

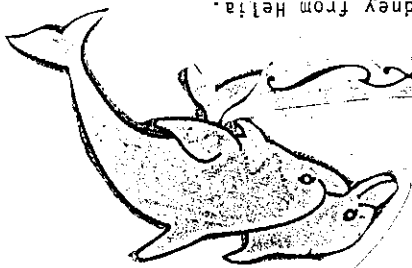
NEWS FROM TASMANIA

Last Wednesday night was the first of the Tasmanian Public Programmes. 18 new seekers came to hear Phillip talk. When asked who would like to come along to the follow up programme on Friday night 11 people showed enthusiasm. Many people who could not attend either the Wed or Fri programmes contacted Phillip and Mary to convey their intentions of attending Sunday meditation. Well done Tasmania.

From Finland:
Lots of love to the collective of Sydney from Hella.

From CeskoJovensko:
Many greetings, love and joy to all the brothers and sisters from the Sydney collective and to all the Sahaja Yogis in Australia.

Your brother Radim



JAI SHRI MATAJI

LOTS OF LOVE FROM YOUR CHILDREN

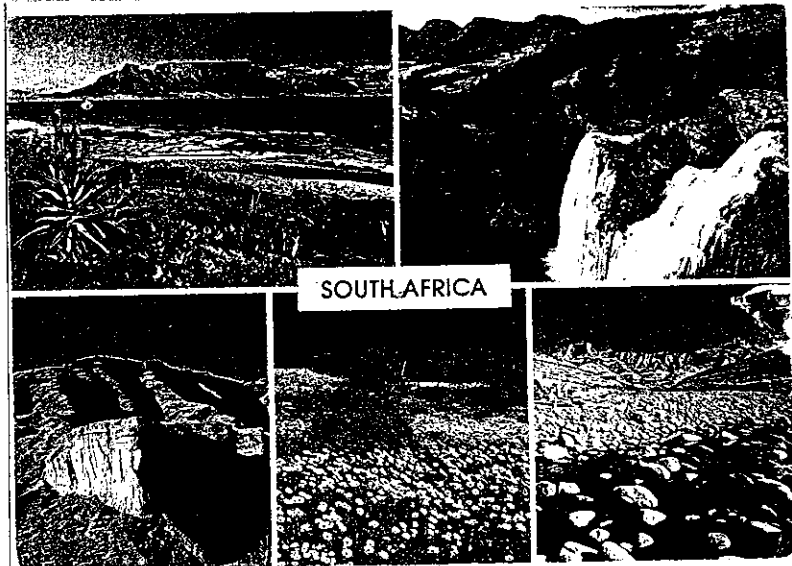
On the entertainment side we had a great time performing for special guests like Shri Mataji's brother and his two daughters as well as dignitaries from Dharamsala specially invited for the occasion. Each class teacher prepared her of his class to do one play or a dance or to sing songs. At our dress rehearsal an uncle that came to visit the school with his wife and two young daughters made a video of our performance. In the night of the play the audience was delighted with our performances and some of us were even surprised at ourselves. Another happening on the entertainment side was Auntie Durga, our dancing teacher performing for us. She was beautifully dressed when she delighted us with four dances. One was about Shiva, one about Vishnu, one about Krishna and the last one about Radha. Auntie Durga won our hearts with her glorification of the deities.

Our school curriculum in English, Hindi, Marathi, Maths, Science, Social Studies, Art, Craft, Music and Dancing so we have a very busy day.

A new school is being built to accommodate the intake of new children next March, and after we had Devi Puja we all put one foundation stone down for our new school.

us needs one. Auntie Nirmala teaches us all about Sahaja Yoga and there is one uncle, the vice-principal, who checks our vibrations and makes sure that we are cleared. All those in need get the 3 candle treatment after havan.

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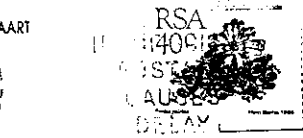


SOUTH AFRICA

Jai Shri Mataji.

Our little group is growing not only in depth but in numbers as well but we are so far away from all of you we would really love some letters, our address is: 10 Park Rd, Rosebank Cape Town, South Africa 7700. As you can see our country is very beautiful and we would welcome visitors much love

Cape Town Sahaja Yogis



Sahaja Yoga

10 Clarence Street

Burwood

Sydney NSW 2134

Photos and Production: Mark van Aardt cover
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REL 8219

Vibrations wise we have meditation, shoe beating, havan and foot soaking every day, we have ajuan in our dorms every night, collective bombs of lemons and chillies in our dorms one after another, also individually if any of

celebrate during the year.

