

Washington, the White House maintained a clear-cut attitude toward the Polish developments: it took care to make a sharp distinction between Jaruzelski's martial law, which it termed a strictly internal matter, and the potential for any Soviet action, which would be viewed as a foreign intervention. During Dec. 12 and 13, the United States government gave no indication that it would move to penalize the Polish government for what it was trying to do.

Then Alexander Haig flew into town. Hardly disembarked from his aircraft, he announced to reporters that the United States should hold in "abeyance" any contracted food shipment to Poland. Shortly afterward, he sent a State Department official to give a private briefing to Senator Percy of the Foreign Relations Committee, after which Percy issued a press statement announcing that the United States is withholding food shipments "pending clarification of the internal situation in Poland." Suddenly, with Haig's arrival, the distinction between "outside intervention from the Soviet Union" and "internal Polish affairs" was abandoned. In statement after statement, the picture emerges that Alexander Haig, contrary to President Reagan's best judgment in this matter, is succeeding in committing United States policy, not to containing the crisis, not to stabilizing the domestic Polish situation, but to defending and preserving the provocateur elements in the Solidarnosc leadership which precipitated the show-down on orders from British intelligence. Alexander Haig is getting his orders from Lord Carrington.

How matters will proceed from this point onward will depend to a large extent on whether Haig's influence over policy is curbed or not. Our own monitoring of the British-French intelligence inputs into Poland indicate the following:

The extensive channels of communication managed by the Arts Council, Freedom House, the League for Industrial Democracy, Force Ouvriere, Socialist International command, collaborating with the Solidarist/Jesuit faction of the Church, are now attempting to build up a "passive resistance" against Jaruzelski, with increasing industrial slowdowns, economic sabotage up to and including arson, and other physical destruction, to culminate in a general strike by Christmas Eve; from there, a several month perspective of further economic disruption and passive resistance intended to lead up to a general discrediting of General Jaruzelski and his eventual replacement by Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, a systems-analysis oriented "Marxist-Leninist" who is reportedly acceptable to Solidarnosc extremists as a negotiating partner. Such an eventual outcome would presumably strengthen the anti-Brezhnev forces in the Soviet leadership in favor of the Suslov-Ponomarev-IMEMO-Club of Rome grouping.

The alternate path would be for the Soviet military

to move in before the Suslov tendency gains in strength. Either way, unless Poland is stabilized and calmed down immediately, the alternatives down the road are too horrifying and too unpredictable to contemplate.

United States policy now should therefore be anything required to stabilize Poland. Haig is doing exactly the opposite. He is attempting to commit the United States to preserving the assets of a filthy British-KGB game inside Poland, and he is attempting to organize an international food boycott against Poland.

The food supply question is critical. The Solidarnosc extremists, and all their British, French, and Jesuit associates, are counting on a rapid food crisis to develop their "passive resistance" confrontation gameplan.

Haig, well briefed on this gameplan, upon his return to Washington is trying to lock the administration into a perspective of "cruel winter" and "famine" in Poland. Unless this perspective is abandoned, we are playing with Armageddon.

The string-pullers behind the crisis

by Rachel Douglas, Soviet Sector Editor

The fact that representatives of the Solidarity trade union abroad are telling Westerners *not* to send food to Poland right now should recall a basic truth about the last year and a half of crisis in Poland: the Polish population has been victimized by outside elites. Solidarity is not a movement for the workers' interests, not the motor of positive reform, although the majority of its 10 million members and some of its leaders joined it in hopes of finding such an independent voice.

Solidarity is a synthetic creation, conceived in the social control laboratories of British intelligence: the *Tavistock Institute*, and *Oxford* and *Cambridge* universities. It was incubated in two Polish institutions linked to these British centers: the dissident *KOR* (Committee for Workers Defense) and the *DiP* (Experience and the Future) study group. DiP comprised anglophile liberals from the communist party, *Jesuit*-tied specialists in "Christian Social Doctrine," and Tavistock's chief field agent in Poland.

Once established, Solidarity, like *KOR* before it, enjoyed an influx of funds from international trade union networks centered on right wing Social Democrats and from a closely related web of human rights advocacy

groups under the umbrella of the British oligarchy's *Arts Council*.

