

# **THE HISTORY OF THE SOVIET BLOC**

**1945–1991**

## **A CHRONOLOGY**

**Part 4**

**1981–1987**

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## Chronology 1981

### **Romania – 1981 (RCN)**

During the MFN hearing, emigration as well as a broad spectrum of human rights issues is discussed in regards to the renewal status of Romania.

Romania has to borrow to pay for technological imports. The debt to the West is 11 billion dollars. Ceausescu decides to pay off the debt as quickly as possible; Bucharest slashes imports and increases exports, especially in foodstuff. Consequently, Romania loses support of the American business community and until 1983 MFN is not renewed.

### **Romania, 1981 (CEC)**

By the end of the year, Romania's foreign debt totals \$10.2 billion.

### **Romania / US – 1981-1985 (RCN)**

American ambassador to Romania, David Funderburck, claims that the conditions in Romania are inhumane, basic rights are denied and massive food and energy shortages are occurring.

### **Romania – 1981 (CEC)**

By the end of 1981, Romania has \$10.2 billion of external debt.

## January 1981

### **Romania – January 1981 (ADC)**

Romania passes an austerity policy as Nicolae Ceausescu decides to pay off the external debt of Romania in a short time-frame.

### **Soviet Union – 1981 (KCA)**

The Soviet government lowers the minimum age for general military recruitment from 21 to 20 and establishes compulsory military service for all men of age.

Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Alexei Kosygin resigns from his offices, citing health issues. Meanwhile, Brezhnev addresses mineral depletion within the Soviet Union and lists housing, agricultural and industrial development as areas of major growth.

### **Finland – January 1, 1981 (EAS)**

President Urho Kekkonen gives the annual New Year's speech. He expresses his growing concern over the threat of nuclear weapons and the arms race between the US and the USSR.

### **Hungary – January 1, 1981 (KCA)**

Hungary announces a pay raise between 8% and 25% for the forthcoming year.

**Poland – January 1, 1981 (KCA)**

The Central Council of Trade Unions, which previously organized the official trade union movement, is dissolved.

Mr Wierzbicki leaves his post as Provincial (voivodship) Governor on December 31, following strong demands to this effect by Solidarnosc, being replaced on January 1, by Mr Gzegorz Lipowski. Pinkowski introduces a minor reform to fix output quotas for 50 basic products, including coal, steel and cement.

**Romania/ EEC – January 1, 1981 (KCA)**

The EEC and Romania agree to a five-year non-preferential agreement as well as a separate agreement of indefinite length for the establishment of a Joint Committee.

**Poland - January 2, 1981 (RFE)**

The Polish government announces that three work-free Saturdays will be granted in January 1981 (3rd, 17th & 31st).

**Soviet Union / US – January 3, 1981 (KCA)**

The US House of Representatives' Intelligence Oversight Committee publishes a report stating that the possibility of a Soviet invasion of Poland remains "very high".

**Poland – January 3, 1981 (KCA)**

The National Unity Front is reorganized at the meeting of the Presidium of its All-Poland Committee

**Poland - January 4, 1981 (RFE)**

Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, the Primate of the Polish Catholic Church, holds a meeting in Warsaw with a group of the Presidium members of the Mazowse, the provincial chapter of Solidarity.

**Poland - January 5, 1981 (RFE)**

Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa meets with Deputy Prime Minister, Mieczysław Jagielski, to discuss the Free Saturdays issue.

**Hungary/Czechoslovakia – January 8–9, 1981 (HC)**

Czechoslovak Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Andrej Barčák signs an agreement in Budapest.

**Hungary – January 8–12, 1981 (HC)**

The Hungarian President of The Parliament Antal Apró travels on an official visit to the GDR.

**Poland – January 9, 1981 (KCA)**

Poland receives a loan from West Germany worth \$153,000,000 and begins negotiations in London for a loan from the United Kingdom.

**Yugoslavia / Iraq - January 10–11, 1981 (HMD)**

On January 10<sup>th</sup> a protocol about economic cooperation is signed between the two countries. The head of the Yugoslav delegation and the Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan meet with the vice president of Iraq Tariq Aziz. Both men agree on supporting

the Non-Aligned movement and on the necessity of finding a peaceful solution to the war between Iraq and Iran.

**Poland – January 12, 1981 (KCA)**

Polish farm owners with support from Solidarity campaign to register a private farmers' union.

**Poland – January 12, 1981 (KCA)**

The farmers set up a National Agricultural Strike Committee in Rzeszow and issue a list of demands to the government, including the registration of Rural Solidarnosc.

Occupations of local government offices by farmers in Nowy Sacz and in Ustrzyki Dolne end.

**Poland - January 12, 1981 (RFE)**

The Polish Catholic Social Union (PZKS) is registered and launched as a nationwide organization. It is sponsored by the Catholic group Neo-Znak, which later becomes incorporated into the PZKS.

**Poland / Soviet Union – January 12, 1981 (KCA / LBC)**

Mr. Jagielski returns to Moscow for further talks regarding economic assistance for the third time since September of 1980.

**Yugoslavia / East Germany, January 12- 15, 1981 (HMD)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec visits the GDR and meets with numerous East German politicians, the most notable being Erich Honecker.

**Poland / Italy - January 13-19, 1981 (RFE)**

Walesa leads a delegation of 12 other trade union leaders on a visit to Italy. He meets with Pope John Paul II in the Vatican and other Italian labour union leaders.

**Poland / Soviet Union / US – January 14, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

From Carter's farewell address: "The risk of nuclear conflagration has not lessened. It has not yet happened but this can give us little comfort – for it only has to happen once. The danger is becoming greater."

The commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, Marshall Victor Kulikov visits Warsaw and has talks with Polish political and military leaders.

**Poland - January 14-16, 1981 (RFE)**

The Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, Samopomoc Chlopska (Peasants' Self-Help) holds its second Congress in Warsaw (The organization is responsible for all aspects of supply, contracting and purchasing of surplus production in the countryside).

**Hungary/Yugoslavia – January 15–16, 1981 (HC)**

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar negotiates in Budapest.

**Hungary / Italy – January 15–17, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka negotiates with the leadership of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome.

**Poland - January 16, 1981 (RFE)**

The Independent Students' Union (ISU) submits an official application for registration of the union. (ISU was founded on 30 November 1980)

**Yugoslavia / Hungary, January 16, 1981 (HMD)**

A trade agreement for the next 5 years is signed in Budapest. The deal foresees a two times increase in mutual trade and is worth in total 4.2 billion dollars.

**Lithuania – January 16, 1981 (KCA)**

Ringaudas Bronislawas Songaila, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and former Chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, is appointed Chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers.

**Moldova – January 16, 1981 (KCA)**

Arstanbek Duysheyev, former President of the Presidium of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet, is appointed Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Moldavia.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – January 17–18, 1981 (HC)**

The Hungarian Minister of Interior István Horváth travels to the Soviet Union for a friendly official visit.

**Soviet Union / United States – January 19, 1981 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union criticizes the US attitude towards Iran and accuses the United States of “launching an attack against Iran during negotiations” and the United States criticizes the Soviet Union for “sabotaging the settlement.”

**European Community / Iran – January 19, 1981 (KCA)**

Members of the European Community lift their sanctions against Iran upon the release of four British citizens.

**Hungary/Soviet Union – January 19–20, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister for Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in Moscow.

**Hungary/Cyprus – January 20–23, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka consults with the Cyprus Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nicosia.

**Hungary/German Democratic Republic - January 20–23, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay visits the German Democratic Republic as the leader of the cultural delegation.

**Hungary/Soviet Union – January 20, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Imre Hollai participates in negotiations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow.

**Poland /US - January 20, 1981 (PCC)**

Ronald Reagan is inaugurated president. Reportedly, the Polish crisis dominates the agenda of the new administration for virtually the entire year.

**Hungary/ Soviet Union – January 21–22, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Imre Hollai takes part in the COMECON Standing Commission of Working Group's 4<sup>th</sup> meeting in Moscow.

**Poland – January 21, 1981 (KCA)**

Some 10,000 students occupy the University of Lodz to have some of their demands recognized, including registering an independent students' union, the removing compulsory studies of Marxism-Leninism from syllabuses, providing more flexibility in academic programs, and shortening compulsory military service from two years to three months.

**Poland- January 21, 1981 (PCC)**

Unsuccessful talks take place between Wałęsa, Geremek, Mazowiecki and Pinkowski on the subject of work-free Saturdays. The government proposes creating a mixed commission that would include representatives from both sides and would be responsible for reaching an agreement.

**Azerbaijan – January 23, 1981 (KCA)**

Gasán Seidov, formerly a secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, is appointed Chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers.

**Czechoslovakia – January 23, 1981 (RFE)**

Report by the Czechoslovak Federal Statistical Office admits that the economy has slowed considerably, and has failed to meet the targets set out in the 1976-80 Five-Year Plan.

**Yugoslavia / Angola – January 24, 1981 (HMD)**

The member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of LCY Miloš Minić visits Angola. He discusses both bilateral relations and future tasks for the Non-Aligned Movement with a high ranking MPLA member Lucio Lara.

**Poland, January 24, 1981 (PCC)**

Solidarity members, upset with government delays in honouring the Gdansk Agreement, take Saturday off. A mass boycott occurs in major enterprises throughout the country, with the exceptions of the mining and metallurgies industries.

**Poland – January 24, 1981 (KCA)**

The issue of a general 40-hour, five-day working week leads to widespread withdrawals of labor by Solidarity members.

Widespread strikes occur by solidarity members protesting for a general 40-hour, five-day working week.

**Hungary/German Democratic Republic – January 26–28, 1981 (HC)**

Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Herbert Krolikowski travels to Budapest to participate in the Hungarian-GDR Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation's 8<sup>th</sup> session. After the negotiations, he visits the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' partners.

**Czechoslovakia – January 27, 1981 (RFE)**

Jose Prochazka, official from federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, criticizes Comecon's price-setting policies in an interview with Radio Prague.

**Poland – January 27, 1981 (RFE)**

Polish TV broadcasts a discussion on the Saturday Work issue – 9 speakers take part (3 from the Ministry of Labour, Wages & Social Affairs; Solidarity; the branch industrial unions). This is the first time that the three parties have sat together at one table in front of the cameras.

**Soviet Union/ Japan – January 27, 1981 (KCA)**

Japan receives a Soviet contract to construct a gas liquefaction plant. Both sides sign an agreement whereby Japan was to receive 3,000,000-tons of liquefied natural gas annually for 20 years starting in 1986.

**Poland, January 28-February 6, 1981 (PCC)**

Strikes break out in many areas, including a general strike in Bielsko-Biala Voivodeship, which not even Walesa's presence can bring to an end.

**Poland – January 30, 1981 (KCA)**

Pinkowski meets Solidarity leaders including Lech Walesa, its chairman. Mr Labudek Governor of Bielsko-Biala and his two Deputy Governor, Mr Kobiela and Mr Ubaniec, resign, in connection with allegations of corruption.

**Poland – January 31, 1981 (KCA)**

A communiqué is issued reporting that the Polish government and Solidarity agreed on a 40-hour week and eight-hour working day and that there would be 38 work-free Saturdays in 1981.

**Poland – January 31, 1981 (KCA)**

The Polish government agrees to Solidarity's demand to publish its own national newspaper and to allocate times for Solidarity programs on Polish radio and television networks.

**February 1981****Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Poland / Soviet Union – February 1981 (KCA)**

Soviet, Czechoslovak and East German media outlets criticize Polish Authority and Solidarity.

The Soviet Union dislikes the growing unrest of trade union groups and the disparity within the PUWP.

**Czechoslovakia / Poland – February 1981(KCA)**

Czechoslovakia imposes a restriction that allows Poles to buy Czech currency only at 90-day intervals.

**Yugoslavia – February, 1981 (HR)**

The IMF grants Yugoslavia 2.2 billion dollars in credit. This is one of the biggest credits ever granted to a developing country. At that time Yugoslavia's inflation rate was 39, 4 %, the

highest in Europe after Turkey.

**Czechoslovakia / Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania – February 1981 (KCA)**

Eastern European countries react to Poland's economic crisis. Czechoslovakia and East Germany, who in light of the Polish crisis recently signed a treaty of cooperation and mutual assistance, restrict travel to Poland, known as "fencing policy". Both nations support interventionist policies towards Poland. A number of Polish citizens cross over to East Germany, inciting resentment from East Germans. Both Hungary and Romania announce raises to their prices.

**Kyrgyzstan / Lithuania / Moldavia / Soviet Union – February 1981 (KCA)**

There are changes to membership in the USSR Council of Ministers, with the appointment of two Vice Chairmen and the resignation of four ministers in Kirghizia, Moldavia and Lithuania.

**Kosovo – February 1981 (KCA)**

Unrest in Kosovo is attributed to the rise in living costs and the privileges enjoyed by local party and government officials. Retail prices rose 47% in February.

**Poland / USSR/ Early February - 1981 (PCC)**

18 Soviet generals arrive in Poland, ostensibly to check the army's state of preparation for the Soyuz-81 exercises.

**Poland – February 1981 (KCA)**

Poland's trade deficit with the West is reportedly totaled at only \$812,000,000 in 1980.

PUWP, Poland's independent trade union, condemns its First Secretary Edward Gierek for actions that are "counter to party principles" and "serious errors in personnel policy". The Central Committee adopted a resolution asking for several of its members to resign, including Mr. Gierek.

PUWP and other Polish independent trade unions are undermined and speculation is raised on the possibility of military intervention to restore its authority. Poland's hard currency debts to Western countries are growing rapidly (with a \$23, million debt, which has increased from \$17,000 million in 1980) from \$17 million to \$23 million in one year. There are also food shortages, which signals a restriction on food exports (one of Poland's major source of income) and an increase in food imports.

**Romania – February 1981 (KCA)**

Cornel Ornescu takes over as Chairman of the Central Council of the General Confederation of Romanian Trade Unions. There is also a Cabinet reshuffle.

**Soviet Union/ Syria – February 1981 (KCA)**

Syrian President Assad and Soviet President Brezhnev sign a twenty-year treaty of "friendship" and "cooperation", in which both nations agree that they would cooperate militarily to strengthen their defense capacity. This treaty comes at a time when the Soviet Union is widely condemned for its intervention in Afghanistan, and Syria is the only Arab nation not to do so. The two countries also pledge to fight "colonialism, racism, and Zionism."

**Poland, February 3, 1981 (PCC)**

Solidarity calls for a one-hour strike to show unity with the farmers in Rzeszów after the government agrees to negotiate with Rural Solidarity

**Poland – February 4, 1981 (KCA)**

Mr. Piotr Jaroszewicz has finally been excluded from the PUWP following his denunciation on Dec 2, 1980 by the Central Committee.

**Hungary/Turkey - February 4–8, 1981 (HC)**

Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs İtler Türkmen travels to the People's Republic of Hungary for an official visit.

**Poland, February 5, 1981 (PCC)**

The Politburo concludes that 1980 was the worst year economically since 1945 with drops in production, exports and imports. Poland's debts are increasing and food shortages persist.

**Hungary/Romania – February 6, 1981 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Trade of Romania, Cornel Burtică signs an agreement in Budapest.

**Yugoslavia / Italy- February 6, 1981 (HMD)**

The Italian Minister of Foreign trade Enrico Manca visits Yugoslavia and discusses bilateral economic cooperation with the Minister of Foreign Trade Metod Rotar.

**Yugoslavia / USA – February 6, 1981 (HMD)**

The Yugoslav Ambassador to the USA, Budimir Lončar, meets with a panel of representatives of big banks and corporations to discuss possible investments in

**Poland – February 6, 1981 (KCA)**

The Polish government accepts the resignations of Mr. Labudek, Mr. Kobiela and Mr. Urbaniec, following the mediation of the Roman Catholic Church, and that Mr. Franciszek Hernas is to replace Mr. Labudek.

**Poland - February 6, 1981 (RFE)**

An agreement is concluded between the Polish government and striking workers in the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship.

**Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – February 7–12, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay travels to the FRG for a five-day-long official visit.

**Poland, February 8, 1981 (PCC)**

Kania informs the Politburo about his meeting with Wyszyński in which the cardinal declared that the Church does not want political power and does not wish to make labor unions look like Catholic organizations.

**Poland – February 8, 1981 (KCA)**

The Polish Public Prosecutor's Office investigates KOR's alleged "anti-state activity aimed against the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic and against its allies".

**Poland - February 9-10, 1981 (PCC)**

At the Eighth Plenum of the PUWP CC, Defense Minister Jaruzelski is appointed Prime minister, replacing Pinkowski. This is seen as a victory for hard-liners who had been demanding harsh measures against the workers.

**Poland – February 9, 1981 (KCA)**

With the mounting Polish economic crisis, Prime Minister Josef Pinkowski resigns and is replaced by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who introduces new cabinet appointments, a ten point program to resolve the economic issue and resolutions to appease Polish workers and students.

The Central Committee approves the expulsion of four of its members.

Gierek and Wladyslaw Kruczek are removed from the Council of State. The vacancies are filled by Ryszard Reiff, the chairman of the Roman Catholic Pax group, and Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, an agrarian specialist and chief editor of *Chlopska Droga*.

Conflict arises in Jelenia Gora, where a regional general strike involving some 450 enterprises and up to 300,000 workers is called by the regional Solidarnosc organization over its demands that a sanatorium built for employees of the Ministry of the Interior should be turned over to the local hospital. The strike ended on Feb. 10.

The Central Committee criticizes the PUWP leadership and the government for an alleged lack of decisive action during the recent crisis.

**Poland - February 10, 1981 (PCC)**

The Supreme Court denies Rural Solidarity's application to register as a union, but allows it to register as an "association". Walesa urges the group to accept the decision.

**Poland – February 11, 1981 (UNW)**

Wojciech Jaruzelski is appointed the Prime Minister, replacing Jozef Pinkowski. In his speech he calls for "three months of working – 90 calm days". He is in favor of the compromise, and his appointment to Deputy Prime Minister, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, is responsible for working with the trade unions. This and a number of other actions are approved by the trade unions and lead to a calming of local strikes. The demonstrations of students in Lodz and of farmers in Rzeszow are the only ones that continue.

**Yugoslavia / France - February 11, 1981 (HMD)**

The Member of the Federal Executive Council Stojan Andov visits France and meets with the French Prime Minister Raymond Barre. The meeting is focused on economic cooperation.

**Poland - February 11-12, 1981 (PCC)**

The *Sejm* approves Jaruzelski as prime minister. He asks the nation for "90 days of peace" without strike.

**Poland - February 11-12, 1981 (RFE)**

Fifth Session of the Sejm is held. The delegates pass the 1981 Plan and Budget.

**Poland, February 12, 1981 (PCC)**

Meeting in Gdansk, Solidarity's National Commission warns its members that the uncontrolled strikes threaten to break up the union into many regional organizations, which would essentially be "the destruction of our movement".

#### **Hungary/Bulgaria – February 12–13, 1981 (HC)**

The Central Committee member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the President of the Cabinet Council, György Lázár travels to the People's Republic of Bulgaria for an official, amicable visit. On the 13th of February, accompanied by the Hungarian Prime Minister, the Hungarian Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs János Nagy signs the Cultural Convention.

#### **Poland – February 12, 1981 (KCA)**

The Supreme Court rules, much to the anger of protesting farmers, that there is no basis for the "Rural Solidarity". The government makes concessions with the farmers, signing an agreement that allows them private ownership of land, equal treatment of private and state farmers, and more agricultural investment by the government.

General Jaruzelski summarizes the government's priorities in the 10-point program, which includes tightening control of retail prices of goods, improving supplies and machinery, and structuring imports.

General Jaruzelski announces that he intends to co-opt Wojtecki onto the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

#### **Romania – February 12, 1981 (KCA)**

The Romanian Communist Party recommends that Mr. Emil Bobu should be released from his duties as Minister of Labor and as Chairman of the Central Council of the General Confederation of Romanian Trade Unions due to his appointment as a secretary to the Central Committee.

#### **Poland – February 13, 1981 (KCA)**

The National Coordinating Committee of Solidarnosc indicates a willingness to comply with the request made on Feb. 12 by Gen. Jaruzelski for "three months of honest work, 90 days of calm, to put some order into the economy".

#### **Germany – February 15, 1981 (KCA)**

Honecker makes an official statement regarding a unified Germany in the first time in 10 years.

#### **Poland, February 16, 1981 (PCC)**

The Council of Ministers issues a resolution regarding free Saturdays, a forty-hours workweek, and eight-hour workday. This is a direct outgrowth of negotiations with the Solidarity trade union.

38 Polish Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs officials conduct a secret war game to simulate the introduction of martial law. Several tactical conclusions come from the exercise, including that the element of surprise would be paramount; therefore the *Sejm* cannot be notified.

#### **Afghanistan / Soviet Union/ France – February 17, 1981 (KCA)**

President Karmal of Afghanistan rejects the possibility of a conference with President Giscard

d'Estaing regarding intervention in Afghanistan, stating that he “defied any attempt to internationalize the Afghan question”.

**Poland - February 17, 1981 (RFE)**

The Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology, Janusz Gorski officially registers the Independent Students' Union (ISU).

**Hungary/Greece – February 18–23, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka participates in negotiations in Athens.

**Poland – February 18, 1981 (KCA)**

As a result of negotiations with the government over working hours. Solidarity agrees to discussions on the 40, 42, 46, and 48-hour work weeks.

**Poland - February 18, 1981 (RFE)**

An agreement between representatives of the striking Lodz students and the government commission, headed by Gorski, is officially signed, ending the strike.

**Poland, February 19, 1981 (PCC)**

The Rzeszów Agreement ends the peasants' occupation-strike. The government agrees to pass legislation protecting peasants' private property and recognizing private farming as a legitimate economic activity.

The Government and the farmers sign an agreement, which guarantees the right to private ownership of land, equal treatment for private and state farmers, and more extensive agricultural investment by the Government.

Polish smallholders and private farm owners receive important concession for the recognition and official registration of a “Rural Solidarnosc”.

A strike to be held at Polish universities is organized but called off after the signing of a wide-ranging agreement between the students and a government team. The students won concessions on their demands regarding the syllabus as well as a right to participate in the running of the universities.

**Poland / Soviet Union, February 19, 1981 (PCC)**

A Soviet-Polish trade and credit protocol for 1981 is signed on beneficial terms to Poland.

**Poland / Denmark / Soviet Union - February 19, 1981 (RFE)**

The Polish Foreign Minister, Jozef Cryrek, makes an official visit to Denmark to seek Danish aid in solving Poland's financial difficulties. Cryrek announces at a press conference in Copenhagen that the Soviet Union ‘had given Poland \$2,300 million in cash credits over the last 6 months.’

**Romania – February 19, 1981 (KCA)**

The Second Congress of the Management Councils of Working People in Agriculture takes place in Bucharest on Feb. 19-21.

**Poland / Soviet Union / US – February 19, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC )**

The Soviet Union gives Poland a moratorium for the repayment of its debts, deferring the repayment of loans borrowed between 1976 and 1980 until 1985. Western sources claim the moratorium includes a 1.1 billion dollar loan announced in 1980. Observers think the aim of the moratorium is to stop Poland from defaulting on its Western debts. The US gives Poland a four-month moratorium for the repayment of an 88 million dollar loan. According to President Ronald Reagan this is a temporary measure. However, there is no decision on a three billion dollar moratorium request that was put forward to the Carter administration.

**Hungary/Soviet Union – February 20 -March 5, 1981 (HC)**

A delegation led by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár participates in the XXVI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Hungarian delegation include György Lázár, András Gyenes, János Berecz and Mátyás Szűrös.

**Romania - February 21, 1981 (TCR)**

Ceaușescu orders that temporary shelter be found for Ilich Ramírez Sánchez (aka Carlos the Jackal) following the infamous terrorist's bombing of Radio Free Europe's offices in Munich. Sánchez is sold arms and explosives by Ceaușescu's agents; he is also given cover to produce counterfeit driver's licenses and passports.

**US / NATO - February 21, 1981 (LBC / BUSZS)**

The Reagan administration declares that Western Europe cannot count on increased American presence in Europe if their European allies do not raise their own military spending. Assistant Secretary of Defense Carlucci warns Europeans to recognize their own responsibilities. "Europe is no longer shattered, impoverished and disunited. Indeed, Western Europe's total gross national product exceeds that of the US," Carlucci says. "The US cannot be expected to improve and strengthen US forces in Europe unless other allies increase their contributions to the combined defense effort". NATO general secretary Luns declares that détente diminished the West's will to maintain an effective system of defense and reduced NATO's cohesion.

**Yugoslavia / Angola - February 22, 1981 (HMD)**

The President of Angola José Eduardo dos Santos visits Yugoslavia on his way to the USSR.

**Poland /Warsaw Pact, February 23, 1981 (PCC)**

The CPSU's 26<sup>th</sup> Party Congress takes place. Kania leads the Polish delegation. In his report, Brezhnev says that with the help of outside anarchist and anti-socialist elements, Poland is heading towards destruction.

**Soviet Union/ NATO – February 23, 1981 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union and NATO meet to discuss a moratorium on missile deployment.

**Soviet Union / US – February 23, 1981(BUSZS / LBC )**

Brezhnev proposes to Ronald Reagan to hold a summit to restore relations and to find solutions for the "acute" issues of international relations. Brezhnev claims that the international situation depends to a large extent on the policies of the US and the Soviet Union, and thus an active dialogue is needed between the two superpowers on all levels to reduce tension. On February 24, Reagan expresses that he is "most interested" in Brezhnev's proposal but wants several conditions to be met.

**Soviet Union – February 23, 1981 (KCA)**

The 26<sup>th</sup> Congress of the CPSU is held in Moscow. The eleventh Five-Year Plan is approved. Brezhnev speaks about Afghanistan and arms control.

**Hungary / Netherlands – February 24–March 1, 1981 (HC)**

Dutch Minister of Justice Jacob De Ruiter makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – February 24, 1981 (HC)**

János Kádár speaks at the XXVI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

**West Germany / Soviet Union – February 25, 1981 (KCA)**

The West German Government rejects the proposed moratorium and states that it merely confirms an existing Soviet advantage, although it welcomes the call for new US-Soviet arms limitation talks.

**Hungary / U.K. – February 26–28, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress participates in negotiations in London.

**Poland / US, February 27, 1981 (PCC)**

The US government agrees to a four-month deferral of \$88 million in debts owed by Poland to the Agricultural Department's Commodity Credit Operation

**Poland - February 27, 1981 (RFL/RL)**

A meeting between delegates of various government agencies, Solidarity and social activists is held at the Council of Ministers building in Warsaw, to map out a plan of action to curb the consumption of alcohol in Poland.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – February 28, 1981 (HC)**

János Kádár has a negotiation with Brezhnev.

**March 1981**

**Poland - March, 1981 (RFE/RL)**

It is estimated that Poland's gross debt is running in the range of \$24,000-25,000 million.

**Poland /US, March 1981 (PCC)**

US officials begin to discuss expanding covert action against Soviet interests in Eastern Europe. However, according to former CIA official Robert Gates, clandestine operations only increase significantly in December after Poland declares martial law.

**Poland – March 1981 (KCA)**

Poland requests to defer bank debt payments, each worth over \$200 million, for 1982 and 1983/

**Yugoslavia – March 1981 (KCA)**

There is unrest in Kosovo, with disturbances allegedly roused by Albania. Riots and occupations in Pristina University, result in the use of tear gas by the police. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia undergoes a

purge in Kosovo.

**United Nations – March 1981 (KCA)**

Five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, Pakistan, Iran, and India, as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference propose a conference to work out international arrangements to end external intervention and to establish safeguards to ensure Afghanistan's independence and non-alignment.

**Finland – March 1, 1981 (EAS)**

This date marks the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of President Urho Kekkonen being in power.

**Hungary/ Netherlands - March 1–5, 1981 (HC)**

Dutch Minister of Culture Mathilde Gardeniers-Berendsen makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Poland – March 1, 1981 (KCA)**

Mr. Marian Krzak, Minister of Finance, confirms that meat and sugar are to be rationed in Poland from April 1 under a differentiated system, which allows extra supplies for miners and for other special categories.

**Hungary/Soviet Union – March 2, 1981 (HC)**

György Lázár gives a speech at an amicable Congress in the Soviet Union.

**Poland - March 2, 1981 (RFE/RL)**

The Joint Commission of Government and Episcopate Representatives (JCGER) meets in Warsaw.

**Poland – March 3, 1981 (KCA)**

Proposals widening the freedom of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland are discussed.

**Soviet Union – March 3, 1981 (KCA)**

On the last day of the 26<sup>th</sup> Congress of the CPSU, the new Central Committee reappoints President Brezhnev as General Secretary of the Central Committee.

**Hungary / Netherlands – March 4-7, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka has a consultation with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Poland – March 4, 1981 (UNW)**

A proposal to raise prices of alcohol, petroleum and other products by 50% is presented during the meeting of Politburo. No decisions are made immediately due to fear of the citizens' reactions.

**Poland / USSR, March 4, 1981 (RFE / PCC)**

The CPSU concludes its XXVI Congress with re-invoking the “Brezhnev Doctrine” in calling for the protection of the “Socialist Commonwealth”.

At the Kremlin, Jaruzelski and Kania present the Soviets with plans for imposing martial law. Jaruzelski explains that the “key to the solution” is to gain popular confidence in the government and the party. He writes later that the Soviet leaders received their explanations coolly.

The representatives of the Soviet Union and Poland meet to discuss how Polish authorities can regain full power in the country back. No details are known.

**Soviet Union – March 4, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Haig announces that he is willing to start talks with the Soviet Union on the reduction of intermediate range missiles in Europe. On *May 13*, the NATO states announce that they will raise their spending on conventional forces. According to NATO leaders, the allies put too much emphasis on nuclear deterrence and if the present trend continues, in five years, the deterring power of conventional forces will disappear.

**Soviet Union / Poland - March 4, 1981 (LBC)**

Polish Communist Party General Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's talk in Moscow. The Soviet participants are Brezhnev, Gromyko, Prime Minister Tikhonov, Defense Minister Ustinov, Suslov and KGB chairman Andropov. The parties agree that "urgent" steps are needed against the danger facing "socialist Poland" and that the Poles "have the strength and capabilities...to eliminate the dangers hanging over the socialist gains of the Polish people," and at the same time, according to the communiqué, the defense of socialism "is the cause not only of each state also but of the entire socialist community".

**Poland – March 5, 1981 (KCA)**

*Zycie Warszawy* announces an important relaxation of the Polish passport laws, allowing Poles a three-year passport valid in all countries.

**Poland - March 5, 1981 (RFE/RL)**

Warsaw police arrests Jacek Kuron, the KOR spokesman and leading member of the democratic opposition.

**Poland – March 6, 1981 (KCA)**

Moczulski, the founder and leader of KPN, is charged with being associated Radio Free Europe (a West German radio transmitter largely financed by the United States) and with extremist organizations in a number of European countries.

**Germany – March 7, 1981 (KCA)**

Apel, the Federal Minister of Defence, announces that a number of military development projects will be cancelled or postponed because of the growing pressure on the defence budget.

**Poland, March 8-9, 1981 (RFE / RL)**

The first national congress of what was to become the Solidarity Independent Self-Governing Trade Union for Individual Farmers (ISTU-IFS) is held in Poznan. The three farmers' organizations merge into one (Rural Solidarity).

**Hungary/Portugal – March 8–12, 1981 (HC)**

Member of the Portuguese Revolutionary Council and Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, Ernesto Augusto Melo Antunes is appointed by the Portuguese President to negotiate with the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár, the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary Pál Losonczi, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

**Hungary/Soviet Union – March 9–13, 1981 (HC)**

The Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the National Planning Board Lajos Faluvégi attends the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the COMECON Planning Cooperation Committee. During his visit to Moscow, he also participates in the Hungarian-Soviet bilateral relations negotiations.

**Germany / United States – March 9-10, 1981 (KCA)**

Genscher visits Washington, DC and says that his discussion with American leaders reveal "a general willingness and readiness to negotiate in all fields and on all levels" on defence matters.

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – March 10, 1981 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak media report an oil deal signed with the USSR for the coming year worth 1,500 million roubles. It boasts that this is the largest ever delivery of raw materials to Czechoslovakia over a one-year period.

**Poland - March 10, 1981 (PCC)**

Wałęsa and Jaruzelski meet.

**Warsaw Pact - March 10, 1981 (LBC)**

The Warsaw Pact announces a military exercise on Polish territory.

**Soviet Union – March 10, 1981 (LBC)**

Brezhnev calls for a summit once more, repeated in letters to Western leaders and proposes the renewal of arms reduction talks.

**Hungary / Norway – March 11–14, 1981 (HC)**

The Norwegian Minister of Finance Ulf Oscar Sand makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Yugoslavia – March 11, 1981 (HR / HJK)**

Mass student demonstrations erupt among Albanians in Priština (Kosovo). The initial student demands are soon supplanted with the demand for establishing the Republic of Kosovo. A wave of clashes with the police leaves 11 people dead (2 policemen). Even more massive demonstrations take place in Prizren on March 25, and again in Pristina on March 26, and April 1.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – March 11, 1981 (KCA)**

The University of Pristina is the scene of serious rioting involving some 2,000 of the total of 50,000 students.

**Hungary / Colombia – March 12–17, 1981 (HC)**

Vice President of the Hungarian Parliament János Péter leads the Hungarian Parliament delegation's official visit to the Republic of Colombia.

**Czechoslovakia / Poland – March 13-15, 1981 (RFE)**

Karel Hoffmann, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Trade Union, travels to Poland and meets Albin Szyszka, head of the Polish Branch Trade Unions, and Stanislaw Kania, First Secretary of the Polish Workers Party. They sign a framework agreement, promising to cooperate in the training of trade union officials.

**Soviet Union / Iraq – March 15, 1981 (KCA)**

Lt.-Gen. Khairalla, the Iraqi Minister of Defense, says that Iraq had obtained "not a single cartridge" from the USSR since the outbreak of war.

**Hungary / Canada – March 16–18, 1981 (HC)**

The Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mark Rudolph MacGuigan makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Hungary/Czechoslovakia – March 16–18, 1981 (HC)**

The Hungarian Minister of Finance István Hetényi gives a speech in Prague.

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – March 16-20, 1981 (RFE)**

Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, visits the USSR, holding talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

**Poland – March 16, 1981 (KCA)**

A statute of the Democratic Party declares itself a party of patriots and is open to persons of all religious or philosophical persuasions.

**Poland – March 16, 1981 (RFE)**

Farmers in Bydgoszcz strike in response to their demands being ignored, which lasts until March 19 when the strike is crushed by the police. Three of the workers' activists are beaten heavily.

**Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Poland / Soviet Union – March 17, 1981 (UNW)**

Military maneuvers of joint armies from Poland, the Soviet Union, GDR and Czechoslovakia take place on the territory of Poland.

**Hungary / Venezuela – March 17-19, 1981 (HC)**

The Hungarian Parliament delegation, led by Vice President of the Hungarian Parliament János Péter, makes an official visit to the Republic of Venezuela.

**Poland /Warsaw Pact - March 17, 1981 (PCC)**

The Soyuz-81 Warsaw Pact maneuvers begin in Poland.

**Poland – March 17, 1981 (KCA)**

The Democratic Party, part of the National Unity Front with 100,000 members, adopts a new political program and approves a change of leadership. It declares its alliance and cooperation with PUWP and the UPP.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – March 18, 1981 (KCA)**

Tass accuses President Reagan of making "provocative and hostile" statements about Afghanistan and announces that the Soviet Union would give "limitless" assistance to the Afghan Government to help it crush the rebels.

**Poland – March 18, 1981 (KCA)**

The new 120-member Central Committee holds elections and retains only three members of the former body: Edward Kowalczyk, Jozef Musial, and Jan Fajeci.

**Hungary / Poland – March 19, 1981 (HC)**

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanisław Kania makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Panama – March 19-22, 1981 (HC)**

The Hungarian Parliament delegation, led by Vice President of the Hungarian Parliament, János Péter makes an official visit to the Republic of Panama.

**Poland- March 19, 1981 (RFE/ PCC)**

Two Solidarity leaders and one member of the farmers' union are badly hurt by Security Service (SB) officers while being expelled from the Provincial Assembly Building in Bydgoszcz. The "Bydgoszcz Crisis" is the first incidence of violence against Solidarity.

An occupation of the offices of the Provincial (Voivodship) Council is broken up by about 200 police officers. Some demonstrators suffer serious injuries while leaving the premises. Rural Solidarity delegates are brutally beaten up (assaulted) by security forces.

**Poland – March 20, 1981(KCA)**

Rural Solidarity adopts an organizational structure similar to that of Solidarity, and accepts a formal recognition of the leading role of the PUWP in Polish society.

**Poland- March 21, 1981 (PCC)**

Jaruzelski appoints a committee to investigate the events in Bydgoszcz, but as early as the next day, the PUWP accuses Solidarity of provoking the incident and initiating "mass neurosis".

**Hungary/Austria – March 22–26, 1981 (HC)**

Austrian Federal Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Education and Arts Fred Sinowatz visits Hungary.

**Hungary/Nicaragua – March 22–26, 1981 (HC)**

Vice President of the Hungarian Parliament János Péter leads an official visit by a Hungarian Parliament delegation to the Republic of Nicaragua.

**Poland–March22, 1981 (KCA)**

Solidarity issues a list of 26 demands, which includes the dismissal of Stanislaw Mach (a "hard-line" Deputy Premier), the Provincial Public Prosecutor, Chief of Police and Deputy Governor. The demands also included a full inquiry into the incident and that Rural Solidarnosc would be registered as a union.

**Poland, March 22, 1981 (PCC)**

At a Politburo meeting, Olszowski and Grabski press once again for either a state of emergency or martial law.

The second meeting takes place between Wałęsa and Jaruzelski, this time in strict secrecy.

**Poland – March 23, 1981 (KCA / LBC )**

The Solidarnosc National Co-ordinating Commission meets in Bydgoszcz. There, Mr. Walesa is heavily criticized by militant members for his "autocratic" manner of handling negotiations with the Government.

**Poland (/Warsaw Pact), March 24-27, 1981 (RFE / PCC)**

Warsaw Pact Commander-in-Chief Kulikov announces that ongoing Warsaw Pact maneuvers will be extended.

**Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Poland / Soviet Union / US – March 26, 1981 (LBC / BUSZS)**

It is announced that the military exercise currently taking place on the territories of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will be extended by “a few days”. Two days earlier, Solidarity announced a nationwide warning strike to take place on March 27.

On April 7, 1981, Reagan warns the USSR that a military intervention, or any other measure “aimed at suppressing the Polish people” would have “a grave effect on the whole course of East-West relations”. The President held out the continuation of economic support in case the crisis is resolved by negotiation.

**Hungary/Soviet Union – March 26–27, 1981 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in Moscow.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – March 26, 1981 (KCA)**

Further unrest breaks out in Pristina, when another occupation of the university is broken up by paramilitary riot police from Belgrade.

**Poland – March 26, 1981 (KCA)**

The Reagan Administration issues a statement expressing its faith in the Polish people to resolve their own problems and that it intends to continue economic assistance to Poland.

**NATO – March 26, 1981 (KCA)**

Admiral Robert Falls, Chairman of the NATO Standing Military Committee warns that an invasion of Poland would produce a sharp reaction from NATO member countries.

**Poland, March 26, 1981 (PCC)**

Jaruzelski meets with Cardinal Wyszyński.

**Poland / East Germany – March 27, 1981 (KCA)**

East German news agency ADN accuses Solidarity of “mercilessly pursuing” its political goals while the Poland went hungry.

**Poland- March 27, 1981 (PCC)**

From 8.00 a.m. to noon, the nationwide “warning strike” takes place. It is the largest strike in the history of Communism, proving that Solidarity is capable of bringing the country to a halt.

**Poland /USSR/ Warsaw Pact- March 27, 1981 (PCC)**

Jaruzelski meets with Kulikov and KGB Deputy Director Kryuchkov, and they discuss a plan for introducing martial law.

**Poland- March 27, 1981 (PCC)**

Kania and Jaruzelski sign key documents laying out basic guidelines for the introduction of martial law as well as general plans for political and administrative organs and the military.

**Warsaw Pact / United States – March 27, 1981 (KCA)**

The chief US delegate to the Madrid Conference on security and cooperation in Europe, Max Kampelmann rejects the Brezhnev Doctrine of limited sovereignty within Warsaw Treaty countries.

**US – March, 27, 1981 (LBC)** Reagan announces that it would be too early to hold a summit. However, if this happens, then “the whole matter of the imperialism of the Soviet Union, their expansionism” would be discussed.

**Poland / Yugoslavia – March 27, 1981 (KCA)**

Dragoslav Markovic, President of the Yugoslavian Federal Assembly, says that intervention offers no effective solution to the Polish crisis.

**Poland – March 28, 1981 (PCC)**

Cardinal Wyszyński meets with Wałęsa and a delegation from Solidarity; he appeals to them to act with moderation.

**Poland /US, – March 28-29, 1981 (PCC)**

US officials believe martial law may be invoked during the weekend. Contingency plans are drawn up accordingly.