It happens that we have more than one hundred birthdays to afternoon tea for every birthday celebrated at the school. chapatii with sugar. We must say that we also have cake at we eat our vegetables before we indulge in too much sugar. So, the aunts and uncles have to make sure that sweet for dessert. But our favourite food is chapatii with plenty of milk and milk products, boiled eggs at breakfast and quite frequently twice a day and fresh salad. We have variety of ways, meat as in chicken, mutton, goat everyday want you to know that it we also have potato in a that we have dhal and rice everyday it is true... but we some 3 or 4 different ones everyday. If we say to you as nutritional meals. We are given fruits of the season (have a professional cook that gives us delicious as well mountains, the absence of pollution, the good food of the Our health improved so much because of the air of the

in Talnoo, our school grounds, it feels like we are in the garden of Eden. Our play and enjoyment of Mother Nature is only interrupted by the bell calling us for classes or for meals. It is a real treat for the heart to watch us chasing butterflies, playing in the most wonderful jungle of the world, making bows and arrows, cubby houses, running and playing.

of walking down and up again.

be able to glide to the other mountains without the need day, when we become really and truly the spirit, we will the rivers and then up on the next mountain. Maybe one bushwalking on Sundays we walk all the way down to one of only one giant step away from us but when we go very high mountains covered with snow. The mountains are some lower, some higher and on the east side, a 45° line of is a mountain call Talnoo, surrounded by other mountains, vibrations. We came back to this piece of paradise which better! our general health improved and so did our here on the 30th March everything started changing for the in Dharamsala is going very well. After we arrived back to tell you is that our International Sahaja Public School all about "send me this or send that". What we would like the phone, what we say to you is very little and often its when we write letters to you or when we speak to you on

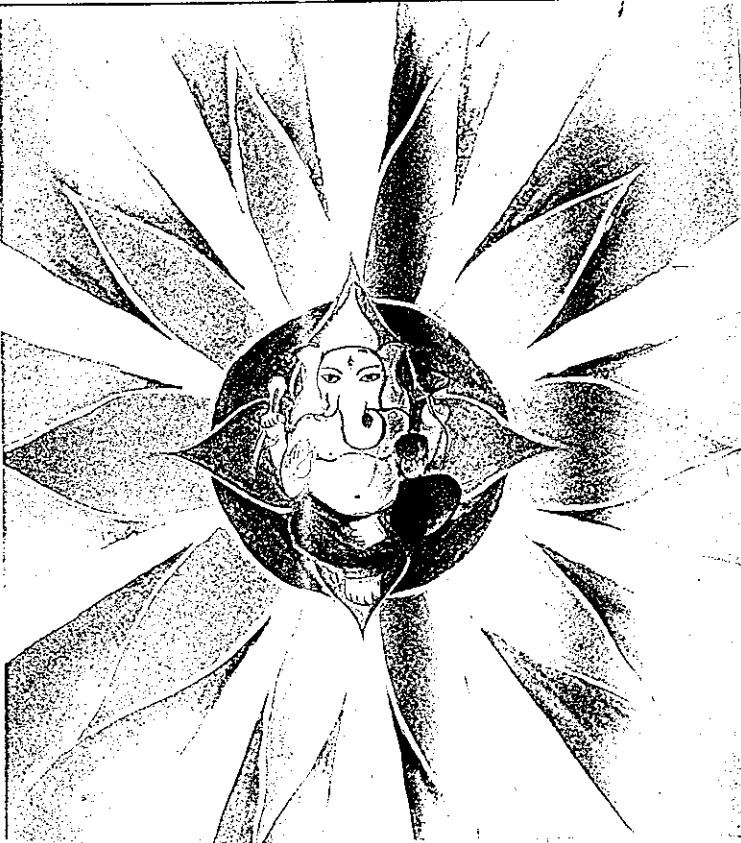
Dear Mums and Dads

Sahaja Newsletter

Contributions:

Sue Raggatt: (02) 746 9144
Ariane Kaub: (02) 798 6779
Carole McNeill: (02) 560 6921
Fax: (02) 745 4562

JULY 10th '92.



GURU PUJA GIFT FOR SHRI MATAJI

Uncle Stephan left today with our gift for Shri Mataji for Guru Puja - a photo album of the collectives and programmes throughout New South Wales and Canberra.

The album looked very handsome under its gold cover and green ribbon binding.

