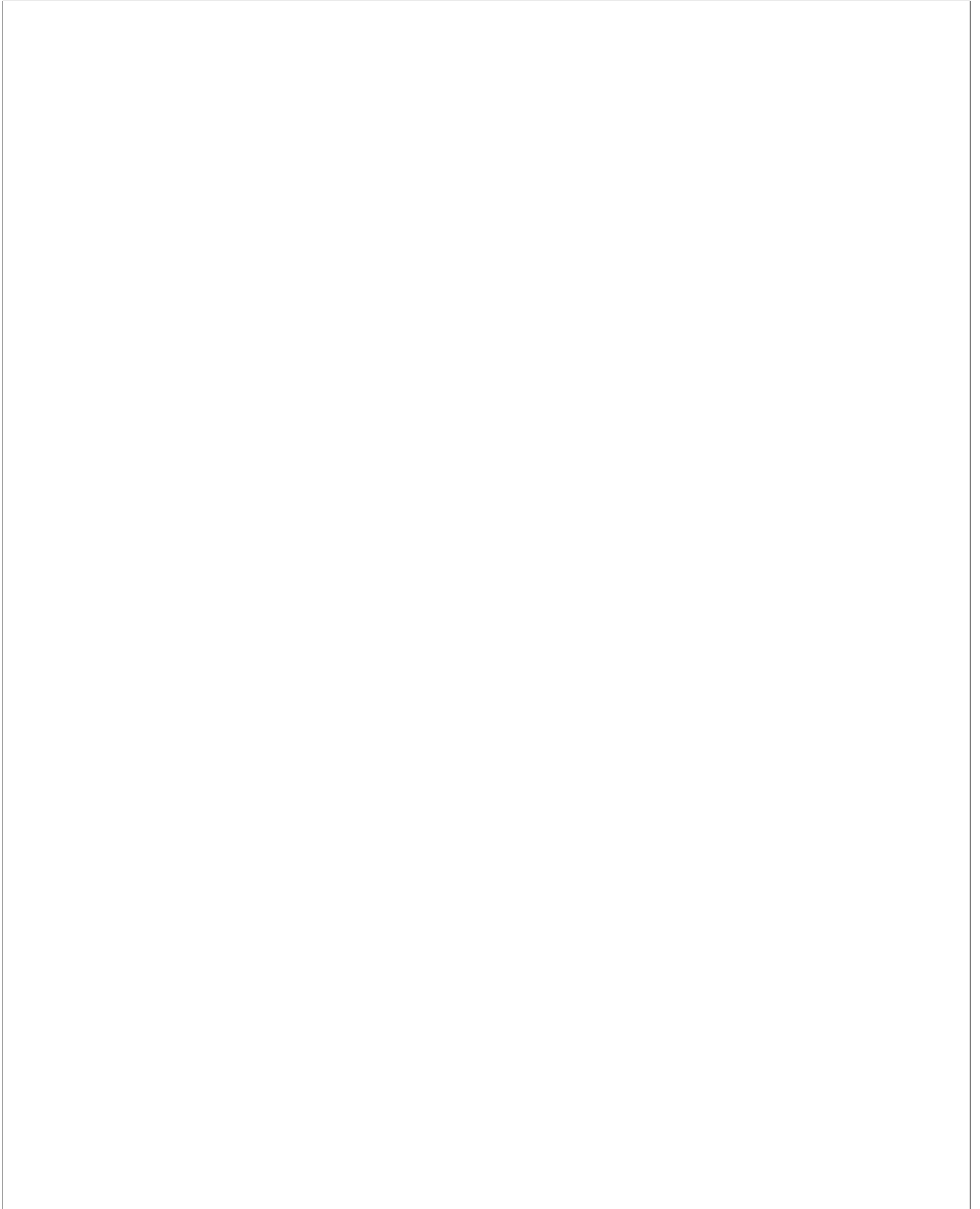
ARAB STATES: Foreign Ministers' Meeting

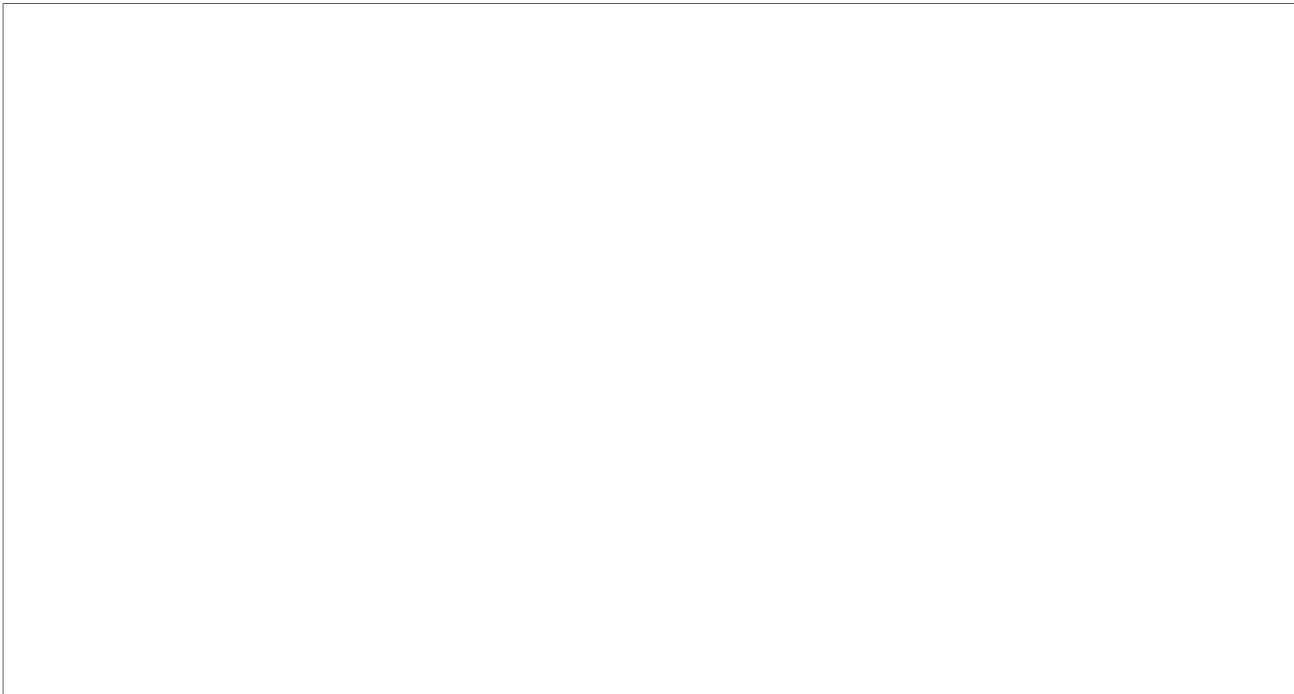
Arab League Foreign Ministers will meet in special session in Tunis tomorrow to discuss further action against Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. The meeting, originally called by Syria for late December, was postponed to await the outcome of the UN Security Council debate that concluded on Wednesday. 

1-3