**Hungary/German Democratic Republic – March 29-31, 1981 (HC)**

Finance Minister of the German Democratic Republic Werner Schieder negotiates in Budapest.

**Poland – March 29, 1981 (PCC)**

An emergency session of the Ninth Plenum of the PUWP Central Committee accepts a general compromise with Solidarity.

**Hungary / Cuba – March 30–April 7, 1981 (HC)**

A Hungarian Parliamentary Delegation, led by Vice President of the Parliament János Péter, makes an official visit to Cuba.

**Poland – March 30, 1981 (PCC)**

The Polish government reaches agreement with Solidarity. As part of the “Warsaw Agreement”, the government concedes to demands regarding police brutality, but postpones decisions on Rural Solidarity and on political prisoners. The government also acknowledges mishandling the Bydgoszcz incident. In return, Wałęsa agrees to postpone the general strike scheduled for March 31.

**Poland – March 30, 1981 (KCA)**

Central Committee members accuse the Politburo of deliberate misinformation and of failing to respond to the demands of the working class.

**Poland /U.S – March 31, 1981 (PCC)**

The White House, in a show of support for Poland’s continued “restraint” in face of its domestic issues, initiates a program of rewards.

**Bulgaria – March 31, 1981 (KCA)**

The Twelfth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party is held in Sofia, from March 31 till April 4, 1981.

**Poland – March 31, 1981 (HDP)**

Tygodnik *Solidarność* (*The Solidarity Weekly*) is published between March 31 and December 11, 1981 and then reestablished in 1989. It publishes official Solidarity documents, announcements, news and essays.

## **April 1981**

### **Czechoslovakia – April 1981 (KCA)**

President Husak of Czechoslovakia accuses the US and China for aggravating tensions in various parts of the world, including the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Latin America. The tension between Czechoslovakia and US is in part due to the US's refusal to return gold taken from Czechoslovakia in 1945.

Dr. Lubmoir Strougal, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia Communist Party reports that economic relations with capitalist countries have not reached the expected levels and calls for new efforts particularly in engineering, chemical production, glass, ceramics, timber and furniture, as well as tourism.

### **Poland – April 1981 (KCA)**

The growth rate is below the Polish government's target because of difficulties in agriculture and in prices and supplies of imported raw materials.

The appointment of General Jaruzelski is well received and criticisms of Poland by Soviet and East European press diminishes

### **Poland / Warsaw Pact – April 1981 (KCA)**

Armed forces of several Warsaw Pact countries hold a series of military maneuvers in Poland, causing Western governments to worry that a military intervention will soon occur.

### **Soviet Union / Afghanistan – April 1981 (KCA)**

A number of Soviet troops, estimated between 20,000 and 22,000, arrive in Afghanistan.

### **Soviet Union / China / Japan – April 1981 (KCA)**

China and Japan enjoy a friendly relationship, while the Soviet Union and Japan are in dispute over territorial possession of several islands off the coast of the nation.

### **Poland - April 1, 1981 (RFE)**

The Polish government announces that procurement prices for agricultural products bought by the state will increase considerably (Especially prices for pigs, beef, wool and milk).

### **Hungary/Italy – April 1–3, 1981 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress makes a two-day-long visit to Italy.

### **Hungary/ Morocco – April 1–4, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai negotiates at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Morocco.

### **Poland / European Council – April 1, 1981 (KCA)**

The European Council offers food supplies to Poland at a reduced rate about 15% below world market prices.

**Yugoslavia/Albania – April 1, 1981 (KCA)**

The Yugoslavian President and LCY Presidium meet in joint emergency session concluding that internal and external forces have conspired to cause a confrontation of Albanians and other Yugoslavs in Kosovo.

**Poland / Soviet Union / US – April 2, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The US provides 70 million dollars of aid in food to Poland.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – April 2, 1981 (KCA)**

All public political gatherings are banned and a curfew is imposed throughout Kosovo, following more disturbances on April 1 in Pristina.

**Yugoslavia – Austria, April 2-4, 1981 (HMD)**

The President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Đuranović visits Austria. He meets with the President of Austria Rudolf Kirchschläger. The talks are centered on 3 topics: the status of Slovenian and Croatian minorities in Austria, economic cooperation between the two countries and the status of Yugoslav workers in Austria.

**Soviet Union / Germany – April 2-4, 1981 (KCA)**

Genscher travels to Moscow for exploratory talks regarding arms limitations.

**Soviet Union / West Germany – April 2-4, 1981 (KCA)**

Genscher makes it clear that West Germany would accept negotiations on medium-range missile deployment only if there are no preconditions.

**Poland - April 3, 1981 (RFE)**

The first issue of *Solidarity Weekly* is published, the national publication of the Trade Union (Solidarity acquired the right to have its own publications as part of the Gdansk Agreement signed on 31 August 1980).

**Yugoslavia / Albania – April 3, 1981 (KCA)**

Full scale state of emergency is declared in Kosovo, and the area is sealed off to non-residents, and Western journalists are barred from free access to Kosovo.

**Poland - April 3-6, 1981 (RFE)**

The first nationwide Congress of the ISU is held at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow (The ISU now claims an estimated 90,000 members).

**China / US / Soviet Union - April 4, 1981 (LBC)**

Defense Secretary Weinberger threatens the USSR that if it continues its aggressive activities, the US will sell weapons to China. Weinberger holds out for the SALT II treaty to be taken off the agenda.

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – April 5, 1981 (RFE)**

Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev flies into Prague on the eve of the 16<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

### **Hungary/Soviet Union – April 6–8, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja talks in Moscow.

### **Czechoslovakia – April 6, 1981 (KCA)**

The 16<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is held in Prague, from April 6 till April 10.

### **Czechoslovakia – April 6-10, 1981 (KCA)**

President Husak calls for advances in automation and mechanization of production, for more selective state investment in fields that could most readily produce export-quality goods, and for improvement in energy development.

President Husak addresses questions of ideology and of internal security, calling for the following:

- 1) Increasing the propaganda functions of the mass media
- 2) The discouraging of arts "at variance with the ideals of socialist humanism"
- 3) Continuing to strengthen the state security apparatus, the Czechoslovak People's Army and the People's Militia.

President Husak compares the current crisis in Poland with the disturbances that have occurred since the Second World War in East Germany, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia in 1968. He stresses the function of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in dealing with such situations

### **Czechoslovakia / West Germany / Austria – April 6-10, 1981 (KCA)**

President Husak says relations with West Germany and Austria are developing well, especially on the economic level.

### **Finland - April 6, 1981 (EAS)**

President Urho Kekkonen gives negative feedback to the Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto on current affairs. Koivisto replies by saying that he won't resign as long as he has the full support of the parliament.

### **Soviet Union / Afghanistan – April 7, 1981**

The Saudi Arabian government severs ties with Afghanistan due to the Soviet military presence in the country.

### **Czechoslovakia – April 7, 1981 (KCA)**

Dr. Lubomir Strougal, Prime Minister and member of the Presidium of the CPCz, says that industrial imports are to be concentrated on production areas with export potential. The engineering and electrotechnical industries are to increase their output during the seventh five-year plan period by 33%-35%.

Dr. Lubomir Strougal also states that agricultural production is to increase by an annual average of 2% and that the food industry by 2.2% with vegetable and fruit production to increase by 30%-35% over the five-year period. Cattle breeding was to be developed intensively.

The joint Warsaw Pact military manoeuvres, code-named *Soyuz 81*, which were prolonged several times, end after 22 days. The manoeuvres had been viewed with apprehension in some Western countries as a possible preliminary stage towards a military intervention in Poland.

**Poland / Soviet Union – April 7, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC )**

Brezhnev announces: “The Polish communists, supported by all true patriots of Poland, will be able, one should believe, to give the necessary rebuff to the enemies of the socialist system, who are also the enemies of independent Poland, and will be able to uphold the cause of socialism, the real interests of their people and the honor of their country”.

**Warsaw Pact / Poland - April 8, 1981 (LBC)**

According to Brezhnev, Poland is able to solve its own problems without the assistance of the Warsaw Pact.

**Hungary/Switzerland – April 8–10, 1981 (HC)**

Swiss Minister of Finance William Ritschard negotiates in Budapest.

**United Kingdom / Soviet Union / Poland – April 8, 1981**

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says that a military intervention in Poland would be disastrous for the Soviet Union, for Poland and for East-West relations in general since NATO members would react "far more quickly" than in the situation regarding Afghanistan.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – April 8, 1981 (KCA)**

The Albanian newspaper *Zen i Popullit* (the organ of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour) publishes an article condemning the violence in Kosovo and claiming that Yugoslavia had used tanks and paratroops to put down the latest unrest.

**Poland – April 9, 1981(KCA)**

Adam Gazur, former Minister of Building and Building Materials Industry, is arrested for alleged misuse of power while in office.

**Poland / Soviet Union / US – April 9, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC )**

Weinberger does not think that the danger of Soviet intervention in Poland is over. He opines that the policy of détente reinforced “the Soviet prison wall that stretches from the Balkans to the Baltics”. The Secretary says that the “wall” which is used to keep the captive nations inside Eastern Europe is evidence of “the moral and political failure of Soviet communism”.

**Soviet Union / Poland / China – April 9, 1981 (KCA)**

The New China News Agency reports that the Soviet Union had lost faith in the Polish authorities, and that a grave danger of intervention exists; therefore, China, the United States, Japan and Western Europe "should unite in a joint effort to contain the Soviet hegemony".

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – April 9, 1981 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan agree on a mutual trade program in which Afghanistan is to supply the Soviet Union with raw materials, natural gas and food products, and the Soviet Union was to provide in return machinery and industrial equipment.

**Czechoslovakia – April 10, 1981 (KCA)**

President Husak announces at the closing session of the Congress that a new Central Committee has been elected, and that he has been re-elected as General Secretary.

**Soviet Union – April 10, 1981(KCA)**

A “Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects” is signed in New York by 35 countries, including the Soviet Union.

**Hungary / Nicaragua – April 11–15, 1981 (HC)**

President of the Council of State of Nicaragua Carlos Nuñez Telléz has an official, amicable visit to Hungary as leader of the parliamentary delegation.

**East Germany – April 11, 1981 (KCA)**

The Tenth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany is held.

**Romania / Great Britain – April 13-16, 1981 (PER)**

Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet visits the UK to meet with Margaret Thatcher.

**Yugoslavia / West Germany - April 14-22, 1981 (HMD)**

The president of the Social democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt visits Yugoslavia and meets with numerous Yugoslav politicians. Relations between the two parties are discussed.

**Hungary / Poland – April 14–15, 1981 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of Poland Józef Czyrek makes an official amicable visit to Hungary.

**Poland – April 14, 1981 (KCA)**

The Warsaw newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* reports that the commission appointed by the *Sejm* (Parliament), headed by Jan Szczepanski, will investigate the reform of trade union laws and presented a report recommending that the new trade union laws should allow private farmers to form an independent trade union.

**Poland - April 17, 1981 (RFE)**

An accord, dubbed the “The Bydgoszcz Agreement”, is concluded between a government delegation and representatives of Polish private farmers to officially recognize Rural Solidarity as a fully-fledged labour union. The government has pledged to provide the necessary legal framework so that Rural Solidarity can be registered by 10 May at the latest.

**Poland / Vatican – April 19-25, 1981 (PCC)**

The Pope and Vatican Secretary for State Cardinal Casaroli meet three times with the Soviet ambassador, who says Moscow believes the situation in Poland has stabilized and urges continued efforts to restrain the workers.

**Hungary / Cuba – April 20–25, 1981 (HC)**

Fidel Castro welcomes Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Cuba.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – April 21–25, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay visits Yugoslavia.

**Hungary / Sri Lanka – April 21–25, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vencel Házi participates in discussions in Sri Lanka

**Hungary / Libya – April 21–28, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Defense General Lajos Czinege travels to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

**Yugoslavia – April 21, 1981 (KCA)**

Yugoslavian public prosecutors, in response to the disturbances in Kosovo, adopt a harsher policy against “nationalists, chauvinists and irredentists”.

**Hungary / Australia – April 22–27, 1981 (HC)**

Austrian Minister of Trade and Industry Josef Straibacher participates in the Hungarian-Austrian Barter and Commerce Cooperative Joint Committee’s session in Budapest.

**Hungary / Sweden – April 22–25, 1981 (HC)**

Undersecretary of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland’s visits Budapest.

**Soviet Union / United States – April 22, 1981 (KCA)**

*Trybuna Ludu* accuses the West of hypocrisy over the Soyuz 81 manoeuvres and for using the manoeuvres to justify postponing arms limitation talks.

**Poland – April 22, 1981 (KCA)**

Robert Leszek Moczulski, the founder and head of the anti-Soviet Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), is tried on charges of seeking the violent overthrow of the constitutional system in Poland.

**Poland / Soviet Union, April 23-24, 1981 (PCC)**

Mikhail Suslov pays an unscheduled visit to Warsaw.

**Soviet Union / United States – April 24, 1981 (KCA)**

President Reagan lifts the grain embargo against the Soviet Union

**Soviet Union / United States – April 24, 1981 (KCA)**

President Reagan issues statement that the United States, along with the vast majority of nations, has condemning the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and other aggressive acts around the world.

**Hungary / Burma – April 26–30, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vencel Házi visits Burma.

**US / Soviet Union - April 26, 1981 (LBC)**

President Reagan terminates the wheat embargo against the Soviet Union.

The embargo, which was in force for 15 months, limited the Soviets to only 8 million tons of the 25 million that was contracted in 1976. The sale of soy, phosphates, meat and other non-cereals are permitted now as well. Restrictions on the sale of advanced technology and on Soviet fishing in American waters remain in force.

**Hungary / Austria – April 27–29, 1981 (HC)**

Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria Willibald Pahr visits the People’s Republic of Hungary.

**Finland – April 27, 1981 (EAS)**

According to the World Bank, Finland is now the 19th richest country on the planet.

**Poland – April 27, 1981 (KCA)**

15 Western countries allow Poland to postpone its repayment of \$2,600 million worth of government credit due in the last three-quarters of 1981.

**Poland – April 29, 1981 (RFE/KCA)**

The 10<sup>th</sup> Plenum of the PUWP Central Committee is held on April 29-30 and Premier Jaruzelski submits the government's program for economic stabilization to the Sejm. The Central Committee accuses Gierek, Jaroszewicz and Babiuch of irresponsibility and arbitrariness in economic planning, and recommendeds their expulsion from the party.

**Yugoslavia / USA/ Canada - April 29-May 10, 1981 (HMD)**

The Minister of Foreign Trade of the Federal Executive Council Metod Rotar visits the USA and Canada to discuss economic cooperation with those countries. In talks with the US representatives he advocates for an increase in Yugoslav export to the USA.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – April 30, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Interior István Horváth returns from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

**Poland – April 30, 1981 (KCA)**

The Central Committee has approves the resignation of Mr. Pinkowski from the Politburo, and appoints Mr. Gerard Gabrys as the replacement.

**May 1981****Bulgaria – May 1981 (KCA)**

President Zhivkov outlines Bulgaria's economic performance during its five-year plan, stating that industrial production increased by 35% from 1975-1980, and maintains that Bulgaria will intensify its cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) in order to develop economic relations with capitalist countries.

**Eastern Europe – May 1981 (KCA)**

Tass accuses the West of "spying" on Eastern Europe using the four airborne warning and control systems aircraft (AWACS) sent to West Germany by the United States.

**Poland – May 1981 (KCA)**

Industrial output in Poland falls by 12% and coal production by 20%, resulting in a 6% decline of marketable goods.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – May 1981 (KCA)**

President Brezhnev and President Karmal state that they are both in favour of settling the issue in Afghanistan and of terminating outside intervention, signaling the Soviet Union's withdrawal from the country.

**Soviet Union – May 1981 (KCA)**

President Brezhnev highlights the efforts of the CPSU to strengthen relations with countries of "the socialist community" because they share a "fundamental unity in views". Regarding Afghanistan, he says that Soviet troops are ready to withdraw with the agreement of the Afghan government.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – May 1, 1981 (KCA)**

A major purge of the LCY and of the local authorities in Kosovo begins when the national LCY Presidium, meeting in Belgrade, denounced the "serious weaknesses and errors" by Kosovo leadership.

**Hungary / Pakistan – May 2-7, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vencel Házi negotiates in Pakistan.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 4–6, 1981 (HC)**

Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chňoupek's makes an amicable visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Canada – May 4–7, 1981 (HC)**

President of the Canadian Senate Jean-Louis Marchand visits Hungary as the leader of the Canadian Parliament delegation.

**US / Soviet Union - March 4, 1981 (LBC)**

Haig announces that he is willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union on the reduction of intermediate range missiles in Europe.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – May 4, 1981 (KCA)**

The Yugoslavian President claimsthe disturbances were initiated by Albanian extremists who wish to overthrow constitutional order in Yugoslavia and proclaim an Albanian republic.

**Yugoslavia – May 5, 1981 (KCA)**

Mahmut Bakali, the provincial leader of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, resigns and is replaced by Veli Deva.

**Romania / Greece – May 5-7, 1981 (PER)**

The President of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Party, Andreas Papandreu, visits Romania.

**Yugoslavia – May 5, 1981 (HR)**

Mahmut Bakalli, the president of the Provincial committee of the LC Kosovo resigns. Soon, more than 400 members of LC Kosovo are expelled.

**Poland – May 6, 1981 (KCA)**

PAP reports that Solidarity will be entitled to a monthly radio and television program, subject to normal censorship, in order to air its views, as well as extra time to answer specific criticisms.

**Romania / Argentina – May 6-8, 1981 (PER)**

The Romanian Foreign Minister, Stefan Andrei, visits Argentina to sign a mining agreement.

**Hungary / Finland – May 7–10, 1981 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Finland, Paavo M. Väyrynen makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Poland – May 7, 1981 (RFE/KCA)**

Stanislaw Gucwa, who strongly opposed the registration of Rural Solidarity as a trade union, is replaced as Chairman of the United Peasant Party (UPP) Supreme Committee by Professor Stefan Ignar, a former Deputy Prime Minister.

**COMECON – May 7, 1981 (KCA)**

The Vienna Institute for Comparative Economics estimates that the combined hard-currency debt of the COMECON countries had risen during 1980 by some \$5,500 million to reach a total of \$70,500 million.

**Albania / Yugoslavia – May 7, 1981 (KCA)**

Mr. Lazar Mojsov claims at a Central Committee meeting that the riots in Pristina had been initiated by a clandestine “Albanian Marxist-Leninist Communist Party in Yugoslavia” directed by a “foreign agents’ centre” close to the Albanian Government.

**Yugoslavia – May 7, 1981 (HR)**

The 20<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Central Committee of the LCY discusses the “counter-revolution” in Kosovo, and assesses that the protest leaders are members of “foreign services”.

**Yugoslavia / UN, May 7, 1981 (HMD)**

The Secretary General of the United Nations Kurt Waldheim visits Yugoslavia. He meets with the Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec to discuss the role of the UN in solving global crises.

**Yugoslavia / UK, May 7-10, 1981 (HMD)**

The Minister of Foreign Trade of the UK Cecil Parkinson visits Yugoslavia to discuss economic cooperations between the two countries. A joint project of a steelwork in Algeria is agreed.

**Poland – May 7, 1981 (KCA)**

At a Plenary Session of the UPP Central Committee in Warsaw, the entire leadership of the party presents its resignation and is replaced by completely new members.

**Hungary / Germany – May 9–13, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress participates in the Hungarian- Western German Economic, Industrial and Engineering Cooperative Joint Committee’s 5th session. Péter Veress also negotiates with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Poland / Japan, Switzerland, May 10-17, 1981 (PCC)**

A Solidarity delegation headed by Walesa visits Japan. Walesa later leads a delegation to Switzerland and establishes contacts with international labor organizations in both countries.

**Soviet Union – May 10, 1981 (KCA)**

Vasily Dinkov is elected Minister for the Gas Industry after former Minister Orudjev dies.

**Poland - May 11, 1981 (RFE/RL)**

The Sejm's Economic, Plan, Budget and Finance Commission rejects the government's economic stabilization program.

**Hungary / Poland – May 12–13, 1981 (HC)**

Polish Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Kisiel, who is also the Chairman of State Planning Commission, negotiates in Budapest.

**Hungary / Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / Mongolia / Soviet Union – May 12–15, 1981 (HC)**

The following Ministers of Agriculture participate in the COMECON Standing Committee on Agricultural Cooperation's 54<sup>th</sup> session in Hungary: the Bulgarian Minister Vasil Canov, the Czechoslovak Minister Josef Nágr, the Mongolian Minister Mangaldzsavin Das, and the Soviet Minister Valentyin Meszjac.

**Poland – May 12, 1981 (KCA)**

The Democratic Party, which is part of the National Unity Front, holds its 12<sup>th</sup> National Congress.

**Poland – May 12, 1981 (KCA)**

The new trade union, the "Independent Self-Governing Trade Union for Private Farmers—Solidarnosc" or "Rural Solidarity", is formally registered to represent Poland's private farmers and smallholders.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – May 12, 1981 (KCA)**

Yugoslavia cancels all cultural co-operation agreements with Albania.

**Soviet Union – May 13, 1981 (KCA)**

A 20year Friendship Treaty is signed between the Soviet Union and Congo.

**Poland – May 13, 1981 (KCA)**

Literaturnaya Gazeta claims in an article that Solidarnosc has achieved nothing positive since its formation, and condemns its links with the "totalitarian, terrorist organization" KOR.

**NATO - May 13, 1981 (LBC)**

The NATO states announce increases for spending on conventional forces. According to NATO leaders, the allies put too much emphasis on nuclear deterrence and the deterring power of conventional forces will disappear if current trends continue.

**Hungary / Cyprus – May 14–16, 1981 (HC)**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus Nikos Rolandis makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – May 14, 1981 (KCA)**

Yugoslavia delivers a formal protest to the Albanian government, alleging "gross interference" in its domestic affairs. Albania rejects the protest the next day.

**Yugoslavia – May 14, 1981 (HR)**

Due to the support Albania provided to the demonstrations in Kosovo, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs protests against the "hostile attitude" towards Yugoslavia in Albania.

**Romania / United States – May 14-15, 1981 (PER)**

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei visits the U.S for discussions with Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

**Yugoslavia – May 15, 1981 (KCA)**

Sergej Kraigher is elected to the annually rotating post of President of Yugoslavia.

**Poland / Czechoslovakia, GDR, Soviet Union, May 15, 1981 (PCC)**

Brezhnev, Honecker and Czechoslovak leader Husák meet in Moscow and decide to remove Kania and possibly also Jaruzelski from leadership.

**Czechoslovakia / Romania – May 19-21, 1981 (RFE)**

Nicolae Ceausescu visits Czechoslovakia.

**Hungary / U.K. – May 19–23, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy negotiates with the Foreign Office in London.

**Hungary / Poland – May 20, 1981 (HC)**

Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Józef Wierzbicki visits Budapest.

**Poland - May 20, 1981 (RFE)**

Poles celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, one of the key figures who led Poland to independence in 1918. This is seen as a significant step against the falsification of history imposed under Communist rule, helping to restore national heroes to their rightful places in Polish history.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – May 20-21, 1981 (HC)**

Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade signs an agreement in Budapest.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – May 20, 1981 (KCA)**

Five members of the ethnic Albanian community in Macedonia are sentenced to prison for creating a "National Party of Labour" to campaign for the secession of the mainly Albanian part of Macedonia.

**Yugoslavia / Japan/ PR Korea/ China - May 21- June 1, 1981 (HMD)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec goes on an Asia tour. First he visits Japan (May 21-26), then the People's Republic of Korea (May 26-28) and finally China (May 29- June 1). In Japan, Vrhovec meets with both the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The emphasis is put on strengthening economic bonds between the two countries. In Korea he met with Kim IL Sung and discussed both the Non-Aligned Movement and the situation in Europe. In China he met with Deng Yingchao and Deng Xiaoping and discussed the recent shortcomings in Yugoslav-Chinese trade relations. After that the focus of the talks was shifted towards the Non-Aligned movement.

**Germany / United States – May 22, 1981 (KCA)**

Reagan and Schmidt issue a joint statement that expresses the determination of the two countries "to respond with firmness" to "the serious international situation... created by Soviet expansionism and armaments efforts" and to "maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union".

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – May 22, 1981 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visits Moscow.

**Czechoslovakia / Austria – May 24, 1981 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visits Austria.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – May 24, 1981 (KCA)**

The Soviet embassy in Kabul is hit during a rocket attack launched by the *mujaheddin*.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – May 24, 1981 (KCA)**

The Yugoslavian embassy in Tirana is slightly damaged by two bombs which exploded on a balcony on the premises.

The Yugoslavian Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivers a protest to the Albanian ambassador in Belgrade, describing the attack as "an act of terrorism undoubtedly directed against good relations between the two countries."

**Poland – May 25, 1981 (KCA)**

Edward Barszcz, former Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry, commits suicide while being investigated over alleged abuse of his power.

Jerzy Olszewski, former Minister of Foreign Trade and the Maritime Economy, is found to have committed suicide. He was under heavy criticism by PUWP and the press for mismanagement while of Polish foreign trade arrangements.

**Mongolia – May 26, 1981 (KCA)**

The 18<sup>th</sup> congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) is held in Ulan Bator. The CPSU is represented by a delegation led by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.

**Poland – May 28, 1981 (RFE/UNW)**

Cardinal Stanislaw Wyszynski dies at the age of 79 in Warsaw. He was one of the country's greatest national and spiritual leaders. He headed Poland's Catholic Church for 32 years. His funeral on May 30 becomes a huge force for political mobilization.

The "Katowice Forum", a group of hard-line party members, publishes a heated attack on Kania's policies. The group warns of "Trotskyite-Zionism" .nationalism, clericalism and anti-Sovietism. TASS publishes a positive report on the article.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – May 29, 1981 (HC)**

Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov and member of Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, welcomes the Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

**Yugoslavia– Albania, May 30, 1981 (HMD)**

The Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana is attacked with two bombs. No personnel is harmed.

**June 1981**

**Czechoslovakia / Poland / Soviet Union – June 1981 (KCA)**

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union convene in Prague, where President Husak addresses economic policy, internal security, and foreign policy, noting Czechoslovakia's tension with the US (which has retained gold taken from Czechoslovakia) and its developing relations with Austria and Germany. Brezhnev echoes the guidelines for a seventh five-year plan with an expected 15%-16% raise in national income.

**East Germany / West Germany – June 1981 (KCA)**

The 10<sup>th</sup> congress of the East German Socialist Unit Party (SED) opens. General Secretary of SED Herr Honecker condemns West Germany for supporting NATO's decision to station nuclear missiles in Western Europe and stresses the recognition of East Germany as a state. Honecker approves a five-year plan to increase national income and industrial productivity by 28%-30%.

**Poland / US – June 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The US Department of Agriculture grants a \$55 million loan to Poland to buy maize in order to save its poultry industry. The Catholic Relief Agency is permitted by the Reagan administration to purchase cheap American food and send it to Poland.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia - June 1-2, 1981(HC)**

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Federal Government, Lubomir Strougal makes a friendly visit to Hungary.

**Yugoslavia / Cuba, June 1-5, 1981 (HMD)**

A delegation of the Yugoslav Parliament visits Cuba. Although some disagreements are noted, both countries declare themselves firmly dedicated to „the struggle for peace and prosperity“.

**Poland, June 1, 1981 (PCC)**

The representatives of 35 voivodeship militia organizations create the Founding Committee of the Trade Union of Militiamen.

**Hungary / Nicaragua – June 3, 1981 (HC)**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua Miguel d'Escoto has a short, in transit, visit to Budapest.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – June 3–5, 1981 (HC)**

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist League Lazar Mojsov makes a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Hungary as leader of the Yugoslavian delegation.

**Poland / Soviet Union – June 3, 1981 (KCA)**

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, visits Poland for talks with Mr. Kania and Mr. Jozef Czyrek, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

**Poland – June 3, 1981 (KCA)**

Mustafa Sefedini is replaced as provincial Secretary of the Interior.

**Poland, June 4, 1981 (PCC)**

The Katowice Forum “suspends” itself temporarily, but similar views continue to be pressed by the “Grunwald Patriotic Union”.

**Poland / Soviet Union – June 5, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The Soviet Union's letter to the Central Committee of the Polish United Party criticizes the

work of the Political Committee. The letter, written in a harsh tone, specifically mentions Kania and Jaruzelski. The special meeting of the Central Committee is convened for this reason. According to the letter, while both politicians pledged to control the situation and “expressed agreement with our point of view, nothing changed.” The ineffectiveness of the leadership manifests itself in that the party’s “policy of concession and compromise has not been corrected”. The Polish United Party lost its control over the media, which was “seized by the enemy” and “the fight for the party would not be won as long as the press, radio and television were working not for the Polish party, but for its enemies”. The letter talks about the “common security” of the two states and claims that the Polish hostile forces threaten “the interests of our entire commonwealth”. Without the protection of the community Poland “would fall into the greedy hands of imperialism”.

**Czechoslovakia – June 5, 1981 (KCA)**

General elections are held. Prime Minister Strougal reveals the new Cabinet.

**Poland / Soviet Union – June 5, 1981 (KCA)**

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) expresses disappointment to the PUWP Central Committee regarding Kania’s leadership.

**Bulgaria – June 7, 1981 (KCA)**

National Assembly Elections are held. Grisha Filipov replaces Stanko Todorov as Prime Minister.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – June 8–11, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska negotiates in Bulgaria.

**Soviet Union – June 8, 1981 (KCA)**

Soviet Union forces set up a new command involving 44 divisions in order to prepare for a long occupation

**Poland, June 9-10, 1981 (PCC)**

The PUWP CC calls its Eleventh Plenum to discuss the June 5 letter from the CPSU CC. Party Secretary Grabski uses the letter to attack Kania’s leadership. However, Kania survives thanks to the support from Jaruzelski and the military.

**Romania – June 9, 1981 (KCA)**

President Nicolae Ceausescu, the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), warns against the use of threats of force in international relations and assures the PUWP of Romania's political support and reaffirms the principle of non-intervention in its affairs.

**Romania / Austria – June 9-12, 1981 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Austria to hold discussions with the Federal President, Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlager and with the Federal Chancellor, Bruno

**Poland - June 10, 1981 (RFE)**

The Communist Union of Polish Youth (CUPY) is officially registered in Lodz. The group traces its lineage back to the pre-war CUPY and is modelled on the Soviet Komsomol. Kreisky.

**Hungary / Nigeria – June 10–13, 1981 (HC)**

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Alhaji Shehu Shagari makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Czechoslovakia – June 11, 1981 (VVR)**

The Communist Party affirms the conservative party line.

**Poland / Soviet Union / US – June 11, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The US accuses the Soviet Union of interfering in the domestic affairs of Poland. The declaration was published by the State Department in response to the June 5 letter of the Soviet leadership to the Polish Central Committee. The document condemned the threatening tone of the Soviet letter, deeming it against international norms.

**Poland – June 12, 1981 (KCA)**

General Jaruzelski urges for cooperation for a successful harvest for 1981 and for reducing government price subsidies.

In line with major economic reforms, General Jaruzelski merges 10 former ministries into 4 larger ministries.

The Prime Minister announces the following:

Zbigniew Madej is to succeed Henryk Kisiel as a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and as Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers.

Sylwester Zawadzki is to succeed Professor Jerzy Bafia as Minister of Justice. Zygmunt Lakomic is to be Minister of Internal Trade and Services, replacing Adam Kowalik.

Wladyslaw Krasinski is to be Minister, Chairman of the State Prices Commission, replacing Jerzy Gawrysiak. Wladyslaw Majewski is to be Minister of Communications, replacing Zbigniew Rudnicki. Jerzy Nawrocki is to be Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology, replacing Professor Janusz. Wladyslaw Jablonski is to be Minister and First Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, replacing Tadeusz Rudolf. Wladyslaw Baka is to take on the new post of Minister without Portfolio with plenipotentiary status for matters concerning the economic reform.

**European Community – June 13, 1981 (KCA)**

The 10 Foreign Ministers of the European Community countries meet in Brussels and adopt a declaration reaffirming that the proposals represented a logical, realistic and constructive attempt to resolve an important cause of international tension.

**Yugoslavia / East Germany, June 13, 1981 (HMD)**

A trade agreement is signed between the two countries which foresees a 50% increase in trade.

**East Germany – June 14, 1981 (KCA)**

The National Front wins the GDR's Parliamentary elections.

**East Germany / Soviet Union / France / UK / USA – June 15, 1981 (KCA)**

France, UK and USA lodge an official protest with the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union over the direct election of the East Berlin deputies, which they view as a breach of the four-power agreement.

**Yugoslavia / UK, June 15-17, 1981 (HMD)**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec visits the UK and meets with the Foreign

minister Lord Carrington. They discuss various international topics especially the situation in Poland. Vrhovec meets later with the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

**Soviet Union / China – June 16, 1981 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union aggression with Afghanistan provokes strong Chinese reactions, complaining that the Soviets have no right to interfere in the third world country, by signing with Afghanistan a border agreement.

**Bulgaria – June 17, 1981 (KCA)**

In a letter read by Mr. Todorov at the end of the National Assembly, President Zhikov and Mr. Filipov both stress the determination of the new State Council and Government to implement the decisions adopted at the 12<sup>th</sup> BCP congress on March 31 – April 4, and to develop Bulgaria's links with the Soviet Union, with the Warsaw Treaty Organization and with the Comecon.

**Finland / United States – June 17, 1981 (EAS)**

President Urho Kekkonen gets the American Ralph Bunche Institute's Peace Prize of 1981.

**Soviet Union/ Afghanistan – June 18, 1981 (KCA)**

Soviet forces set up a new command involving 44 divisions to prepare for a long occupation in Afghanistan.

**Hungary/Federal Republic of Germany – June 19–23, 1981 (HC)**

The Hungarian President of Parliament Antal Apró, acting as the leader of a delegation of the Hungarian Parliament, makes an official visit to the FRG.

**Germany – June 20, 1981 (KCA)**

60,000 people in Hamburg protest West Germany's support for the deployment of NATO missiles.

**Hungary/Czechoslovakia – June 22, 1981 (HC)**

Czechoslovak Minister of Finance, Leopold Lér's makes an official visit to Budapest.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – June 22–27, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Defence, Lajos Czinege makes an amicable, official visit to Yugoslavia.

**East-West – June 24, 1981 (KCA)**

*Pravda* claims to have documentary evidence that Adam Michnik, a KOR member arrested in March, had been in contact with Western spies working in Eastern Europe.

**Germany – June 25, 1981 (KCA)**

The newly-elected *Volkskammer* meets for its constituent session. Herr Horst Sindermann is re-elected as President of the *Volkskammer* and Herr Gerald Gotting as vice-president.

**Czechoslovakia / Afghanistan – June 25, 1981 (KCA)**

President Karmal of Afghanistan signs a Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation with Czechoslovakia to last 25 years in which the two countries are to provide "all-round co-

operation, mutual assistance and support" for each other, and to expand and intensify "mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical co-operation".

**Poland, June 27-29, 1981 (PCC)**

The 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of "Poznan June" is commemorated

**Yugoslavia / Poland, June 28-July 1, 1981 (HMD)**

The foreign minister of Poland Jozef Czyrek visits Yugoslavia and meets with his Yugoslav counterpart Josip Vrhovec. The need for stronger bilateral ties is emphasized in the joint statement.

**Yugoslavia / USSR, June 29-July 10, 1981 (HMD)**

Two high ranking Soviet military leaders visit Yugoslavia. The commander of USSR naval forces admiral Sergey Gorshkov visits (June 29-July 4) multiple Yugoslav naval bases. After him the Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Alexei Yepishev visits Yugoslavia (July 7-10) to discuss cooperation between two armies.

**European Council / Afghanistan – June 30, 1981 (KCA)**

The European Council expresses concern over the Soviet Union's continued presence in Afghanistan and proposes a solution that would permit Afghanistan self-determination without external interference.

**Germany / Soviet Union – June 30, 1981 (KCA)**

SPD chairman and former Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt visits Moscow for talks with President Brezhnev, Gromyko, and other Soviet leaders.

**Poland / UK – June 30, 1981 (KCA)**

William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, confirms, in a written answer in the House of Commons, that he has decided not to grant a license for the early exhumation of the ashes of General Wladyslaw Sikorski and their return to Poland.

**July 1981**

**Albania/ Yugoslavia – July 1981 (KCA)**

Albania declares a state of emergency after disturbances in Kosovo due to ethnic tensions between Albanians and the Serbs.

**NATO – July 1981 (KCA)**

The Foreign Ministers of the fifteen NATO countries are deeply concerned about the "continuing threats to security and international stability." They agree that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is an irresponsible violation of the basic principles of international relations as well as that Poland must be left to resolve its own domestic problems and that any external support would be detrimental. The Soviet Union is encouraged to act with restraint and responsibility in order to lay the foundation for stable East-West relations.

**Romania – July 1-4, 1981 (CEC)**

The last National Conference of the Romanian Writers Union takes place.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – July 2–3, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Finance István Hetényi negotiates in Yugoslavia.

**COMECON – July 2, 1981 (KCA)**

The 35<sup>th</sup> session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is held in Sofia and is attended by delegations from the ten COMECON member countries.

**Poland – July 2, 1981 (KCA)**

General Jaruzelski affirms Poland's determination to improve its cooperation with other COMECON countries on the condition that Poland continues to receive raw materials and other components from them in order to expand technical services such as metallurgy, chemicals, machine-building and the food industry.

**Czechoslovakia / Austria – July 2, 1981 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak media announces that an undercover agent named Josef Hodic has returned home from Austria. Hodic boasts in a press conference that he had managed to acquire Austrian citizenship and had infiltrated the Czechoslovak exile community in Vienna.

**Poland – July 3, 1981 (KCA)**

General Jaruzelski announces the new structure of the Council of Ministers:

- 1) The Ministries of Agriculture, of the Food Industry and Procurement, and of Forestry and the Timber Industry become a new Ministry of Agriculture
- 2) The Ministries of Mining and of the Power Industry and Atomic Energy become the new Ministry of Mining and the Power Industry
- 3) The Ministries of the Metallurgical Industry, of the Engineering Industry and of Heavy and Agricultural Machinery become the new Ministry of the Metallurgical and Engineering Industries
- 4) The Ministries of the Chemical Industry and of Light Industry become the new Ministry of Chemical and Light Industries
- 5) The combined Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Maritime Economy will be divided

A Cabinet reshuffle is announced to the *Sejm*.

**Yugoslavia – July 3, 1981 (KCA)**

The Yugoslavian Federal Assembly (Parliament) approves a series of constitutional amendments which effectively reaffirm the system of collective state and party leadership and the system of one- and two-year terms of office which had come into full effect upon the death of President Tito.

**Poland / Soviet Union – July 3-5, 1981 (KCA)**

Andrei Gromyko, the USSR Minister for Foreign Affairs, visits Poland for talks with Kania and with Jozef Czyrek, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs. They both issue a communiqué that confirms their "unbreakable alliance" which meets the "vital interests" of the Soviets and Polish.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – July 4, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai participates in the COMECON Executive Committee's 100th session in Sofia. At this session, he is appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee.

**Hungary / German Democratic Republic – July 6–7, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai visits Berlin and meets with the Prime Minister of the GDR, Willi Stoph.

**Hungary / France – July 7–9, 1981 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka's travels to France.

**Poland , July 7, 1981 (REF)**

Jozef Glemp, Cardinal Wyszynski's former secretary, is named as the new Primate of Poland.

**Hungary / German Democratic Republic – July 8–17, 1981 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of GDR Kurt Nier holds talks in Budapest.

**Poland – July 8, 1981 (KCA)**

46,000 dockworkers stage a strike over the failure of Solidarity authorities to implement improvements to working conditions. They threatened to remain on strike indefinitely but the government met their demands.

**Poland – July 8, 1981 (UNW)**

It is announced that the amount of ration stamps for meat granted per person will be reduced, contrary to what had been promised by the authorities. On July 30, a demonstration of around 50,000 people in Lodz takes place, and similar demonstrations follow in Cracow, Nowy Sacz, Przemysl and Torun.

**Poland, July 8, 1981 (PCC)**

NATO ambassadors meeting in Brussels conclude there is no imminent danger of a Soviet intervention in Poland.

**Poland – July 10, 1981 (KCA)**

DIP, the Government's intellectual advisory body issues a report claiming that the "hard-line" element of the PUWP had recently made rapid gains in support, now controlling 15% of the congress delegates.

**Poland, July 11, 1981 (PCC)**

Jaruzelski meets with Primate Glemp.

**Hungary / Greece – July 13–15, 1981 (HC)**

President of the Council of Ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Executive Committee, György Lázár, makes an official visit to the Republic of Greece.

**Albania / Yugoslavia – July 14, 1981 (KCA)**

A five-year Yugoslav-Albanian trade agreement is signed with the aim of major expansion of bilateral trade.

