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# Poland's Problems Remain Despite Martial Law

**EDITOR'S NOTE —** Today marks the 100th day of martial law in Poland. In that time the lot of the average Pole has hardly changed and the problems that led to the military crackdown remain the same. By W. JOSEPH CAMPBELL

**WARSAW, Poland (AP)** — The lot of the Poles has not improved in 100 days of martial law and rulers say economic recovery is at least two or three years away.

"I don't think they have that kind of time, or that the people can wait that long," a Western diplomat said. "Poland is already an economic basket case."

Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's Dec. 13 military crackdown has enforced order in streets, factories and mines, ending 16 months of labor turmoil. But the same refrain is heard from shoppers waiting in long lines for scarce goods: there are still no fresh oranges.

"The people are weary," one government official said. "They have no idea of how the future is going to turn out, and that is a cause for much concern."

Jaruzelski meant to stop what the government saw as a challenge to the Communist Party's supreme authority by the

independent union Solidarity. The 9.5 million-member union was suspended in the crackdown, its leaders were detained or are in hiding.

The premier said he also wanted to stop Poland's economic decline that brought chronic food shortages, strikes and a \$2.5 billion foreign debt. But statistics indicate production has sharply declined in almost all industries since the military took over, and that authorities must increasingly rely on the Soviet Union, Poland's main ally, for food and raw materials.

Recent government figures show meat deliveries will be one-third less this quarter than the same period last year. This has prompted officials to warn of more meat rationing, now limited to about five pounds a month for adults.

The government blames many of its food problems on the economic and trade sanctions imposed by the Reagan administration to protest the crackdown.

It is unclear how Poland expects to pay the \$10 billion of foreign debt that falls due this year. It took the government

three extra months to pay the interest due in 1981.

The faces of people remain strained and the government seems determined to rule by coercion. An all-night curfew is still enforced and soldiers with automatic weapons are a common sight.

"Martial law shocked people, this is true," Justice Minister Sylwester Swadzki said last week. "But it also made them rethink the past, re-establish their values and look for new ways."

Most Poles are doubtless still coming to terms with the effects of the precision military action that shattered Solidarity, the first union in the Soviet bloc free of government control.

Despite rumors that remnants of the union have planned some sort of spring resistance, no effective opposition has taken place.

"This spring uprising stuff is a lot of fiction," said one Western diplomat with contacts in most large Polish cities. "I just don't see it coming off."

Solidarity still has a grip on many Poles, however. A

christening ceremony Sunday in Gdansk for union chief Lech Walesa's daughter drew more than 6,000 people and many cheered for Walesa's freedom.

The 37-year-old Gdansk electrician who formed the union in August 1980 was seized immediately after the crackdown and is believed held somewhere near Warsaw. About 3,600 others are also interned.

Western diplomatic sources say Polish authorities believe the country is too unstable to permit Walesa's release. Denying him permission to attend the christening was what one diplomat described as "the hard-line regime policy."

The Roman Catholic church has emerged in Solidarity's absence as a strong advocate for change. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, spiritual leader of the predominantly Catholic country, has urged an end to martial law.

Western observers believe the church will continue exerting moral pressure on the regime but will not support open opposition, and most say Solidarity's re-emergence is highly unlikely.