Comment: The Syrians are unlikely to obtain Arab agreement for any concrete actions against Israel. The meeting, however, will serve Syria's interests by keeping Arab attention focused on the Golan Heights issue and afford another opportunity for urging increased Arab political and financial backing of Syria. Damascus also will push for an Arab summit and for Arab support for a special session of the UN General Assembly to debate the annexation issue. 








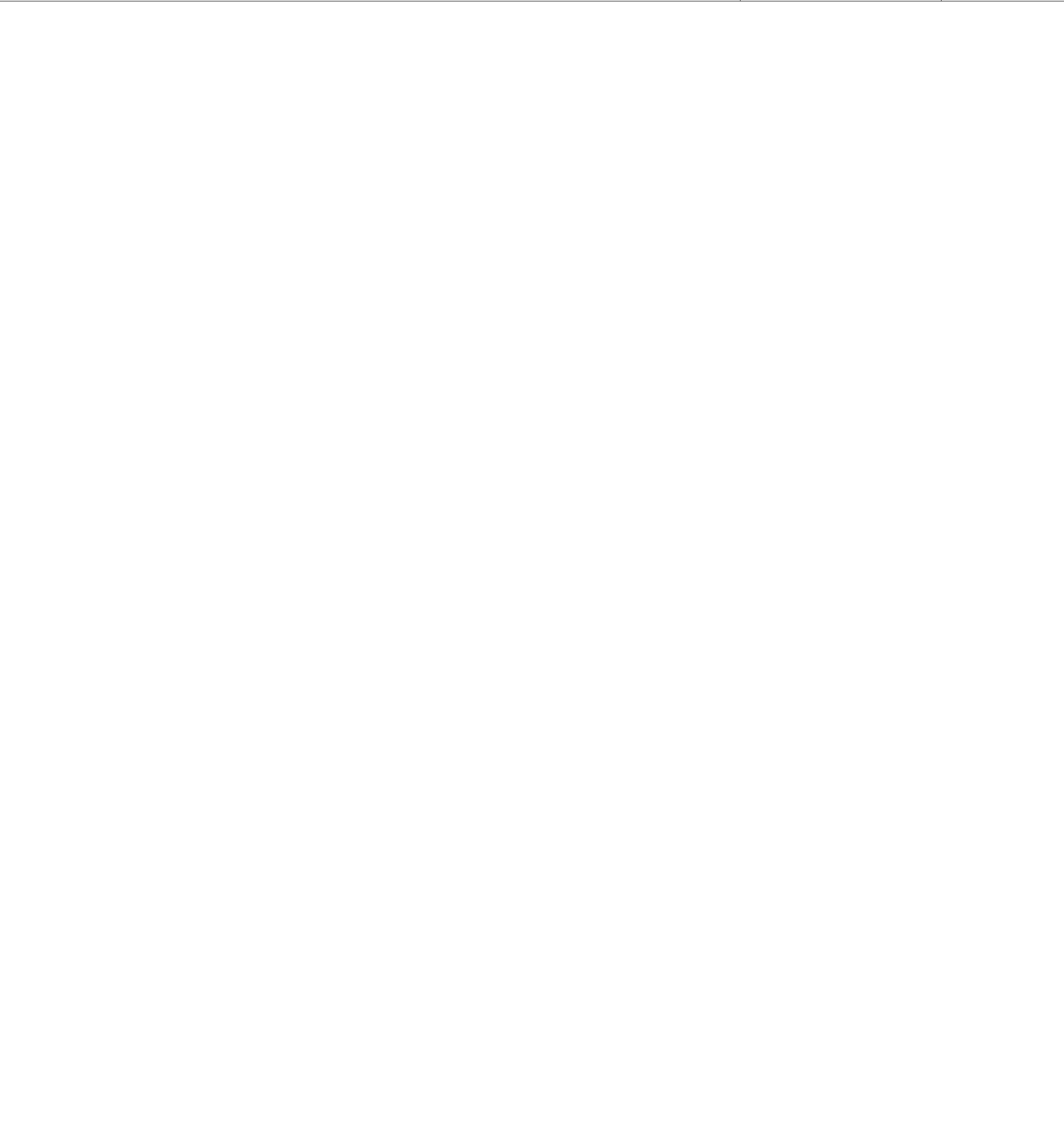
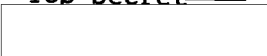
(10) MEXICO-USSR-CUBA: Possible Oil Swap