**Poland, July 14-19, 1981 (PCC)**

The groundbreaking PUWP Extraordinary (Ninth) Congress takes place in Warsaw. Due to a poor harvest and deteriorating economic conditions, the Central Committee of the PUWP is

pressured to hold the Congress earlier than expected. 90% of the delegates, recently elected, are attending their first Congress. They insist on a variety of new procedures, including direct election of the First Secretary by secret ballot, a privilege previously reserved for the Politburo. Kania eventually wins reelection on July 18 with 1,311 votes; his rival Barcikowski gets 568 votes. Western analysts see reelection as a demonstration of the party's support for his policy of balancing popular demands for more reforms with Soviet requirements for stricter controls. Gierek and several followers are ousted from the Party. Only four of the previous eleven Politburo members gain reappointment: Kania, Jaruzelski, Barcikowski and Olszowski.

#### **Poland / Soviet Union, July 15, 1981 (PCC)**

In his speech before the PUWP, Soviet delegation leader Viktor Grishin sums up the Kremlin's stance toward Poland stating, "the job of the Polish Communists themselves...to extricate their country from the crisis. At the same time, our Party and the Soviet people cannot be indifferent to matters concerning the fate of socialism in a fraternal socialist country".

#### **Soviet Union – July 16, 1981 (KCA)**

The Soviet news agency *Tass* expresses its outright rejection of the proposals for the cessation of external intervention. Gromyko told British reporters in Moscow that the Soviet Union "denied the right of anyone to intervene" in the internal affairs of the Afghan people.

#### **Poland – July 22, 1981 (KCA)**

Zdzislaw Krasinski, the Chairman of the State Prices Commission, announces a major reform of retail prices for food in order to resolve serious problems in the state's marketing policies for foodstuffs.

#### **Poland – July 23, 1981 (REF/KCA)**

Zdzislaw Krasinski, the head of Poland's State Price Commission, announces that "drastic" consumer price increases, in the region of 200 to 300%, are being prepared by the government as a means to stabilize the economy. He also states that the retail prices of almost all food articles are lower than the production costs.

Amidst widespread food shortages across the country and heightening economic tensions, the Minister of Domestic Trade and Services, Zygmunt Lakomicz announces that meat rations will be cut by 20% for the months August and September due to the shortage of meat in the country. The announcement provokes immediate public protests.

Zygmunt Lakomicz announces that effective August 1, per person rations of meat are reduced from 3.7 kgs per month to 3.0 kgs.

#### **Soviet Union / United States – July 24, 1981 (KCA)**

President Reagan declares that he would like to open talks for arms limitation with the Soviet Union.

#### **Poland, July 24, 1981 (PCC)**

The government announces a 20% cut in meat rations for the ensuing months. Protests erupt throughout Poland, while the government launches an anti-Solidarity campaign.

#### **Poland – July 24-26, 1981 (PCC)**

Solidarity's National Commission meets in Gdansk for a special conference. Pressures emerge from Solidarity's members to move beyond "pure" trade union activity to adopting demands for authentic self-government in order to save the "sinking ship".

**Poland – July 25, 1981 (KCA)**

5,000 people stage a peaceful hunger march to demand self-management in industry and economic reforms.

**Romania – July 25, 1981 (CEC)**

Petrol consumption is now regulated in Romania.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – July 27, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party's Central Committee's First Secretary János Kádár has a discussion with Leonid Brezhnev in Crimea during his vacation to the Soviet Union.

**Poland – July 27, 1981 (KCA)**

Solidarity agrees on reduced meat rations for August, sparking protests and demonstrations. Mieczyslaw Jagielski resigns from his post as Deputy Premier.

**Poland - July 29, 1981 (RFE)**

Three short strikes break out in different Warsaw factories in protest against the severe food shortages.

**Poland – July 31, 1981 (RFE/KCA)**

The Sejm approves a government program aimed at overcoming the country's current crisis and stabilizing the Polish economy. It also passes a law on censorship of the media and entertainment industry. This is a significant decision, as until now all public communications had been governed by a special decree of 1946, which gave the Communist authorities virtually total control over the content and form of all publications. It is the first piece of legislation promised in the Gdansk Agreement to be passed. The deputies of the Sejm accept the resignation of Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Minister of the Interior Miroslaw Milewski. Antoni Rajkiewicz is appointed Minister for Labour, Wages and Social Affairs.

**Poland – July 31, 1981 (UNW)**

Czeslaw Kiszczak is appointed Minister of Defense and Jerzy Urban replaces Mieczyslaw Jagielski as the spokesman of the Government.

**US / Soviet Union - July 31, 1981 (LBC)**

The Soviet Union protests the resolution made by the US Congress made warning that the US cannot remain indifferent vis-à-vis an external aggression towards or domestic oppression of the Polish people.

**August 1981**

**France / Germany / United King / United States – August 1981 (KCA)**

Germany holds its Volkshammer election, which extends to include East Berlin for the first time since the Four-Power Agreement in 1971. The three Western powers (France, UK, and US) protest against this decision and calls it a breach of the 1971 agreement.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – August 1981 (KCA)**

A Soviet offensive against rebel strongholds in the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul begins and continues into September.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – August 1981 (KCA)**

*Red Star* reports that the *mujaheddin* are making "furious" raids on villages and emphasized that the Afghan Army could rely on the continued assistance of the Soviet Union.

**Poland – August 2, 1981 (KCA)**

General Jaruzelski meets with the Military Council at the Ministry of Defence.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – August 3–5, 1981 (HC)**

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka makes a two-day visit to Moscow.

**Poland – August 4, 1981 (KCA)**

The Presidium of the Council of Ministers announces the formation of an "anti-crisis operational headquarters" within the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. The new body is to comprise of "the ministers directing the basic ministries, the Chairman of the State Prices Commission, and representatives of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs".

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – August 5, 1981 (KCA)**

*Pravda*, the daily organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party (CPSU), defines the Soviet Union's objections to the European proposals for the conference, maintaining the only acceptable basis for negotiation was to involve the Afghan Government as an equal partner in any negotiations concerning the future of the country.

**Yugoslavia – August 7, 1981 (KCA)**

Fourteen of the nineteen members of the provincial LCY Presidium in Kosovo are removed from office. Seven of the members were moved to less influential positions and the remaining were dismissed according to Yugoslavian Government sources for allowing the spread of Albanian nationalism.

**Czechoslovakia – August 7, 1981 (RFE)**

Rudolf Battek, one of the signatories of Charter 77, is sentenced to seven-and-a-half years in prison, the heaviest charge for a political crime in Czechoslovakia since the 1950s.

**Soviet Union / Poland – August 8, 1981 (KCA)**

Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, meets General Jaruzelski and General Florian Siwicki, the Polish Chief of Staff and Deputy Defence Minister, in Poland. The talks were described as "cordial" and "friendly".

**Poland / Soviet Union – August 8, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The talks of Marshal Victor Kulikov. This is the Warsaw Pact Commander-in-Chief's fourth visit to Poland since 1981.

**Soviet Union – August 10, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Weinberger announces that the production of the neutron bomb is starting. The plan is for the production of 380 Lance missiles equipped with nuclear warheads and CCA 800 Neutron Artillery Shells. The weapons would remain in the US until there was an agreement on their deployment in Europe or are needed in a crisis.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – August 10, 1981 (KCA)**

Soviet and Afghan troops renew a campaign to secure the upland areas close to the Pakistan border.

**Poland / Soviet Union – August 11, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Haig in his speech on foreign policy says, “self-restraint and mutuality” is expected of the Soviet Union and that “the economies of Moscow’s East European allies are in various phases of decline...The Soviet economy itself may have lost its capacity for the high growth it enjoyed in the past. Ambitious foreign and defense policies are therefore becoming more of a burden. Perhaps, more seriously, as events in Poland have demonstrated, the Soviet ideology and economic model are widely regarded as outmoded.”

**Soviet Union / Sweden – August 11, 1981 (KCA)**

Swedish naval sources report that Soviet naval strength in the Baltic is at its highest level since the end of the Second World War.

**Soviet Union / China – August 11, 1981 (KCA)**

*Tass* responds to China’s accusations of interfering in third world countries, saying that the newly signed border treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union did not involve any third world countries and accusing China of “falsifying history”.

**Poland – August 11, 1981 (KCA)**

The PUWP Central Committee holds a 14-hour debate during which Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski disputes many of the allegations that the authorities had mismanaged the food supply. It is the first major meeting since the PUWP’s ‘Extraordinary’ congress in July.

**Poland – August 12, 1981 (KCA)**

The Solidarity leadership responds to the PUWP statement by calling for a two-month voluntary suspension of all strikes and demonstrations.

**Poland- August 12, 1981 (PCC)**

Solidarity publishes an “appeal to union members and the whole society” which faults not only the Gierek leadership, but the entire administrative system for the growing economic crisis. It calls for a “democratic reconstruction” of administrative institutions, from local councils to the Sejm, through democratic elections. Wałęsa declares at a press conference, “we find ourselves at a crossroads”.

**Romania / Kuwait – September 12-14, 1981 (PER)**

The Emir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabbah, visits Romania.

**Poland / Soviet Union – August 13, 1981 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union announces its intention to hold further maneuvers on September 4–12 in Byelorussia and the Baltic republics under the personal direction of Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Minister of Defense. Kania and Jaruzelski meet with Brezhnev in Crimea. Brezhnev warns “it is still possible to mobilize the masses and to counter the counter-

revolution. But soon it may be too late. You state yourselves that you are faced with an extraordinary situation. Why not take extraordinary, tough measures?"

**Finland / Soviet Union – August 14, 1981 (EAS)**

One of the biggest companies in Finland, Valmet, receives a big order of ships from the USSR.

The order is worth 800 million Finnish marks.

**Poland / Soviet Union – August 14, 1981 (KCA)**

Kania and General Jaruzelski hold talks in the Crimea with President Brezhnev.

**Soviet Union / US – August 14, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Haig announces that the US does not exclude the so-called "zero option" meaning that the US would not deploy its new intermediate range missiles if Moscow renounces the SS-20s.

**Poland / Soviet Union – August 15, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Polish leaders meet Brezhnev in the Crimea. The Soviet Union promises that Poland may postpone the repayment of its 4.5 billion dollar debt to the Soviet Union till 1986 and they will deliver more raw materials for the Polish light industry. Kania and Jaruzelski emphasize that they will "fight imperialist danger".

**Hungary / Denmark – August 16–19, 1981 (HC)**

Danish Minister of Finance Svend Jakobsen makes a visit to Budapest.

**Poland - August 17, 1981 (RFE)**

An agreement is reached between the government in Warsaw and Rural Solidarity to suspend a nationwide protest action aimed at land tax (consisting of withholding payment of the successive instalment of the land tax).

**Hungary / Nicaragua – August 22–26, 1981 (HC)**

Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front for National Leadership Central Committee's member and Minister of Interior Tomas Borge visits Hungary.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – August 24, 1981 (KCA)**

Nikolai Firyubin, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, travels to Islamabad for new talks with the Pakistani government.

**Poland – August 25, 1981 (KCA)**

Solidarity puts pressure on the government to improve media access and for live and uncensored coverage.

**Poland – August 26, 1981 (KCA)**

Kania rejects the Solidarity demands, saying that authorities would retain control over mass media as it plays a political role beyond merely providing information. He warns of an "explosion" if new demonstrations were to break out.

**Poland / US, August 27 – 1981 (PCC)**

The US government signs an agreement with the Polish government delaying the repayment of 90% of debts owed in 1981 for 5-8 years.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – August 30, 1981 (KCA)**

*Pravda* publishes an article claiming that the Soviet Union would be willing to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan if Pakistan and Iran accepted the new Afghan proposals i.e. they agree to end "armed interference in Afghan affairs".

**Yugoslavia / Bulgaria, August 30-31, 1981 (HMD)**

An incident occurs at the Yugoslav–Bulgarian border. A Bulgarian citizen dies as a result of an altercation with the Yugoslav border authorities. A joint commission is assembled to resolve this issue, but both sides cannot agree. Therefore, the commission is dissolved on August 31 and the incident remains unresolved.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan / United Kingdom / United States – August 30, 1981 (KCA)**

President Karmal in a *Tass* interview accuses the United States and the United Kingdom of rebuffing the Afghan Government's proposals, which he says come from the passionate longing of the Afghan people for peace.

**September 1981**

**Germany / Soviet Union/ United States / NATO – September 1981 (KCA)**

Germany is in talks to join NATO and just meets the qualifications. In addition, the US and Soviet Union are negotiating an arms limitation.

**Austria / Czechoslovakia – September 1981 (RFE)**

The Austrian government postpones indefinitely a planned visit by Czechoslovak President Husak. This announcement comes in the wake of the Hodic Affair, which had soured relations between the two countries (see above, July 2, 1981).

**Soviet Union / Cape Verde – September 1981 (KCA)**

Cape Verde refuses Soviet Union's request to use its facilities at Sao Vincente.

**Soviet Union / Poland – September 1, 1981 (KCA)**

Kania and General Jaruzelski hold a meeting with four senior Soviet generals, including General Alexei Yepishev, the head of the political administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, and General Shcheglov, the commander responsible for liaisons between the Polish Army and the other Warsaw Pact forces.

**Poland – September 2, 1981 (KCA)**

The PUWP Central Committee approves a draft of the proposed self-management law, but rejects the Solidarnosc demands for more extensive powers regarding the appointment of managers.

**Poland / Warsaw Pact – September 4, 1981 (KCA)**

The press reports that Warsaw Pact countries no longer distinguish between the membership of Solidarnosc as a whole and the alleged "extremists" and "anti-socialist forces".

**Poland – September 4, 1981 (KCA)**

Kania makes a statement affirming the willingness of the authorities to declare a state of emergency in Poland, if necessary, to preserve public order.

**Poland / Warsaw Treaty Organization – September 4-12, 1981 (UNW)**

The Congress of Solidarity concerns focuses on the leaders of the Soviet Union who decide to carry out military maneuvers in Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia and on the Baltic sea.

**Poland – September 5-10, September 26-October 7, 1981 (UNW)**

The First National Congress of Delegates from Solidarity takes place in Gdansk. On September 8, 1981 the Congress approves the document *Message to Working People of Eastern-Central Europe* expressing support for the fight for independent non-governmental trade unions. Lech Walesa is reelected as the Chairman of Solidarity on October 2. The new program of the union is approved; it includes the idea of democracy and free markets in Poland.

**Finland / South-Korea – September 7, 1981 (EAS)**

President Kekkonen's scheduled meeting with the South-Korean President Nam Duck Woo is cancelled. The official reason is that Kekkonen caught the flu. The rumor about the Finnish President's failing health grows.

**Hungary / Soviet Union - September 7–13, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege's visits the Soviet Union.

**Czechoslovakia / Middle East – September 7-14, 1981 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak visits the states of Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen. During Husak's visit, Muammar Gaddafi gives a toast at an official dinner expressing his friendship towards socialist countries. In Ethiopia and South Yemen, treaties of friendship and economic partnership are signed.

**Poland – September 8, 1981 (KCA)**

The Solidarnosc Congress's *Message to Working People of Eastern-Central Europe* is attacked by much of the Polish and East European press as a gross interference in foreign affairs.

**Romania – September 8, 1981 (KCA)**

It is reported that the Cabinet will be reshuffled.

**NATO / Soviet Union – September 8, 1981(BUSZS / LBC)**

NATO air and naval exercises begin, extending to the Baltic-sea, where the Soviet Union is also conducting a military exercise.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – September 9, 1981 (KCA)**

Afghan and Soviet forces recapture Gulbahar and are consolidating their presence further up the valley.

**Hungary / Poland – September 10–11, 1981 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska's visits Warsaw.

**Poland / Soviet Union – September 10, 1981 (UNW)**

The Soviet press agency *Tass* describes the Congress of the Solidarity as "antisocialist and anti-Soviet orgy". Leonid Brezhnev demands martial law in Poland.

**Finland - September 11, 1981 (EAS)**

President Urho Kekkonen takes a leave of absence. Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto is set to be the interim President with the Interior Minister Eino Uusitalo as the interim Prime Minister. This arrangement is to last a month.

**Romania / Kuwait – September 12-14, 1981 (PER)**

The Emir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabbah, visits Romania.

**Yugoslavia / USA, September 13-14, 1981 (HMD)**

The US Secretary of State Alexander Haig visits Yugoslavia and meets with his Yugoslav counterpart Josip Vrhovec. The international position is discussed especially the situation in the Near East and Africa.

**Poland – September 13, 1981 (UNW)**

Under the economic pressure of the Soviet Union threatening to cut down on numerous supplies to Poland, the authorities in Poland officially accept that the preparations for martial law have to begin. In October, Wojciech Jaruzelski replaces Stanislaw Kania as the First Secretary, and he has power over the party, the army and governmental administration at once.

**Poland – September 13, 1981 (PCC)**

At a session of the Homeland Defense Committee, with Kania in attendance, representatives of the military and the Ministry of Internal Affairs declare that preparations for martial law have been completed. The decision whether to introduce martial law is delayed.

**Czechoslovakia / Poland – September 14, 1981 (KCA)**

*Ceteka* reports that workers in Bratislava have condemned the union's attacks on the PUWP and on the Polish Government.

**Bulgaria / Poland – September 14, 1981 (KCA)**

Bulgarian news agency *BTA* claims Solidarity is a front for Western reactionary forces.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – September 14–18, 1981 (HC)**

Bulgarian Minister of Justice Svetla Daskalova holds discussions in Budapest.

**Hungary / Kuwait – September 14–16., 1981 (HC)**

The Emir and 13th Sheikh of Kuwait Jaber III al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah visits Hungary.

**Hungary / Poland – September 14, 1981 (KCA)**

Hungarian Communist newspaper writes that "the primary responsibility for the disastrous state of the Polish economy" now rested with the Solidarity leadership.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan / Pakistan – September 14, 1981 (KCA)**

The Pakistan Government reports that 2,298,767 Afghans have registered as refugees since the Soviet intervention in December 1979.

**Poland / US, September 15, 1981 (PCC)**

Kukliński learns of a leak of information to Solidarity relating to martial law and sends a dispatch to the CIA: "Due to the investigation in progress, I have to stop providing daily

information about the situation". He continues to smuggle out updates on the final martial law plans until early November.

**Poland – September 16, 1981 (PCC)**

PUWP leaders proclaim that Solidarity is in violation of the Gdansk Agreement and has become a spearhead of political opposition to the Party and that the state will take whatever action necessary to defend socialism. This is the worst propaganda attack as of yet, as tensions rise.

**Poland - September 16, 1981 (RFE)**

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) issue the latest set of foreign trade figures, which show that by the end of 1981 Poland will owe Western countries \$26,500 million.

**Hungary / U.S – September 17– October 5, 1981 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja participates in the UN General Assembly XXXVI Session. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of October, he gives a speech at the UN General Assembly. Puja has several discussions during his stay in New York with the following Ministers of Foreign Affairs:

Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs Saf Mohammed Dost, Cypriote Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikos Rolandis, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek, Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Republic of France C. Cheysson, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Greece Kostantinos Nicotacís, Minister of Foreign Affairs of India P. V. Narasiha Rao, Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Moctar Kusumaatmadja, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq Sadun Hammadi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salem Saleh Mohamed, Yugoslavian Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs M. MacGuigan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos Phoune Sipraseuth, Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohammed Ghazali Shafle, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico Jorge Castermade, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany H. D. Genscher, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Willibald Pahr, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru Javier Arias Stella, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sao Tomé and Príncipe Maria da Grace Amorim, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Spanish Kingdom José Pedro Peter Llorca, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union Andrei Gromiko, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cape Verde Silvino Manuel de Luz. Frigyes Puja also negotiates with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and with the President of the General Assembly Ismat Kittani.

**Poland, September 17, 1981 (PCC)**

Kania and Jaruzelski meet with Glemp who agrees to try to prevent KOR from exerting influence on Solidarity.

**Poland - September 17, 1981 (RFE)**

Deputy-Prime Minister, Zbigniew Madej, provides the first official information concerning the 1982 plan and budget. He places emphasis on the question of coal production as of great impact on the country's recovery. The projected deficit will amount to 600,000 million zloty, nearly half the total national budget, if the minimum coal production is achieved. It is no longer practical to make confident predictions based on plan forecasts.

**Poland / Soviet Union, September 18, 1981 (PCC)**

The CPSU CC declares the Polish leadership must act immediately against any anti-Soviet outbursts.

**Poland / Soviet Union / US – September 18, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

In a letter to Polish leadership, the Soviet Central Committee of the CPSU demands that “the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish government immediately take decisive and radical steps to terminate malevolent anti-Soviet propaganda”. The US protests the content of the letter.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – September 21–28, 1981 (HC)**

Eduard Sevarnadze, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, and also First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, visits Hungary as the leader of the delegation of the Supreme Council.

**Hungary / Libya – September 22–24, 1981 (HC)**

Arab State of the Socialist People's Libya head of state Muammar al-Gaddafi makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Austria – September 23–25, 1981 (HC)**

Austrian Minister of Interior Erwin Lanc visits Hungary.

**Poland – September 23, 1981 (KCA)**

The *Sejm* unanimously approves two new laws on state enterprises and on workers' self-management, which require approval from both the management and the workers' council of any appointments and dismissals of factory directors.

**Hungary / Cuba – September 24–25, 1981 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade of Cuba Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz negotiates in Budapest.

**Poland – September 24, 1981 (RFE)**

A two-day session of the *Sejm* opens. Prime Minister, Wojciech Jaruzelski releases a report, painting a bleak picture of the economic state of the country and criticizing Solidarity for its lack of cooperation in government reform initiatives. The *Sejm* votes to pass the Self-Management bill, which along with the state enterprises bill lies at the base of the government's plans for economic reform. The final version of the Self-Management bill is much closer to Solidarity's wishes than Kania's. This is said to be the first time in Poland since 1947 when parliament has directly and publicly gone against the wishes of the Party Leader.

**Poland / Soviet Union / US – September 24, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Soviet-American talks in Geneva on intermediate range rockets are announced. Earlier, Reagan sent a note to Brezhnev in which he expressed his anxiety because of the “unremitting and comprehensive military buildup over the past fifteen years, a buildup far exceeding Soviet defensive needs and one which carries disturbing implications of a search on the part of the Soviet Union for military superiority” and because “the Soviet Union's pursuit of unilateral advantages in various parts of the world”. Reagan tells Brezhnev that the Polish crisis “can only be dealt with by the Polish people themselves”, adding that “any other approach would have serious consequences for all of us”. At the same time the President points out that “the US is fully prepared to take into account legitimate Soviet interests if the Soviets are willing to do the same with ours”.

**Romania / Libya – September 24-27, 1981 (PER)**

Muammar Gaddafi visits Romania.

**Poland – September 24, 1981 (PCC)**

Jaruzelski tells the *Sejm* that army units will assist the Ministry of Internal Affairs in maintaining law and order.

**Yugoslavia – September 25, 1981 (KCA)**

Provincial Premier, Mr. Bahri Oruci, and the President of the Provincial Parliament, Dusan Ristic, resign from their posts.

**Poland – September 25, 1981 (KCA)**

Jerzy Brzostek is removed from his post as Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry.

**Poland – September 25, 1981 (PCC)**

The *Sejm* approves the Bill on Workers' Self-Government, adopting wording far closer to Solidarity's preferences than Kania's. It is first time in Poland since 1947 that the Parliament has directly and publicly gone against the wishes of the Party leader

**Poland – September 26, 1981 (rfe/KCA)**

Elections are held in Poland, placing new members into the Cabinet. Solidarity begins the second part of its first national congress in Gdansk at a time of heightened tensions between the government and workers. The government launches an official propaganda against Solidarity and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, makes a dramatic statement, announcing that the partnership between Solidarity and the government is dead, making relations even more tense and the chance of reconciliation less likely.

**Poland – September 26-October 7 1981 (PCC)**

The Solidarity National Congress meets for its "second round". Wałesa is reelected to the leadership position, but the general attitude of the Congress reflects a more radical view than Wałesa's. The Congress adopts a wide-ranging program for a self-governing republic consisting of eight chapters and 37 "theses" covering everything from Solidarity's attitudes toward economic reform, social policy, self-governance and other issues.

**Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – September 27– October 2, 1981 (HC)**

András Gyenes, Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, visits the Federal Republic of Germany as the Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly.

**Hungary – September 28–30, 1981(HC)**

Hungary hosts the socialist countries' Ministers of Health conference. The following socialist ministers participate:

Bulgarian R. Popivanov, Czechoslovak J. Prokopec, Cambodian Yith Kim Seng, Cuban S. Jimenez, Laotian Vannareth, Polish T. Selachowski, Mongolian Darszürangija, L. Mecklinger from German Democratic Republic, Soviet S. Burenkov, Vietnamese Vu Van Can and, with observer status, the Minister of Medical of Mozambique Pascoal M. Mocumbi.

**Poland – September 28, 1981 (KCA/RFE)**

Solidarity formally adopts Lech Walesa's proposals for a centralized union structure, and to appoint a 107-member national commission comprising 69 regionally elected members. The Committee for Social Self-Defense "KOR", a dissident group, is dissolved.

#### **Hungary / Denmark – September 29–30, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian President of the Council of Ministers György Lázár officially visits Denmark. Members of the delegation of the Council of Ministers are: Minister of Finance István Hetényi, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade István Török, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Information Office Zsolt Bajnok, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka, and Ambassador Lajos Nagy

#### **Yugoslavia – September 29, 1981 (KCA)**

Mr. Dusan Dragosavac is appointed President of the Presidium of the League of the Communist of Yugoslavia (LCY) for a one-year term of office.

#### **China / Soviet Union / US – September 29, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The US Department of Defense publishes a volume entitled Soviet Military Power to prove that the Soviet military machinery's appetite is insatiable. The book is meant to sway Western public opinion. According to the survey, in the past eight years, more than 3,500 Soviet and Warsaw Pact tactical bombers and fighters were deployed in Eastern Europe, and the Soviets produced 1,000 fighters, twice as many as the US. The Soviet helicopter fleet is made up of 5,000 units. The Soviet Union has 4.8 million troops and 180 divisions based on various levels of readiness which is 30 more divisions than in 1967. There are 30 divisions in Eastern Europe, 80 divisions in the Western part of the USSR, and 70 divisions on the Chinese and other Asian borders. It has 150 Backfire bombers, which is increasing by 30 bombers a year. The Soviet Union's strategic force is made up of 7,000 warheads, which can be delivered by 1,398 ICBMs, 950 SLBMs and 150 strategic bombers. The report claims that the Soviet Union spends 12%-14% of its Gross National Product (GNP) on military expenditures, while the US spends only 7%. (The report fails to mention that the US GNP is twice the size of the Soviet).

#### **Hungary / Iraq – September 30, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress makes a two-day visit to Iraq.

#### **Hungary / Austria – September 30 – October 3, 1981 (HC)**

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege makes an official visit to Austria.

#### **Poland – September 30, 1981 (PCC)**

Politburo member Siwak informs branch trade union representatives that a six-man Council for National Salvation has been established with Jaruzelski and Kiszczak at its head. Special police and security units are set up to deal with possible political disturbances.

### **October 1981**

#### **Poland – October 1981 (KCA)**

The Ninth Congress of PUWP convenes with the agenda of presenting candidates to be elected as delegates. Mr. Kania addresses the influence of the trade unions, cautioning that they should not get directly involved in state affairs. He also outlines a reformist economic

strategy that includes production of essential consumer goods and labor-intensive production techniques.

Poland's economic problems have increased since the PUWP's last Congress meeting, including a poor harvest and increasing external debts. Economic reforms like reduced government subsidies and greater autonomy to individual plants are introduced.

CPSU Central Committee accuses PUWP leadership of the "failure" to deal with the national crisis and of delaying the removal of corrupt members of the Gierek era. Members of the media, including *Zycie Warszawy*, *Pravda*, and *Trybuna Ludu*, criticize the reform movement. PUWP membership has since fallen from 3 million people to 1 million people.

#### **Poland / Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact – October 1981 (KCA)**

With the country on the brink of a "great catastrophe" attributed to Poland's high debts, calls for economic and cabinet reforms provoke strikes and uproar around Poland, raising the question of external military intervention to quell the crisis. Countries in the Warsaw Pact express concern over the issues in the Polish agricultural and food sectors.

#### **Soviet Union / Afghanistan / China / United States – October 1981 (KCA)**

The amount of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan is between 80,000 and 100,000. Afghan and Soviet troops launch a series of offenses in Pakistan to secure areas close to the border, with little to no resistance from the rebels, whom the United States is considering supplying with weapons. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement that the Soviet Union should not interfere in a third world country.

#### **Soviet Union / Afghanistan / China / France / United Kingdom / United States – October 1981 (KCA)**

The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council meet to discuss the cessation of external intervention and the prevention of such in the future. The UN concludes that Afghanistan and Pakistan have reached an agreement and guarantees no further international interference in Afghanistan's internal affair.

#### **Hungary / Czechoslovakia - October 1, 1981 (HC)**

Józef Lénárt, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, and Peter Colotka, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Vice-President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Federal Republic Council of Ministers, and the President of Czechoslovak Socialist Council of Ministers make a working visit to Hungary (Győr, Bábolna).

#### **Poland – October 2, 1981 (KCA)**

Elections are held for the Chairman of the National Coordinating Commission, and Walesa is re-elected.

PAP reports that the government has raised its retail price for pork from 86 Zł per kilogram to 110 Zł per kilogram.

#### **US – October 2, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Reagan announces that they will not deploy mobile missile silos for the MX ICBMs. Instead, they will receive stable super-hardened missile silos that can withstand atomic explosions. The B-1 strategic bomber project halted by President Carter is to be re-launched.

**Hungary / Thailand / Indonesia – October 3–6, 1981 (HC)**

János Péter, who is Vice President of National Assembly and leader of the delegation of the Parliament, visits Thailand and Indonesia.

**Poland – October 3-4, 1981 (KCA)**

The Polish government announces that the retail price of tobacco and tobacco goods is to be raised by 90%-100%.

**Hungary / German Democratic Republic – October 5–6, 1981 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska has a discussion in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the GDR.

**Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – October 5–7, 1981 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy visits Bonn.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia October 5–8, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Interior István Horváth makes an official visit to Yugoslavia.

**Poland – October 5, 1981 (KCA)**

Elections begin for a new National Coordinating Commission in Poland.

**Hungary / Angola – October 6–9, 1981 (HC)**

Angolan Labor Party leader and President of the People's Republic of Angola José Eduardo dos Santos makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Poland – October 7, 1981 (KCA)**

Government approves resolutions for an amendment of cooperative laws, self-governance in the cultural sector, the integration of committees for the defence of those imprisoned for their beliefs into the union's structure, and a demand for the immediate release of political prisoners.

**Czechoslovakia – October 8, 1981 (RFE)**

The Czechoslovak Court of Appeal reduces Rudolf Battěk's prison sentence from seven-and-a-half to two years.

**Poland - October 8, 1981 (RFE)**

The first meeting of the newly elected National Commission (NC) of Solidarity takes place. The new permanent Presidium members are largely unknown, but are considered to be supporters of Walesa and his moderate line.

**Soviet Union / Syria / United States – October 9, 1981 (KCA)**

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin describes the Syrian-Soviet treaty as a "very dangerous development" for Israel.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – October 10–13, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister György Aczél visits the Soviet Union.

**Romania – October 10, 1981 (CEC)**

The Council of State adopts a decree to punish people who exceed the maximum levels of food consumption.

**Soviet Union / Syria / United States – October 10, 1981 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union and Syria issue a joint communiqué stating satisfaction with Syrian-Soviet relations, expressing identical views on a number of international issues, and condemning US and Israeli policy in the Middle East.

**Poland – October 11, 1981 (KCA)**

The Government Presidium claims in a statement that the Congress resolutions would likely aggravate rather than improve the situation in Poland.

**Poland / Hungary – October 11, 1981 (KCA)**

Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party (HSWP), reports that the new Solidarnosc program reflected "the efforts of all forces hostile to socialism in Poland" and aimed to change Poland's social system.

**Hungary / Sweden – October 12–13, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Finance István Hetényi holds discussions in Sweden.

**Hungary / India – October 12–16, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress travels to India.

**Hungary / Australia – October 12–21, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Vice President of the National Assembly and leader of the delegation of Parliament János Péter travels to the Commonwealth of Australia for an official visit.

**East Germany / West Germany – October 13, 1981 (KCA)**

The East German government doubles the compulsory exchange for West Germans and West Berliners entering East Berlin, leading to a 60% decline of visitors.

**Poland – October 14, 1981 (KCA)**

Solidarity rejects the government's proposals for a joint economic commission.

**Poland – October 15, 1981 (KCA)**

Krzak and Krasinski meet a Solidarity delegation to discuss the economic situation and the government agrees to the union's demands for a freeze on food price increases.

**Czechoslovakia – October 15, 1981 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak government announces a rise in fuel prices, provoking a flurry of panic-buying.

**Hungary / Switzerland – October 15–17, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy travels to Switzerland following the acceptance of an official invitation.

**Poland – October 15-18, 1981 (UNW)**

Talks between the authorities and the Solidarity occur but no important decisions are made; the government does not grant Solidarity any official input in decision-making regarding economic reforms. Several strikes follow.

**Hungary / U.S – October 16–17, 1981 (HC)**

US Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger makes an official visit to Budapest.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – October 16, 1981**

President Karmal of Afghanistan pays an official visit to Moscow.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – October 16, 1981**

President Brezhnev pledges full Soviet support for "revolutionary Afghanistan" against all outside interference and says that the Soviet Union would carry out its "internationalist duty" to Afghanistan.

**Poland – October 16, 1981 (KCA)**

Kania delivers speech accusing right-wing groups within Solidarity of preventing the government from alleviating the economic crisis.

The government extends the national service requirement by two months.

**Poland, October 16-18, 1981 (PCC/RFE)**

The Fourth Plenum of the PUWP CC meets and on October 18, accepts Kania's resignation as first secretary. The vote is 104 participants in favor of his resignation and 79 participants against. Jaruzelski replaces him (only four participants vote against his appointment) while remaining as Prime Minister and Minister of Defense. Party members who are also members of Solidarity are told to choose which organization they wish to remain affiliated with. Jaruzelski proposes a ban on strikes.

The first national assembly of the BTU (Branch Trade Unions) is held in Warsaw. This organization revives the pre-August 1980 trade union structure, which disintegrated due to the rise of the spontaneous labour movement.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – October 16, 1981 (KCA)**

President Karmal and President Brezhnev declare themselves in favor of a settlement of the Afghanistan issue which would "contribute to improving the international political climate".

**Soviet Union / US – October 16, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

At a press conference Reagan explains that a limited nuclear war fought with tactical weapons under certain conditions is conceivable without escalation to total nuclear war. According to the President, the Soviet Union "believes that a nuclear war is possible and they believe it is winnable". Brezhnev asserts "the thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership just as of the Soviet people as a whole are directed at preventing nuclear war altogether, by eliminating the very danger of its outbreak". Defense secretary Weinberger reassures the allies by saying that the U.S would not desert and risk its 375,000 troops in Europe and their families. Reagan asserts it is openly misleading to say that the U.S is even thinking about an atomic war at the expense of Western Europe. The basis of U.S nuclear strategy is that the aggressor cannot be certain that the nuclear war could be limited to Europe. Thus if Europe were attacked, it would be taken as an attack on the US

**Poland – October 18, 1981 (KCA)**

The Government's committee on trade union affairs issues a statement that rejects the Solidarity resolutions and condemns Solidarity leadership for "waging a sort of war against the national economy" and attempting to act "above the law".

General Jaruzelski extends the role of the Polish Army in the maintenance of public order, and makes changes to the membership of the PUWP Politburo and Secretariat.

**Poland, October 18, 1981 (PCC)**

Polish authorities extend conscription two months for soldiers scheduled to become reservists in November.

**Romania – Romania / India – October 18-20, 1981 (PER)**

The Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, visits Romania.

**Romania – October 19, 1981 (CEC)**

The Council of State adopts a decree whereby every person can only buy food from his proper domicile.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – October 19, 1981 (KCA)**

President Karmal thanks the Soviet Union for its military support on live Soviet television.

**Poland – October 19, 1981 (KCA)**

Central Committee calls on Solidarity to respect the Constitution and suggests that certain agreements with the trade unions should be renegotiated "in order to resolve contentious issues constructively".

*Rude Pravo* warns Solidarity in an article of the authorities' readiness to declare a state of emergency if the situation deteriorated any further.

Jerzy Urban, the government's new press spokesman, announces that 833 military units will be called to protect market supplies and to keep the transit system operating smoothly.

**Poland / Soviet Union, October 19, 1981 (PCC)**

Brezhnev congratulates Jaruzelski on his appointment as First Secretary and also urges him to take "decisive measures".

**Hungary / German Democratic Republic – October 20–23, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay participates in the Conference of Education Ministers of the socialist countries in Berlin.

**Hungary / The Philippines – October 20–24, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Vencel Házi holds consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines. He has consultations in Singapore from October 25-30, in Indonesia from November 1-5, and in Malaysia from November 6-10.

**Poland, October 21, 1981 (PCC)**

Jaruzelski meets with Cardinal Glemp, and they discuss the need for continued cooperation between church and state.

**Yugoslavia / Czechoslovakia, October 23, 1981 (HMD)**

A trade protocol is signed in Prague between the two countries which estimates the amount of mutual trade to 1.4 billion dollars in the following year, which constitutes a 3% increase from the current year.

**Poland – October 23, 1981 (RFE/UNW)**

The Terrain Operational Groups are created, with the official purpose of fighting corruption, but in reality, they are to survey the areas and context on which they are going to operate under martial law. Over 90 cities are under their surveillance.

The government press secretary Jerzy Urban announces on national television that the government presidium had decided to deploy special local task force units in response to the current national crisis and lack of respect for public law and order. They are sent under the pretext of helping rural administrators procure food.

**Poland, October 23-25, 1981 (PCC)**

The Polish government dispatches military operational groups (*wojskowe grupy operacyjne*) into the countryside under the official pretext of helping rural administrators procure food and prepare for the winter.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – October 25–31, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian President of Parliament and leader of the delegation of the Parliament Antal Apró, travels to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for an official visit.

**Yugoslavia / Hungary, October 25-31, 1981 (HMD)**

Delegation of the Hungarian Parliament visits Yugoslavia. The talks revolve around Yugoslav minorities in Hungary as well as the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia. During their stay on October 29, a delegation of Yugoslav syndicates visits Hungary to discuss the role of syndicates in the development of both countries.

**Romania / Federal Republic of Germany, October 26-30, 1981 (PER)**

Karl Carstens, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, visits Romania.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – October 26–30, 1981 (HC)**

Bulgarian Minister of Interior Dimitr Stojanov makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Poland, October 26, 1981 (PCC)**

A strike at the High School of Engineering in Radom occurs and eventually spreads nationwide.

**Romania / Federal Republic of Germany – October 26-30, 1981 (PER)**

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Carstens visits Romania.

**Poland / US – October 27, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The US supplies \$27 million worth of dairy products to Poland to help solve its economic problems “peacefully and without foreign interference”.

**East Germany / Poland – October 28, 1981 (KCA)**

The East German government demands West German recognition of East German sovereignty and citizenship.

It is announced that Polish citizens visiting the German Democratic Republic will need an invitation from an East German citizen, certified in advance by the East German authorities.

**Poland - October 28, 1981 (RFE/RL)**

Solidarity, mobilizing its 9.5 million active members nationwide, stages a successful one-hour general strike, affecting work in all major industries. Jaruzelski, in a speech at the Fifth Plenum of PUWP CC on the same day Jaruzelski condemns the Solidarity strike in a speech and appeals to the Polish workers to avoid such actions.

**Poland / U.S, October 28, 1981 (PCC)**

The US signs a contract to provide Poland with \$29 million worth of surplus dairy products, and plans another \$50 million in food aid for 1982.

**Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – October 29, 1981 (HC)**

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee György Lázár, who is also the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrives back to Hungary from his three-day visit to the FRG. The members of György Lázár's delegation are: Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy, State Secretary at the Ministry of Industry Ádám Juhász, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Information Office Zsolt Bajnok, and Ambassador Péter Kővári.

**Poland – October 29, 1981 (KCA)**

*Interpress* announces that Kania's resignation as First Secretary of PUWP also includes his removal from Politburo, although he will still stay on the Central Committee.

**Yugoslavia – October 29, 1981 (KCA)**

Dusan Dragosavac is appointed President of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) for a one-year term of office.

**Poland – October 30, 1981 (KCA)**

The *Sejm* approves changes in the membership of the Council of Ministers.

Jaruzelski says he will hand over the leadership of the Ministry to General Siwicki, the Deputy Minister, while retaining the title of Minister of Defence.

The Presidium of the Solidarity National Coordinating Commission issues a statement calling on its members to end all uncoordinated local strikes.

**Poland – October 31, 1981 (KCA)**

The *Sejm* rejects Jaruzelski's proposal to adopt immediate emergency action, but instead adopts a resolution expressing deep concern at the current course of events in Poland.