Annie Jeffrey made a lovely cover - a painting of Shri Ganesha on four red petals, surrounded by ten golden petals (symbolising the guru principle). Michael drew a map showing the places in NSW where programmes have been held or places where people are practising Sahaja Yoga.

Thank you all for your beautiful contributions to a present which carries our love to Shri Mataji.

Michael

COVER STORY

Faced with a military crackdown in Poland, Ronald Reagan and John Paul II secretly joined forces to keep the Solidarity union alive. They hoped not only to pressure Warsaw but to free all of Eastern Europe.

Polish Alliance

By CARL BERNSTEIN

Only President Ronald Reagan and Pope John Paul II were present in the Vatican Library on Monday, June 7, 1982. It was the first time the two had met, and they talked for 50 minutes. In the same wing of the papal apartments, Agostino Cardinal Casaroli and Archbishop Achille Silvestrini met with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Judge William Clark, Reagan's National Security Adviser. Most of their discussion focused on Israel's invasion of Lebanon, then in its second day; Haig told them Prime Minister Menachem Begin had assured him that the invasion would not go farther than 40 km inside Lebanon.

But Reagan and the Pope spent only a few minutes reviewing events in the Middle East. Instead they remained focused on a subject much closer to their heart: Poland and the Soviet dominance of Eastern Europe.

In that meeting, Reagan and the Pope agreed to undertake a clandestine campaign to hasten the dissolution of the communist empire. Declares Richard Allen, Reagan's first National Security Adviser: "This was one of the great secret alliances of all time."

The operation was focused on Poland, the most populous of the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe and the birthplace of John Paul II. Both the Pope and the President were convinced that Poland could be broken out of the Soviet orbit if the Vatican and the U.S. committed their resources to destabilizing the Polish government and keeping the outlawed Solidarity movement alive after the declaration of martial law in 1981.

Until Solidarity's legal status was restored in 1989 it flourished underground, supplied, nurtured and advised largely by the network established under

the auspices of Reagan and John Paul II. Tons of equipment—fax machines (the first in Poland), printing presses, transmitters, telephones, shortwave radios, video cameras, photocopyers, telex machines, computers, word processors—were smuggled into Poland via channels established by priests and American agents and representatives of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) and European labor movements. Money for the banned union came from CIA

funds, the National Endowment for Democracy, secret accounts in the Vatican and Western trade unions.

Lech Walesa and other leaders of Solidarity received strategic advice—often conveyed by priests or American and European labor experts working undercover in Poland—that reflected the thinking of the Vatican and the Reagan Administration. As the effectiveness of the resistance grew, the stream of information to the West about the internal decisions of the Polish government and the contents of Warsaw's commu-

REAGAN GREETES POPE JOHN PAUL II

The American President and the head of the Roman Catholic Church met for the first time in June 1982, and agreed to undertake a clandestine campaign to hasten the end of the communist empire.

Six million Poles turned out to see the new Pope on his first visit in 1979

nications with Moscow became a flood. The details came not only from priests but also from spies within the Polish government.

Down with Yalta

According to aides who shared their leaders' view of the world, Reagan and John Paul II refused to accept a fundamental political fact of their lifetimes: the division of Europe as mandated at Yalta and the communist dominance of Eastern Europe. A free, noncommunist Poland, they were convinced, would be a dagger to the heart of the Soviet empire; and if Poland became democratic, other East European states would follow.

"We both felt that a great mistake had been made at Yalta and something should be done," Reagan says today. "Solidarity was the very weapon for bringing this

about, because it was an organization of the laborers of Poland." Nothing quite like Solidarity had ever existed in Eastern Europe, Reagan notes, adding that the workers' union "was contrary to anything the Soviets would want or the communists [in Poland] would want."

According to Solidarity leaders, Walesa and his lieutenants were aware that both Reagan and John Paul II were committed to Solidarity's survival, but they could only guess at the extent of the collaboration. "Officially I didn't know the church was working with the U.S.," says Wojciech Adamiecki, the organizer and editor of underground Solidarity newspapers and now a counselor at the Polish embassy in Washington. "We were told the Pope had warned the Soviets that if they entered Poland he would fly to Poland and stay with the Polish people. The church was of primary assistance. It was half open, half secret. Open as far as hu-

TIME, FEBRUARY 24, 1992

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A COMMON BRUSH WITH DEATH

At their first meeting, Reagan and John Paul II discussed something else they had in common: both had survived assassination attempts that occurred only six weeks apart in 1981, and both believed God had saved them for a special mission. And both referred to the "miraculous" fact that they had survived.