Representatives of PEMEX, Mexico's state-owned oil company, and Soviet officials are meeting in Mexico City apparently to discuss a longstanding proposal for Mexico to supply Cuba with oil in return for Soviet petroleum deliveries to Mexico's European clients. 

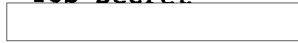


1/4 Comment: The new Mexican Ambassador to the USSR, former PEMEX director Jorge Diaz Serrano, may have provided the impetus for renewed interest. Transportation savings in an oil swap would offer both Mexico and the USSR limited financial benefits. In addition, the Mexican Government might use such an agreement to offset expected domestic criticism of a proposed increase in sales of natural gas to the US. 

~~Top Secret~~



~~Top Secret~~



⑬ INDIA: Impact of Nationwide Strike

The one-day national strike that opposition and labor leaders organized on Tuesday to protest the government's antistrike powers was largely ineffective. [redacted] only one-third of the 19 million employees in the modern sector work force took part and that there was minimal economic disruption. [redacted]

1
2 ✓
Comment: Although the opposition claims it gained valuable experience in its first effort to coordinate multiparty trade union agitation, the strike is a significant setback for those who are searching for some means to undermine Prime Minister Gandhi's political power. Moreover, the government's image probably has been strengthened by its handling of the situation through preemptive temporary arrests and the minimum use of force. Gandhi clearly wants to eschew repressive measures that could build public support for the opposition. [redacted]

⑭ GHANA: Political Developments

The new regime is still having difficulty in organizing a government. A 16-member civilian cabinet, subordinate to the seven-man Provisional National Defense Council, was announced on Thursday--three weeks after the coup. The regime is stressing political action at the local level by organizing People's Defense Committees. [redacted]

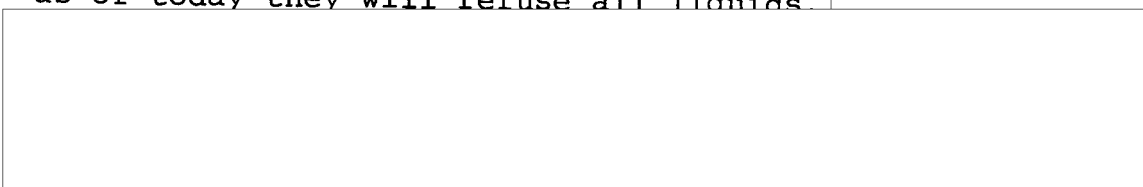
1
3 ✓
Comment: Like the Council members, most members of the cabinet are obscure individuals, except for the Foreign Minister, a moderate whose appointment may be intended to reassure Western governments. The proposed People's Defense Committees that are being organized to fight corruption may be the harbinger of efforts to structure a "new" Ghana. The lack of organization and direction in the new regime, however, makes it uncertain what the committees will do. [redacted]



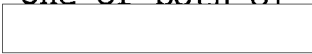
(16)

USSR-US: Pentecostals' Hunger Strike

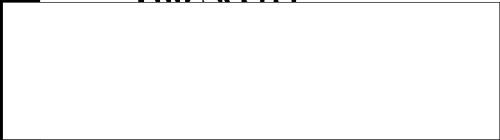
The two Soviet Pentecostals who have been on a hunger strike in the US Embassy in Moscow have said that as of today they will refuse all liquids.



Comment: The Soviets are unlikely to change their position that the Pentecostals will have to leave the Embassy before consideration will be given to their request to emigrate. The five other members of the religious group probably would remain in the Embassy even if one or both of the strikers were removed to a hospital.



~~Top Secret~~



~~Top Secret~~