**November 1981**

**COMECON – November 1981 (KCA)**

Romania is struggling to pay Western suppliers hard currency and requests Western banks to roll over its short-term hard currency debts. Meanwhile, the COMECON approves of an integrated policy from 1981-1985 in light of trade deficits with Western countries and increasing oil prices

**Hungary / Poland. – November 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Poland and Hungary file for IMF membership.

**Yugoslavia / November, 1981 (HR)**

The rock band "Riblja corba" publishes its most successful album *Mrtva priroda*. In Belgrade

only more than 30 000 copies are sold in a day. The authors face severe criticism by the regime due to its allegedly “subversive” lyrics.

#### **Yugoslavia / Czechoslovakia, November 1-2, 1981 (HMD)**

The Yugoslav Minister of Finances Petar Kostić visits Czechoslovakia and discusses economic relations between the two countries.

#### **Hungary/Norway - November 2–3, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka negotiates in Norway.

#### **Hungary/Yemen – November 2–5, 1981 (HC)**

Ali Nasser Mohamed, the President and Prime Minister of the Presidency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, officially visits Hungary as leader of the state delegation.

#### **Soviet Union / US – November 2, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Brezhnev gives an interview with *Der Spiegel*. He says the Soviet military doctrine is of a defensive nature and will not make a first strike. The USSR wants friendly relations with the US and wants to cooperate in pursuit of peace, but if the US aims at military superiority, the Soviet people will do everything to assure the defense of the country. The Soviet Union pulled out some older missiles from its arsenal with the deployment of the SS-20s. Although the SS-20s do have three warheads, their explosive power is smaller. Thus the changing of the obsolete missiles have reduced both the amount of delivery vehicles at the Soviet Union's disposal and its overall intermediate potential. The USSR is also ready to reduce its rockets and has announced a moratorium on the deployment of the missiles for the duration of the talks.

The Reagan administration claims that the Soviet Union has 600-650 intermediate range missiles while the US has 108 Pershing-I missiles. Furthermore, the Pershing-I-s have a single warhead, while the SS-20s have three.

#### **Hungary / Soviet Union – November 3–4, 1981 (HC)**

Miklós Óvári and András Gyenes, Secretaries of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, participate in the meeting of Central Committee's Secretaries of the socialist countries on international issues and ideological counsel in Moscow.

#### **Poland – November 4, 1981 (KCA)**

Walesa, Jaruzelski, and Archbishop Glemp meet and discuss creating a platform for dialogue and consultation between political, church and trade union forces called the “Front of National Accord” but talks go nowhere. Solidarity's National Commission declares its distrust of a “Front of National Accord” and demands the creation of a Social Council for the National Economy (*Spoleczna Rada Gospodarki Narodowej*) as well as changes in electoral laws.

#### **Hungary / Libya / Algeria – November 7–9, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister for Agriculture and Food Jenő Vánca negotiates in Libya and then in Algerial from November 10 to 20.

#### **Hungary / Mexico – November 7–10, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja's makes an official visit to Mexico and then Nicaragua on November 11 to 15.

**Poland, November 7, 1981 (PCC)**

Kukliński is smuggled out of the country on a US transport plane.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – November 9–13, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay holds discussions in Czechoslovakia.

**Poland - November 9, 1981 (RFE)**

The Council of State replaces Lucjan Czubinski, Prosecutor General of the Polish People's Republic since 1972. Czubinski had for a long time received harsh criticism in the public eye due to his reluctance to accept the reforms granted in August 1980. Franciszek Rusek is appointed as Czubinski's replacement.

**Hungary / U.S – November 9 – December 4, 1981 (HC)**

Imre Hollai, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, participates in the final stage of the UN General Assembly XXXVI Session in New York.

**Yugoslavia / Zimbabwe, November 9-13, 1981 (HMD)**

The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe visits Yugoslavia and meets with the Minister of Foreign Affairs Veselin Đuranović. A joint statement is issued on the future of mutual ties and Zimbabwe promises to establish a diplomatic mission in Belgrade.

**Poland / Soviet Union, November 10, 1981 (PCC)**

Poland formally applies for membership in the IMF and the World Bank. The Soviet Union does not object.

**Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – November 11–13, 1981 (HC)**

Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the FDR and President of Socialist International Willy Brandt visits Hungary

**Hungary / U.S – November 11, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress travels to the U.S for a ten-day-long visit.

**Poland – November 11, 1981 (PCC)**

Military operational groups are dispatched to 500 or so of the largest factories in the country.

**Hungary /Yugoslavia – November 16-17, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska visits Yugoslavia.

**Hungary / Ecuador / Colombia– November 16–18, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an official visit to Ecuador and from then Colombia from November 19 to 21.

**Yugoslavia / November 17, 1981 (HR)**

The 22<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Central Committee of the LCY dedicated to the situation in Kosovo issues a "Political Platform for the Action in the Development of Socialist Self-management, Brotherhood and Unity in the Province". Measures to halt the expulsion of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo are adopted as well (in the past 20 years 42.2 % of Serbs and 63.3 % Montenegrins left the province).

**Poland – November 17, 1981 (PCC)**

Solidarity and the government agree to hold their first substantive talks in over three months to discuss the economy, winter preparations, media access, and the neutralization of local conflicts.

Large secondary school strikes break out in the Lublin area. This strike action spreads to up to 32 secondary schools in the region, lasting 3 weeks.

**Hungary / Austria – November 18–20, 1981 (HC)**

Chancellor of Federal Austria Bruno Kreisky makes an official visit to Hungary. During the stay, the Austrian Federal Minister for Transport Karl Lansecker addresses his various concerns.

**Poland / Warsaw Pact, November 18-19, 1981 (PCC)**

Nine Soviet General Staff and Warsaw Pact officials travel to Warsaw, primarily to review documentation on implementing martial law, and to discuss the situation after Kuliński's escape.

**Soviet Union / US – November 18, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Reagan lays out a four point proposal for disarmament: The US will not deploy its new intermediate missiles in Europe if the USSR begins to dismantle its own missiles of the same class. Washington also proposes that talks should begin as soon as possible on the reduction of strategic rockets and bombers and these new talks should be called START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks). The Soviet Union should reduce its conventional forces in Europe and a conference should be held on reducing the risk of war by surprise attack, insecurity or miscalculation. Additionally, the President reassured the allies that except for responding to an attack, NATO will never use atomic or conventional arms in Europe.

**Yugoslavia / France, November 20-21, 1981 (HMD)**

The French foreign minister Claude Cheysson visits Yugoslavia and meets the Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. Two statesmen issue a statement depicting mutual commitment to global disarmament and self determination of nations.

**Poland / Soviet Union, November 21, 1981 (PCC)**

The Soviet Politburo approves a message from Brezhnev to Jaruzelski warning against concessions to the “enemies of socialism”, and against allowing agreements to become “ends in themselves”. The group decides to invite a Polish delegation to Moscow on December 14-15.

**Poland - November 22, 1981 (RFE)**

Domestic prices for the two grades of gasoline sold in Poland go up by 11 zloty a litre each. These increases are the highest on record since the first price jump in 1974 and make gasoline six times more expensive compared with 1973.

**Hungary / Belgium – November 23–25, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka negotiates in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – November 24–27, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Interior István Horváth travels to the Soviet Union after the acceptance of an official invitation.

**Poland, November 24, 1981 (PCC)**

Kulikov and Gribkov arrive in Warsaw for talks with Jaruzelski.

**Hungary / Cuba – November 25–27, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Justice Imre Markója negotiates and signs an agreement with Cuba.

**Poland / US, November 25, 1981 (PCC)**

Reagan authorizes a food donation worth \$30 million to the Polish people.

**Poland – November 25-December 2, 1981 (PCC)**

A sit-in demonstration takes place at the Firefighters' Academy in Warsaw. The Academy is subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs

**Romania, November 25-26, 1981 (CEC)**

At the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee Plenum, Virgil Trofin (Minister of Mines, Oil and Geology) and Leonte Răutu (Rector of Bucharest's University of Political Studies) are purged from the party.

**Poland, November 27, 1981 (PCC)**

Military operational groups are deployed in all voivodeships.

At a Politburo meeting, Jaruzelski states that the Firefighters' Academy strike in Warsaw "has to be solved in a radical way".

**Poland - December 27, 1981 (RFE)**

The government announces that meat and butter rations will be cut once again in January 1982.

**Hungary / Cyprus – November 27–30, 1981 (HC)**

President of the Republic of Cyprus Spyros Kyprianou makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Poland – November 27-28, 1981 (RFE/PCC)**

The Sixth Plenum of the PUWP CC issues a declaration that the social tensions may threaten national security. Jaruzelski responds to the resolution passed by the workers' council at the Zywiec factory, calling for the PUWP to vacate the factory's premises by December 8 by re-affirming the party's determination not to be ousted from the factories. Jaruzelski announces a politburo decision for the government to demand an Extraordinary Powers Bill, which would permit the government to ban strikes in an emergency. This clearly contradicts the August 1980 agreements.

**Hungary / Austria – November 28–29, 1981 (HC)**

Austrian Minister of Industry and Trade Josef Straibacher holds discussions in Budapest.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – November 30, 1981 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia Rudolf Rohlicek holds negotiations in Győr, Hungary.

**Soviet Union / US – November 30, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Soviet-American arms reduction talks begin in Geneva. Washington demands the dismantling

of SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. Moscow recommends a moratorium on deployment and is ready to reduce certain weapons as a sign of “good will”. The US has no intermediate range missiles in Western Europe; instead it has a large number of tactical nuclear missiles.

#### **Czechoslovakia / East Germany – November 30–December 1, 1981 (RFE)**

General Secretary of the SED Erich Honecker visits Prague. At an official dinner, Honecker and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak both reaffirm the need for greater cooperation between Warsaw Pact states. Honecker denounces the ‘aggressive policies’ of US President Ronald Reagan and praises the USSR’s pursuit of peace.

#### **Czechoslovakia / USSR / Comecon – November 30–December 2, 1981 (RFE)**

Leonid Zamyatin, Chairman of the USSR’s International Information Department, addresses a conference of propaganda chiefs from various socialist countries in Prague..

#### **Poland - December 30, 1981 (RFE)**

Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski makes a surprise visit to Bonn to seek economic help from the West German leaders.

### **December 1981**

#### **Hungary – December 1981 (KCA)**

Hungary files applications for membership of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to the World Bank.

#### **Poland – December 1981 (HDP)**

Wojciech Jaruzelski, after imposing martial law, forms PRON (Patriotic Movement of National Revival). The first meeting of the PRON Provisional Council takes place on December 17, 1982, and in July 1983, it replaces the Front of National Unity.

A more radical anti-communist organization, which is fighting Solidarity, is established in Wrocław. It organizes demonstrations and publishes underground periodicals. In the end of 1980s, it opposed the idea of the Round Table Negotiations. In 1990 Solidarity is turned into the Freedom Party.

Orange Alternative – an opposition movement organized by Waldemar Fydrych in Wrocław – is established after the imposition of Martial Law. It organizes colorful and peaceful events, instead of traditional demonstrations.

#### **Poland – December 1981 (KCA)**

Solidarity is criticized for exceeding its power and acting like a political party. The government’s failure to regularly provide basic items has troubled both Solidarity and the government. Consequently, a proposed body to unite political, church, and trade unions in dialogue and consultation is still in discussion.

Solidarity is under fire for compromising and for undermining Poland's goal of independence. The economic reform program is amended and Solidarity issues a statement indicating its agenda.

Polish emigration to Western countries highlights the growing economic crisis in Poland, which is severely in debt to Western governments and is receiving assistance from European countries. Poland is attempting to re-join the World Bank and the IMF, which it had left at "the insistence of the Soviet Union".

**Poland / Warsaw Pact – December 1981 (KCA)**

Solidarity approves the development of a new trade union policy containing economic recommendations. Members of the Warsaw Pact object to Solidarity's management of the national crisis. Solidarity is accused of destabilizing the country for its own political gain.

**Finland / Soviet Union – December 1, 1981 (EAS)**

Finland and the USSR sign an official trade agreement.

**Hungary / Romania - December 1–2, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja participates in the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States meeting in Bucharest.

**Poland / Soviet Union – December 1, 1981**

The Soviet Union grants Poland \$1,300 million in the form of raw materials, fuel, and hard currency credits.

**Poland – December 1, 1981 (PCC)**

The price of alcohol raises sharply - vodka by about 75%, domestic wines by 80%, and imported wines by 40%. Car insurance also goes up.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – December 2–3, 1981 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege participates in the Minister of National Defense Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states meeting in Moscow.

**Poland – December 2, 1981 (KCA)**

The Central Committee of PUWP passes a resolution on Dec. 2 in condemning Gierek "for arbitrariness in economic and social policy, for ignoring economic laws and for disregarding critical opinions".

**Poland – December 2, 1981 (UNW)**

ZOMO (*Motorized Reserves of the Citizens' Militia*), a paramilitary police force, crushes the students' strike in Warsaw.

**Romania / Soviet Union – December 2-3, 1981 (PER)**

Andrei Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the USSR, visits Romania.

**Poland – December 3, 1981 (PCC)**

Prompted largely by ZOMO's actions, an emergency session of Solidarity's Presidium and Regional Chairmen in Radom issues an official statement accusing the regime of secretly preparing to attack the union and threatening a 24-hour strike if the *Sejm* passes Jaruzelski's Extraordinary Powers Bill.

**US – December 4, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The US Senate appropriates a \$204 billion budget for military spending. This is the largest expenditure Congress has ever passed.

**Poland – December 5, 1981 (PCC)**

The mood at a PUWP Politburo meeting, according to Jaruzelski, is “funereal”. A majority reluctantly grants Jaruzelski authority to order martial law at his discretion.

Talks occur between Glemp and Wałesa.

**Poland – December 6, 1981 (PCC)**

The Mazowsze branch of Solidarity calls for “a day of protest against the use of force to solve social conflicts” on December 17, to mark the anniversary of the suppression of riots in the Baltic in 1970.

The government accuses Solidarity of violating its agreement and launching a power struggle. Radio Warsaw broadcasts a tape of the Radom meeting of December 3, in which various union leaders are allegedly discussing being “prepared to overthrow the authorities”. Solidarity claims that the passages have been taken out of context.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – December 7–10, 1981 (HC)**

Member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers N. Tyhonov officially visits Hungary.

**Poland / Soviet Union, December 7, 1981 (PCC)**

During a telephone conversation with Jaruzelski, Brezhnev warns him to take appropriate measures before it is too late.

**Poland / Warsaw Pact, December 7, 1981 (PCC)**

Marshal Kulikov together with his staff arrives in Poland.

**Poland – December 7, 1981 (PCC)**

The Homeland Defense Committee orders the appointment of military commissars (*komisarze wojskowi*) in all factories, offices and state institutions.

**Poland / US, December 7-8, 1981 (PCC)**

US Commerce Secretary Baldrige indicates that the United States will support Warsaw’s bid to join the IMF, will grant \$740 million in additional credits for food and agricultural products, and will continue to delay debt repayments.

**Poland / Soviet Union, December 8, 1981 (PCC)**

The CPSU CC Politburo meets, arriving at a set of “instructions” regarding actions to be taken in Poland. No transcript of this crucial session has yet been released.

**Poland – December 8, 1981 (PCC)**

Conferences take place involving all voivodeship First Secretaries and Chiefs of voivodeship militia commands.

**Poland / Soviet Union, December 9, 1981 (PCC)**

Andropov speaks to former Polish Minister of Internal Affairs Milewski, asking him what measures the leadership intend to take and when. Milewski says he does not know about Operation X and its timeframe.

**Poland – December 9, 1981 (PCC)**

Glemp receives a delegation from Solidarity.

A meeting of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense, consisting of the most senior officers in the Polish military, takes place.

**Poland / Soviet Union, December 10, 1981 (PCC)**

CPSU CC Politburo members discuss Poland in detail, reiterating grave concerns but at the members agree in the conclusion there cannot be any involvement of Soviet troops.

**Soviet Union / United States – December 11, 1981 (KCA)**

The US State Department rejects Brezhnev's proposals for peace and security in the Gulf area as long as Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan.

**Poland – December 11-12, 1981 (PCC)**

Solidarity's National Commission meets in Gdansk. The agenda reflects a radical attitude and heated rhetoric. Walesa watches as the Commission takes the drastic measure of calling for free elections for parliament and for a national referendum on Jaruzelski and his government.

**Poland / Soviet Union, December 12, 1981 (PCC)**

Jaruzelski telephones Brezhnev but is told the Soviet leader is ill and is put through to Suslov. The content of their conversation is disputed. Soviet officials later say Jaruzelski asked for Soviet assistance in case the operation failed; Jaruzelski maintains he wanted to be sure Moscow considered the operation an internal Polish affair.

**Poland / Soviet Union, December 12, 1981 (PCC)**

Within hours of the Jaruzelski-Suslov conversation, Ustinov calls the Polish leader. According to Jaruzelski, the purpose of the call is to stiffen his resolve for the operation.

**Poland – December 12, 1981 (PCC)**

By 2:00 p.m. Jaruzelski gives orders to proceed with Operation X.

At 3:45 p.m. the Ministry of Internal Affairs sends a cable to all voivodeship militia commands with orders to initiate "Operation Synchronizacja".

At 11:30 p.m. the first stage of martial law begins. Special militia and army units take over all means of communication.

**Poland – December 12-13, 1981 (HDP)**

An emergency extra-constitutional committee called Military Council of National Salvation is established to rule Poland during martial law. Led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the committee consists of 22 members. It is dissolved on July 22, 1983 when the martial law officially ends.

**Poland – December 13, 1981 (UNW)**

Wojciech Jaruzelski declares the introduction of martial law in Poland. All the pro-democratic and oppositional organizations are banned; a majority of newspapers are suspended. Lech Walesa and 5,000 other people are detained and isolated from society in the governmental facilities all over Poland. At certain points while still under martial law, this number rises to 10,000 people. Streets of all cities are patrolled by police forces; 70,000 soldiers and 30,000

policemen are delegated to carry out this task. The official censorship of correspondence is introduced and basic human rights are suspended. Telephones are cut out, which makes it impossible to call the ambulance or use the telephone in any emergency. In response, many people stage occupational strikes, but these are crushed by the police forces.

### **Poland – December 13, 1981 (PCC)**

In a sermon broadcast over the radio, Glemp appeals for non-violent resistance and describes martial law as a “lesser evil”.

Leaders of Solidarity who avoided being put in jail organize regional strike committees (for example, Frasyńniuk on Wrocław, Słowik in Łódź, and the National Committee in Gdąńsk Shipyard led by Solidarity Vice President Krupinski).

Beginning at midnight on December 12, ZOMO units start rounding up Solidarity activists as well as other figures, including Gierek. At 3:00 a.m. Wałęsa is awoken and taken away. During the first night and day, several thousand activists are arrested.

At 1:00 a.m., an extraordinary session of the Council of State convenes, approving (with only one dissenting vote) decrees on the implementation of martial law.

At 6.00 a.m., Jaruzelski goes on national radio to announce martial law. “Our country has found itself at the edge of an abyss”, he declares. “Poland’s future is at stake: the future for which my generation fought”. He accuses Solidarity leaders of acts of terrorism and states that famine, chaos, and civil war would be the result if the situation were allowed to deteriorate further. Over 20 martial law decrees are initiated suspending such rights as free association and freedom of the press. Strict curfews are instituted, mail service is suspended, key economic enterprises are militarized, and the mass media are restricted to one government channel. Travel by the population is curtailed and public meetings are banned.

Kiszczak and Siwicki report to the Politburo that the implementation of martial law is progressing according to plan, and 70% of those targeted for arrest are in jail. Jaruzelski informs the leadership that Brezhnev telephoned to congratulate them.

### **Poland / Soviet Union – December 13, 1981 (PCC)**

The Kremlin sends a brief statement to the leaders of several socialist countries, including Cuba and Vietnam, expressing approval of martial law and asking for support to the Polish comrades.

### **Poland / Soviet Union – December 14-28, 1981 (PCC)**

During this period, resistance by workers and members of Solidarity takes several forms. Strikes take place in more than 250 factories and many institutions (such as universities). Special units of the Army and ZOMO stage some 50 attacks on factories and street demonstrations (among other instances in Nowa Huta, Kraków, Wrocław, Szczecin, Gdąńsk and Swidnik). The army and militia block access to the main cities. Approximately 80,000 soldiers, 1,600 tanks and 1,800 armored vehicles are involved in these operations. The strongest resistance takes place in Silesia where nine workers are shot at the “Wujek” coal mine on December 16. ZOMO troops, with army and tank support, attack 10 or so coal mines as well as the Katowice steelworks. The last strike is crushed on December 28 (at the “Piaśt” coal mine). The official death toll as a result of clashes with police is 17 people. While brutally efficient in its implementation, the “state of war” is later described as a pyrrhic victory for both Polish authorities and the Kremlin.

### **Poland – December 14, 1981 (PCC)**

A committee to help the detained and their families under the protection of Archbishop Glemp is established in Warsaw.

**Poland /US – December 14, 1981 (PCC)**

Speaking with John Paul II by telephone, Reagan offers condolences for the people of Poland.

**Yugoslavia / Hungary, December 15-17, 1981 (HMD)**

A member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Németh Károly visits Yugoslavia to strengthen party ties with the LCY.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – December 16–21, 1981 (HC)**

János Kádár attends the celebration of Brezhnev's 75th birthday in Moscow.

**Poland – December 16, 1981 (UNW)**

The strike in the Wujek mine in Katowice is crushed by the police forces with firearms leading to nine deaths. In December 1981, demonstrations in Warsaw, Cracow, Lodz and Gdansk take place but without any significant results. The leaders are arrested and sentenced to imprisonment and the demonstrations are crushed by the police forces.

**Poland / Warsaw Pact – December 16, 1981 (PCC)**

Marshal Kulikov leaves Poland.

**Poland – December 17, 1981 (PCC)**

The first underground newspaper, *Wiadomości (News)*, is published in Warsaw.

**Poland / US – December 17, 1981 (LBC)**

Reagan declares that the Soviet Union is responsible for the state of emergency in Poland. While the state of emergency is in effect, Poland may not receive US economic aid but the humanitarian and food aid already delivered will not be held back.

**Czechoslovakia / West Germany – December 17-19, 1981 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek visits West Germany. He meets with President Karl Carstens, Prime Minister Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

**Poland – December 18, 1981 (PCC)**

Pope John Paul II sends a letter to Jaruzelski.

**Romania / Soviet Union – December 18-19, 1981 (PER)**

Nicolae Ceausescu attends the 75th birthday of Brezhnev in Moscow.

**Poland / US – December 23, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The US introduces sanctions against Poland. Civilian air contacts are suspended, Polish fishing rights on American waters are rescinded, the Export-Import Bank will not guarantee loans, the delivery of American agricultural and dairy products is suspended while their distribution is not controlled by an independent organ.

**Poland / NATO – December 23, 1981 (PCC)**

The NATO countries meet to discuss their response to the declaration of martial law.

**Poland – December 24, 1981 (PCC)**

Polish courts hand down the first sentences (3-5 years in prison) to members of strike committees.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – December 28–29, 1981 (HC)**

Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and also Chairman of the USSR State Security Committee Jurij Andropov makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Poland / US – December 29, 1981 (PCC)**

In a White House statement, President Reagan announces the US will take a more aggressive stance in relations with the USSR due to their role in the Polish crisis.

**Soviet Union / US – December 29, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Reagan announces sanctions against the Soviet Union. Aeroflot's US flights are suspended, the US will not renew the expiring exchange programs, the activity of the Soviet Purchasing Committee in New York is suspended, the list of gas and oil industry equipment that need licensing is expanded, the issuing of these licenses is suspended. Additionally, the licensing of the 200 pipe laying machines needed for the Soviet gas program is suspended, the export licenses for electronic appliances, computers and other high-tech goods are suspended, the talks concerning a new marine agreement and the restriction of Soviet ships is suspended and negotiations for a new long term grain agreement are postponed. The President holds out the prospect of other sanctions as well.

## 1982

### **Poland – 1982 (HDP)**

The State Tribunal, the highest legal organ in Poland, is reestablished after being defunct since the interwar period. The State Tribunal investigates parliamentary charges against the President, the Premier, ministers and other high state officials.

### **January 1982**

#### **Poland – January 1982 (KCA)**

The Ministry of Justice announces that 4,177 people have been detained under the martial law.

#### **Poland - January 2, 1981 (RFE)**

The zloty is devalued against the main Western hard currencies (57% against both the American dollar and British sterling)

The authorities announce that as of 1 February 1982, large price increases will be implemented on a wide range of energy products. The price of coal is set to rise by 364% and electricity by 244%. The government announce that this pricing reform is the initial step of a broader reform of the entire economic system.

#### **Poland / Eastern Bloc – January 3, 1982 (PCC)**

Jaruzelski writes a letter to Soviet leaders to express gratitude for their assistance but also to request confirmation of previously agreed for deliveries of oil and gas products. Jaruzelski says that he has also asked Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Romania, and Czechoslovakia for basic agricultural and industrial goods.

#### **Poland / Eastern Bloc / U.S – January 4, 1982 (PCC)**

In a meeting with EEC diplomats, Jaruzelski criticizes US sanctions as “interference in Poland’s internal affairs”. However, EEC members issue a communiqué promising not to undermine the US action.

#### **Poland – January 5, 1982 (KCA)**

The *Sejm* announces that they have reopened talks with Solidarity activists.

#### **Poland - January 5, 1982 (RFE)**

The acting head of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology officially bans the Independent Students’ Union (ISU), which accounted for some 25% of all students.

#### **Poland / Soviet Union – January 6, 1982 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union signs a bi-lateral trade agreement with Poland granting Poland \$6,000 million worth of supplies and long-term credit at low rates of interest to cover the trade balance deficit of 1981 and 1982. The announcement of the Soviet loan is the first piece of good economic news that the Polish authorities have received since the imposition of martial law.

**Poland – January 7, 1982 (KCA)**

Wladyslaw Baka (the Government Plenipotentiary for Economic Reform) in a press conference emphasizes that the military takeover of Dec. 13 was intended not to prevent the planned reforms but to create conditions for their realization.

**Poland / Soviet Union – January 7, 1982 (KCA)**

Marian Wozniak (Secretary to the PUWP Central Committee) arrives in Moscow for talks with Vladimir Dolgikh (the CPSU Secretary for relations with fraternal communist parties).

**Poland – January 8, 1982 (KCA)**

The *Sejm* adopts a resolution approving the introduction of martial law.

**Poland – January 8, 1982 (KCA)**

The Military Council for National Salvation issues a decree instructing Universities and Colleges to resume lectures by February 15.

**Poland – January 9, 1982 (RFE)**

Jaruzelski meets with Archbishop Glemp to discuss what needs to be done to facilitate the normalization of life in Poland.

**Yugoslavia / Iraq, January 10-12, 1982 (HMD)**

President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolić visits Iraq.

**Poland / Soviet Union – January 10-12, 1982 (KCA / PCC)**

Foreign Minister Czyrek travels to Moscow for meetings with Gromyko and Suslov, the first official encounters between high-ranking Poles and Soviet since martial law was imposed.

**Poland - January 10, 1982 (RFE)**

Archbishop Glemp delivers a sermon in Warsaw, criticizing the authorities for their policy of internment and for creating conflicts of conscience by forcing employees to choose between their jobs and Solidarity membership.

The government announces that classes at Polish universities and schools of higher education will resume by the middle of February 1982. All universities and institutes have been closed since December 13, when martial law was imposed, and have been paralyzed since mid-November 1981 by striking staff and students.

**NATO – January 11, 1982 (KCA)**

A NATO ministerial session made up of Foreign Ministers meet in Brussels to discuss the current crisis in Poland. It is the first meeting since the implementation of martial law. They announce that they will withhold further commercial credits to Poland, other than those that might be required for food.

**Hungary / U.K. / Israel – January 12-14, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Pujya makes official visits to the United Kingdom and the Republic of Israel between January 14 and 18.

**Poland - January 12, 1982 (RFE)**

Following Czyrek's visit to Moscow, The Soviet Press Agency TASS releases a statement that the Soviet Union and Poland jointly condemn what they describe as gross interference by the West in Polish affairs.

**Yugoslavia – January 13, 1982 (KCA)**

A joint session of the LCY and State Presidiums is convened, and they nominate Milka Planinc (the current president of the LCY Central Committee in Croatia) as the President of the Federal Executive Council.

**Poland - January 13, 1982 (RFE)**

The Military Council of National Salvation (MCNS) meets for the first time since the imposition of martial law. General Jaruzelski chairs the meeting, in which workers, belonging to Solidarity, and the branch unions participate.

Warsaw Television announces that as of January 14 a new government newspaper, Rzeczpospolita ("The Republic") will be published. Its aim is to 'report on the work and activities of the government'.

In response to NATO charges of Soviet involvement, TASS issues an angry denial that the USSR played any role in the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia sign a protocol in Warsaw, setting trade between the two countries at 1,200 million rubles.

**Poland - January 14, 1982 (RFE/RL)**

Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski visits Bucharest to discuss economic and trade relations with Romania, who support the introduction of martial law.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – January 14-15, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Imre Hollai participates in the sixth session of the Permanent Working Group of CEMA on global economic issues in Moscow.

**Albania – January 14-16, 1982 (KCA)**

The People's Assembly meets. Mr. Adil Carcani, the First Deputy Chairman, is elected to succeed Mr. Shehu as Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Carcani, who has been First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers since 1974, makes a statement to the People's Assembly on January 15 in which he affirms his intention to pursue the political line established by Mr. Hoxha. He also expresses a wish to improve Albania's relations with other countries, including the USA and the Soviet Union, but only if the latter ceases their "warmongering" activities abroad. On January 16, the assembly approves inter alia the law on the implementation of the seventh five-year plan for the period from 1981 to 1985.

**Poland – January 15, 1982 (KCA)**

Theatres, cinemas, concerts, clubs and other cultural activities are reopened.

**Yugoslavia / Egypt, January 15-16, 1982 (HMD)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt Boutros Ghali visits Yugoslavia and meets with high Yugoslav representatives, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. Various international issues are discussed, with special emphasis on the Middle Eastern crisis.

**Poland - January 17, 1982 (RFE/RL)**

The new Polish ambassador in London, Stefan Staniszewski, says Lech Walesa is to be released from detention soon and that martial law will end shortly. This statement conflicts with the words of government spokesman, Jerzy Urban the day before, that martial law will continue for the foreseeable future.

**Poland – January 18, 1982 (KCA)**

Mr. Ozdowski gives a press conference in which states he supports the continuation of the purge within the PUWP. It is also reported that 1,100 people have been dismissed from the party while another 1,300 people have been disciplined.

**Poland - January 18, 1982 (RFE)**

The Council of Ministers decide to resume construction of Poland's first nuclear power plant, after several false starts.

**Yugoslavia / Algeria, January 18-26, 1982 (HMD)**

President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Đuranović visits Algeria. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed.

**Poland – January 19, 1982 (PCC)**

The Polish government announces a possible four-fold increase in food prices as of February 1, and severe meat shortages, due to poor delivery by farmers.

**Comecon – January 19-21, 1982 (KCA)**

A meeting is held of Comecon countries where the Polish crisis is discussed.

**Soviet Union – January 20, 1982 (KCA)**

General Semyon Tsvigun, head of the KGB, dies.

**East Germany / West Germany – January 20, 1982 (KCA)**

Figures are released regarding travel between East and West Germany. In 1981 the number of West Germans visiting East Germany is only 2,100,000, compared to 2,700,000 in 1980.

**Poland – January 20, 1982 (KCA)**

The Bishops' conference issues a letter to Gen. Jaruzelski intended to be read as a pastoral address regarding the implementation of martial law. They give, however, a mildly worded address.

**Poland – January 20, 1982 (KCA)**

PAP reports that from February 1, farmers are unable to purchase seed unless they sell grain to the state. For every 120 kg of grain they sell, they will be able to buy 100 kg of seed.

**Hungary / Romania – January 20-21, 1982 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska travels to Bucharest.

**Romania / Pakistan – January 20-22, 1982 (PER)**

Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, visits Romania.

**Poland - January 21, 1982 (RFE)**

Justice Ministry figures are released, showing that 150 Solidarity activists have been imprisoned for organizing strikes or protests since the introduction of martial law.

**Yugoslavia / Pakistan, January 22-25, 1982 (HMD)**

President of Pakistan Muhammad Zia Ul-haq visits Yugoslavia, where he meets with high Yugoslav representatives. The accession of Pakistan to the Non-Aligned Movement is assessed as beneficial to mutual understanding.

**Soviet Union / France – January 23, 1982 (KCA)**

France and the Soviet Union sign an agreement with the Soviet Soyuz Gas Export Company whereby the Soviet Union for 25 years starting in 1984 will supply 8,000 million cubic meters of natural gas to France. Their rates are a little higher than those in their agreement with West Germany.

**Poland – January 23, 1982 (KCA)**

Ryszard Reiff, the chairman of the Roman Catholic organization Pax is dismissed from his post and is replaced by Zenon Komender, the Minister for Internal Trade and Services.

**Hungary / Kuwait / Syria / Jordan / United Arab Emirates – January 23-February 14, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai makes a trip to Kuwait, Syria, Jordan, and United Arab Emirates.

**Poland - January 24, 1982 (RFE)**

The Council of State withdraws special compulsory military service regulations introduced under martial law and restores previous conscription rules.

**Yugoslavia / Angola / Mozambique / Tanzania / Madagascar / Kenya - January 24-February 5, 1982 (HMD)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec visits Angola (January 24-26), Mozambique (January 27-29), Tanzania (January 30), Madagascar (January 31-February 2), and Kenya (February 3-5). The talks are being held with high representatives of these countries on various international issues, especially on the situation in Southern Africa, the future of the Non-Aligned Movement, the relations between the North and the South, and the crisis in Western Africa. Vrhovec also meets with SWAPO leaders and expresses the Yugoslav support for the struggle of Namibian people.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – January 25, 1982 (HC)**

Minister for Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in Moscow.

**Poland – January 25, 1982 (RFE)**

The Sejm holds its first plenary session since the imposition of martial law, endorsing martial law and passing the Teachers' Charter.

**Poland / EU – January 25, 1982 (KCA)**

A meeting of the European Community Foreign Ministers is held, and they decide to withdraw their October 1981 proposal to sell 35,000,000 units worth of food to Poland.

**Soviet Union – January 25, 1982 (KCA)**

Mikhail Suslov, who had served as a member of the CPSU, Secretary to the CPSU Central Committee, a deputy to the Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the Foreign affairs commission of the Soviet of the Union, dies.

**Poland – January 26, 1982 (PCC)**

Walesa is formally arrested.

**Soviet Union – January 26, 1982 (KCA)**

Mikhail Suslov's death is announced.

**Poland / US – January 26, 1982 (BUSZS / KCA / LBC)**

Haig and Gromyko meet in Geneva. Haig declares that the talks are about improving East-West relations, but for the US to express its main concerns about Poland.

**Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact / France – January 27, 1982 (KCA)**

The French government states that the new gas-purchasing contract will be terminated in the event of a Warsaw Pact invasion of Poland. However the new gas line caused a major split within NATO as Austria, Belgium, Italy, Finland, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the Netherlands already started negotiations with the Soviet Union, and the UK is supplying materials for the new pipeline.

**Finland – January 27, 1982 (KCA)**

Mauno Koivisto (Social Democrat) is inaugurated as the new President of Finland.

**Poland - January 27, 1982 (RFE)**

The Polish authorities announce new directives covering price regulations and remuneration. On average, food prices will rise by 171%. However, the directives provide no information as to how these price increases related to the oft-promised economic reforms.

Radio Warsaw announces that the construction of a subway in Warsaw will begin in 1983, with significant help for the project being provided by the Soviet Union.

**Georgia – January 28, 1982 (KCA)**

Nationalist demonstrations take place in Georgia.

**Hungary / East Germany – January 28, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer makes a two-day visit to the People's Republic of Hungary.

**Poland – January 29, 1982 (KCA)**

The government's Central Statistical Office publishes a document on Poland's socioeconomic situation in 1981. National income fell by 13%, industrial production fell by 10% and the cost of living increased by 25%.

**Soviet Union / Italy – January 29, 1982 (KCA)**

Signor Emilio Colombo (the Italian Foreign Minister) announces that Italy will postpone negotiations on the price of gas from the Soviet Union due to the situation in Poland.

### **Czechoslovakia – January 30, 1982**

The Czechoslovak government implements price rises on cigarettes, alcohol and various foodstuffs, notably meat. In order to compensate consumers, various state benefits are made more generous, and a pay-rise for miners is announced..

### **Poland - January 30, 1982 (RFE)**

Sandro Gaspar, the Hungarian trade union leader who also heads the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) meets in Warsaw with Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski and the minister responsible for trade union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek. They discuss the current state of the Polish trade union movement and the participation of Polish trade unions in the upcoming WFTU 10<sup>th</sup> Congress to be held in Cuba in February.

### **Poland - January 31, 1982 (RFE/RL)**

Foreign Minister Czyrek arrives in France to attend the 24<sup>th</sup> Congress of the French Communist Party and tells journalists that the government is continuing to hold talks with detained Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, but does not indicate when he may be released.

## **February 1982**

### **Soviet Union / Japan / U.S – February 1982 (KCA)**

Japan, in opposition to the US's suspension of materials for the new pipeline, supplies the Soviet Union with a large number of pipe-laying tractors. The US accuses Japan of undermining US sanctions.

### **Soviet Union / U.S – February 1982 (KCA)**

The Soviet *Literaturnaya Gazeta* publishes an article accusing US scientists in Pakistan of breeding mosquitoes carrying a deadly virus in order to cause an epidemic in Afghanistan

### **Soviet Union – February 1982 (KCA)**

The KGB's investigation into official-level corruption is intensified and leads to the removal of Konstantin Zotov as head of the Central Visa Office.

### **Poland - February 1, 1982 (RFE/RL)**

The US Department of Agriculture decides against formally declaring Poland in default on payment of debts to American banks, which had been underwritten by the US government's credit guarantee system.

### **Poland – February 1, 1982 (UNW)**

Prices of food raise by 241% and energy by 171%. Real income thus falls by 1/3 but there are no significant demonstrations and opposition.

These two last bullets have contradictory information

### **Hungary / Palestine – February 1-3, 1982 (HC)**

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat makes an official visit to Hungary. During his visit to the PLO Office in Budapest, Minister of

Foreign Affairs Abdel Abu Meziel and Frigyes Puja agree to increase diplomatic representation.

**Poland – February 2, 1982 (KCA)**

The PAP announces that 760 officials have been removed from office since martial law was implemented including 6 provincial governors, 14 deputy governors and 160 mayors.

**Bulgaria – February 2, 1982 (KCA)**

The Bulgarian Council of State issues a decree announcing the appointment of Mr. Todor Bozhinov as Minister of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources in addition to his existing post as First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**Poland - February 3, 1982 (RFE)**

At a press conference for foreign correspondents in Warsaw, the government spokesman Jerzy Urban and the Agriculture and Food Industry minister Jerzy Wojtecki blame US-imposed sanctions for Poland's inability to feed the country.

**Poland – February 5, 1982 (KCA)**

Maciej Szczepanski (the former Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television) is put on trial for charges of embezzling \$7,000,000 of state funds while in office.

**Poland / Soviet Union / U.K. – February 5, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Great Britain introduces economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR. The UK is the first European NATO state to impose sanctions, including travel restrictions on Polish and Soviet diplomats.

**Poland / Soviet Union / U.K. – February 5, 1982 (KCA)**

The UK is the first Western government to introduce sanctions including travel restrictions on Polish and Soviet diplomats.

**Poland - February 6, 1982 (RFE)**

Representatives of Poland and Hungary sign a trade protocol in Warsaw, setting mutual trade at 617 million rubles.

**Poland - February 8, 1982 (RFE)**

Following a forced recess of almost two months, all institutions of higher education are open and operational again.

**Iran / Yugoslavia, February 8, 1982 (HMD)**

Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Alia Akbara Velayati visits Yugoslavia. Yugoslav side expresses concerns about the ongoing Iran-Iraq war, and emphasizes the role of the NAM and the principles of Non-Alignment in securing peace and development in the world. Bilateral cooperation is discussed as well.

**Iran / Yugoslavia, February 8, 1982 (HMD)**

Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Alia Akbara Velayati visits Yugoslavia. Yugoslav side expresses concerns about the ongoing Iran-Iraq war, and emphasizes the role of the NAM and the principles of Non-Alignment in securing peace and development in the world. Bilateral cooperation is discussed as well.

**Poland / CSCE – February 9, 1982 (KCA)**

The conference reconvenes, and the situation in Poland is the main issue. By early March, they agree to adjourn until March 12.

**Poland - February 9, 1982 (RFE)**

Speaking in Rome to trade unionists from around the world, Pope John Paul II warns that without the rehabilitation of Solidarity, the Polish crisis cannot be resolved.