The goal of creating such a movement in Poland as Solidarity was twofold. First, it permitted the destabilization of a centrally situated European nation at a moment's notice. Throughout the crisis, the Solidarity elements most closely tied to British controllers, the men of KOR, worked to keep the readiness for confrontation foremost in Solidarity's policy, while union chief Lech Walesa and others who are close to the Catholic Church became more moderate. When KOR dissolved itself this fall, it was only after setting into motion a new layer of young radicals.

The second purpose of Solidarity's synthesis was to establish a strong-hold of Malthusian, anti-growth economics in Eastern Europe. The party Anglophiles were to carry out a policy of decentralizing the economy and deemphasizing heavy industry, but it would first take a social crisis to bring down the architect of Polish industrialization, Edward Gierek. This occurred with the mass strikes of summer 1980, in which Solidarity was formed.

In touching off the Polish earthquake, many sources reveal, the British intelligence forces had the invaluable assistance of a faction of the Soviet *KGB* (Committee for State Security) that is an arm of the same supranational alignment as are those British assets.

Chains of control

We now identify the chief outside controllers:

Tavistock Institute. The British intelligence center for international operations conducted through the sociology and anthropology professions, Tavistock has originated most of the schemes currently loose in the Western world for management of labor in a "post-industrial," i.e. destroyed, society. On the board of Tavistock's magazine *Human Relations* sits Jan Szczepanski, Vice-President of the Polish Academy of Sciences in charge of sociology and education.

Szczepanski heads the *Anglo-Polish Round Table* from the Polish side, while the British co-chairman is Mark Bonham-Carter of the London School of Economics and the *Index on Censorship*, which receives funds from the elite *Arts Council* for its reprinting of Polish and other East European underground documents. Szczepanski was an intellectual eminence of *DiP*.

Arts Council. Such elite English names as Astor, Balfour and Rothschild appear on the board of this committee for patronizing the arts. The Queen of England's picture curator until 1979 was Anthony Blunt, exposed as a spy for British and Russian intelligence services at the same time.

Index on Censorship, whose London and New York offices overlap the production of literature for distribution in Poland, by such emigrée publishers as *ANEKS*

(Aid to Polish Workers), *Zapis*, and *Puls*. In the United States, these are supported by *Freedom House*.

Trade union support. Freedom House will refer many inquiries about supporting the Polish labor movement to the *League for Industrial Democracy*, where British-born Arch Puddington, Executive Director, is the man on Poland's case.

But a second channel of funds to first KOR, and then Solidarity, has been the international affairs department of the *AFL-CIO*, until recently headed by former Communist Party U.S.A. "Right Opposition" leader Jay Lovestone. The Paris AFL-CIO office run by Irving Brown, in coordination with French trade unions linked to the Socialist International, became a key channel of monies into Poland during the 1980 strikes.

KOR. One of the Poles frequently published by *Index on Censorship* is Leszek Kolakowski, an emigrée who works at *All Souls College, Oxford University*. In 1976, Kolakowski together with several men still in Poland founded the KOR (Workers Defense Committee). Other founders were Edward Lipinski, an old man of the Polish Socialist Party, and Kolakowski protégés of the 1960s like Jacek Kuron.

Kuron, once the author of tirades against industrialization and a self-styled Trotskyist in his student days, led the KOR in efforts to gain mileage among workers from the unrest that occurred after food price hikes in 1976. A 1979 "Charter of Workers' Rights," prepared in part by KOR members, bore 14 signatures from Gdansk, the port city where rioting in 1970 brought down the Polish government. One of them was a new recruit's—that of Lech Walesa.

DiP. Preparatory to challenging Gierek's leadership in the party, liberal party members participated in a survey of reform projects, which resulted in the document of the Experience and the Future (*DiP*) group called "How to Get Out of It." It attacked "stultifying centralization" and advocated reorganization of the economy into small autonomous units. Szczepanski was a participant, as was KOR-supporter Stefan Bratkowski, a radical party reformer. Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a Central Committee member of the party, kept his *DiP* participation a secret; he is also a frequent participant in the *Anglo-Polish Round Table* and he became a government minister after Gierek fell.

According to Polish sources, the go-ahead for the *DiP* project on reform came from Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, an advocate of economic reform—"from above"—just as radical as Szczepanski and his flock of Tavistock-bred Malthusians desired. Olszowski is however distinguished by his Soviet connection and reputation as a "hardliner" on party matters. An intimate of Soviet and East German intelligence services, Olszowski is viewed as a successor to General Jaruzelski if the latter fails to stabilize Poland by martial law.