21st century: profits from a transcontinental pipeline to supply natural gas to Western Europe. The 5,800-km-long pipeline, stretching from Siberia to France, opened on time on Jan. 1, 1984, but on a far smaller scale than the Soviets had hoped.

Increased use of Radio Liberty, Voice of America and Radio Free Europe to transmit the U.S. Administration's messages to the peoples of Eastern Europe.

Yet in 1982 neither Reagan nor the Pope could anticipate the accession of a Soviet leader like Mikhail Gorbachev, the father of glasnost and perestroika; his efforts at reform unleashed powerful forces that spun out of his control and led to the breakup of the Soviet Union. The Washington-Vatican alliance "didn't cause the fall of communism," observes a U.S. official familiar with the details of the plot to keep Solidarity alive. "Like all great and lucky leaders, the Pope and the President exploited the forces of history to their own ends."

The Crackdown

The campaign by Washington and the Vatican to keep Solidarity alive began immediately after General Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law on Dec. 13, 1981. In those dark hours, Poland's communications with the noncommunist world were cut; 6,000 leaders of Solidarity were detained; hundreds were charged with treason, subversion and counterrevolution; nine were killed; and the union was banned. But thousands of others went into hiding, many seeking protection in churches, rectories and with priests. Authorities took Walesa into custody and interned him in a remote hunting lodge.

Shortly after Polish security forces moved into the streets, Reagan called the Pope for his advice. At a series of meetings over the next few days, Reagan discussed his options. "We had a massive row in the Cabinet and the National Security Council about putting together a menu of counteractions," former Secretary of State Haig recalls. "They ranged from sanctions that would have been crushing in their impact on Poland to talking so tough that we would have risked creating another situation like Hungary in '56 or Czechoslovakia in '68."

Haig dispatched Ambassador at Large Vernon Walters, a devout Roman Catho-

manitarian aid—food, money, medicine, doctors' consultations held in churches, for instance—and secret as far as supporting political activities: distributing printing machines of all kinds, giving us a place for underground meetings, organizing special demonstrations."

At their first meeting, Reagan and John Paul II discussed something else they had in common: both had survived assassination attempts only six weeks apart in 1981, and both believed God had saved them for a special mission. "A close friend of Ronald Reagan's told me the President said, 'Look how the evil forces were put in our way and how Providence intervened,'" says Pio Cardinal Laghi, the former apostolic delegate to Washington. According to National Security Adviser Clark, the Pope and Reagan referred to the "miraculous" fact that they had survived. Clark said the men shared "a unity of spiritual view and a unity of vision on the Soviet empire: that right or correctness would ultimately prevail in the divine plan."

"Reagan came in with very simple and strongly held views," says U.S. Admiral Bobby Inman, former deputy director of

AGOSTINO CARDINAL CASAROLI
Secretary of State

Covert operations aimed at encouraging reform movements in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Financial aid to Warsaw Pact nations calibrated to their willingness to protect human rights and undertake political and free-market reforms.

Economic isolation of the Soviet Union and the withholding of Western and Japanese technology from Moscow. The Administration focused on denying the U.S.S.R. what it had hoped would be its principal source of hard currency in the

lic, to meet with John Paul II. Walters arrived in Rome soon after, and met separately with the Pope and with Cardinal Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state. Both sides agreed that Solidarity's flame must not be extinguished, that the Soviets must become the focus of an international campaign of isolation, and that the Polish government must be subjected to moral and limited economic pressure.

According to U.S. intelligence sources, the Pope had already advised Walesa through church channels to keep his movement operating underground, and to pass the word to Solidarity's 10 million members not to go into the streets and risk provoking Warsaw Pact intervention or civil war with Polish security forces. Because the communists had cut the direct phone lines between Poland and the Vatican, John Paul II communicated with Jozef Cardinal Glemp in Warsaw via radio. He also dispatched his envoys to Poland to report on the situation. "The Vatican's information was absolutely better and quicker than ours in every respect," says Haig. "Through we had some excellent sources of our own, our information was taking too long to filter through the intelligence bureaucracy."

In the first hours of the crisis, Reagan ordered that the Pope receive as quickly as possible relevant American intelligence, including information from a Polish Deputy Minister of Defense who was secretly reporting to the CIA. Washington also handed over to the Vatican reports and analysis from Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski, a senior member of the Polish general staff, who was a CIA informant until November 1981, when he had to be smuggled out of Poland after he warned that the Soviets were preparing to invade if the Polish government did not impose martial law. Kuklinski had issued a similar warning about a Soviet military action in late 1980, which led the outgoing Carter Administration to send secret messages to

Leonid Brezhnev informing him that among the costs of an invasion would be the sale of sophisticated U.S. weapons to China. This time, Kuklinski reported to Washington, Brezhnev had grown more impatient, and a disastrous harvest at home meant that the Kremlin did not need mechanized army units to help bring in the crops and instead could spare them for an invasion. "Anything that we knew that we thought the Pope would not be aware of, we certainly brought it to his attention," says Reagan. "Immediately."