**Soviet Union / France / U.K. / Switzerland – February 9, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The Soviet Union publishes its position on the Geneva arms reduction talks. The Soviet proposal assumes that there is a balance between the intermediate missiles deployed in Europe. The Soviets claim that both sides possess 1000 units, which could be reduced first to 600, later to 300 each. The agreement would involve all missiles in Europe with a range of 1000 kilometers. According to the Soviet proposal, the British and French forces should also be included in the agreement.

**Soviet Union – February 9, 1982 (KCA)**

*Soviet News* reports that 18 major nuclear power stations are under construction, each with a capacity of 4 million–6 million kW.

**Soviet Union / France – February 10, 1982 (KCA)**

French banks lend \$140,000,000 to the Soviet Union. In 1981, France gave a government-backed loan to the Soviet Union, which covered the money needed for the pipeline, (85%). This agreement gives the remaining 15%.

**Poland - February 10, 1982 (RFE)**

Representatives of Poland and Bulgaria sign a trade agreement in Sofia, establishing a trade turnover at 545 million rubles.

**Soviet Union / France – February 10, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)**

French banks extend a \$140 million loan to the Soviet Union to purchase French equipment to construct the Siberian gas line.

**Soviet Union / West Germany – February 11, 1982 (KCA)**

West Germany announces that Soviet diplomats are not allowed to travel outside Bonn or Cologne.

**East Germany / West Germany – February 11, 1982 (KCA)**

The East German government announces a relaxation of regulations regarding family visits by East Germans to West Germany.

**Hungary / Poland – February 11-12, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an amicable visit to Warsaw. His visit was received by Wojciech Witold Jaruzelski, commander-in-chief of the Polish People's Army, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, President of Council of Ministers of Poland, and Henryk Jabłoński, Chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland.

**Romania / US – February 12-13, 1982 (PER)**

Alexander Haig, U. S. Secretary of State, visits Romania.

**Soviet Union / France / US – February 14, 1982 (KCA)**

Mr. Haig expresses the US's opinion of the French–Soviet gas deal in which he states that the US neither supported nor favoured it.

**Poland – February 14, 1982 (KCA)**

Bogdan Walewski, a former employee of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is sentenced to 25 years imprisonment and a further 10 years deprivation of civil liberties. He is convicted on charges of espionage on behalf of the US CIA against a number of Warsaw Treaty states.

**Poland - February 16, 1982 (RFE)**

The Polish Statistical Office issues data, showing that although imports from socialist countries has increased by 4.2% in January 1982 compared to January 1981, industrial production had declined by 13.6%. These statistics indicate that aid to Poland from socialist countries has so far only manage to modify the continual downward spiral in Polish industrial production.

**Poland / Japan – February 17, 1982 (KCA)**

The Japanese government announces restrictions on the travels of Polish diplomats.

**Poland / West Germany – February 19 – 22, 1982 (KCA)**

Herr Herbert Wehner (the West German Social Democratic faction leader) privately visits Poland. He holds discussions with Gen. Jaruzelski, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek Rakowski and representatives from the Polish Catholic Church.

**Yugoslavia / Romania, February 19-22, 1982 (HMD)**

A LCY delegation visits Romania, and meets with President Nicolae Ceausescu and other high representatives of Romania. Mainly bilateral issues are discusses, especially party ties, and the situation in the International Workers' Movement.

**Romania / US – February 21, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC )**

Reagan turns down Romania's request for a 65 million dollar loan, since there are doubts about Bucharest's ability to repay debts.

**Poland - February 22, 1982 (RFE)**

Collective travel to socialist bloc countries is permitted.

**Yugoslavia / Austria, February 22, 1982 (HMD)**

Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec visits Vienna and meets with the Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. They talk about the ongoing CSCE meeting taking place in Madrid, about the Polish crisis and the rising East-West tensions. Bilateral cooperation is also discussed.

**Yugoslavia / East Germany, February 22-27, 1982 (HMD)**

A parliamentary delegation of the SFRY visits East Germany where they meet with Erich Honecker, Willy Stoph, and the members of the East German Parliament. Bilateral cooperation is assessed as positive, and prospective.

**Poland / Romania – February 22, 1982 (KCA)**

Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek travels to Romania to hold talks with the Romanian Party and Foreign Ministry officials.

**Hungary / Sweden – February 22-23, 1982 (HC)**

Minister for Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in Sweden.

**Hungary / Austria – February 22-23, 1982 (HC)**

Austrian Minister of Finance Herbert Salcher negotiates in Budapest.

**Hungary / Spain – February 23-24, 1982 (HC)**

Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs José Pedro Pérez-Llorca makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Romania / Switzerland – February 23-25, 1982 (PER)**

The Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei visits Switzerland.

**Hungary / Austria – February 23–26, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Transport and Postal Affairs Árpád Pullai travels to Austria.

**Soviet Union – February 23-April 17, 1982 (KCA)**

The *Red Star* announces the appointment of Gen. George Zinev as the First Deputy Chairman of the KGB on February 23. However, on April 17, *Red Star* refer to Gen. Viktor Chebrikov as the First Deputy Chairman of the KGB. Western sources conclude that there are now two posts for First Deputy Chairman of the KGB.

**Poland – February 24-25, 1982 (RFE/KCA)**

The PUWP Central Committee meets for the first time since the implementation of martial law, and a number of martial law restrictions are lifted. The committee appoints Lt. Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak as the Minister of the Interior and Marian Wozniak as the Secretary to the Central Committee.

General Jaruzelski maintains that calling a state of emergency was necessary in order to mitigate the influence of external political machinations and the growing anti-socialist attacks and strike action. However, his remarks about the long-planned economic reform were largely inconclusive, except for continued insistence on greater cooperation with the USSR. Little else, apart from internal party matters is debated at the plenum. The ideological-programmatic document entitled “What are we fighting for – What are we heading for?” is produced, with the aim of providing a firm ideological base for the shattered party.

**Soviet Union / E.U. – February 25, 1982 (KCA)**

The European Commission recommends that European countries should reduce imports from the Soviet Union by 50%. However, it doesn't affect energy sources.

**Poland - February 26-27, 1982 (RFE)**

The Sejm holds a two-day session, which addresses routine matters, rather than producing any spectacular results or resolutions.

**Yugoslavia / February 26, 1982 (HJK)**

9<sup>th</sup> Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia takes place in Belgrade. Among the main

topics discussed is the issue of forced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

**Poland – February 28, 1982 (KCA)**

Lt Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczek, the Minister of Interior and a member of the Polish Military Council for National Salvation, announces the relaxation of martial law. A special order permitting exit visas which allow detainees and their family to emigrate permanently from Poland.

**March 1982**

**Poland – March 1982 (HDP)**

Association of Journalists of the People's Republic of Poland replaces the dissolved Association of Polish Journalists.

**Yugoslavia – March, 1982 (HR)**

The Association of Writers of Serbia launches a campaign for the release of Gojko Đogo who was convicted to 2 years in prison in 1981 for alluding to Tito in his poems. His book *Vunena vremena* is banned.

**Poland / Soviet Union – March 1-2, 1982 (KCA)**

Gen. Jaruzelski travels to Moscow for talks with President Brezhnev and Nikolai Tikhonov.

**Bulgaria – March 2, 1982 (KCA)**

A plenary session of the BCP Central Committee has approved the following measures: (1) the appointment of Mr. Milko Balev, a secretary to the Central Committee, as a full member of the Politburo to replace Mr. Peko Takov, who retired because of ill health; (2) the appointment of Mr. Kiril Zarev as a secretary to the Central Committee to replace Mr. Grisha Filipov, who had been appointed on June 16, 1981, as Prime Minister; (3) the removal of Mr. Mircho Spasov from the Central Committee and of Mr. Zhivka Popov as a candidate member.

**Hungary / Thailand – March 2-4, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand Kasem S. Kasemsri holds consultations in Budapest.

**Czechoslovakia – March 3, 1982 (RFE)**

The Charter 77 movement appeals to Czechoslovak government to allow religious freedom.

**Poland / US – March 4-7, 1982 (KCA)**

Members of the *House of Representatives* visit Poland for discussions with Jerzy Ozdowski, a Deputy Premier, and with Mr. Stanislaw, the Marshal of the *Sejm*.

**Poland – March 5, 1982 (KCA)**

The International Labor Organization lodges an application to send a mission to Poland to investigate conditions there.

**Soviet Union – March 5, 1982 (KCA)**

It is reported that Stephan Shalayev is appointed Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

**Poland - March 5-7, 1982 (RFE)**

In an interview for *Slowo powszeche*, Dr. Julian Auleytner of the Labor and Social Affairs Institute declares that between 9 and 10 million Poles, at least a quarter of the population, are currently living below the established subsistence level. Although the figure is likely to be even higher, as the effect of the recent draconian price increases have not been included in this estimate.

**Hungary / Mexico – March 5-10, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to Mexico.

**Czechoslovakia – March 8, 1982 (RFE)**

Drahomira Singlova is sentenced to twelve months in prison for involvement in the production of subversive literature, despite being the mother of a baby less than a year old, and being pregnant with a second child. A petition protesting against her imprisonment is signed by 250 Czechoslovaks.

**Soviet Union – March 9, 1982 (KCA)**

*Pravda* accuses Shibayev, the previous Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, of not doing enough to protect their members.

**Hungary / Poland – March 9-10, 1982 (HC)**

Interior Minister István Horváth negotiates in Warsaw.

**Hungary / Democratic People's Republic of Korea – March 9-12, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Dam makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Poland / West Germany – March 10, 1982 (KCA)**

Herr Schmidt states that sanctions against Poland should be lifted as they are aggravating internal tensions within Poland, inadvertently prolonging martial law.

**Poland / U.N. – March 10, 1982 (KCA)**

The United Nations Human Rights Commission calls upon the UN Secretary General to appoint a body to investigate the alleged abuse of Human Rights in Poland. It is bitterly opposed by Poland and by all other members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

**Yugoslavia – March 11, 1982 (HR)**

A new wave of Albanian separatist demonstrations erupts in multiple cities in Kosovo.

**Soviet Union / US – March 11, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC )**

The USSR buys 100 thousand tons of US maize. Moscow now has bought over 13 million tons in 1981-82.

**Poland / Soviet Union – March 12, 1982 (KCA)**

It is announced that a series of Warsaw Pact military operations will be held in Poland between March 13 and 20. They will be the first operations since the beginning of martial law.

**Poland - March 12, 1982 (RFE)**

Jaruzelski allows the official Socialist Union of Polish Students (SUPS) to resume its work, after three months of inactivity.

**North Korea / Yugoslavia - March 12-16, 1982 (HMD)**

North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. The importance of the role of the NAM in world affairs is emphasized, as well as its commitment to peace.

**Yugoslavia / India - March 13-20, 1982 (HMD)**

Yugoslav parliamentary delegation visits India. The talks are centered on the forthcoming conference of Non-Aligned countries. Bilateral and wider international issues are discussed as well.

**Poland - March 14, 1982 (RFE)**

Archbishop Glemp publicly calls for the release of Lech Walesa, who has been detained since 13 December 1981.

**Hungary / Cuba – March 14-16, 1982 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy negotiates in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

**Poland - March 15, 1982 (RFE)**

The first congress of the Communist Union of Polish Youth (CUPY) is called off without proper explanation two days before it was set to begin. On the same day the entire leadership resigned for unspecified reasons.

**Soviet Union – March 15-20, 1982 (KCA)**

The 17<sup>th</sup> Congress of Soviet Trade Unions is held in Moscow. 5,052 delegates representing 130 million members attend. Brezhnev attends the congress and in his speech, he stresses the role of the trade unions in the Soviet Union.

**Soviet Union / NATO – March 16, 1982 (KCA)**

President Brezhnev offers a Soviet freeze on the deployment of its medium-range SS-20 missiles in the European regions of the Soviet Union. This proposal is however rejected at the NATO meeting held on March 23.

**Soviet Union / US – March 16, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Moscow announces the suspension of the European deployment of SS-20 missiles, and at the same time it held out reprisals in case NATO carries out the December 1979 decision.

According to Reagan, Brezhnev's gesture is meaningless because the missiles are able to reach Western Europe even from the Urals.

**Soviet Union – March 17, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC )**

A UN report claims that Eastern Europe's debt to Western countries grew by 11%, reaching \$80.4 billion. The growth can be attributed chiefly to the increase of Soviet debt, which reached \$19.5 billion. Poland's debt is \$22.4 billion. Eastern Europe's exports to the West went down and, save for the USSR, its imports did as well. Eastern Europe's trade deficit with the West fell to \$1 billion compared to \$3 billion in 1980 and \$5 billion in 1979. At the same time, because of increasing interest payments, the payments deficit reached \$8 billion.

**East Germany / West Germany – March 17-18, 1982 (KCA)**

Dr. Lambsdorff, the West German Minister for Economic Affairs, travels to East Berlin to discuss with Herr Gunter Mittag, SED Politburo member responsible for economic affairs, swing loans and East – West German travel.

**Hungary / Venezuela / Peru / Brazil / Argentina – March 17-23, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Minister and leader of the government delegation, Lajos Faluvégi, visits the Republic of Venezuela. He visits the Republic of Peru between March 24 and 27 and the Federative Republic of Brazil between March 28 and 30. He then negotiates in the Republic of Argentina between March 31 and April 3.

**Poland – March 19, 1982 (KCA)**

The Association of Polish Journalists is dissolved on the order of the Mayor of Warsaw.

**Yugoslavia / Gabon / Nigeria / Guinea / Mali - March 22-31, 1982 (HMD)**

An official Yugoslav delegation led by the President of the Presidency Sergej Krajger visits Gabon (March 22-24), Nigeria (March 25-26), Guinea (March 27-29), and Mali (March 30-31). Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed, especially the forthcoming conference of NAM. Yugoslavia expresses its support for political, economic, and cultural independence of African countries, and for their struggle against neocolonialism and apartheid. Yugoslav delegation underlines the Non-Aligned orientation as the only alternative to bloc division, and the only way of preserving independence, and securing peace and development.

**NATO – March 23-24, 1982 (KCA)**

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group discusses security matters involving nuclear weapons and arms control.

**Hungary / Malaysia – March 24-25, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puga makes an official visit to Malaysia.

**Hungary / Switzerland – March 25, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Imre Hollai participates in the Disarmament Committee in Geneva

**Poland - March 25-26, 1982 (RFE)**

The Sejm holds its third session since the introduction of martial law. The deputies adopt new agricultural laws, allowing for private purchase of land by individual farmers and cooperatives, and establish a socioeconomic council. The Sejm also passes a resolution postponing the elections to local peoples' councils for two years, and establishes a State Tribunal (ST), the first in all Eastern Europe, to check on the personal responsibility of top

government and state officials and whether they are acting in compliance with the Constitution.

**Hungary / Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka – March 26-28, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an official visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

**Hungary / West Germany – March 26-29, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai negotiates in the Federal Republic of Germany and participates in Hungarian economic and cultural events held in Hamburg.

**Soviet Union – March 26-April 22, 1982 (KCA)**

President Brezhnev has been absent lately from public life due to ill health, and there is much speculation that he will soon retire. In his absence, General Andropov gives the keynote speech at a rally on April 22 for the 112<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Lenin's birth.

**Hungary / West Germany – March 28-30, 1982 (HC)**

Member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Egon Bahr spends two days in Hungary.

**Poland - March 29, 1982 (RFE)**

A Polish Party and state delegation, led by General Jaruzelski, arrives in East Berlin on an official 'visit of friendship'. Despite the East German government's hostility towards the imposition of martial law in Poland, they welcome General Jaruzelski with full honours.

**Poland – European Council – March 29-30, 1982 (KCA)**

The 22<sup>nd</sup> Session of the European Council is held in Brussels. The heads of governments note that the situation in Poland continues to put a strain on East – West relations.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – March 29-30, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Finance István Hetényi negotiates in Prague.

**Hungary / Italy – March 29–31, 1982 (HC)**

President of the Parliament and leader of the government delegation Antal Apró travels to Italy.

**Hungary / Vietnam / Laos / Cambodia – March 29-April 8, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja officially visits the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam between April 3 and 5, and the People's Republic of Cambodia between April 5 and 8.

**Yugoslavia / Austria / Cyprus / Finland / Liechtenstein / Malta / Monaco / San Marino / Sweden / Switzerland – March 31, 1992 (KCA)**

To break the deadlock, the neutral and nonaligned states draft a final proposal to find a middle ground between the East and the West. The first stage of the plan is a conference devoted to CBM's.

**Soviet Union – March 31, 1982 (KCA)**

Mikhail Busygin is appointed by the USSR Council of Ministers as the Minister for the Timber, Cellulose, Paper and Wood Processing Industry

### **Yugoslavia / Portugal - March 31-April 2, 1982 (HMD)**

Yugoslav delegation led by Sergej Krajger and Josip Vrhovec visits Portugal. The talks are centered on the CSCE conference, the situation in Africa and in the Middle East, as well as on other international issues.

## **April 1982**

### **East Germany / Poland / Soviet Union / Portugal – April 1982 (KCA)**

The Portuguese authorities expel 12 Soviet, Polish and East German diplomats in response to the Polish crisis and the alleged involvement of the Soviet Union in the crisis.

### **Yugoslavia – April, 1982 (HR)**

The Belgrade new wave band “Idoli” publishes its album *Obrana i poslednji dani*. The album becomes controversial due to the use of orthodox religious symbols both in lyrics and the design of the cover.

### **Czechoslovakia – April 1, 1982 (RFE)**

Law passed permitting the private sale without permit of small-scale agricultural produce.

### **Poland - April 1, 1982 (RFE)**

The Council of Ministers formally votes to submit to the Sejm for debate a legislative package on “social disease”, consisting of bills addressing juvenile delinquency, alcoholism and evasion of work.

### **Poland - April 2-3, 1982 (RFE)**

The first PUWP national ideological conference is held in Warsaw. Despite its intention to reactivate the Party’s ideological front, the conference, in fact, arrived at the conclusion that after 36 years communism was losing the fight to maintain the allegiance of the Polish people.

### **Yugoslavia/ Greece- April 2-3, 1982 (HMD)**

Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec visits Greece. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed, with special emphasis on the Balkan affairs and the situation in the Cyprus.

### **Hungary / Kuwait – April 3–5, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Finance István Hetényi negotiates in Kuwait.

### **Soviet Union / Yugoslavia – April 4-6, 1982 (HMD)**

The USSR Foreign Minister Andrej A. Gromyko visits Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed. It is underlined that mutual relations are based on the principles of equality, sovereignty and non-interference outlined in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955. Although the differences in views on some international issues exist between the two sides, dialogue and exchange of visits are deemed suitable for overcoming the obstacles and improving cooperation. The threat which the arms race poses for world peace is also underlined.

**Romania / Turkey – April 5-8, 1982 (PER)**

The Turkish President Kenan Evren visits Romania.

**Czechoslovakia / Poland – April 5, 1982 (RFE)**

Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski visits Prague.

**Czechoslovakia / West Germany – April 5, 1982 (RFE)**

Western news reports the defection of four Czechoslovak international swimmers – Miroslav Rolko, Tereza Vrtiskova, Vlastimil Cerny, and Josef Kuf – after a competition in Sindelfingen, West Germany.

**Poland / Soviet Union / US – April 6, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC )**

Haig claims that if the US renounced the first use of nuclear weapons, it would allow aggression by conventional forces in Europe, and the West should maintain at least the same amount of conventional forces in Europe as the Soviets and their allies. –

Poland's main creditors reschedule the nation's debt service.

**Albania / Yugoslavia – April 7, 1982 (KCA)**

Yugoslavia and Albania had sign an agreement on the construction of a railway line linking Scurati in northern Albania with Titograd.

**Poland - April 7, 1982 (RFE)**

The military government accept the resignation of the Warsaw University rector, Henryk Samsonowicz, one of the most popular and respected figures in Polish academic life. He submitted his resignation in protest at the martial law restrictions on university autonomy.

**Indonesia / Yugoslavia- April 9-12, 1982 (HMD)**

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumeatmaja visits Yugoslavia and meets with Josip Vrhovec. The talks are centered on the forthcoming conference of NAM, on the crises in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, as well as on the problem of economic inequality.

**Romania / U.N. / US – April 9, 1982 (PER)**

The Romanian representative for the UN Teodor Marinescu signs a convention forbidding the use of biological weapons.

**Poland - April 11, 1982 (RFE)**

In his Easter Sunday address at Warsaw's St. John's Cathedral, Archbishop Glemp announces the publication of a memorandum (dated April 5) put together by Poland bishops, which aims to negotiate a 'social accord' between the martial law authorities and society in general. The document re-iterates the Church's appeal for the end of martial law, release of all internees and the reinstatement of suspended trade unions, particularly Solidarity.

**Hungary / Algeria – April 12-15, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

**Austria / Yugoslavia - April 12-15, 1982 (HMD)**

Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschläger visits Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed.

**Poland - April 12, 1982 (RFE)**

Radio Solidarity goes on air, despite the government's outlawing of the independent trade union

**Romania / China / North Korea– April 13-21, 1982 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits the People's Republic of China and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. He holds discussions with Premier of the Council of State Zhao Ziyang, President of Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang, Vice Presidents of the CCP Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and President of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea Kim Il-Sung

**Poland - April 14, 1982 (RFE)**

A national conference is held at the Central Committee's Higher School of Social Sciences (HSSS) to discuss the future of labour unions in Poland. Representatives from scientific centres, trade union and youth organization activists all attend. No detailed program is formulated, but rather an ideological framework for the re-organization of the unions is put forward.

**Hungary / India – April 14–16, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay negotiates in India.

**Hungary – April 15, 1982 (KCA)**

Zoltan Juhar becomes the Minister of Internal Trade.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – April 15, 1982 (HC)**

N. Talizin, Deputy Chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers has a two day visit to Budapest.

**Czechoslovakia / Poland – April 15, 1982 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak and Polish Deputy Prime Ministers Rudolf Rohlicek and Janusz Obodowski meet in Warsaw. They sign an agreement promising further economic cooperation.

**Hungary / Philippines – April 15-17, 1982 (HC)**

Prime Minister of the Republic of Philippines Cesar Virata makes an unofficial visit as the leader of the consultative group on international economic and financial issues, called "The Group of 30", to Budapest.

**Poland – April 16, 1982 (KCA)**

*Polytika* estimates that it will take Poland 10 years to restore standards of living to levels seen in the late 1970's and that Poland's hard currency debts will continue to rise for another 6 years.

**Soviet Union / US – April 17, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC )**

Brezhnev proposes to hold a summit to Reagan in response to Reagan's earlier proposal to meet informally at the UN Disarmament Conference.

**Soviet Union – April 19, 1982 (KCA)**

7 Western Europeans attempt to stage a disarmament demonstration in Red Square, Moscow, but Soviet authorities break it up.

**Algeria / Yugoslavia- April 19-21, 1982 (HMD)**

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid visits Yugoslavia. Various international issues are discussed, mainly the situation in Africa and in the Mediterranean. Both sides underlined the importance of the NAM in overcoming conflicts and inequality.

**Hungary / Finland / Sweden– April 19-20, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja visits the Swedish Monarchy. He negotiates between April 21 and 23 in the Republic of Finland.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – April 20-22, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai participates in the 103rd Session of the COMECON Executive Committee in Moscow as chairman of the session.

**Hungary / Poland – April 21, 1982 (HC)**

Commander-in-chief of the Polish People's Army, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, President of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and Chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, Wojciech Witold Jaruzelski visits Hungary as leader of the Polish government delegation.

**Hungary / Soviet Union / Yugoslavia / US – April 22, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The US calls on the major banks to continue lending to Yugoslavia. Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger argues that US policy must differentiate between communist countries. He urges that states like Hungary and Yugoslavia, which liberalized their economies, should receive different treatment than the hard liners of the Soviet bloc.

**Poland – April 22, 1982 (RFE)**

The leading body of Solidarity's underground organization, the Interim Coordinating Commission (ICC) is formally constituted in order to represent the interest of the 9.5 million Solidarity members for as long as martial law remains in force.

**Soviet Union – April 22, 1982 (KCA)**

In a keynote speech by General Andropov on the 112<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Lenin, he emphasizes the need for ideological orthodoxy, dismissing pluralistic tendencies such as those in Poland.

**Poland - April 22-23, 1982 (RFE)**

The 8<sup>th</sup> PUWP CC Plenum meets. Discussion over the need to rely more heavily on economic assistance from fellow socialist countries dominates the agenda.

**Poland – April 23, 1982 (KCA)**

Since January, a large number of Poles have left the country. The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees states that 47,000 Poles have requested political asylum and another 90,000 Poles have applied to extend their permits to stay in the West.

**Hungary / France – April 26, 1982 (HC)**

First Secretary of the French Socialist Party Lionel Jospin makes a three-day-long visit to Hungary.

### **Hungary / West Germany – April 26-28, 1982 (HC)**

János Kádár officially visits the Federal Republic of Germany as leader of the delegation of the Hungarian government. Members of the delegation are Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade István Török, Ambassador Péter Kővári and Deputy Head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee on Foreign Affairs Department Gyula Horn.

### **Soviet Union – April 27, 1982 (KCA)**

Vladimir Rytov, former Deputy Minister of Fisheries is convicted of economic crimes and is executed. The Procurator General Alexander Rekunkov publishes in *Pravda* a warning to those who misuse their power while in office.

### **Soviet Union / US – April 27, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)**

According to Haig, the US is facing a historic opportunity in its relations with the Soviet Union. There will be a change in the Soviet leadership and with the new generation of Soviet leaders the advantages of moderation will be felt.

### **Poland – April 28, 1982 (PCC)**

The Polish government releases 800 political prisoners and lifts several martial law restrictions, including the nationwide curfew.

### **Poland - April 29, 1982 (RFE)**

In a report by Western correspondents, underground Solidarity activists announce the formation of a “provisional coordinating commission”, which will serve as their national representation until they are allowed to openly resume operations.

## **May 1982**

### **Spain / NATO – May 1982 (KCA)**

Spain becomes the 16<sup>th</sup> member of NATO.

### **Hungary / US – May 1-12, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to the US and is welcomed by the President of the US.

### **Poland – May 3, 1982 (KCA)**

10,000 people assemble in Warsaw to commemorate the anniversary of the liberal Polish Constitution of 1791 but the gathering is broken up by militia and riot police using tear gas, concussion grenades and helicopters.

### **Poland - May 3-4, 1982 (RFE/KCA)**

A two-day Sejm session is held, mainly devoted to cultural and educational matters. A National Council of Culture is established and a bill on higher education is passed, however it is substantially different from the demands for the liberalization from the academic community after the events of August 1980.

While the Sejm proceedings were under way, a crowd of people wearing Solidarity badges gather in Warsaw's castle square at 16:00 on May 3. ZOMO riot police units clash with the crowd and several dozen people are detained.

**Romania / Greece – May 4-7, 1982 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Greece to hold discussions with the Greek President Konstantinos Karamanlis and with Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreu.

**CSCE – May 5, 1982 (KCA)**

At the reconvening of the conference, the US and the Soviet Union make their positions clear, but they come no closer to any agreement. They adjourn the meeting until October.

**Hungary – May 5-6, 1982 (BUSZS)**

The IMF accepts Hungary as a member and has a quota of \$376,000 of special drawing rights. Hungary is the organization's 146 member and the second East European member.

**Czechoslovakia / Austria – May 6, 1982 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visits Austria in an effort to improve relations between the two countries following the Hodic Affair (July 2, 1981).

**NATO – May 6-7, 1982 (KCA)**

A ministerial session of the Defence Planning Committee is held in Brussels. They review NATO defence efforts in the recent international situation.

**Hungary / Cyprus – May 9-12, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes a three-day official visit on invitation from the Republic of Cyprus.

**Poland – May 10, 1982 (KCA)**

The Council of Ministers announces that 2,269 people have been arrested during recent demonstrations.

**Hungary / Denmark – May 10-13, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka negotiates in Denmark.

**Romania / Canada – May 10-14, 1982 (PER)**

The Canadian Governor General Edward Richard Schreyer visits Romania.

**Soviet Union – May 10-14, 1982 (KCA)**

A "World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe" is held in Moscow. 450 religious leaders from 75 countries attend, but many came from inside the Warsaw Pact. Serious disagreements break out over the opening speeches by Tikhonov and Archbishop Pimen.

**Poland – May 11, 1982 (KCA)**

The Polish Foreign Ministry has summoned all Western reporters in the country to Warsaw for talks. They also threaten to expel some of the reporters.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – May 12-15, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an amicable visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

**Poland - May 13, 1982 (RFE/RL)**

In an official report, the PAP discloses that food gifts received from abroad in 1981 amounted to 1% of the total annual consumption in Poland, highlighting the ever-increasing stream of Western humanitarian aid to the country. Most of the donations come from the United States.

**Yugoslavia – May 16, 1982 (HR)**

Milka Planinc becomes the president of the Federal Executive Council. She was the first woman to be elected to such a high position.

**Yugoslavia – May 16, 1982 (KCA)**

The Yugoslavian Federal Assembly meets and they elect Milka Planinc as Prime Minister.

**NATO – May 17-18, 1982 (KCA)**

The spring ministerial meeting of NATO attended by Foreign Ministers takes place in Luxembourg. They condemn Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and Soviet support for martial law in Poland.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – May 18–21, 1982 (HC)**

Lajos Czinege, Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian People's Army and Minister of Defence, has an amiable visit to Bulgaria.

**Hungary / German Democratic Republic – May 20-22, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka has negotiations with the leaders of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin.

**Romania, May 21, 1982 (CEC)**

During the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee Plenum, Romanian PM Ilie Verdet is replaced by Constantin Dăscălescu.

**Romania – May 21, 1982 (KCA)**

Ilie Verdet is relieved from his duties as Prime Minister. *The Grand National Assembly* unanimously approves the appointment of Constantin Dascalescu as Prime Minister.

**Poland - May 22, 1982 (RFE)**

The newly constituted Voivods' Convention meets for the first time. This body was set up on the order of General Jaruzelski and is supposed to act as a consultative body to the Council of Ministers, the government's economic agencies and the individual ministries. The setting up of this convention is seen as another step taken by the Jaruzelski team to strengthen its own position, by forging a direct channel of command from the national government to the local administrative apparatus, bypassing the local party apparatus.

**Hungary / Mexico – May 23, 1982 (HC)**

Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda makes a three-day-long, official visit to Budapest.

**Soviet Union – May 24, 1982 (KCA)**

The CPSU approves Brezhnev's report on the development of Soviet agriculture in the period up to 1990. The report confirms that the Soviet Union is still excessively dependent on Western imports especially for food requirements.

**Soviet Union – May 24, 1982 (KCA)**

The appointment of head of the KGB Gen. Yury Andropov as a Secretary to the Central Committee is approved by the CPSU. Vladimir Dolgikh is also appointed as Secretary to the Central Committee.

**Hungary / Finland – May 24-27, 1982 (HC)**

Finnish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Ahti Pekkala negotiate in Budapest.

**Soviet Union – May 26, 1982 (KCA)**

Vitaly Fedortschuk becomes the head of the KGB. He had previously been the head of the Ukrainian branch of the KGB.

**Greece /Yugoslavia- May 26-28, 1982 (HMD)**

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou visits Yugoslavia. The central topic of the discussions is economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as the problem of underdevelopment in the world.

**Poland – May 26, 1982 (KCA)**

Adam Lopatka is appointed Head of the Office for Religious (Denominational) Affairs.

**Poland - May 26, 1982 (RFE)**

The Sejm meets and the session is dominated by two government reports on current economic conditions. Minister of Finance Marian Krzak admits that the economic situation is bad and that it is very unlikely to improve in the near future. A government-proposed reshuffle of personnel in the Council of State and Ministers is announced. The elevation of Kania to the Council of state brings him back into the political limelight, after having virtually disappeared from the political scene since his resignation as First Secretary in October 1981.

**Poland - May 27, 1982 (RFE)**

President Reagan approves the sending of \$68.7 million in food and medical aid to nearly 3 million elderly or handicapped people and infants in Poland.

**Hungary / Luxembourg / Belgium – May 27-June 4, 1982 (HC)**

Vice President of the National Assembly János Péter travels to Luxembourg and Belgium as leader of the delegation of Parliament.

**Soviet Union / US – May 29, 1982 (BUSZS)**

Secretary of Defense Weinberger approves the Pentagon's five-year defense plan, which includes the preparation for a series of counter strikes against the Soviet Union "over a protracted period". The defense plan also works out a nuclear strategy that will enable the US to "render ineffective the total Soviet (and Soviet-allied) military and political power structure" and would be able to maintain "through a protracted conflict period and afterward, the capability to inflict very high levels of damage" on Soviet industry. Regarding Eastern Europe the plan prescribes that "here the use of conventional forces would be premature, inappropriate or infeasible; we must revitalize and enhance special-operations forces to project US power". The category of 'special forces' includes guerrillas, saboteurs, commandos and other unconventional forces. The priorities of traditional war strategy are the protection of the US, Western Europe and the Persian Gulf's oil reserves. Additionally, the document emphasized the importance of space weapons.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 31-June 3, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay participates in the Cultural Affairs Ministers' Conference of Socialist Countries in Prague.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 31-June 4, 1982 (HC)**

Czechoslovak Minister of Trade Antonin Jakubik negotiates in Budapest.

**June 1982**

**Romania – June 1-2, 1982 (ADC)**

At the Plenum of the Central Committee, Nicolae Ceausescu recommends a new education and cultural project based on socialist principles.

**Hungary / Canada – June 1-6, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja travels to Canada.

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – June 1-4, 1982 (RFE)**

President Husak visits the USSR accompanied by Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and others. Husak meets Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at the Kremlin, with both leaders pledging to deepen economic ties.

Husak also receives the 1981 Karl Marx Gold Medal from the Soviet Academy of Science in Moscow and gives a speech in Ulyanovsk.

**Hungary / East Germany – June 2-4, 1982 (HC)**

The German Democratic Republic Party and government delegation have an official visit to Hungary. The leader of the delegation is Eric Honecker, Secretary General of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and also Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

**US - June 3, 1982 (LBC)**

Weinberger affirms that the administration accepted the strategy of protracted war, but emphasized this does not mean that the US leadership believes in the possibility of winning such a war.

**Poland / Romania – June 4, 1982 (PER)**

A Polish delegation led by Wjociech Jaruzelski, Prime Secretary of the Polish Workers' Party, visits Romania.

**Soviet Union / US – June 4, 1982 (KCA)**

A group for establishing links between the Soviet Union and the US is announced at an unofficial press conference called by a group of 11 intellectuals in Moscow.

**Canada / France / Italy / West Germany / Japan / U.K / US – June 4-6 1982 (KCA)**

The eighth conference of the 7 major non-communist industrialized countries is held at Versailles. The heads of governments, and their Foreign and Finance Ministers are present. The Belgium Prime Minister and the President of the European Commission are also present. The US criticizes Western European countries for granting favourable credit terms to Eastern

Europe and to the Soviet Union. However, US trade with the Soviet Union has increased by 50% since 1978.

**Yugoslavia / Mexico- June 5-9, 1982 (HMD)**

Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov visits Mexico. The talks are centered on the issue of inequality in the world and the discrepancy between the North and the South. The necessity of establishing a new economic world order is underlined.

**Poland – June 5, 1982 (REF)**

At a plenary meeting of the Warsaw PUWP CC, the party secretary Stanislaw Kociolek is removed from his post. Warsaw television later announces that Kociolek has been appointed as Polish ambassador to Moscow.

**India / Yugoslavia - June 6-10, 1982 (HMD)**

Indian President Sanjiva Reddy visits Yugoslavia. Various international issues are discussed, including the situation in South-East Asia, Southern Africa, and the Middle East. The positive role of the NAM in easing international tensions is underlined.

**Hungary / Austria – June 7-9, 1982 (HC)**

Minister for Agriculture and Food Jenő Vánicsa makes a short visit to Austria.

**Afghanistan / Poland / Soviet Union / U.K. / US – June 8, 1982 (BUSZS)**

Reagan delivers a speech in the British parliament. The President calls for “a crusade for freedom” to make democratic development around the world possible. According to Reagan, “the march of freedom and democracy would leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history... Regimes planted by bayonets do not take root,” Reagan declares and that “it was not the democracies that invaded Afghanistan and suppressed Polish Solidarity”. Reagan announces that he is willing to give Brezhnev an opportunity “to speak to the American people on our television if he will allow me the same opportunity with the Soviet people”.

**COMECON – June 8-10, 1982 (KCA / HC)**

Comecon holds a session in Budapest. The dominant topic is the economic sanctions that have been imposed by Western countries on Poland and on the Soviet Union. The leader of the Hungarian delegation is György Lázár, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of Council of Ministers.

**US / West Germany – June 9, 1982 (BUSZS)**

Reagan delivers a speech in the West German parliament. He tells German peace activists, “I would be at the head of your parade if I believed marching alone could bring about a more secure world”. The President announces that the US is putting forward new proposals for the reduction of conventional forces. He will propose to the Warsaw Pact and NATO to reduce their armed forces to 900,000 men, with a limit of 700,000 men in the ground forces.

**NATO – June 10, 1982 (KCA)**

The first NATO summit of heads of state and governments since 1978 takes place. They continue to support the two-track decision, calling for negotiations between the US and the Soviet Union. Organizations, especially in West Germany and in the Netherlands, continue to protest the deployment of nuclear missiles.

**Hungary / France – June 10-11, 1982 (HC)**

French Minister of Foreign Trade Michel Jobert negotiates in Budapest.

**Hungary / US – June 10-14, 1982 (HC)**

Minister for Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja participates at the UN General Assembly Second Special Session of Disarmament, and he makes a speech in front of the General Assembly on June 11th.

**Canada / Yugoslavia - June 11-13, 1982 (HMD)**

Prime Minister of Canada Pier Eliot Trudeau makes an official visit to Yugoslavia, where he meets with high Yugoslav representatives and discusses both bilateral and international issues, including the economic cooperation between the two countries.

**Hungary / Mongolia – June 11-14, 1982 (HC)**

Jambyn Batmönkh, member of the Political Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, officially travels to Hungary.

**Poland – June 12, 1982 (KCA)**

The PUWP announces that party membership is reducing dramatically. The party now has 2,488,000 members, but 660,000 members have left since July 1980 with 205,000 members resigning due to the implementation of martial law.

**Poland - June 12, 1982 (RFE)**

The authorities hold a marathon, 12-hour “phone-in” radio program on the eve of the 6-month anniversary of martial law. Guests on the program include Deputy Prime ministers Obodowski and Rakowski and the CC Secretary for Ideology Marian Orzechowski. The topics for discussion featured on the program cover the economic crisis, state of the Party and the international situation. The conversations with members of the public are not, however, broadcast live.

**Poland - June 13-22, 1982 (RFE)**

The International Poznan Fair is held, with more than 60,000 million zloty worth of business being done. However, it appears that the business done was 16% lower than the previous year.

**Hungary / Sweden – June 14-17, 1982 (HC)**

Swedish Minister for Economy and Finance Rolf Wirtén negotiates in Budapest.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan / US – June 15, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The USSR announces, effective immediately, that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR expects the same commitment from other nuclear powers as well, which would essentially be a ban on nuclear arms. Secretary of State Haig rejects Moscow's proposal since it would be “tantamount to making Europe safe for conventional aggression” And that “a pledge of no first use effectively leaves the West nothing with which to counterbalance the Soviet conventional advantages and geopolitical position in Europe”. According to the State Department's spokesman, the Soviet pledge is “unverifiable and unenforceable”. Reagan says he expects “deeds, not words” from the Soviet Union. The President accuses the USSR's foreign policy of duplicity and of lacking sincerity, and he contrasted it to America's devotion to arms reduction. He proposes the exchange of information between the two countries to avoid war occurring because of a misunderstanding. As a start, he urges for the announcement in advanced of major strategic exercises and ICBM

tests and for the publication of military expenditures. Reagan accuses the Soviet Union of violating the Yalta agreement by “repression” of Eastern Europe, condemns

**Yugoslavia – June 17, 1982 (HR)**

Milka Planinc declares that Yugoslavia cannot fulfill its five year plan (started in 1981) and cannot keep the inflation at 15 % in the following year.

**Poland - June 21-23, 1982 (RFE)**

The Polonia Economic forum takes place in Poznan, marking the sixth anniversary of the introduction in Poland of the joint venture law, designed to attract foreign capital to the country.

**Poland - June 23, 1982 (RFE)**

Poland’s ruling body, the Military Council of National Salvation (WRON) convenes in Warsaw to discuss the current domestic and international situation with a number of women activists.

**Poland - June 26, 1982 (RFE)**

The ICC, Solidarity’s underground leading body, issues a moratorium on protest action until the end of July.

**July 1982**

**Czechoslovakia / Vatican City – July, 1982 (RFE)**

*Pacem in Terris*, a progovernment organization of priests in Czechoslovakia, writes an open letter condemning Pope John Paul II’s ruling of 8 March 1982 that clergy should take no part in political activity.

Cardinal Tomasek, Archbishop of Prague, in turn condemns *Pacem in Terris* in a letter of 15 July, in which he calls their stance ‘a gross infraction of ecclesiastical discipline’.

**Poland - July 5-6, 1982 (RFE)**

The Sejm meets and approves the government’s proposed budget for the current year and their past and current economic policies. Romuald Bukowski, a Sejm deputy, calls for the abolition of martial law and return of civil liberties during a debate.

**Great Britain / Yugoslavia- July 5-6, 1982 (HMD)**

British Foreign Minister Francis Pym visits Yugoslavia. The current international situation is described as being “the most dramatic one” since the end of the WWII. Various issues are being discussed, including the East-West relations, the problem of inequality and underdevelopment, the global negotiations between the North and the South, the necessity of disarmament, the CSCE meeting in Madrid, as well as various bilateral issues, especially economic cooperation.

**Malaysia / Yugoslavia - July 6-8, 1982 (HMD)**

Malaysian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie visits Belgrade. Various international issues are being discussed, ranging from crises in South-East Asia and the Middle East to global inequality.

**Sudan / Yugoslavia - July 13-17, 1982 (HMD)**

Sudanese parliamentary delegation visits Yugoslavia. Mainly bilateral issues, as well as the aspects of internal development of the two countries are being discussed.

**Romania – July 14, 1982 (CEC)**

The “Food Program for the Population” is announced.

**Poland - July 15-16, 1982 (RFE)**

A two-day CC plenum takes place. Major changes are ratified in the PUWP leadership, most notably the demotion of two key political figures, Stefan Olszowski and Hieronim Kubiak. These demotions fall in line with General Jaruzelski’s policy of removing hard-liners from positions of power in the Party. The main subject of the plenum is the problem of youth. Jaruzelski refutes the claim that the Polish youth are a “lost generation”.

**UN / Yugoslavia- July 15-17, 1982 (HMD)**

UN General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Petar Stambolić, Lazar Mojsov and other high representatives. Ways of securing peace, stability, and cooperation are discussed.

**Romania / U.N. – July 19-21, 1982 (PER)**

The United Nations Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuéllar visit Romania

**West Germany / Yugoslavia- July 21-22, 1982 (HMD)**

West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher visits Yugoslavia where he meets with high Yugoslav representatives. The importance of broad bilateral cooperation, especially in the field of economic cooperation, is underlined. International situation is discussed as well, and the positive role of ne

**Poland - July 21, 1982 (RFE)**

Jaruzelski gives a long-awaited speech to the Sejm on the eve of the 38<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the proclamation of the Polish People’s Republic on 22 July 1944. He announces that most internees, including all women, will be released, restrictions on foreign travel will be eased, and the suspensions on a “significant group of associations” will be lifted. However, martial law will continue for time being, as counterrevolutionary forces are still strong in the country. The Prime Minister makes continuous references to the need for national renewal, and announces the creation of a new national front organization, the Patriotic Movement for a National Rebirth.

Stefan Olszowski is appointed as Minister of Foreign Affairs, replacing Jozef Czyrek. He is popularly acknowledged to be the head of the unofficial internal party opposition to Kania, and then Jaruzelski.

**Poland - July 22, 1982 (RFE)**

Pope John Paul II officially postpones his trip to Poland, intended to coincide with the celebrations of the 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the installation of the icon of Our Lady of Czestochowa at Jasna Gora Monastery on August 26. The Vatican feels that the Pope’s visit may appear to condone the continuing state of martial law, which the Catholic Church has called to be lifted.

**Poland - July 26, 1982 (RFE)**

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases a six-month report, indicating a further precipitous decline in the Polish economy. The main worries continue to be falling industrial production and foreign trade. The report blames the country's problems in the first six months of 1982 on the situation created in the 1980-81 period.

**Poland - July 31-August 1, 1982 (RFE)**

Pro-Solidarity manifestations take place on the eve of and the day of the Warsaw Rising 38<sup>th</sup> anniversary, after the underground Solidarity leadership releases a series of six statements, criticizing General Jaruzelski's speech at the July 21 Sejm session and calling for the lifting of martial law regulations.

**August 1982**

**Yugoslavia / Iraq- August 11-12, 1982 (HMD)**

Yugoslav delegation including Cvijetin Mijatović and Lazar Mojsov visits Baghdad, where they meet with Saddam Hussein and other high representatives of Iraq. Both international and bilateral issues are discussed, especially the forthcoming NAM conference which should take place in Iraq.

**Kampuchea / Yugoslavia - August 12-13, 1982 (HMD)**

President of Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk visits Yugoslavia. The main topic of the talks is the situation in Kampuchea. The positive role of Non-Aligned countries in international relations is underlined.

**Poland - August 13, 1982 (RFE)**

On the eight-month anniversary of the imposition of martial law, clashes occur between police and Solidarity members in Gdansk, Wrocław, Cracow and Warsaw. The crowd in Gdansk is estimated to be between 5000 and 15000 people

**Mali / Yugoslavia- August 15-17, 1982 (HMD)**

President of Mali Mousa Toraore visits Yugoslavia. The situation in Africa is discussed, the importance of the Organization of African Unity and of cooperation among African countries in solving the crises on the continent. Bilateral issues are also discussed, as well as the cooperation among Non-Aligned countries.

**Yugoslavia / Banglades/ Nepal/ India- August 16-21, 1982 (HMD)**

An official Yugoslav delegation visits Bangladesh (August 16-17), Nepal (August 18-19), and India (August 20-21). Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed, as well as the forthcoming NAM conference.

**Czechoslovakia – August 16, 1982 (RFE)**

The Charter 77 group issues a letter to the federal government of Czechoslovakia on the 14<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Soviet Invasion calling for the withdrawal of Russian troops from national soil.

**Yugoslavia / Cyprus- August 24-26, 1982 (HMD)**

President of the Presidency Petar Stambolić visits Cyprus where he meets with the President Spyros Kyprianou. They discuss the current international situation, express commitment to the principles and politics of Non-Alignment, and underline that both countries successfully are continuing the policies of late presidents Tito and Makarios.

**Poland - August 26, 1982 (RFE)**

Poles celebrate the 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the installation of the Black Madonna icon, the patron saint of the nation. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims flock to the Jasna Gora monastery and religious services are held nationwide.

**Iraq / Yugoslavia- August 30, 1982 (HMD)**

Prime Minister of Iraq Tariq Aziz visits Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed, including the organizational preparations for the forthcoming NAM summit conference.

**Poland - August 31, 1982 (RFE)**

On the second anniversary of the Gdansk Agreement, there are demonstrations and violent clashes between protesters and police in many Polish cities. Five people are killed, hundreds injured and thousands detained.

Security police arrest Zbigniew Romaszewski, the moving spirit of the clandestine Radio Solidarity network, a great blow to the underground Solidarity leadership and general morale in the country.

**September 1982**

**Poland - September 1, 1982 (RFE)**

Wladyslaw Gomulka, Poland's Communist party leader from 1943 to 1948 and again from 1956 to 1970 dies in Warsaw at the age of 77. The Party Politburo pay special tribute to Gomulka's memory and he is awarded all the state honours.

**Yugoslavia / Romania - September 2, 1982 (HMD)**

Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov visits Romania. Mainly bilateral relations are discussed.

**Poland - September 3, 1982 (RFE)**

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban, speaking in a press conference, rejects the possibility of negotiations with Solidarity's leadership about conditions under which the trade union could resume overt operations. This decision is made particularly in response to the violent demonstrations on August 31, for which the government blames Solidarity.

**Yugoslavia / Algeria- September 4-6, 1982 (HMD)**

Member of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Krajger visits Algeria. Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed, especially the situation in Africa and the ways of improving economic cooperation between the two countries.

**Yugoslavia / Egypt- September 4-6, 1982 (HMD)**

President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak visits Yugoslavia. The situation in the Middle East is being discussed, as well as the situation in Africa, the role of the Organization of African Unity, and of the Non-Aligned movement.

**Poland - September 9-10, 1982 (RFE)**

Libya's Colonel Muammar Qadhafi spends two days in Poland, in response to General Jaruzelski's personal invitation. The Party leadership see this visit as an opportunity to increase bilateral trade exchanges between the two countries, in particular secure more oil deliveries. Qadhafi's first visit to Poland in June 1978 bore such rewards. This time, a protocol on Polish-Libyan economic cooperation is signed.

**Poland - September 10, 1982 (RFE)**

Radio Warsaw announces the resignation of Mieczyslaw Rakowski as the editor-in-chief of the social and political weekly *Polityka*. He had held the position since May 1958.

**Czechoslovakia / Hungary – September 13, 1982 (RFE)**

President Husak meets Janos Kadar in Budapest. The two leaders express their desire for deeper integration of COMECON countries.

**Poland - September 15, 1982 (RFE)**

The so-called Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, a façade organization simulating mass support for the military rule of General Jaruzelski, is finally institutionalized. Despite the propaganda about the alleged popularity and mass nature of PRON, its membership of just 100,000 looks pathetic in comparison to Solidarity's 9.5 million members.

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) release a report, announcing that coal production for the period January-August 1982 has increased by 17.5% in comparison to the corresponding period of last year. The official media hail these figures as a sign of "normalization" in the country.

**Poland - September 16, 1982 (RFE)**

A one-day session of the Sejm convenes. The most significant moment is the report given by Minister of Internal Affairs, Czeslaw Kiszczak, in which he claims that an attempt had been made in April to hold talks with some of the underground Solidarity leaders. However, he accuses Solidarity of "irresponsibility" in their response, resorting to demonstrations and street disturbances, rather than seeking an active dialogue with the government.

**Malta /Yugoslavia- September 16-17, 1982 (HMD)**

Prime Minister of Malta Dom Mintoff visits Yugoslavia. The two sides emphasize the importance of restraining from the use of force in international relations, of respecting the UN charter, and of fostering the successful development of the CSCE conference in Madrid.

**Czechoslovakia / Bulgaria – September 20, 1982 (RFE)**

President Husak visits Bulgaria.

**Turkey / Yugoslavia- September 20-23, 1982 (HMD)**

President of Turkey Kenan Evren visits Yugoslavia. Talks are centered on international relations, and in particular on the situation in the Balkans.

### **Guinea / Yugoslavia- September 21, 1982 (HMD)**

On his way back to Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure visits Belgrade. The two sides express their concerns about the worsening international relations, and underline the need that all countries, in the first place the Non-Aligned states, put in effort to secure peace, and solve international crises, especially the Middle Eastern crisis.

### **October 1982**

#### **Poland - October 1, 1982 (RFE)**

Polish universities and institutes of higher education re-open after the summer break. This year, it is a more subdued occasion than usual, as seven of the nine democratically elected university rectors are gone, the educational reforms introduced after the August 1980 “renewal” have been severely pruned, and the students’ movement is a state of total collapse.

#### **Poland - October 5, 1982 (RFE)**

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, one of the main leaders of the underground Solidarity organization, is detained by Wroclaw security services.

#### **Poland - October 7-8, 1982 (RFE)**

A two-day Sejm session takes place and adopts a new law on trade unions, dissolving all unions (including Solidarity, which existed before 13 December 1981). The law stipulates that new unions will begin operations on 1 January 1983 and will be limited to factory level for the first year.

The passing of the new law results in spontaneous protests and violence. Solidarity calls for a boycott of the new unions. According to the PAP, in Nowa Huta 67 policemen were injured and 135 protesters detained. Most of the protests are not organized effectively and are broken up by police, drawing further attention to the significance of the lack of leadership within the Solidarity movement.

#### **Poland - October 9, 1982 (RFE)**

In a major government reshuffle, Prime Minister General Jaruzelski announces the dropping of two significant cabinet ministers, Minister of Culture and the Arts Jozef Tejchma and Minister of Finance Marian Krzak.

#### **Poland - October 11, 1982 (RFE)**

Protests break out in Gdansk over a two-day period and police detain 148 people.

#### **Austria / Yugoslavia- October 12-15, 1982 (HMD)**

Austrian parliamentary delegation visits Yugoslavia. Political and economic situation in both Yugoslavia and Austria are being discussed, as well as bilateral issues.

#### **Hungary / U.K. – October 14-18, 1982 (HC)**

English Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Rees negotiates in Budapest.

#### **Hungary / West Germany – October 15-19, 1982 (HC)**

Member of the Presidency of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, visits Hungary.

**Poland - October 16, 1982 (RFE)**

In a sermon delivered in Warsaw's All Saints Church, Archbishop Glemp condemns the government's ban on Solidarity and continuing restrictions of martial law, and accuses the authorities of dashing public expectations over achieving a lasting social accord. His sermon is particularly emotional and outspoken, breaking from the previously moderate, cautious line, which he has followed since the imposition of martial law.

**Yugoslavia - October 17, 1982, (HR)**

New austerity measures are implemented. Gas is sold only through stamps and is limited to 40 liters monthly. Citizens traveling abroad are asked to leave a deposit before leaving the country.

**Hungary / Romania – October 18-21, 1982 (HC)**

Romanian Minister of Interior Gheorghe Homostean visits Hungary.

**Hungary / Angola – October 19-26, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege makes an official and amicable visit to Angola.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – October 20-22, 1982 (HC)**

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Péter Várkonyi, negotiates in Moscow.

**Hungary / Greece – October 21-22, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of National Economy of Greece Ioannis Pottakis participates in the first session of the Hungarian-Greek economic, industrial and technical board meeting.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – October 21-22, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja participates in the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Committee at the Warsaw Treaty Member States meeting in Moscow.

**Poland – October 22, 1982 (KCA)**

It is announced that between December 13, 1981 and October 22, 1982 the general and military prosecutor's office have adopted procedures against 11,980 persons, of whom 9,612 have been accused of serious criminal misdemeanours and 2,368 were crimes as envisaged in the martial law decree.

**Hungary / U.S. – October 23-November 7, 1982 (HC)**

Hungarian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy participates in the XXXVII Session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – October 25-27, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Interior of the Soviet Union Nikolai Solokov makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary.

**Romania / Yugoslavia- October 25-27, 1982 (HMD)**

Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu visits Yugoslavia where he meets with the highest Yugoslav representatives. Both international and bilateral issues are discussed.

**Hungary / Guinea-Bissau – October 26, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege has an official four-day visit to Guinea-Bissau.

**Poland - October 26, 1982 (RFE)**

Franciszek Rusek, Poland's Prosecutor General, opens a Sejm session introducing major changes into the implementation of civil rights. The laws being introduced include bills on "social parasites", "juvenile delinquency" and "fighting alcoholism". The first bill changes the definition of work from a right to an obligation, requiring all men aged 18 to 45 to who are not employed or studying to be registered by local agencies of the state administration. The second bill gives the authorities increased freedom of action with respect to investigating juvenile crime: they can interrogate a suspected juvenile without any prior court permission. The third bill restricts the sale of alcohol at certain times of the day and provides punishment for those caught drinking at work. All three bills rule that social problems will be tackled by the authorities through administrative means, and none of them envisage any significant measure of public involvement in solving these problems.

**PLO / Yugoslavia- October 27-28, 1982 (HMD)**

The PLO leader Yasser Arafat visits Yugoslavia, where he meets with high Yugoslav representatives. The talks are centered on the Middle East crisis. It is underlined that the precondition for solving the crisis is a wide international recognition of the right of the Palestinian people of having their own state. It is agreed that Yugoslavia and the PLO will collaborate during the preparations for the forthcoming NAM summit conference on the Palestinian issue, in order to contribute to finding a solution to the crisis.

**Poland / Soviet Union / U.S. – October 27, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Brezhnev says in speech to commanders of Soviet armed forces, "The ruling circles of the United States have launched a political, ideological and economic offensive on socialism and have raised the intensity of their military preparations to an unprecedented level... They are dreaming of isolating politically and weakening economically the Soviet Union and its friends." – Reagan suspends Poland's most favoured state status, since the Warsaw government banned the trade unions.

**Poland – October 27-28, 1982 (RFE/KCA)**

The tenth PUWP CC Plenum takes place. Waldemar Swirgon, a 29-year old university tutor and rural youth leader, is promoted from a mere CC alternate member to the prestigious post of CC secretary.

**Hungary / U.S. – October 28-29, 1982 (HC)**

Hungarian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy negotiates in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United States in Washington, D.C.

**Hungary / East Germany – October 28-31, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka negotiates at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Germany in Berlin.

**Yugoslavia / Ethiopia- October 29-November 1, 1982 (HMD)**

President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolić visits Ethiopia. Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed. The basic principles of the UN, the OAU, and the NAM are underlined.

**Hungary / Libya – October 30-November 2, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege makes an official visit to Libya.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – October 31, 1982 (HC)**

Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Péter Várkonyi arrives in Czechoslovakia for a two-day visit.

**Hungary / Kuwait – October 31-November 3, 1982 (HC)**

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, Pál Losonczi, makes an official visit to Kuwait.

**November 1982**

**Hungary / Bulgaria – November 1-3, 1982 (HC)**

President of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Grisa Filipov makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary.

**Libya / Yugoslavia - November 2-6, 1982 (HMD)**

Moammer el Gaddafi visits Yugoslavia. Several bilateral agreements are signed, and economic arrangements made. The international situation is discussed as well. Both sides underlined the importance of the NAM for securing peace and cooperation in the world.

**Yugoslavia – November 3, 1982, (HR)**

The president of the IMF meets with the Yugoslav representatives. Banks and government which were Yugoslavia's creditors are advised to aid the financial stabilization of the country. American City Bank grants Yugoslavia 200 million dollars in loan.

**Yugoslavia / Finland, November 3-4, 1982 (HMD)**

A Yugoslav government delegation visits Finland. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation is discussed, as well as the international situation.

**Poland - November 3, 1982 (RFE)**

An agreement on the rescheduling of the 1982 principal repayments of Poland's commercial debt is signed in Vienna, after negotiations with private banks. Western sources assess the country's indebtedness to the West at between \$27,000 million and \$28,000 million, of which some \$16,000 million are owed to private banks.

**Poland - November 4, 1982 (RFE)**

Polish Foreign Minister Stefam Olszowski completes a two-day visit to the German Democratic Republic. Meetings are held with the East German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and SED Secretary-General Erich Honecker. Despite emphasizing the importance attached to the bilateral economic relations, no new economic agreement is concluded between the two countries.

**Poland - November 6, 1982 (RFE)**

Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski holds an unprecedented meeting, to which he invited 126 of the several thousand people who had personally written to him over the past few months. While there were no concrete results present at the end of the day, the meeting holds symbolic

significance as a change in policy by the government towards a more conciliatory approach to appease the population.

**Romania – November 7, 1982 (KCA)**

It is announced that any Romanians hoping to migrate to Western states will be required to pay for their education. In response, President Reagan declares that Romania's status as a Most Favoured Nation will be suspended

**Hungary / India – November 8-12, 1982 (HC)**

Indian Minister of Industry, Steel and Mines Narayan Dutt Tiwari participates in the Hungarian-Indian economic, scientific and technical co-operation joint committee meeting in Budapest.

**Poland - November 8, 1982 (RFE)**

Archbishop Glemp and General Jaruzelski meet. They agree on the setting of the date (18 June 1983) for the long-awaited second homecoming trip of Pope John Paul II, the 'Polish Pope'. Glemp also expresses his concern over the protests planned by Solidarity for the following day.

**Djibouti / Yugoslavia - November 8-10, 1982 (HMD)**

Foreign Minister of Djibouti Moumin Bahdon Farah visits Yugoslavia and meets with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov and Presidency member Cvijetin Mijatović. Both sides express their concerns about the rising tensions in the international arena.

**Czechoslovakia / Poland – November 9, 1982 (RFE)**

The Czechoslovakian human rights movement, Charter 77, sends a letter addressed to the Polish Embassy and World Federation of Trade Unions (both located in Prague) expressing its support for the Solidarity movement.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – November 10, 1982 (KCA)**

Geoffrey Prime, a former employee at the Government Communications Headquarters, is sentenced to 35 years of imprisonment for offences under the 1911 Official Secrets Act. For 14 years, the defendant had been in persistent communication with the Russians.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – November 10, 1982 (BUSZS)**

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev dies. His successor is Iurii V. Andropov. According to Reagan, "Brezhnev was one of the world's most important figures for nearly two decades. I look forward to conducting relations with the new leadership in the Soviet Union with the aim of expanding areas where our two nations can cooperate to mutual advantage."

**Hungary / West Germany – November 10-12, 1982 (HC)**

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Minister of Industry, Lajos Méhes, travels to the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Poland – November 11, 1982 (KCA)**

A demonstration of 10,000 people takes place in Warsaw to celebrate Poland's Independence Day.

**Soviet Union - November 11, 1982 (KCA)**

General Secretary Brezhnev dies and Mr Yury Andropov takes over.

**Hungary / U.S. – November 11, 1982 (HC)**

Director of the Communication Office of the United States Charles Z. Wick makes a three-day visit to Budapest.

**Hungary / United Arab Emirates / Kuwait – November 11-17, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait on November 18 and 19.

**Soviet Union – November 12, 1982 (KCA)**

The appointment of Mr Yury Andropov, to succeed President Brezhnev as General Secretary of the CPSU (following the latter's death), is followed by generally successful attempts to revive the Soviet economy.

In the months after his appointment, several significant changes in the CPSU and government leadership are made and a vigorous campaign against inefficiency and corruption is initiated. While President Brezhnev had also criticized economic shortcomings and attacked corruption, greater urgency and outspokenness are seen in Mr Andropov's actions.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – November 13, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Reagan announces that he is lifting sanctions against the companies that sell American technology for the construction of the Siberian gas pipes. According to Reagan, the U.S. and its allies have reached an understanding that they will not sign commercial treaties that contribute to the Soviet Union's military or strategic superiority. They will not sign a new gas treaty with the USSR and they will observe the existing limitations on strategic export to the Soviet Union. They will work out means to control financial links with the USSR and a coordinated policy concerning export loans. France announces that it is not part of Reagan's allied agreement on East-West trade.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – November 13-16, 1982 (HC)**

János Kádár, acting as leader of the State delegation to Moscow, participates in Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev's funeral.

**Poland - November 14, 1982 (RFE)**

Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity is released from internment.

**US / Soviet Union - November 16-18, 1982 (LBC)**

The American-Soviet Economic Council's meeting. Soviet minister of foreign trade Patolichev states that the US should once and for all renounce the use of trade as a weapon against the USSR.

**Ethiopia / Yugoslavia- November 17-21, 1982 (HMD)**

An Ethiopian delegation led by Menegistu Haile Mariam visits Yugoslavia. Both sides express interest in fostering bilateral economic cooperation. International issues are discussed, as well as the preparations for the forthcoming NAM summit conference. The situation in Africa is discussed thoroughly.

**Czechoslovakia / Austria – November 17-19, 1982 (RFE)**

President Husak, accompanied by a delegation including his Foreign Minister and Trade Minister, makes a three-day visit to Austria. Agreements are signed concerning safety of nuclear plants along mutual borders, customs procedures, cooperation in policing and extradition, and health matters.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – November 18-19, 1982 (HC)**

Bulgarian Minister responsible for tourism issues, Georgi Evtimov, negotiates in Budapest.

**Poland - November 19, 1982 (RFE)**

The newly constituted Polish Students' Association (PSA) is installed in the place of the now disbanded Socialist Union of Polish Students (SUPS). The Fourth Congress of the SUPS is transformed into the Founding Congress of the PSA.

**Hungary / Iran – November 20-24, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Finance István Hetényi negotiates in Iran.

**Hungary / Nicaragua – November 20-26, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Interior István Horváth travels to Nicaragua after accepting an official invitation.

**Romania / Indonesia / Kuwait / Malaysia / Pakistan / Singapore – November 21-28, 1982 (PER)**

The Ceausescu visits Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Pakistan and Singapore.

**Hungary / Turkey – November 22-24, 1982 (HC)**

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, György Lázár, makes an official visit to the Republic of Turkey.

**Yugoslavia / East Germany - November 22-24, 1982 (HMD)**

President of the Presidency Petar Stambolić visits East Germany where he meets with Erich Honecker and other high representatives of the GDR. Both sides agree that the priority in the international relations should be given to securing peace, and that efforts should be put in supporting disarmament.

**Hungary / Austria – November 22-26, 1982 (HC)**

Antal Apró visits Austria as leader of the parliamentary delegation.

**Poland - November 22, 1982 (RFE)**

The Provisional Coordinating Commission, the leadership of Solidarity's underground organization, issues a statement formally cancelling all plans for future protests against the government and pledges its support to the leadership of Lech Walesa and his proposals for the future of the organization (pluralism in the labour movement). The statement does not, however, imply the dissolution of Solidarity's underground organization, nor does it express any attempt at reconciliation with the government.

**Poland - November 24, 1982 (RFE)**

In an attempt to convince the public that is independent of the regime, the PRON issues an appeal to the Sejm to lift martial law and release all the remaining internees.

**Hungary / Switzerland – November 25, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress participates in the GATT meeting for Ministers in Geneva.

**Hungary / Nicaragua – November 25-29, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua Miguel d' Escoto Brockmann has an amicable visit to Budapest.

**Hungary / West Germany – November 26-27, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher has an official visit to Budapest.

**Hungary / Romania – November 29-30, 1982 (HC)**

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee György Aczél and Secretary of the Central Committee Péter Várkonyi, visit Romania.

**Hungary / Romania – November 29-December 4, 1982 (HC)**

Romanian Minister of Justice Gheorghe Chivulescu negotiates in Budapest.

**December 1982**

**Romania – December 1982 (CEC)**

Nicolae Ceausescu announces that Romania will repay its external debt by 1990. This will be made possible by the forced increase of exports and the policy of reducing imports, leading to the starvation of the population.

**Hungary / Finland – December 1-3, 1982 (HC)**

President of the Central Party of Finland Paavo Vayrynen stays in Hungary.

**Czechoslovakia – December 2, 1982 (RFE)** Three prominent critics of the regime leave Czechoslovakia – the historians Jan Mlynarik and Karel Bartosek, and the journalist Karel Kyncl.

**US / Yugoslavia - December 3-4, 1982 (HMD)**

US Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger visits Yugoslavia. Primarily bilateral issues are discussed. Casper Weinberger conveys a personal message from President Reagan to Petar Stambolić.

**Hungary / Tunisia – December 5-7, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia Mahmoud Mestri negotiates in Budapest.

**Hungary / Austria – December 6-7, 1982 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka participates in the Ninth Meeting of the Austrian-Hungarian Joint Commission in Vienna. He has consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna.

**Hungary / Algeria – December 6-9, 1982 (HC)**

President of the National Assembly of Algeria and the leader of the parliamentary delegation, Rabah Bitat visits Hungary.

**Poland - December 6-11, 1982 (RFE)**

A Soviet delegation makes an official visit to Poland's main industrial centres (Katowice, Lodz, Poznan and Cracow) and Polish-Soviet economic talks take place. The Soviets appear willing to continue to tolerate Poland's balance of payments deficit provided that Warsaw makes every effort to reduce it substantially.

**Poland - December 13, 1982 (RFE)**

Bills formally introducing the lifting of martial law are submitted for "debate" at the Sejm meeting.

**Hungary / Greece – December 13-15, 1982 (HC)**

Greek Minister of Security Ioannis Skoularikis makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Romania / Egypt, December 15-16, 1982 (PER)**

Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, visits Romania.

**Hungary / Italy – December 15-17, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an official visit to Italy.

**Romania – December 16-18, 1982 (CEC)**

Nicu Ceausescu, son of Nicolae Ceausescu, becomes a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee

**Hungary / Belgium – December 16-19, 1982 (HC)**

Belgian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alfred Cahen meets Hungarian diplomats in Budapest.

**Hungary / Italy / Vatican City – December 17, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja is welcomed in private audience by Pope John Paul II during his visit to Italy.

**Poland - December 19, 1982 (RFE)**

The Council of Ministers formally decrees the suspension of martial law. The decree goes into effect at midnight on December 31. The authorities see the suspension of martial law as the next step in the gradual "normalization" of political life in the country.

**Hungary / Cuba – December 19-22, 1982 (HC)**

Member of the Communist Party Central Committee of Cuba and Minister of Interior Ramiro Valdés Menéndez has an amicable, three-day visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – December 20, 1982 (HC)**

János Kádár meets with J. Andropov in Moscow.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – December 21, 1982 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi negotiates in Komarno, Czechoslovakia.

**Soviet Union / France / U.K. / U.S. – December 21, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Andropov makes a proposal for arms reduction. He offers to reduce Moscow's arsenal of intermediate range missiles from 600 to 162, the same amount possessed by Great Britain and France. In return, NATO must renounce the deployment of its 572 missiles. Andropov repeats an earlier Soviet proposal on strategic arms reduction. Moscow will reduce its ICBMs and strategic bombers by 25%, to 1800, if the US reduces its own arsenal to the same level.

**Romania / Soviet Union – December 21-22, 1982 (PER)**

The Romanian delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu participates at the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. They hold discussions with the new leader of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuri Andropov.

**Hungary / West Germany – December 21–29, 1982 (HC)**

Member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Egon Bahr arrives in Hungary.

**Poland – December 31, 1982 (UNW / PCC)**

Martial law is suspended in Poland, but special prerogatives of the government are kept.

**January 1983**

**Soviet Union / U.S. – January-March 1983 (KCA)**

Soviet-U.S. arms reduction/control negotiations continue, but with little progress.

**Czechoslovakia – January 4 - 5, 1983 (MMS)**

WP Political Consultative Committee meets in Prague (XVIII. meeting)

**Warsaw Pact – January 4-5, 1983 (PER)**

An Assembly of the Political Committee is held. All Warsaw Pact countries are present.

**Poland - January 5, 1983 (RFE)**

Pope John Paul II announces the elevation of Archbishop Glemp to the dignity of cardinal. The actual ceremony is to take place in Rome on February 2.

**Yugoslavia / East Germany - January 5, 1983 (HMD)**

A trade agreement is signed between Belgrade and East Berlin.

**Yugoslavia / France - January 5-7, 1983 (HMD)**

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov visits France. Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – January 6, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)**

The Warsaw Pact calls on NATO to sign a non-aggression treaty. The offer for the treaty envisions mutual obligations for the members of both alliances to not use conventional or nuclear forces, to not employ military force against one another.

**Czechoslovakia / Vatican – January 6, 1983 (RFE)**

John Paul II appoints two Czechoslovak exiles as bishops, prompting protest from Prague.

**Poland / West Germany – January 7, 1983 (KCA)**

It is reported that Lech Szamotulski, a West German citizen, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for alleged espionage on behalf of the United States and other NATO countries.

**Poland - January 7, 1983 (RFE)**

It is a sorry start for the government-sponsored unions, as by January 7 there are only 3,183 unions registered out of a potential 40,000, with the total membership amounting to just 900,000 out of a workforce of 14 million.

**Yugoslavia / Spain - January 8, 1983 (HMD)**

On his way to Managua where the NAM Coordination bureau meeting is taking place, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov stops in Spain, where he meets with the Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran. The situation in the Mediterranean is discussed, and both sides agree on the necessity to lessen the bloc division and pressure on the region.

**Yugoslavia / Japan / China / Thailand - January 9-23, 1983 (HMD)**

A SFRY parliamentary delegation visits Japan (January 9-13), China (January 14-20), and Thailand (January 21-23). In all three countries, both bilateral and international issues are discussed.

**US / Yugoslavia - January 12, 1983 (HMD)**

US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger visits Yugoslavia. He meets with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mirko Ostojić. Mainly bilateral issues are being discussed.

**Poland - January 12-13, 1982 (RFE)**

The Socioeconomic Council (SEC), an advisory body of the Polish parliament, meets in Warsaw to discuss the pending legislation on pensions and social security.

**Poland - January 13, 1983 (RFE)**

The government announces that the 1983 “Central Annual Plan” will replace the traditional “socioeconomic plan” within the framework for new economic reform. Rather than being approved by the Sejm as previously happened, the government alone can authorize this new plan.

**Soviet Union – January 13, 1983 (KCA)**

The Izvestia newspaper reports that Nikolai Podgorny, a former President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (head of state), died on January 11, aged 79.

**Yugoslavia / USSR - January 14, 1983 (HMD)**

A trade agreement is signed between the USSR and Yugoslavia in Moscow. According to the agreement, the overall trade exchange between the two countries should be 20% higher than in previous year.

**Yugoslavia / US- January 14-16, 1983 (HMD)**

A delegation of the US Congress visits Yugoslavia. The talks are centered on bilateral cooperation and internal affairs of both countries.

**Yugoslavia – January 15-19, 1983 (HR)**

Meeting between the IMF, banks and Yugoslav representatives takes place in Switzerland. A new financial arrangement is agreed worth 1.36 billion dollars.

**Guinea Bissao / Yugoslavia- January 17-20, 1983 (HR)**

Prime Minister of Guinea Bissao Victor Saude Maria visits Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed. The positive role of the NAM in international affairs is underlined.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – January 18, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Gromyko declares that the USSR will never be willing to accept the so-called zero solution of the intermediate range nuclear missiles. Instead, the foreign minister recommends a “real and honest” zero solution: the Soviet Union and NATO should destroy all their medium and short-range missiles.

**Yugoslavia / Switzerland - January 19-20, 1983 (HMD)**

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov visits Switzerland. Various bilateral and international issues are being discussed, primarily economic cooperation.

**Yugoslavia / U.S. – January 20, 1983 (BUSZS)**

Reagan hints that the U.S. is willing to negotiate, not only on the basis of the zero solution. Western governments and banks put together a financial salvation program for Yugoslavia.

**Poland - January 20-21, 1983 (RFE)**

The two-day joint plenum of the PUWP and UPP, the 11<sup>th</sup> for both parties, is held in Warsaw. The current crisis in agriculture dominates the plenum's agenda, with the delegates trying to address the issues of low production and achieving self-sufficiency. However, with its declarative character, the joint plenum appears to be just another propaganda attempt to persuade the country that the Party has finally found a policy for this long-term problem.

**Bulgaria / Romania / Libya – January 21 – 24, 1983 (KCA)**

Libyan leader Colonel Muammar al Gaddafi pays an official visit to Romania, holding talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu at which the latter calls for both the establishment of a Palestinian state and recognition by all countries of Israel's right to exist. The visit ends with the signing of a friendship and co-operation treaty. Gaddafi then travels to Sofia, where he signs a similar treaty with representatives of the Bulgarian Government.

**Czechoslovakia / Hungary / Soviet Union – January 22, 1983 (KCA)**

The joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian-Soviet tactical drill ends in the territory of Hungary.

**Poland - January 24, 1983 (RFE)**

The National Council of Culture (NCC) convenes in Warsaw for its first inaugural session. The meeting amounts to more of a celebration than a working session.

**Poland - January 26, 1983 (RFE)**

The authorities finally give in and reinstate Lech Walesa on the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard's payroll. He is still not, however, allowed to return to work.

**Poland - January 30, 1983 (RFE)**

Cracow's prestigious club for the party intelligentsia, known to most as *Kuznica* (The Forge), is disbanded. This move is seen as another step by the party to exert its influence over its unruly intelligentsia.

**Poland - January 31-February 1, 1983 (RFE)**

A Sejm plenary session takes place. On the second day, the Sejm passed a package of three pieces of legislation: two dealing with several aspects of retirement and health benefits, and one rather unimportant amendment to the Highway Code. The controversial part of the package is to lower sickness benefits, in order to curb excessive absenteeism (some 1 million out of 12.5 million workers in the socialized sector of the national economy are absent from work every day). It appears that the legislation limiting health benefits is intended as an extension of the bill on "social parasites", passed by the Sejm on 26 October 1982.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – January 31, 1983 (BUSZS)**

Reagan offers a meeting to Andropov, at the time and place designated by the General

Secretary, in order “to ban US and Soviet intermediate-range land-based missile weapons from the face of the earth”.

## **February 1983**

### **Romania – February, 1983 (ADC)**

A group of students from Iasi take part in an anti-Ceausescu demonstration.

### **US / Soviet Union – February 1, 1983 (LBC)**

Andropov turns down Reagan’s proposal and recommends the liquidation of all nuclear arms. A few days earlier, Moscow had recommended the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe.

### **Yugoslavia - February 1-2, 1983 (HR)**

The free sale of oil, coffee and washing-up liquid is stopped in Belgrade. They can now be bought only through stamps.

### **Yugoslavia / Indonesia / Burma - February 1-7, 1983 (HMD)**

The President of the Presidency Petar Stambolić visits Indonesia (February 1-4) and Burma (February 5-7). He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov and another government member, Rikard Štajner. Both bilateral cooperation and the internal development of each country are discussed. Willingness to foster economic cooperation is expressed. International situation is discussed as well.

### **Yugoslavia / Dominican Republic - February 2, 1983 (HMD)**

Relations between Yugoslavia and Dominican Republic are established.

### **Romania – February 7, 1983 (KCA)**

*The Times* reports claim that a number of Army officers had been executed in Romania during late January, after the failure of an alleged coup attempt that was said to have involved an assassination attempt against President Ceausescu. These claims are dismissed by Romanian embassies in several European countries as 'fabrications'.

### **Cuba / Yugoslavia - February 8-10, 1983 (HMD)**

A Cuban delegation visits Yugoslavia. Talks are centered on bilateral issues, primarily economic cooperation.

### **Poland - February 9, 1983 (RFE)**

The underground Solidarity leadership releases a new action program, entitled “Solidarity Today”. It puts forward the concept of an “independent society” and calls for continued resistance against the current regime.

### **Algeria / Yugoslavia - February 11-12, 1983 (HMD)**

Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs visits Yugoslavia. Discussion is centered on the Middle East crisis. Support for the PLO is expressed. Other international issues are discussed as well.

**Yugoslavia / Poland - February 11, 1983 (HMD)**

A trade agreement is signed between Poland and the SFRY in Warsaw.

**Poland - February 11, 1983 (RFE)**

The PUWP CC Secretariat reveals in *Trybuna Ludu* that the current PUWP membership is 2,340,900. This means a loss of about a third of its membership since the Eighth Party Congress in February 1980.

**Poland - February 13, 1983 (RFE)**

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases the second part of the annual report on the fulfilment of the 1982 economic plan. The tenor of the report is that all the successes achieved in 1982 are due to martial law, while all the failures are the bitter inheritance of the Solidarity period. The report shows that Poland's DNMP (Domestic Net Material Product), roughly equivalent to the Western concept of GDP, has continued to decline for the fourth year running. The statistics also hide the very poor quality of production, and the foreign trade figures look better on paper than in reality.

**Poland - February 16-20, 1983 (RFE)**

The Polish government's two top trade union specialists, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and the Minister in charge of Trade Unions Stanislaw Ciosek visit Budapest. Its purpose is to learn from the experiences of the Hungarian trade unions and see how they might serve in the reconstruction of the Polish labour movement.

**Poland - February 17, 1983 (RFE)**

Warsaw's Military Court sentences a group of organizers of Radio Solidarity to prison terms, ranging from seven months to four and a half years.

**Yugoslavia / Italy / Vatican - February 17-19, 1983 (HMD)**

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov visits Italy (February 17-18) and Vatican (February 19), where he is received by Pope John Paul II.

**Romania / Jordan – February 17-18, 1983 (PER)**

The King of the Hashemite in the Kingdom of Jordan, Hussein Ibn Talal, visits Romania.

**Jordan / Yugoslavia - February 18-19, 1983 (HMD)**

King Hussein of Jordan makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed, and the importance of the NAM is underlined.

**Romania / Yugoslavia - February 21, 1983 (HMD)**

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrey visits Yugoslavia. He meets with Lazar Mojsov. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed, primarily the Madrid CSCE conference, the situation in Europe, and the forthcoming NAM summit conference.

**Poland - February 21, 1983 (RFE)**

Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stefan Olszowski makes an official visit to Budapest. General Jaruzelski delivers a speech at a Katowice Voivodship conference, declaring that the Polish economy is on the road to recovery and highlighting the positive effects of the much

publicised government economic reforms. In practice, there are serious grounds for believing that this “ideal” model is far from being properly implemented.

**Poland - February 23-24, 1983 (RFE)**

The 190<sup>th</sup> plenary of the Polish Episcopate, presided over by Archbishop Glemp, is held in a particularly tense atmosphere. The bishops discuss the long-delayed papal visit to Poland and the increasingly tense church-state relations.

**Poland - February 25, 1983 (RFE)**

Party members belonging to the Polish Writers' Union (PWU) hold a conference. The deputy head of the Central Committee's Cultural Department, Kazimierz Molek, addresses the conference, launching a scathing attack on Poland's intellectuals. This controversial address is seen to be part of the government's mounting official campaign to suppress independent-minded writers.

**March 1983**

**Soviet Union / China – March – October, 1983 (KCA)**

Meetings are held between the Deputy Foreign Ministers of China and the Soviet Union in an effort towards rapprochement. The contentious issues include Soviet support of Vietnamese actions in Kampuchea, Soviet troops stationed on the Chinese border and Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

**Yugoslavia – March 1, 1983 (KCA)**

The Croatian Parliament elects Mika Spiljak as the member of the Yugoslavian state Presidency for Croatia.