The Catholic Team

The key Administration players were all devout Roman Catholics—CIA chief William Casey, Allen, Clark, Haig, Wal-

ters and William Wilson. Reagan's first ambassador to the Vatican, they regarded the U.S.-Vatican relationship as a holy alliance: the moral force of the Pope and the teachings of their church combined with their fierce anticommunism and their notion of American democracy. Yet the mission would have been impossible without the full support of Reagan, who believed fervently in both the benefits and the practical applications of Washington's relationship with the Vatican. One of his earliest goals as President, Reagan says, was to recognize the Vatican as a state "and make them an ally."

According to U.S. Admiral John Poindexter, the military assistant to the National Security Adviser when martial law was declared in Poland, Reagan was convinced that the communists had made a huge miscalculation: after allowing Solidarity to operate openly for 16 months before the crackdown, the Polish government would only alienate its countrymen by attempting to cripple the labor movement and, most important, would bring the powerful church into direct conflict with the Polish regime. "I didn't think that this [the decision to impose martial law and crush Solidarity] could stand, because of the history of Poland and the religious aspect and all," Reagan says. Says Cardinal Casaroli: "There was a real coincidence of interests between the U.S. and the Vatican."

The major decisions on funneling aid to Solidarity and responding to the Polish and Soviet governments were made by Reagan, Casey and Clark, in consultation with John Paul II. "Reagan understood these things quite well, including the covert side," says Richard Pipes, the conservative Polish-born scholar who headed the NSC's Soviet and East European desks. "The President talked about the evil of the Soviet system—not its people—and how we had to do everything possible to help these people in Solidarity who were struggling for freedom. People like Haig and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and James Baker [White House chief of staff at the time] thought it wasn't realistic. George Bush never said a word. I used to sit behind him, and I never knew what his opinions were. But Reagan really understood what was at stake."

By most accounts, Casey stepped into the vacuum in the first days after the declaration of martial law in Poland and—as he did in Central America—became the principal policy architect. Meanwhile

Pipes and the NSC staff began drafting proposals for sanctions. "The object was to drain the Soviets and to lay blame for martial law at their doorstep," says Pipes. "The sanctions were coordinated with



ARCHBISHOP PIO LAGHI
Apostolic delegate

Special Operations [the CIA division in charge of covert task forces], and the first objective was to keep Solidarity alive by supplying money, communications and equipment."

"The church was trying to modulate the whole situation," explains one of the NSC officials who directed the effort to curtail the pipeline. "They [church leaders] were in effect trying to create circumstances that would head off the serious threat of Soviet intervention while allowing us to get tougher and tougher; they were part and parcel of virtually all of our deliberations in terms of how we viewed the evolution of government-sponsored repression in Poland—whether it was lessening or getting worse, and how we should proceed."

As for his conversations with Reagan about Poland, Clark says they were usually short. "I don't think I ever had an in-depth, one-on-one, private conversation that existed for more than three minutes with him—on any subject. That might shock you. We had our own code of communication. I knew where he wanted to go on Poland. And that was to take it to its nth possibilities. The President and Casey and I discussed the situation on the ground in Poland constantly: covert operations; who was doing what, where, why and how; and the chances of success." According to Clark, he and Casey directed that the President's daily brief—the RDB, an intelligence summary prepared by the CIA—include a special supplement on secret operations and analysis in Poland.

The Pope himself, not only his deputies, met with American officials to assess events in Poland and the effectiveness of American actions and sent back messages—sometimes by letter, sometimes orally—to Reagan. On almost all his trips to Europe and the Middle East, Casey flew first to Rome, so that he could meet with John Paul II and exchange information. But the principal emissary between Washington and Rome remained Walters, a former deputy director of the CIA who worked easily

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI
National Security Adviser



JUDGE WILLIAM CLARK
National Security Adviser

really understood what was at stake."

TIME, FEBRUARY 24, 1992

"I got along very well with Casey. He was very flexible and very imaginative... if something needed to be done, it was done."

TIME, FEBRUARY 24, 1992

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to be continued...