**Romania / U.S. - March 4, 1982 (KCA)**

President Reagan announces that Romania's renewable MFN status would be revoked from July 1, in response to the new decree. The move follows the March 2 breakdown of talks in New York between Lawrence Eagleburger, the US Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and senior officials of the Romanian Foreign Ministry over the new tax, which appeared by this date to be in force. President Ceausescu responds by denouncing repressive measures adopted by the United States, and also announcing that Romania would consider dropping its recently announced plan to hold defence spending down to its 1982 level.

**Yugoslavia - March 7-11, 1983 (HR / AY)**

The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement takes place in New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983. The Conference was preceded by a Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries from 3 to 5 March 1983. This is the biggest Non-Aligned summit so far. The Declaration repeats the movement's commitment to world peace, justice and cooperation, to the elimination of imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, to the eradication of apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and all forms of foreign domination, aggression, intervention, occupation and pressures, to social and economic development of mankind. The NAM calls for a New International Economic Order in order to bridge the economic gap between developing and developed countries, for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the countries, thereby pointing out the social and

economic consequences resulting from the arms race. Special attention is paid to the situation in southern Africa, western Sahara, Middle East, Iran-Iraq conflict, among other topics.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – March 8, 1983 (BUSZS)**

Reagan calls the Soviet Union an “evil empire”. “As good Marxist-Leninists, the Soviet leaders have openly and publicly declared that the only morality they recognize is that which will further their cause, which is world revolution...Lenin...said in 1920 that they repudiate all morality that proceeds from supernatural ideas or ideas that are outside class conceptions; morality is entirely subordinate to the interests of class war; and everything is moral that is necessary for the annihilation of the old exploiting social order...I intend to do everything I can to persuade them of our peaceful intent; to remind them that it was the West that refused to use its nuclear monopoly in the 40s and 50s for territorial gain and which now proposes 50% cuts in strategic ballistic missiles and the elimination of an entire class of land-based, intermediate range nuclear missiles...At the same time they must be made to understand that we will never compromise our principles and standards...I would agree to [nuclear] freeze if only we could freeze the Soviets’ global desires. A freeze at current levels of weapons would remove any incentive for the Soviets to negotiate seriously in Geneva...”.

**US - March 9, 1983, (LBC)**

According to TASS, Reagan’s speech shows that his administration “is able to think only in terms of confrontation and bellicose, lunatic anti-communism”.

**Poland - March 9, 1983 (RFE)**

General Jaruzelski and Archbishop Glemp meet to discuss the Pope’s visit to Poland. The two men are said to have expressed “a common will to play host” to the Pope. This is the fourth meeting between the two men since the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

The trial of Anna Walentynowicz, the “Pasionaria of Gdansk”, whose dismissal from her job as a crane operator in Gdansk’s Lenin Shipyard sparked off the strike that culminated in the signing of the Gdansk Agreement (30 August 1980), opens before the Grudziadz Regional court. She is accused of continuing trade union activity and organizing protest action against martial law.

**Poland - March 11, 1983 (RFE)**

The Domestic Trade and Service Ministry announce that on March 21 rationing of alcoholic beverages will be dropped.

**Yugoslavia – March 14, 1983 (HR)**

The Sixth Plenum of the LCY criticizes the Serbian press for its liberalism as well as nationalist tendencies.

**Poland - March 15, 1983 (RFE)**

The Council of Ministers submit three documents to the Sejm, mapping out the government’s strategy for the next three-year period up to 1985.

**Poland - March 21, 1983 (RFE)**

The Polish government finally issues an official invitation to the Pope to visit the country from June 16 to 22.

**USSR / Yugoslavia - March 21-25, 1983 (HMD)**

The Chairman of the USSR Ministerial Council Nikolay Tikhonov visits Yugoslavia. Internal developments of both countries and bilateral cooperation are issues discussed during the visit. Both sides expressed their support for peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

**Poland – March 22 – 23, 1983 (RFE)**

The Sejm session meets for a short, but eventful session. Delegates outline the government's austerity program and adopt personnel changes, which surprisingly are met with strong opposition in an unusually large number of votes against the appointments. The changes involve three important state agencies: the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK), the Council of State and the Cabinet.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – March 23, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Reagan's televised speech calls for the development of military technology, which would render useless superfluous nuclear missiles and carry the potential to change human history. According to the program, two ABM systems should be deployed, which would use laser-and particle beams

**US / Soviet Union - March 24, 1983 (LBC)**

The TASS commentary claims that such a system would directly violate the 1972 Soviet-American ABM treaty.

**Soviet Union – March 24, 1983 (KCA)**

Foreign Minister Gromyko is appointed First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**Czechoslovakia – March 27, 1983 (RFE)**

Dissident sources report that around 250 priests and laymen have their houses raided across Czechoslovakia.

**Romania, March 28, 1983 (ADC)**

The Romanian State Council declares that every printer and typewriter in the country is under the control of the state. A separate decree announces that the natural environment is being exploited around the Danube Delta.

**Yugoslavia / Hungary - March 29-31, 1983 (HMD)**

President of the Presidency Petar Stambolić visits Hungary. Bilateral and International issues are discussed, as well as certain aspects of internal developments.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – March 30, 1983 (BUSZS)**

Reagan's intermediate solution for the medium-range missiles proposes that the U.S. reduce its missiles to be deployed in Europe, if the Soviets do so too with their own in Europe and Asia.

**April 1983****Soviet Union / France / Great Britain / U.S. – April 2, 1983 (BUSZS)**

Gromyko rejects Reagan's proposal, since it does not take into account British and French missiles; it leaves out the American army's nuclear bombers, in Europe and on aircraft carriers, and demands that the USSR dismantle its rockets in Asia. Gromyko asserts that

NATO has a 50% superiority in medium range (INF) arms. According to the foreign minister, on the basis of Reagan's plan the U.S. advantage would grow to 2.5 times.

**Soviet Union / France – April 5, 1983 (KCA)**

The French Government announces the expulsion of 47 Soviet citizens, together with their families, following the discovery of evidence of systematic gathering of scientific and technical information, particularly in French territory.

**Yugoslavia / Venezuela / Colombia / Bolivia / Guyana - April 5-19, 1983 (HMD)**

A Presidency member Vidoje Žarković visits Venezuela (April 5-10), Colombia (April 11-13), Bolivia (April 13-15), and Guyana (April 17-19). International and bilateral issues are being discussed.

**Soviet Union - April 6, 1983 (LBC)**

Soviet defence minister Ustinov claims that with the deployment of INF missiles, the US offers its NATO allies as the targets of reprisal and makes them hostages of nuclear strategy. If the NATO missiles attack the Soviet Union, the counter strike would involve Western Europe and the US.

**Poland - April 9-22, 1983 (RFE)**

The 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising is commemorated in Poland and around the world. The anniversary had not been observed in Poland for 15 years, so it appears unusual that the Jaruzelski regime would place such heavy emphasis on the celebration this year.

**Romania / Federal Republic of Germany, April 13, 1983 (PER)**

Romanian Foreign Minister Ștefan Andrei meets with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, for talks in the city of Tegernsee, near Munich.

**Romania / France – April 20-22, 1983 (PER)**

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson visits Romania.

**France - April 20, 1983 (LBC)**

France announces that in the next five years, it will reduce the number of its troops, but will modernize its nuclear force.

**Poland - April 20, 1983 (RFE)**

The Warsaw Mayor's office announces the suspension of the Polish Fine Arts' Union (ZPAP), in what appears to be a decisive step in the prelude to its official liquidation. It is seen as part of a broader strategy to tame dissent in the artistic community.

**Soviet Union - April 20, 1983 (LBC)**

Andropov calls for an international agreement banning space weapons and against the extension of the arms race to outer space. (August 18, 1983.)

**Czechoslovakia – April 23, 1983 (RFE)**

3,397 Christians sign a letter protesting against the police raids of March 27.

**Austria – April 24, 1983 (KCA)**

In a general election, the Socialist Party led by Bruno Kreisky loses the absolute majority,

which it had held in the Nationalrat (Parliament) since 1971. It wins 90 of 181 parliamentary seats. The Christian Democratic Austrian People's Party wins 81 seats, and the remaining 12 seats are won by the liberal Freedom Party, which thus holds the balance of power. On the same day, Bruno Kreisky announces his resignation from the post of Federal Chancellor, as the early election results come in.

**Yugoslavia / Belgium / Luxembourg / EEC - April 25-28, 1983 (HMD)**

President of the Yugoslav Federal Government Milka Planinc visits Belgium (April 26), Luxembourg (April 27), and the EEC headquarters in Brussels (April 28).

**East Germany / West Germany – April 28, 1983 (KCA)**

It is announced that Erich Honecker, the First Secretary of the ruling East German Socialist Unity Party, decides to postpone a forthcoming visit to West Germany for talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. It is connected to the announcement that the West German popular magazine, 'Der Stern', had acquired 60 volumes of Adolf Hitler's diaries.

**Soviet Union / Switzerland – April 29, 1983 (KCA)**

The Swiss Government orders the closure of the Bern office of the Soviet news agency Novosti, on the grounds that it was being used as 'a centre of disinformation, subversion and agitation', and announces that its director, Alexiei Dumov, is to be expelled.

**May 1983**

**Soviet Union / Great Britain / France – May 3- 4, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Andropov's new proposal for disarmament says that the Soviet Union is willing to reduce to the aggregate British-French level the number of its warheads in Europe. Reagan calls the Soviet proposal "encouraging" because it counts with the reduction of warheads. At the same time, however, the State Department cannot accept that Moscow should have the same number of missiles as the collective sum of other countries. It also thinks that the Andropov offer is ambiguous, which could mean that that Moscow will reduce the number of its warheads if France and Great Britain do the same.

**Poland - May 3, 1983 (RFE)**

The Polish and Soviet authorities sign a new gas pipeline agreement, which commits the Polish construction company, Energopol, to build an additional 427km stretch in the domestic system of the USSR's natural gas pipelines in the years 1983-85.

**Romania / China – May 5-10, 1983 (PER)**

Secretary General of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang visits Romania.

**Bulgaria / Romania / Yugoslavia / China / Lesotho / North Korea – May 6 – June 5, 1983 (KCA)**

Leabua Jonathan, the Prime Minister of Lesotho, makes a month-long visit to China, North Korea, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria, with the expectation of establishing diplomatic relations and improving trade.

**Poland - May 7, 1983 (RFE)**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy announces yet another round of increases in the procurement prices paid for basic agricultural goods. It is to be introduced, as of July 1.

**Poland - May 7-9, 1983**

The Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON), an artificially blown-up mass organization of Jaruzelski regime supporters, holds its first national congress. General Jaruzelski himself attends and addresses the congress on his vision for “socialist renewal” of the country.

**Poland - May 10, 1983 (RFE)**

The Council of State permits the Federation of Foundry Workers’ Union to begin operating, as soon as it is registered in the Warsaw Voivodship court. The federation will become the first national union to operate since the introduction of martial law.

**China / Yugoslavia - May 10-15, 1983 (HMD)**

General Secretary of the CPC visits Yugoslavia. Ties between the LCY and the CPC are discussed, as well as the situation in the international workers’ movement. International situation and the ongoing crises are discussed as well. Both sides agree on the necessity to respect sovereignty and independence of other countries, as well as the principle of non-interference in the internal matters of other states.

**Soviet Union / Angola – May 16, 1983 (KCA)**

Tass, the Soviet news agency, reports at the beginning of a visit to Moscow by President dos Santos that President Yury Andropov promised to increase Soviet arms supplies to Angola and that the Soviet Union would 'further support Angola in defence of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity'.

**Romania / United States – May 16-18, 1983 (PER)**

The Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei travels to the U.S. for discussion with George Bush and with George Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State.

**Romania / Turkey – May 20-23, 1983 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Turkey to discuss matters with Turkish President Kenan Evren. The Technical University of Ankara gives Elena Ceausescu the title of Doctor Honoris Causa.

**Romania / West Germany – May 31- June 1, 1983 (PER)**

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, visits Romania to sign an economic and industrial agreement between the two countries.

**June 1983****Yugoslavia / Cuba - June 1-5, 1983 (HMD)**

A LCY delegation visits Cuba. It is led by Mitja Ribičič. During the talks, the issues of

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**Yugoslavia / Cuba - June 1-5, 1983 (HMD)**

A LCY delegation visits Cuba. It is led by Mitja Ribičič. During the talks, the issues of bilateral cooperation, the situation in the international workers' movement, the importance of the NAM, among others are raised.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – June 2, 1983 (BUSZS)**

The NATO defence ministers reaffirm their earlier position that if there is no agreement before December at the Geneva Talks, the deployment of the US missiles may begin. – *June 4*. Weinberger claims that Soviet missile deployment in Eastern Europe started in 1979.

**Poland - June 3-5, 1983 (RFE)**

The Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic holds its first congress in Warsaw.

**US - June 4, 1983 (LBC)**

Weinberger claims that Soviet missile deployment in Eastern Europe began in 1979.

**Argentina / Yugoslavia - June 5-10, 1983 (HMD)**

President of Argentina Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bionone visits Yugoslavia. He meets with high Yugoslav representatives with whom he discusses mainly bilateral issues. International situation is mentioned during the talks as well.

**India / Yugoslavia - June 8-9, 1983 (HMD)**

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visits Yugoslavia. She meets with high representatives of Yugoslavia during her stay. Bilateral and international issues are being, the results of the Madrid CSCE conference, as well as of the NAM summit conference held in Delhi. Both sides express wishes that the conflict between Iran and Iraq be solved peacefully.

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**Egypt / Yugoslavia - June 9-10, 1983 (HMD)**

President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak visits Yugoslavia. Bilateral and international issues are discussed, as well as the results of the NAM summit conference. The talks were centered on the crisis in the Middle East. Both sides express their support for the Palestinian struggle.

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**Poland - June 12-19, 1983 (RFE)**

The 55<sup>th</sup> International Poznan Fair takes place. This year's IPF is relatively successful, with 32 countries participating.

**Poland - June 13, 1983 (RFE)**

Janusz Obodowski, Poland's Deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic affairs, holds a news conference for western journalists in Warsaw. He announces that Poland's net debt to the West now amounts to \$25,000 million and that Poland wants to negotiate long-term debt rescheduling agreements with its Western creditors. If accepted, Obodowski's proposal will certainly constitute a major departure from the already established procedure of annually negotiating agreements to restructure the conditions concerning Poland's repayment of debts to the West.

**Romania / People's Republic of Mongolia – June 14-17, 1983 (PER)**

A Mongolian delegation led by Jumjaaghin Tedenbal visits Romania to sign a Romanian-Mongolian collaboration pact.

**Soviet Union – June 16, 1983 (KCA)**

A meeting of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the USSR is held in Moscow, at which Yury Andropov, the First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, is elected President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (head of state). He is appointed by a unanimous vote on the proposal of Konstantin Cherenko.

**Poland / Vatican City – June 16 – 23, 1983 (RFE/UNW)**

Pope John Paul II visits Poland. He expresses his support for the fight for liberty in Poland and meets Lech Wałęsa, but the Papal pilgrimage is kept under the strict control of authorities. The foreign press comment that his visit appears to have resulted in a nationwide phenomenon of spiritual catharsis, helping to revive the downtrodden and humiliated nation. The highlight of the papal visit was his trip on June 19 to the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa, to commemorate the 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Black Madonna icon, the Polish nation's patron saint.

**Sweden / Yugoslavia - June 19-22, 1983 (HMD)**

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme visits Yugoslavia. He meets with high Yugoslav representatives. Bilateral issues are being discussed. Similarity in views on all most important international issues is underlined.

**Czechoslovakia – June 21, 1983 (RFE)**

Ladislav Lis, a member of the Charter 77 group, is given a 14-month prison sentence for incitement.

**Czechoslovakia – June 21-26, 1983 (RFE)**

World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War convenes in the Palace of Culture in Prague. 2,500 attend with government approval – Charter 77 activists are conspicuously absent, having written to the assembly's coordinating secretary in March requesting an invitation.

Reportedly, around 300 pull away from the crowd and march separately to Wenceslas Square, chanting anti-government slogans. Several are arrested, including one American journalist.

Several of the attending delegates from Britain and Germany meet Charter 77 members in Prague Park – including former foreign minister Jiri Hajek – and sign a joint statement approving the movement's programme.

Archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Tomasek, meanwhile, gives a speech calling not only for peace but an end to repression – ‘he who threatens human liberties, including religious freedom, threatens peace’.

**Hungary – June 28, 1983 (HC)**

A delegation led by the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party, János Kádár, participates in Moscow at the meeting of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries. The topic of discussion centers around the alarming changes in the international situation. Members of the delegation include Prime Minister György Lázár, foreign minister Frigyes Puja.

**Poland - June 28, 1983 (RFE)**

According to several Western agencies, the Polish Catholic Church has reached an agreement with the state authorities on the setting up of a Financial Aid Fund to channel money and resources into the private sector of agriculture. It is estimated that the money in the Fund could eventually rise to \$5,000 million for a 3 to 5-year project, and is to be raised jointly by Western governments and the Catholic Church outside of Poland.

**Poland - June 30, 1983 (RFE)**

The Polish Writers’ Union (PWU) remains in a state of limbo, being neither banned, nor reinstated. The Warsaw Mayor’s Office extends the Union’s suspension for a further 60 days, leaving it as the only such association whose legal status has not been decided before July 1.

**Yugoslavia – June 30, 1983 (KCA)**

Mr. Dragoslav Markovic is elected President of the League of Communists Presidium.

**July 1983**

**Czechoslovakia – July 2-3, 1983 (RFE)**

Austrian media reports 150,000 Czechoslovak pilgrims travel to Levoca, eastern Slovakia, over a two-day period. This comes in the midst of heightened tensions between the Czechoslovak Church and State.

**Poland - July 2-3, 1983 (RFE)**

General Jaruzelski organizes a conference in Gdansk, to which he invites some 4,000 youth party activists. It appears that this move is part of the regime’s efforts to re-evaluate its youth program and re-ignite the ideological campaign, designed to stop Poland’s youth from stepping away from Communism.

**Yugoslavia – July 4, 1983 (HJK)**

The SFRY Assembly adopts the program of a long-term economic stabilization which is supposed to be followed by in-depth economic reforms.

**Yugoslavia / Austria - July 5, 1983 (HMD)**

A credit agreement is signed between Austrian banks and Yugoslavia as a part of the program for the stabilization of Yugoslav economy.

**Hungary – July 8, 1983 (KCA)**

A meeting of the Hungarian Presidential Council is held, at which Frigyes Puja is released 'with full recognition of his merits' from his duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Puja, who had been holding this post since 1974, is succeeded by Peter Varkonyi, a Secretary to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party (HSWP) since 1982 and, from 1980, chief editor of the HSWP daily newspaper *Nepszabadasag*. The Council of Ministers approves the appointment of Mihaly Kornidesz to head of the Hungarian television system on the same day.

**Soviet Union – July 8, 1983 (KCA)**

Alexander Axionov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier) in Byelorussia since 1978, is transferred to another post. His successor is Vladimir Brovikov, hitherto second secretary of the Byelorussian Communist Party

**Great Britain / Yugoslavia – July 11-14, 1983 (HMD)**

The UK Parliamentary delegation visits Yugoslavia. Various issues are discussed, including the policy of Non-Alignment, the results of the last NAM summit conference held in New Delhi, bilateral cooperation, and world affairs. It is assessed that economic cooperation should be intensified.

**Romania / Ethiopia / Mozambique / Somalia / Zambia / Zimbabwe – July 12-23, 1983 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Poland – July 12, 1983 (RFE)**

The PUWP Politburo issues a statement approving the PRON initiative, made on July 9, requesting the lifting of martial law. There is reason to believe that it may be lifted on July 22, a communist-sponsored national holiday.

**Hungary – July 18 – 23, 1983 (KCA)**

A party and state delegation led by first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, János Kádár, travels to the Soviet Union. The aluminium oxide agreement is extended; the shipment of complete plants from Hungary is concluded.

**Poland – July 18-24, 1983 (RFE)**

Bavarian Prime Minister and Christian Social Union leader Franz Josef Strauss spends seven days in Poland as part of his East European trip, meeting with a number of Poland's most senior politicians and Church leaders.

**Poland - July 20, 1983 (RFE)**

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases the six-month economic report, which indicates a slight improvement in the country's economic performance. However, when examined in detail, the report illustrates stagnation rather than progress.

**Yugoslavia – July 20, 1983 (HR)**

Future leader of Bosnian Muslims, Alija Izetbegović is put on trial in Sarajevo for "Muslim nationalism".

**Poland - July 20-21, 1983 (RFE)**

The formal lifting of martial law takes place during the Sejm session on July 21, to come into effect the following day. The delegates unanimously approve the motion in an open vote. Jaruzelski announces the dissolution of the Military Council of National Salvation, the rather enigmatic body proclaimed as the embodiment of the martial law regime. Constitutional amendments and a wave of new legislation are passed, effectively restoring the Communist Party's monopoly over all aspects of political, social and economic life. A particularly interesting amendment is the two new paragraphs added to Article 33, which empower the Sejm to declare martial law in the face of an "external threat", i.e. foreign intervention. The Sejm also passes an amnesty law, however some 60 to 70 political prisoners, including the 7 Solidarity leaders are excluded from amnesty and are officially accused of trying to overthrow the state.

**Poland – July 22, 1983 (KCA)**

The state of martial law originally imposed on December 13, 1981 is formally lifted, following a further stabilization of the internal security situation. A series of laws and constitutional amendments, however, that had meanwhile been passed, were designed to extend the scope of state control in emergencies and to provide for closer control of trade unions, universities and local authorities, plus tighter restrictions on the mass media. Many of the persons imprisoned or detained under martial law regulations are released in late July under an amnesty proclaimed by the Sejm (parliament).

**Soviet Union – July 20, 1983 (KCA)**

The Chairman of the State Committee of Construction Affairs, Mr. Novikov, stands down; Mr Sergei Bashilov succeeds him. The Tass agency also reports other Ministerial appointments and changes

**Poland / U.S. – July 21, 1983 (BUSZS)**

The state of emergency is lifted in Poland. Reagan says that the U.S. will study the situation in Poland before lifting the sanctions imposed as a result of the state of emergency.

**Poland – July 22, 1983 (KCA)**

The martial law imposed on Poland is lifted. Subsequently, constitutional amendments are made tightening control on trade unions and media outlets. Members of the former Solidarity, who had been accused of organizing strikes during the imposition of martial law, are arrested and tried.

**Hungary – July 25 – 30, 1983 (KCA)**

A European conference on village sociology takes place in Hungary.

**Romania – July 26, 1983 (ADC)**

The Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party adopts a new program, in the hope of improving political and educational ideology.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – July 28, 1983 (BUSZS)**

A five year Soviet-American grain agreement is signed. According to the agreement, the USSR is obliged to buy at least nine million tons of grain, which is 50% more than the previous amount. Furthermore the Soviets are allowed to purchase 12 million tons of grain without special permit. After the signature of the agreement (August 25) the US secretary of

agriculture condemned the previous administration for imposing a grain embargo on the USSR.

**Poland - July 28, 1983 (RFE)**

The Sejm holds its sixth and final session of the spring term. Delegates approve a new set of direct taxes, in addition to changes in the Penal Code and censorship law.

**August 1983**

**Czechoslovakia – August, 1983 (RFE)**

On the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Prague Spring, Charter 77 issues a letter demanding an end to repression and the removal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovak soil.

**Romania / Japan – August 3-5, 1983 (PER)**

Foreign Minister of Japan Shintar Abe visits Romania.

**Romania / Federal Republic of Germany – August 8-11, 1983 (PER)**

Hans-Dietrich Genscher visits Romania.

**Poland - August 8, 1983 (RFE)**

The Council of Ministers hold a meeting and pass a decree, which maintains conscripted labour for workers in 15 key voivodships across the country.

**Romania / Israel – August 15-18, 1983 (PER)**

Foreign Minister of Israel Yitzhak Shamir visits Romania.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – August 18, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Andropov announces a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of anti-satellite weapons and urges the U.S. to accept the ban on space weapons. Andropov proposes a Soviet-American agreement for the liquidation of existing ABM systems and a ban on the development of new ones.

**Poland - August 18, 1983 (RFE)**

The Polish authorities reach an agreement in Vienna with a group of Western commercial bankers on the rescheduling of payment of its foreign debt. This is seen as a major step towards normalization in relations with between Poland and the West in the post-martial law era.

**Poland - August 19, 1983 (RFE)**

Warsaw's mayor, General Mieczyslaw Debicki announces that the Polish Writers' Union will be dissolved, after months of uncertainty regarding the future of this association. The PWU was regarded as the last bastion of free thought in post-martial law Poland.

**Yugoslavia – August 20, 1983 (HJK)**

Former Vice-President of the SFRY Aleksandar Ranković dies. He was one of the leading figures in the LCY, a communist of Serb origin, who fell from power in 1966. Over 100.000 people spontaneously attend his funeral in Belgrade, which is interpreted as an expression of

Serbian dissatisfaction with the situation in Kosovo. In other republics the atmosphere at the funeral is understood as a clear sign of the rising Serbian nationalism.

**Poland – August 23, 1983 (KCA)**

The demonstration of some 1,000 persons organised by Solidarity movement takes place in Gdańsk, to commemorate the start of the 1980 strike at the Lenin shipyards.

**Czechoslovakia – August 24, 1983 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak media publishes a letter attributed to Cardinal Tomasek forthrightly demanding religious freedom. The media condemns the letter as a Western plot to undermine the regime.

**Soviet Union - August 26 1984, 1983 (LBC)**

Andropov declares that after the INF is signed, he is willing to destroy all missiles to be dismantled by the USSR, including a significant number of SS-20s. (November 23, 1983.)

**Poland – August 31, 1983 (RFE/KCA)**

Tens of thousands of Solidarity supporters celebrate the third anniversary of the Gdansk Agreement throughout Poland. The most violent demonstrations between police and protesters take place in Nowa Huta and Wrocław, where the authorities use water cannons and tear gas against the demonstrators. 92 people are taken into custody. Later, on September 6, it is announced by Jerzy Urban that proceedings were initiated against 1,472 persons and 509 were convicted.

**Soviet Union - August 31-September 1, 1983 (KCA)**

Sanctions are imposed on the Soviet Union by a number of countries after a South Korean Boeing 747 is shot down over the Soviet territory of Sakhalin. All civilian passengers on board are presumed to have perished in the crash.

**September 1983**

**Czechoslovakia – September, 1983 (RFE)**

Prague priest Josef Zverina reveals that he wrote the letter published on 24 August (see above), and accuses the authorities of attempting to smear Cardinal Tomasek by accusing him of producing it.

**Poland – September, 1983 (UNW)**

According to surveys, 48% respondents think that the decision to introduce martial law was wrong, while 43% were in favour.

**Romania / India – September 1 – 4, 1983 (PER)**

The Foreign Minister of India, P. V. Narasimha Rao visits Romania.

**Poland - September 4, 1983 (RFE)**

In his first public appearance after a prolonged illness, Archbishop Glemp addresses a crowd of 150,000 farmers in Czestochowa. Glemp departs from his recent cautious approach of the last few months and emphatically criticizes the Jaruzelski regime for its treatment of Solidarity supporters.

**Soviet Union – September 5, 1983 (KCA)**

As a result of the shooting down of a South Korean Boeing 747, the U.S declares the suspension of negotiations with the USSR on anything of cultural, scientific or diplomatic value.

**West Germany / Yugoslavia - September 5-8, 1983 (HMD)**

President of the FRG Karl Carstens visits Yugoslavia. Bilateral issues, mainly economic cooperation, are discussed during the visit. Karl Carstens visits Belgrade, Sarajevo and Zagreb.

**Hungary – September 6 – 9, 1983 (HC)**

Foreign minister Péter Várkonyi travels to Madrid, to the closing session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

**Yugoslavia / North Korea - September 9-10, 1983 (HMD)**

Vice President of the SFRY Presidency Vidoje Žarković visits North Korea on the occasion of its 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary. During the visit he meets with the president Kim IL Sung, and other North Korean statesmen. Both bilateral and world issues are discussed.

**Romania / United States – September 18-19, 1983 (PER / CEC)**

Vice-president of the United States George Bush visits Romania to discuss with Nicolae Ceausescu.

**Romania / Cyprus / Egypt / Malta / Sudan – October 18-25, 1983 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Cyprus, Egypt, Malta and Sudan.

**Hungary – September 19 – 20, 1983 (HC)**

Vice-president of the United States George Bush negotiates in Hungary.

**Hungary – September 25 – 30, 1983 (HC)**

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczy travels to New York. He participates in the conference of the heads of state and government and the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – September 26, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Reagan's new initiative on INF missiles holds that the U.S. is willing to reduce the number of its Pershing and cruise missiles to be deployed.

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – September 26-27, 1983 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek meets Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko the USSR. Gromyko proposes: a freeze on nuclear weapons production; a pledge by all nations not to strike first with nuclear weapons; a general condemnation of nuclear war; the demilitarization of space; a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO promising to avoid the use of military force.

Both leaders also threaten retaliation if Ronald Reagan deploys further medium range missiles in Western Europe.

**Soviet Union / US - September 28, 1983 (LBC)**

Andropov opines that the US is trying to buy time, so as to be able to deploy its medium range missiles. According to the general secretary of the CPSU, the deployment gives

maximal benefit to the US at the expense of Europe the Americans “are holding their European allies hostage”.

### **East Germany / Yugoslavia - September 28-30, 1983 (HMD)**

President of the GDR Ministerial Council Willy Stoph visits Yugoslavia. He meets with various Yugoslav representatives. Bilateral relations are assessed as fruitful, and both sides confirm the interest for economic cooperation. World affairs are discussed as well.

## **October 1983**

### **Poland – October 5, 1983 (RFE/KCA)**

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to Lech Wałęsa, leader of the independent Polish trade union Solidarity from its establishment in 1980 until its suspension in December 1981 and effective dissolution in October 1982. The Norwegian Nobel committee emphasized Walesa’s “contribution, made with considerable personal sacrifice, to ensuring the workers’ right to establish their own organizations.”

Wałęsa says that he intends to give the money that he receives to a Roman Catholic Church fund to assist Polish agriculture.

### **Czechoslovakia – October 5, 1983 (RFE)**

Charter 77 congratulates Lech Walesa of the Solidarity movement on winning the Nobel Peace Prize. The post above is the same as the one added to the master.

### **Czechoslovakia / Hungary – October 10-11, 1983 (RFE)**

Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar visits Prague. Two agreements are signed concerning the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric power project. Lazar also meets Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and President Gustav Husak.

### **Poland - October 10, 1983 (RFE)**

Janusz Palubicki, a former underground leader of the banned trade union, Solidarity, is sentenced to four years in prison. His trial demonstrates that despite the official lifting to martial law, there is as of yet no end to political trials, and for some Solidarity activists there will be no amnesty.

### **Soviet Union - October 13, 1983 (LBC)**

Marshal Kulikov declares that a new phase would begin in the arms race if the US deployed its European missiles.

### **Warsaw Pact - October 14, 1983 (LBC)**

The Sofia meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact urges the continuation of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

### **Poland - October 14-15, 1983 (RFE)**

The 13<sup>th</sup> PUWP CC Plenum convenes. The meeting is devoted to problems of ideology in party work. The main thrust of all speeches is on the need for political and institutional continuity, rather than introducing any new themes or policies.

**Yugoslavia / Iraq - October 16-17, 1983 (HMD)**

President of the Federal Government Milka Planinc visits Iraq. Both sides emphasize their readiness and willingness for long-term cooperation. Situation in Iraq is thoroughly discussed. International issues are discussed as well.

**Romania / Cyprus / Egypt / Malta / Sudan – October 18-25, 1983 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Cyprus, Egypt, Malta and Sudan.

**Yugoslavia / Greece - October 23-24, 1983 (HMD)**

Yugoslav delegation led by Milka Planinc visits Greece. Various issues are discussed, including economic cooperation and Yugoslav approachment with the EEC.

**Czechoslovakia / West Germany / USSR – October 2, 1983 (PSCZ)**

Statements are issued in Moscow, Prague, and East Berlin announcing the installation of missiles in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

On the same day, Erich Honeker visits Prague, and meets President Gustav Husak.

Charter 77 writes a letter to President Husak demanding an amnesty for political prisoners..

**Soviet Union - October 26, 1983 (LBC)**

In his interview to Pravda, Andropov declares that he is willing to reduce the number of SS-20s to 140 if the US rockets are not deployed. Regarding the warheads, Moscow wants to have an arsenal of 420, as opposed to the French-British 300. At the same time, Andropov warns that his country will quit the arms reduction talks if the Americans start deploying their rockets. Two days earlier, the Soviet Ministry of Defence had announced that preparations had begun for the deployment of tactical atomic weapons on Czechoslovakian and East German territory.

**Poland - October 26, 1983 (RFE)**

Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar arrives in Warsaw for an official two-day visit, which can be seen as giving manifest support to the Jaruzelski regime. Kadar is the second such Soviet bloc leader to visit Poland since the lifting of martial law in July. The first was East Germany's Erich Honecker last August.

**NATO - October 27, 1983 (LBC)**

NATO announces that 1400 of the 6000 US tactical warheads in Western Europe are to be dismantled.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 31 – November 1, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)**

Reports by U.S. and Soviet scientists on the consequences of a nuclear war. According to a group of American scientists, at the exchange of 5000 megatons (out of the available 12000), 1.1 billion people would die right away, and just as many would be mortally wounded. Because of the 90 thousand tons of dust that would pollute the atmosphere, the Earth's temperature would plummet and nuclear winter would set in. Plants would be incapable of photosynthesis; the food chain would be destroyed. Radioactivity would be higher than earlier assumed and, even a year after the war, could reach 250 rad. A Soviet group reached similar conclusions.

## **November 1983**

### **Poland - November 1, 1983 (RFE)**

The government suddenly and arbitrarily imposes rationing of butter, margarine and animal fats, sparking a significant public backlash. The government claims that it had no choice but to impose such rationing without due notice in order to prevent panic buying.

### **Yugoslavia / Romania - November 2-4, 1983 (HMD)**

Yugoslav delegation led by the President of the Presidency Mika Špiljak visits Romania and meets with Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian leaders.

### **Czechoslovakia / Hungary – November 11, 1983 (RFE)**

Hungarian state leader Janos Kadar visits Prague, and presents President Husak of Czechoslovakia with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic.

### **Poland - November 12, 1983 (RFE)**

The Polish media announces government proposals for further price increases in several staple foodstuffs, including milk, cheese and meat. The price increases are set to be introduced in the New Year.

### **Czechoslovakia – November 14, 1983 (RFE)**

The Charter 77 group writes a letter to the Czechoslovak government urging it cease repression of its members, and to allow disarmament to be debated publicly. This comes in the wake of the regime's unpopular decision to allow new Soviet missiles to be deployed on Czechoslovak soil.

### **Yugoslavia / Great Britain - November 15-18, 1983 (HMD)**

Yugoslav delegation led by Milka Planinc visits London. They meet with Margaret Thatcher and other representatives. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed. The two sides have different views on how to solve underdevelopment and inequality in the world.

### **Poland - November 18-19, 1983 (RFE)**

The PUWP holds its 14<sup>th</sup> CC Plenum in Warsaw. Discussion of economic policies dominates the agenda. An official Politburo report states that the main problem affecting the economic situation is the failure to convince the public of the government's good intentions and potential effectiveness of its economic program.

### **Czechoslovakia – November 19, 1983 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal admits that 'none of us is rejoicing over the recent decision' to allow new Soviet missiles to be deployed on Czechoslovak soil.

### **Hungary – November 19 – 20, 1983 (HC)**

The 7th congress of the Democratic Association of Slovaks in Hungary takes place in Budapest (chairman: János Such, secretary-general: Mrs Róbert Jakab).

### **Poland - November 22, 1983 (RFE)**

The Sejm elects General Jaruzelski as Chairman of the newly restructured National Defence Committee (NDC), expanding his role in the government even further and strengthening his personal control over the government.

### **Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union / U.S. – November 23, 1983 (BUSZS)**

The Soviet delegation unilaterally breaks off the Geneva disarmament talks. This happens one day after the FRG parliament approved the deployment of U.S. missiles. The head of the Soviet delegation declares, “They are not continuing the talks and are not designating a new date to restart them”. Reagan comments, “I think they [the Soviets] will come back because I think that they must be aware, as much as we are, that there cannot and must not be a nuclear confrontation in Europe...”. The Soviet move was not unexpected for the Americans, and neither side believed that the danger of limited nuclear war was higher.

### **Soviet Union - November 24, 1983 (LBC)**

Andropov announces reprisals in case the 572 American missiles are deployed: the moratorium for the deployment of SS-20s in Europe will be lifted; the schedule for the deployment of missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia will be lifted; similar Soviet systems will be deployed on the oceans and the seas.

### **Hungary / Iran / Jordan / Kuwait / Syria – November 26 – December 4, 1983 (HC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi pays a visit to Iran, Kuwait, Syria and Jordan.

### **Poland – November 30 – December 1, 1983 (RFE)**

Czechoslovakia’s President and Secretary-General of the Communist Party, Gustav Husak pays a two-day official visit to Poland. The visit is widely seen as a display of solidarity between two important partners within the Soviet bloc.

## **December 1983**

### **Poland – December 1983 (UNW)**

Lech Walesa, having been freed by the authorities, receives the Nobel Peace Prize. His wife accepts the prize on his behalf, as he is afraid of leaving the country, for fear of not being let back in.

### **Czechoslovakia / Vatican / Italy – December 2, 1983 (RFE)**

During a state visit to Italy, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visits the Vatican, and holds a 45-minute meeting with Pope John Paul II.

### **Hungary – December 7, 1983 (HC)**

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party is in session. The topic centres on the international situation, most importantly the arms race. Over the course of November and December, the East-West negotiations about disarmament end and the US, as well as the Soviet Union, begin to deploy mid-range missiles. In December, protests, marches and great assemblies take place in Hungary against the arms race.

### **Poland - December 10, 1983 (RFE)**

Lech Walesa is formally awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The awards ceremony takes place in Oslo, but Walesa remains in Gdansk, with his wife, Danuta, accepting the prize on his behalf. Walesa chose to remain in Poland in protest at the government’s continued persecution of his comrades and his fear that were he to leave the country, the authorities may not allow him to return. In his acceptance speech, Walesa calls for “democratization” in Poland, emphasizing pluralism in political and economic relations as the only way to overcome stagnation.

**France / Yugoslavia - December 13-18, 1983 (HMD)**

President of France Francois Mitterand visits Yugoslavia. Topics varying from mutual cooperation to world conflicts are discussed. Both sides advocate for a peaceful resolution of conflicts, and for a more intensive dialogue between the North and the South.

**Soviet Union – December 15, 1983 (BUSZS)**

At the close of the 31<sup>st</sup> round of the Vienna arms reduction talks, the Warsaw Pact states set no date for the further negotiations. A similar decision is made by the Soviets at the START talks.

**Czechoslovakia / EEC – December 19-20, 1983 (RFE)**

A Czechoslovak delegation holds talks in Brussels in the hope of boosting trade relations with the EEC.

**Poland – December 21-23, 1983 (KCA)**

A trade agreement is signed after General Jaruzelski visits the Soviet Union.

**Czechoslovakia – December 22, 1983 (RFE)**

A terrorist plot in Prague is foiled. A store-worker in the department store Kotva notices an abandoned bag. He alerts a nearby policeman, and the bomb is defused with 12 minutes before it was due to detonate.

**Yugoslavia – December 24, 1983 (HR)**

Due to the rampant inflation the Federal Executive Council proclaims that prices have to be frozen. Many businesses disobey the directive.

**Poland - December 30, 1983 (RFE)**

The government announce that they will postpone the implementation of the planned food price increases. The proposals had unleashed a wave of criticism from both Solidarity and the new, government-sponsored unions.

## 1984

### **Austria – 1984 [without date] (KCA)**

In accordance with the government's policy declaration of May 31, 1983, an 'environmental management and protection fund' is established with capital resources of 500 million Schilling[s] for 1984 and an overall potential investment volume of 2,500 million Schilling[s].

### **January 1984**

#### **Austria – January 1984 (KCA)**

A 10-year program for the purification of the country's rivers is announced.

#### **Austria / Yugoslavia – January 1, 1984 (KCA)**

A treaty between Austria and Yugoslavia, providing for bilateral legal assistance in criminal cases and permitting nationals of either country to be repatriated to serve prison sentences, enters into force.

#### **Poland - January 1, 1984 (RFE)**

As of January 1, all trade unions are now free to operate without requiring special permission from the Council of State.

#### **Hungary / Spain – January 4, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an unofficial visit to Madrid.

#### **Hungary / Soviet Union – January 11-12, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska attends negotiations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

#### **Hungary / Soviet Union – January 15, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi has a four-day visit to Moscow.

#### **Hungary / Sweden – January 15-21, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi participates in the final meeting of the members of the European Security and Cooperation Conference of the States Parties in Stockholm. He gives a speech at the opening session on January 19. Péter Várkonyi has bilateral negotiations in Stockholm.

#### **Poland - January 15, 1984 (RFE)**

The Polish episcopate issues an unexpected statement about the need to speed up preparations for the establishment of a foundation to support Poland's private farmers.

#### **Hungary / Austria – January 16-17, 1984 (HC)**

The Leader of the Austrian People's Party, Alois Mock, visits Hungary.

**Hungary / Poland – January 16-19, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister István Sarlós visits the People's Republic of Poland. He is welcomed by General W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Poland.

**Hungary / France – January 16-19, 1984 (HC)**

French Secretary of State for Public Administration and Reform of Public Administration and Member of the French Cabinet Anicet le Pors attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – January 16-19, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to Yugoslavia.

**CSCE - January 17, 1984 (LBC)**

The CSCE talks start in Stockholm. Secretary of State Schultz raises the case of Raoul Wallenberg in connection with human rights issues. (Wallenberg saved as many as 30 thousand Jews in Hungary in 1944-1945 and was arrested and taken to the Soviet Union by the NKVD in 1945, where he disappeared). (September 22, 1986.)

**Poland - January 17, 1984 (RFE)**

The government finally announces comprehensive price increases, averaging about 10%, to take effect on January 30. The prices of some staple foods will be raised by 30%. Discounting some minor concessions made, the proposals are not too dissimilar from the plans first announced in November 1983.

**Romania – January 19, 1984 (KCA)**

President Ceausescu announces measures to increase food production on private landholdings, which were estimated to make up 15% of cultivated land in Romania. Owners are to benefit from tax relief, easy credit and fixed purchase prices. However, those not fulfilling production quotas, which are reportedly set at a high level, will lose their holdings. Each smallholding is expected to raise fixed numbers of livestock. Quotas are also fixed for fruit and vegetable production.

**Poland - January 25, 1984 (RFE)**

The Third National Conference of the Socialist Polish Youth Union's (SPYU) worker activists takes place in Warsaw. General Jaruzelski attends and stresses the importance of the Youth Union in advancing the process of

**Yugoslavia / NAM - January, 26-30 1984 (MP)**

A conference of minister of informations of the Non-Alignment movement is held. A "Plea to Mass Media" is issued. The "Plea" calls for the increasement of the Non-Aligned news agencies Pool and to "depolarize information".

**East Germany / France – January 26-27, 1984 (KCA)**

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, visits East Germany and holds talks with Chairman of the Council of State and General Secretary of the ruling Socialist Unity Party (SED) Erich Honecker, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph. They discuss bilateral political and economic links and arms limitation problems.

**Poland - January 26, 1983 (RFE)**

The Sejm passes the country's first Press law, the first comprehensive act to define the legal framework for the functioning of the mass media. The act establishes a Press Council, lists in detail journalists' rights and duties and outlines readers' responses to press criticism. Thus far, only two other Soviet bloc countries, Czechoslovakia and Romania, have such a comprehensive legal act on the mass media.

**Soviet Union / France – January 29, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Ivan Arkhipov, a First Deputy Premier, arrives in Paris for talks, mainly on economic relations. At the end of his visit, a five-year economic and industrial co-operation agreement is signed.

**US / Soviet Union - January 29, 1984 (LBC)**

Moscow accuses the US of violating the SALT II treaty. The Soviets claim that the Americans are constructing hardened silos for ICBMs and thereby they violate the SALT I treaty. This serves to camouflage the installation of missiles with MIRV-ed warheads, which in turn violates the SALT II treaty. The deployment of intermediate range missiles continues. They are thereby increasing their strategic arsenal and violating the SALT II treaty. The US did not ratify the SALT II treaty and thus failed to carry out its legal and political obligations.

**Romania – January 29-30, 1984 (KCA)**

*Agerpres* publishes details of the plan fulfilment in 1983. Net industrial production has risen by 5.1%, below the target of 8%, and labour productivity in industry rose by only 2.7%, below the target of 9.1%. Agricultural achievement is reported as satisfactory, the target for net farm output having been set at 6.1%. The total volume of foreign trade has increased by 1.4%, below the target of 13.5%, and national income has risen by 3.4%, below the target of 5%. The discrepancy between planned targets and actual performance leads to extensive changes in the Council of Ministers during early 1984.

**East Germany / Canada – January 30- February 1, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, makes the first visit to East Germany by a leader of a NATO member country.

**Romania / Soviet Union – January 30-February 1, 1984 (PER)**

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visits Romania.

**Poland - January 31, 1984 (RFE)**

Delegates from Poland and the GDR sign an agreement, easing tourist traffic between the two countries and including an exchange program for workers.

**February 1984****Hungary / ESCC – February 1, 1984 (HC)**

The Council of Ministers creates a commission, led by the Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi, to prepare for the Cultural Forum of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, to be held in Budapest in 1985.

**Romania / Canada – February 1-2, 1984 (PER)**

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau visits Romania.

**Hungary / U.K. – February 2-4, 1984 (HC)**

Prime Minister of the UK Margaret Thatcher makes an official visit to Hungary. She is welcomed by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party János Kádár and by Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár.

**Poland - February 3, 1984 (RFE)**

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases its annual report, which indicates that 1983 saw positive economic trends for the first time in five years. Poland's DNMP (an approximate equivalent to the Western concept of GDP) rose by 4-5% in 1983. The foreign trade figures also demonstrate a substantial improvement on the previous year, with exports up by 11.1% and imports up by 10.6%.

**Poland - February 6, 1984 (RFE)**

The Polish National Bank devalues the zloty by an average of 28% against the currencies of all the Soviet bloc countries, and by 11.1% against the dollar.

**Soviet Union / France – February 7, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Waldimar Zolotarenko, a naturalized French citizen of Russian exile origin, is sentenced in Paris to 10 years' imprisonment for passing on to the KGB documents from the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, a body attached to NATO.

**Yugoslavia – February 8, 1984 (HR / AY)**

The 1984 Winter Olympics are taking place in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia. This is the first Winter Olympics held in a socialist state, and second Olympics overall (after Moscow Summer Olympics of 1980) taking place in a socialist state. Furthermore, this is the first time Olympic Games are taking place in a developing country. A number of 49 National Olympic Committees take part in the Sarajevo Olympics. China boycotts the 1984 Winter Olympics due to the IOC's recognition of Taiwan. Many smaller countries compete in these games, thanks to the funding program created by the IOC.

**East Germany / Poland – February 8, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, a member of the politburo of the ruling Polish United Workers' Party, meets Herr Honecker in East Berlin for talks on political and economic co-operation.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – February 8, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi makes an official, two-day visit to Moscow.

**Soviet Union - February 9, 1984, (LBC)**

The CPSU General Secretary Iurii Andropov dies. He is succeeded by Konstantin U. Chernenko.

**Hungary / Egypt – February 9-10, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister of Egypt Abdel Hamid Badawi attends consultations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Poland – February 11, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Internal Trade Zoltán Juhász attends negotiations in Krakow.

**Soviet Union – February 13, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Konstantin Chernenko is elected as General Secretary of the CPSU, following President Andropov's death. He is regarded as a conservative within the Soviet hierarchy. The campaign against inefficiency and corruption continues under his leadership, however, and the experiments initiated under President Andropov are also maintained as Mr Chernenko had pledged upon his appointment. No new initiatives are announced in the succeeding months.

**Poland - February 13, 1984 (RFE)**

The Sejm meets and strengthens the basis for political normalization. This session should have been one of the last in the current term (which began in March 1980), but the Sejm votes almost unanimously to extend its term until the end of 1984 due to the continuing “profound crisis”, which Poland is embedded in. The Sejm also passes a new law on elections to the People’s Councils, seen as a radically new means of extending local democracy, and sets the date for these elections as June 23.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – February 13-14, 1984 (HC)**

Led by János Kádár, the party and governmental delegation of Hungary attends the funeral of J. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and Chairmen of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in Moscow.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – February 14, 1984 (KCA)**

Mrs Thatcher attends the funeral of President Andropov and meets his successors, Mr Chernenko, and Mr Gromyko.

**Austria / Italy – February 15-16, 1984 (KCA)**

Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi visits Austria. He is the first Italian Prime Minister to visit Austria in 103 years, signalling the improved relationship between the two countries. Views on the South Tirol question are exchanged, but the discussions centre on trade issues, Italy being Austria's second largest trading partner. Relations had improved after 1969, when the predominantly German-speaking Italian region of South Tirol had been granted increased autonomy.

**Hungary / Romania – February 16-17, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Romanian State Planning Commission Stefan Birlea attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – February 17, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia Janez Zemljarić visits Vas County in Hungary .

**Poland - February 18-21, 1984 (RFE)**

The United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, visits Poland on the first leg of his Eastern European tour. This is the second visit by a prominent international figure since the end of martial law, following the Pope’s pilgrimage the previous summer. The Polish authorities perceive the visit as an important confirmation of its legitimacy and the growing acceptance of its policies abroad.

**East Germany / United States – February 21, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Richard Burt, the US Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, holds talks in East Berlin with Herr Fischer and Herr Axen on bilateral issues and on the resumption of the INF-

missile talks in Geneva that had been broken off by the Soviet Union on November 23, 1983. Mr Burt is the highest State Department official to have visited East Germany.

**Hungary / Sweden – February 21-22, 1984 (HC)**

Foreign Minister of Sweden Lennart Bodström visits Hungary.

**Czechoslovakia / United Nations – February 21-23, 1984 (RFE)**

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar visits Prague. During his visit the Charter 77 group sends a letter to him complaining of the Czechoslovak government's harassment of its members.

**Hungary / East Germany – February 21-23, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Transportation Árpád Pulai makes an official, three-day visit to the Democratic Republic of Germany.

**Czechoslovakia / United Nations – February 21-23, 1984 (RFE)**

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar visits Prague. During his visit the Charter 77 group sends a letter to him complaining of the Czechoslovak government's harassment of its members.

**Hungary / U.N. – February 23-25, 1984 (HC)**

General Secretary of the UN Javier Perez de Cuellar has an official, three-day visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – February 23, 1984 (RFE)**

Deal signed for the USSR to deliver 3,000 million roubles' worth of oil to Czechoslovakia over the coming year.

**Romania – February 24, 1984 (KCA)**

The RCP executive political committee adopts a decision on measures to raise the birth rate, which had fallen to 14.3 per thousand in 1983 from 19.7 in 1975. The decision describes abortions, 24% higher than live births in 1983, as "anti-national and antisocial". President Ceausescu on March 7 describes abortion as an abusive and impermissible practice. It is reported that abortion will be made illegal for women under the age of 42 or women with fewer than four children. The legal marriage age for women is lowered to 15. Unmarried adults over 25 and childless couples are made subject to a 5 per cent income surcharge. Other measures to be introduced are the tightening of divorce laws, compulsory medical check-ups for women over 20, thorough investigation of all interrupted pregnancies and compulsory treatment for sterile women. Oral contraceptives are illegal in Romania and other contraceptive devices are virtually unobtainable.

**Hungary / U.S. – February 25, 1984 (HC)**

Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Richard Burt attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Austria – February 26-28, 1984 (HC)**

Austrian Federal Minister of Education Helmut Zilk makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Cuba – February 26-March 2, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Internal Trade Zoltán Juhász attends negotiations in Cuba.

**Austria / U.S. – February 26-March 6, 1984 (KCA)**

Rudolf Kirchschläger, Austrian President, makes an official visit to the US. This is the first visit by an Austrian President. He is accompanied by Mr Erwin Lanc, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by Mr Fischer, Minister for Science and Research.

**Romania / United States, February 27-28, 1984 (PER)**

The subject of human rights in Romania is discussed at Round Table Conference in Washington regarding human rights. At the time, Romanians' human rights are being infringed upon.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – February 28-March 1, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Imre Hollai attends the 9th session of the Permanent Task Force of the Comecon Executive Council in Moscow.

**Czechoslovakia / Vatican City – February 29, 1984 (RFE)**

Archbishop Luigi Poggi visits Prague on behalf of the Vatican. He discusses a range of issues with the Czechoslovak government, including vacant bishoprics, the suppression of Catholic media and the harassment of priests.

**March 1984****Austria – March 1984 (MCA)**

An OECD report on the Austrian economy finds that the country's economic performance compares favourably with that of many other OECD countries. The report nevertheless describes interest payments on the public debt as 'a matter of concern', although they are 'not yet at a critical level'.

**Finland – March 1984 (KCA)**

The government's economic policy is strengthened by a two-year wage settlement, accepted in March 1984 by the country's main union confederation: the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK). The agreement provides for the lowest basic wage rises since 1962, with a general increase of 3.2% in March 1984 and 3.6% in March 1985, and for a nine-fold increase in the maximum fines that can be imposed by the Labour Court for unofficial strikes, but it also includes a far-reaching reform of the unemployment benefit system from 1985 and provides for a reduction in working hours from the beginning of 1986.

**US / Soviet Union - March 2, 1984 (LBC)**

In his election speech, Chernenko calls on the US to continue the dialogue the main obstacle of which is the deployment of the Pershing-II and cruise missiles. The State Department welcomes Chernenko's speech.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – March 5-6, 1984 (HC)**

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal makes an amicable visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by János Kádár, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Hungary / Netherlands – March 6-7, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergályos attends consultations in the Netherlands, then in Luxembourg, and finally between March 8-9 in Belgium.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – March 7-8, 1984 (HC)**

Kádár makes an official, amicable visit to Yugoslavia.

**Hungary / East Germany – March 7-9, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Germany Peter Florin attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Budapest.

**Poland - March 7, 1984 (RFE)**

Several hundreds of students at a vocational school in the village of Mietne stage a 14-hour sit-in strike, in protest at the government's official policy requiring the removal of "religious symbols" from schools. The incident emphasizes the growing chasm and distrust developing between the State and Church.

**Poland - March 8, 1984 (RFE)**

The Polish authorities arrest the internationally renowned writer Marek Nowakowski. He is charged with engaging in "activities detrimental to the interests of the Polish state". This appears to be the first time since the purges of intellectuals in 1968 that judicial proceedings may be instigated against a prominent Polish writer for his literary activities.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – March 8-9, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Prague.

**Hungary / Belgium – March 8-9, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergályos attends consultations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Belgium.

**Austria / Switzerland – March 8-9, 1984 (KCA)**

Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz's visits to Zurich and Bern emphasize the close relationship between Austria and Switzerland. Matters discussed include East-West relations, the role of neutral countries at the Stockholm conference on disarmament in Europe, the EFTA meeting scheduled for April 1984, and transport, environmental and defense issues.

**Hungary / West Germany – March 8-10, 1984 (HC)**

President of the German Bundestag Rainer Barzel makes an official visit to Budapest, leading a delegation. He is welcomed by János Kádár and by Pál Losonczi, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

**Hungary / East Germany – March 8-10, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi makes a three-day, official visit to Berlin.

**Czechoslovakia – March 10, 1983 (RFE)**

Italian newspaper *L'Avenire* publishes a letter by Prague priest Josef Zverina criticizing Vladimir Junku, the Czechoslovak government's secretary for Church affairs.

**Hungary / Iraq – March 11, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Interior István Horváth visits Iraq, following the acceptance of an Iraqi invitation.

**Albania / Italy – March 16-17, 1984 (KCA)**

An Italian trade delegation, led by Minister of Foreign Trade Signor Nicola Capria, visits Albania. A trade agreement for 1984 is signed.

**Poland - March 16-18, 1984 (RFE)**

The PUWP holds its three-day National Delegates Conference, the first large-scale PUWP assembly since before martial law. 1,733 delegates from various PUWP organizations attend the conference. The Party asserts a position of political strength at home, declares its ideological loyalty to the Soviet-style Communist system and recognizes the need to further strengthen the party's leading role in society in order to address the major economic and political difficulties that it faces. The conference is seen as a symbolic manifestation of political unity within the party, but it remains doubtful that the conference will actually contribute anything concrete to solve the country's many internal problems.

**Hungary / East Germany – March 21-23, 1984 (HC)**

Member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Willi Stoph makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

**Bulgaria – March 22-23, 1984 (KCA)**

The Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) holds a national conference in Sofia to discuss the problem of increasing quality of production. The 2,963 delegates present adopt a long-range program for quality improvement. This program is outlined by President Todor Zhivkov. He states that "In the present stage of development the problem of quality is the crucial problem". While in the past, the emphasis was on quantity, "an entirely new approach" is needed to achieve high quality "in all branches ... and in society as a whole."

**Soviet Union – March 26, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev delivers a speech to a conference in Moscow on increasing the efficiency of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex. He stresses the need to "intensify" agricultural production. He also criticizes local party officials and certain ministries for failing to implement measures to improve efficiency, especially in the provision of agricultural machinery and adequate rural housing.

**Poland - March 26-29, 1984 (RFE)**

The United Peasant Party (UPP) holds their ninth congress in Warsaw, with 780 delegates in attendance, representing the party's 470,000 members.

**Hungary / Soviet Union– March 26-31, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union N. Baibakov attends negotiations regarding bilateral relations during the Comecon meeting in Budapest. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

**Finland – March 27, 1984 (KCA)**

The Bank of Finland announces an effective revaluation of the markka by approximately 1%. This is reportedly a result of economic recovery and because of a strong rise in the currency reserves.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – March 27-29, 1984 (KCA)**

Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Kornienko visits the UK, meeting Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mr Rifkind for discussions on arms control issues, regional problems and bilateral matters. He rejects British exhortations for a Soviet return to the INF talks.

**Austria / Soviet Union – March 30, 1984 (KCA)**

An agreement between Austria and the Soviet company *Soyuzgasexport* is signed. The agreement envisions the provision of Austrian imports of gas (already running at 2,400 million cubic meters per year, with an option to take up to one-third more) to increase by 1,400 million cubic meters.

**April 1984****Bulgaria – early April, 1984 (KCA)**

The *Rabotnichesko Delo* (the BCP daily organ) publishes an attack on “formalism” in the party, which, the article says, results in elections to BCP organizations being arranged in advance, in turn leading to “arrogance and authoritarianism” among party officials (see April 14, 1984).

**Austria – April, 1984 (KCA)**

A reform of the state pension scheme, which in 1983 took up three-quarters of the country's 1983 social expenditure of 41,000 million Schilling, is announced. Savings of 63,000 million Schilling are anticipated between January 1985 and 1990. The changes, however, are opposed by 13,000 officials who demonstrate in Vienna on April 12.

**Hungary / Algeria / Tunisia – April 1-8, 1984**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai attends consultations in Algeria from April 1-4. Afterwards, he attends meetings in Tunisia from April 5-8.

**Poland - April 2-5, 1984 (RFE)**

Bulgaria's head of state and First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov makes an official four-day visit to Poland. It is billed as a “visit of friendship” by both countries and is concluded with the signing of joint declarations on economic cooperation and bilateral political concerns.

**Poland - April 6, 1984 (RFE)**

The Sejm meets for a busy one-day session. The main feature is the passing of the Law on Foundations, which is intended to smooth the way for all kinds of individual or group initiatives in philanthropic and other areas. It is hoped that the law will give fresh impetus to the church-sponsored Agricultural Fund, which has made little progress since the idea was announced in June 1982.

**Hungary / U.K. – April 9-12, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress participates in the Hungarian Days in London. He is welcomed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

**Hungary / Italy – April 11-13, 1984 (HC)**

Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi makes an official visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

**Soviet Union / France – April 13, 1984 (KCA)**

An aircraft of the Soviet state airline Aeroflot strays off its course while flying from Moscow to Marseilles, passing over the French naval base at Toulon. In Toulon, France's first nuclear attack submarine, the Rubis, and the aircraft carrier Foch are in dock. A French internal inquiry establishes that the airliner has not flown over the area deliberately.

**Bulgaria – April 14, 1984 (KCA)**

*The Guardian* reports on a series of lectures in which President Zhivkov expressed concern about the possible atrophying of the BCP due to the party's failure to attract sufficient numbers of younger people. He is also said to have urged the BCP to give greater attention to "developing and improving" the country's political system, which, he stated, should be transformed into an "all-people's state."

**Latvia SSR– April 14, 1984 (RFE)**

Boriss Pugo is elected as the new First Secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

**Hungary / Finland – April 14-18, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Finnish Parliament Erkki Pystynen makes an official visit to Hungary (leading a delegation). He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and President of the People's Republic of Hungary.

**Hungary / Denmark – April 16-17, 1984 (HC)**

Peter Dyrving, Political Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (equal to the Deputy Ministerial rank), attends consultations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – April 17-18, 1984 (HC)**

Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, A. A. Gromiko makes a two-day, official, friendly visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by János Kádár and by Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár.

**East Germany – April 18, 1984 (KCA)**

*ADN* reports that 417,000 people are employed in the privately-owned trades, and that the volume of service and repair work by the trades has risen approximately fivefold since 1972. The agency states that 'the country's 2,733 craftsmen's and tradesmen's production co-operatives, 82,136 private businesses, 25,934 private retailers and 10,753 hoteliers have a secure future'.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – April 18-20, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi visits Moscow.

### **Austria – April 19, 1984 (KCA)**

A program to reduce the effects of acid rain is announced, under which lead-free petrol is to be made available nationwide from April 1985, and new vehicles are obliged to use lead-free petrol and catalytic convertors from 1986.

### **Hungary / Soviet Union – April 19-20, 1984**

The following ministers participate in a meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states in Budapest: Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria Petr Mladenov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland Stefan Olszowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Germany Oskar Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania Stefan Andrei, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union A. A. Gromiko. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs are welcomed by János Kádár and by Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár.

### **Hungary / Kuwait – April 22-27, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Parliament Antal Apró, acting as leader of the parliament delegation, visits Kuwait. He is welcomed by the Emir, Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah.

### **Hungary / Algeria – April 24-26, 1984 (HC)**

President of Algeria and General Secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Chadli Bendjedid makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary.

### **Hungary / Spain – April 24-28, 1984 (HC)**

Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Mátyás Szűrös' visits the Communist Party of Spain in Madrid. He is welcomed by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales.

### **Soviet Union – April 28, 1984 (KCA)**

*Pravda* publishes an article complaining that the doubling of agricultural investment in the important Ivanovo region (east of Moscow) over the past 10 years yielded rises in output of only 15% per worker. Inadequate local implementation of plan targets is blamed. The emphasis given to the article is seen as implying general criticism of Soviet agricultural performance.

Another item in *Pravda* on July 17 complains about continued massive waste and inefficiency. It is reported that imported equipment for the petrochemical industry worth 845 million roubles is lying idle. The article also reveals that one-third of all state and collective farms are still operating at a loss, and that some farms are sinking into debt faster than before.

## **May 1984**

### **Czechoslovakia / France – May, 1984 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visits France. The talks take place at a time of strained Franco-Czechoslovak relations, after Paris had recently criticized the Czechoslovak government for depriving Charter 77 activist Karel Bartosek of his citizenship.

**Poland - May 1, 1984 (RFE)**

Unofficial May Day marches are staged in various Polish cities, despite heavy police presence. Protesters are quickly dispersed, but several thousands are attacked by militia forces in Warsaw, Gdansk and other major cities. The unofficial rallies were on a much smaller scale than the previous year.

**Hungary / China – May 1-10, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi visits the People's Republic of China.

**Hungary / Austria – May 2-4, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Justice of Austria Harald Ofner visits Budapest.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 3-4, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Interior István Horváth attends negotiations in Prague.

**Hungary / Norway – May 3-4, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska attends negotiations in Norway.

**Poland / Soviet Union – May 4, 1984 (RFE / PSM / LBC)**

General Jaruzelski makes an official two-day visit to Moscow for talks with leaders of the Soviet party and government. General Jaruzelski is also presented with the Order of Lenin, the Soviet Union's highest civilian honour. A Soviet-Polish economic cooperation agreement is signed in Moscow. It is directed at the elimination of Poland's dependence on the West and the restoration of the USSR's leading role in the Polish economy. The West's share in Poland's foreign trade is 30%. This agreement envisions cooperation in machine production, microelectronics, cybernetics and automated production, the production of coal, iron, energy and consumer goods, as well as shipping.

**Poland - May 4, 1984 (RFE)**

Government spokesman, Jerzy Urban takes part in a question-answer meeting with students in Bydgoszcz. The meeting was intended as a public relations exercise, but the barrage of awkward questions directed at Urban only proves to demonstrate the extent of alienation of Poland's youth population from their politicians. According to government estimates, only 30% of approximately 10,000 eligible individuals between the ages of 18 and 26 are members of any regime-controlled youth groups.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – May 6-7, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Defence Colonel Lajos Czinege visits the Soviet Union.

**East Germany – May 6, 1984 (KCA)**

Communal elections have a turnout of 99.37%, and 99.88% of the votes are cast in favour of the candidates of the National Front. This compares with a turnout of 99.28% in the last communal elections in 1979, when 99.82% of the votes cast were for the National Front. It is described by Herr Kranz as an "excellent result", which shows "how closely the party-state and people were linked in the German Democratic Republic".

**Hungary / NATO – May 6-7, 1984 (HC)**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Hungary submits an appeal from the member states of the Warsaw Pact to the NATO member state ambassadors.

**Czechoslovakia / Libya – May 6-8, 1984 (RFE)**

Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visits Libya, accompanied by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Trade Minister Bohumil Urban.

He signs an economic agreement with Muammar Gaddafi, whereby Czechoslovakia will supply industrial equipment and experts to help with construction schemes. In return, Libya is to supply petroleum and increase exports of consumer goods.

**Soviet Union - May 7, 1984 (LBC)**

The USSR announces its non-participation at the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The Soviets justify the measure by claiming that the US government has shown that “it does not intend to insure the security of all sportsmen, respect their rights and human dignity and create normal conditions for holding the games”. According to the communiqué, the Reagan administration “uses the games for its own political aims. Chauvinistic sentiments and anti-Soviet hysteria are being whipped up in the country”.

**Poland - May 7, 1984 (RFE)**

Eleven Solidarity leaders, jailed since the imposition of martial law, reject several proposals for their conditional release. Secret, tri-lateral negotiations between the Polish government, Catholic Church and a UN-envoy have taken place to devise a plan, which would allow their release.

**Romania / Pakistan / Syria – May 7-11, 1984 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Pakistan and Syria.

**Hungary / France – May 8-13, 1984 (HC)**

Vice President of the Parliament János Péter visits Strasbourg as a guest of the Council of Europe.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 11-12, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Czechoslovakia.

**Hungary / Palestine – May 13-19, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Palestinian National Council Khaled al-Fahum visits Hungary.

**Hungary / West Germany – May 15-16, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergályos attends consultations in Bonn.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – May 15-17, 1984 (HC)**

The following ministers participate in the 12<sup>th</sup> conference of the cultural ministers of the socialist states in Hungary (Balatonöszöd): Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria and Auxiliary Member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Political Committee Georgi Jordanov, Minister of Culture of Czechoslovakia and Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party Central Committee Miroslav Válek, Minister of Culture of Cuba, Member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Committee and Member of the State Council Armando Hart Dávalos, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland and Minister of Culture Kazimierz Cevegmin, Minister of Culture of the Democratic Republic of Germany Hans-Joachim Hoffman, First Deputy Chairman of the Socialist Cultural and Educational Council of Romania Ion Traian Stefanescu, Minister of Culture of the Soviet

Union and Auxiliary Member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Political Committee Pyotr Demichev and Minister of Culture of Vietnam Nguyen Van Thien.

**US / Soviet Union - May 16, 1984 (LBC)**

The State Department declares that the Soviet government's attitude towards the case of the Sakharov couple "is inhuman and practically incomprehensible". According to the spokesman, the US is worried by the present situation and will do everything to avoid a tragedy. Nobel Prize Laureate physicist Andrei Sakharov had started a hunger strike, demanding that his wife be given foreign medical treatment.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – May 16-17, 1984 (HC)**

Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee György Lázár makes an official, amicable visit to Bulgaria. He is welcomed by Todor Zivkov, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

**Hungary / Austria – May 16-17, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi makes an official visit to Austria.

**Hungary / Mongolia – May 16-21, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Finance István Hetényi visits Mongolia.

**Hungary / Belgium – May 17-21, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Belgian Parliament Jozef Edward Leemand visits Hungary, leading a parliament delegation.

**Hungary / Cuba – May 17-22, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Justice of Cuba Juan Escalona Reguera makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Canada – May 20-22, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Transportation of Canada Lloyd Axworthy attends consultations in Budapest.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – May 21-23, 1984 (KCA)**

Minister for Trade Mr Paul Channon leads a UK delegation to Moscow for talks with Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Mr Nikolai Patolichev and other officials. The talks focus on the expansion of Soviet-British trade.

**Hungary / Kuwait – May 21-23, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait Rashid Abdul-Aziz Ar-Rashid attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Budapest.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – May 22, 1984 (KCA)**

The expulsion of Mr Arkady Guk from the UK is announced. He had been the first secretary at the Soviet embassy. No reason is given, but it is noted that Mr Guk has been named as the KGB station chief in London at the trial of Mr Michael Bettaney, an officer in the British MI5 intelligence organization, who had been sentenced on April 16 to 23 years' imprisonment for attempting to pass secret information to the KGB (which had refused the offer).

Also on May 22, the Soviet authorities ask Mr John Burnett, the British first secretary at the embassy in Moscow, to leave the country within seven days. Mr Burnett meets Mr Skinner

the night before the latter's death, and there is speculation that the expulsion was linked with this incident.

**Hungary / Australia – May 23-26, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia Bill Hayden makes an official visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

**East Germany – May 24, 1984 (KCA)**

An SED central committee meeting approves the appointment of Herr Herbert Haber, Dr Werner Jarowinsky, Herr Gunther Kleiber and Herr Gunther Schabowski as full members of the politburo. Herr Paul Verner leaves the politburo for health reasons after 21 years' full membership and 26 years as a secretary of the SED central committee, while Herr Haber and Herr Naumann, who had already been a full politburo member since 1976, are also elected as secretaries of the central committee.

**Soviet Union / U.S. / U.K – May 25, 1984 (KCA)**

The Soviet media alleges that Lt.-Cdr. Jeffrey Lipscomb, the US assistant naval attaché, and Capt. John Harvey-Samuel, the British naval attaché, were briefly detained in Leningrad on April 24 while photographing industrial installations. The British embassy in Moscow denies the allegation, but confirms that it has had 'exchanges' with the Soviet authorities over the incident.

**Finland – May 25-27, 1984 (KCA)**

The SKP's 20<sup>th</sup> party congress is dominated by the long-standing differences between the revisionist, Eurocommunist majority wing and the minority 'orthodox' or 'Stalinist' wing.

**Hungary / Romania – May 25-27, 1984 (HC)**

The 17<sup>th</sup> session of the Hungarian-Romanian Economic Cooperation Intergovernmental Joint Committee is held. It is led by Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary József Marjai and Deputy Prime Minister of Romania Gheorghe Patrescu.

**Hungary / India – May 25-27, 1984 (HC)**

Defence Minister of India Ramasvanni Venkataraman visits Hungary.

**Austria / Iran – May 26, 1984 (KCA)**

Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Erwin Lanc visits Iran as the first Western Foreign Minister since the Iranian Revolution in 1979.

**Romania – May 26, 1984 (KCA)**

President Ceausescu opens the Danube-Black Sea canal, a waterway 64.2 km long, which shortens the passage down the river to the Black Sea by about 400 km.

**Hungary / Austria – May 28-29, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary Péter Várkonyi's has a two day visit to Vienna. He is welcomed by the Austrian President R. Kirschlager and the Austrian Chancellor E. Sinowatz.

**Hungary / Poland – May 28-June 1, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Justice of Poland Lech Domeracki makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Mongolia – May 29-June 2, 1984 (HC)**

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Pál Losonczi has an official, amicable visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia. On June 1<sup>st</sup>, he signs the new Hungarian-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

**Bulgaria – May 30, 1984 (KCA)**

The national assembly approves a bill granting amnesty to people convicted of various categories of minor crimes, serving sentences of up to three or up to five years. The amnesty also applies to citizens who have left the country illegally and wish to return.

**Hungary / West Germany – May 30-June 1, 1984 (HC)**

Prime Minister of the State of Baden-Württemberg Lothar Späth attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Vietnam – May 30-June 2, 1984 (HC)**

Member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Committee and Minister of Defence of Vietnam Colonel Van Tien Dung visits Hungary, leading a military delegation. He is welcomed by György Lázár, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**Romania / U.S – May 31, 1984 (PER)**

U.S. President Ronald Reagan extends Most Favoured Nation status to Romania.

**Poland - May 31, 1984 (RFE)**

The Sejm meets for a one-day session. The agenda includes discussion on maritime issues and personnel changes in the Council of Ministers.

**NATO - May 31, 1984 (LBC)**

NATO's statement on its East-West politics: "Dialogue, cooperation and contacts at all levels on the full range of questions between East and West... aimed at mutual understanding, identifying common interests, clarifying objectives, expanding areas of agreement and resolving or isolating areas of disagreement"; Mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation with Warsaw Pact members on commercially sound terms which are consistent with the allies' broad security concerns, which include avoidance of contributing to Soviet military strength"; "Achieving security at the lowest possible level of forces through balanced, equitable and verifiable agreements of concrete arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures".

**June 1984**

**Soviet Union / U.K. – June 1-3, 1984 (KCA)**

A visit to Moscow by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, is dominated by the somewhat confused exchanges between the USA and the Soviet Union over the possibility of starting negotiations on space weapons. During discussions with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Gromyko asserts that the USA is making the resumption of INF and strategic arms limitation talks a precondition for the opening of talks on space weapons. Sir Geoffrey transmits US assurances that this is not the case, but fails to convince the Soviet side.

**Poland - June 2-3, 1984 (RFE)**

The PUWP CC holds a two-day meeting in Lodz. The session is devoted to discussion of the problems of the public's deteriorating trust in the government and the sharply declining party membership, which according to party figures, has dropped from 3.1 million in 1980 to 2.2 million in 1984.

**Hungary / Austria – June 3-6, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to Austria. He is welcomed by Austrian President R. Kirschläger and Austrian Chancellor E. Sinowatz.

**Romania / Soviet Union – June 4, 1984 (PER)**

Nicolae Ceausescu visits Soviet Union to hold discussions with K.U. Chernenko, the Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party.

**US - June 6, 1984 (LBC)**

Reagan commemorates the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of D-Day: "It is fitting to remember here the great losses suffered also by the Russian people during World War II. Twenty million perished, a terrible price that testifies to all the world the necessity of avoiding war". Reagan adds, however, to censure the Soviets, "Soviet troops that came to the center of this continent did not leave when peace came. They are still there, uninvited, unwanted, unyielding, almost 40 years after the war".

**Poland / Romania – June 6-8, 1984 (PER)**

Romanian President and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu arrives in Warsaw for a three-day official visit to bestow the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania medal on Wojciech Jaruzelski. Ceausescu's trip to Poland is the last in the series of visits by Eastern European leaders since the imposition of martial law. Ceausescu and Jaruzelski both condemn the nuclear arms race and pledge continued cooperation between their countries. Agreements on economic cooperation are also signed.

**Romania – June 7, 1984 (KCA)**

The *Financial Times* reports that coal production is falling behind the year's target, set at 61.71 million tons, and that the nuclear power program is also behind schedule. Romania's first nuclear power station at Cernavoda is not expected to begin operation for another four years. The country's oil refineries are said to be working at less than 50% capacity (the 1984 target for crude oil production was 13 million tons, compared to the 1983 target of 13.5 million tons).

**Hungary / People's Democratic Republic of Korea – June 7-9, 1984 (HC)**

General Secretary of the Korean Labour Party's Central Committee and President of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea Kim Il-sung makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary, leading state and parliament delegations.

**Hungary / Sweden – June 7-9, 1984 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy participates in the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Stockholm. On June 8<sup>th</sup>, he gives a speech. During his stay in Stockholm, he attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden.

**Yugoslavia / IMF – June 8, 1984 (KCA)**

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finance Mr Vlado Klemencic announces that the IMF has approved a letter of intent sent by the government in May. The letter established the Yugoslav government's plans for further economic adjustment. Yugoslavia, can now draw upon a one-year standby credit announced by the IMF on April 19. The credit is intended to help Yugoslavia meet foreign debt obligations estimated at US \$ 5,390 million in 1984 and \$ 6,100 million in 1985 (the total debt being put at \$ 19,000 million). Yugoslavia also receives further loans, totalling some \$ 2,000 million, towards its 1984 debt from Western governments and commercial banks.

**Soviet Union – June 9, 1984 (KCA)**

The Soviet news agency *Tass* reports that tornadoes have hit large areas east and northeast of Moscow, causing many deaths and much destruction. Official reports say that 79 have been killed at a settlement on the edge of Ivanovo. Western diplomats had earlier spoken of 400 dead.

**Poland - June 10, 1984 (RFE)**

Radio Warsaw announces that on June 8 Bogdan Lis, one of the main leaders of the underground Solidarity organization, has been arrested by the Gdansk security services. The news is a severe blow to the underground Solidarity organization, particularly on the eve of the local elections.

**Poland - June 10-13, 1984 (RFE)**

Poland's Foreign Minister, Stefan Olszowski pays an official four-day visit to Kabul. Diplomatic contact between Poland and Afghanistan has been sporadic over the last few years. Olszowski and his Afghan counterpart, Shah Mohammad Dost, both place the blame for their regimes' failings on the United States.

**Hungary / Finland – June 10-14, 1984 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland. He also participates in the ceremony of the Hungarian-Finnish Cultural Agreement's 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary and in the meeting of the Hungarian-Finnish Cultural Joint Committee.

**Hungary / Austria – June 11-13, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Interior of Austria Karl Blecha visits Hungary.

**Hungary / East Germany – June 11-14, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi visits the Democratic Republic of Germany.

**Yugoslavia – June 12-13, 1984 (KCA)**

A two-day plenary session of the central committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is convened to discuss "the implementation of the leading role of the LCY in our society and the consolidation of its ideological unity and unity of action". Previously, in the face of Yugoslavia's economic difficulties, a debate on the role of the LCY, on the nature of the socialist system and on the causes of current problems, continued up to the highest levels of government.

The plenum is widely believed to be responding to the challenge of growing criticism against the LCY, which had gained increasing currency in the cultural and information media,

particularly responding to charges that the Yugoslav leadership is unable to cope with the country's economic problems and to calls for radical changes in the political system. At the end of the plenary session, the central committee authorizes a program of party-wide discussion and public debate on the issues that had been raised. The results of this debate are evaluated at an LCY central committee session on March 5–6, 1985, at the end of which the central committee adopts a 32-point document entitled “The conclusions on the implementation of the leading role and consolidation of ideological and action unity of the LCY”.

#### **Hungary / Soviet Union – June 12-14, 1984 (HC)**

Led by by János Kádár, a state and parliament delegation participates in the XXXVIII<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session of the Comecon Member States in Moscow. He attends negotiations with K. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

#### **US / Soviet Union - June 13, 1984 (LBC)**

The DIA reports that in 1983, Soviet military expenditures grew at a faster pace than at any time before. The Soviet Union supports the idea of a well-prepared summit and expresses its intention to settle a whole complex of problems.

#### **East Germany – June 15, 1984 (KCA)**

Various changes in the membership of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic are approved at a meeting of the Volkskammer (parliament). Herr Egon Krenz and Dr Gunter Mittag are both appointed Deputy Chairmen of the Council of State, following the resignation of Herr Paul Verner as Deputy Chairman. Herr Konrad Naumann is also elected a member of the Council of State.

#### **US - June 16, 1984 (LBC)**

Reagan delivers a speech on Soviet-American relations. According to the President, this relationship is marked by three main problems: the danger of Soviet-American confrontation because of one or the other of the local conflicts, the reduction of world armaments and the vicious circle of threat and its response that is the motor of an arms race. Reagan believes that cooperation must rest on “deeds and not words”. US policy towards the Soviet Union is guided by the principles of realism, strength and dialogue. US policy towards Moscow is the policy of credible deterrence and constructive cooperation.

#### **Soviet Union / U.S. – June 17, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Bruce Rosenberg, the second secretary in the trade section of the US embassy in Moscow, is expelled from the Soviet Union for alleged dealings with a black marketer and spreading anti-Soviet literature. The US embassy makes no comment.

#### **Poland - June 17, 1984 (RFE)**

Local elections to Poland 2,455 Peoples' Councils take place. The authorities have urged all Poles to vote in these elections, declaring that it is their “patriotic duty.” Whereas, Solidarity's ICC called for a boycott of the elections, labeling them as “undemocratic.” The size of turnout in Soviet bloc countries is perceived as a supposed measure of public support for the government.

**Hungary / Ecuador – June 18-20, 1984 (HC)**

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador Rodrigo Valdez Bayuero attends consultations in Budapest.

**Romania / North Korea – June 18-21, 1984 (PER)**

Kim Ir Sen visits Romania.

**East Germany / West Germany – June 19, 1984 (KCA)**

Dr Kohl, West German Chancellor, confirms newspaper reports from June 5 that up to 19 East German citizens have taken refuge in the West German mission in East Berlin, and that some of them have been there for several weeks.

The number of people involved is subsequently reported to have risen to around 50, and on June 27 the mission is officially closed after an East German threatens self-immolation if he and his family are not let in. The people eventually leave and return to their homes in groups of 25, 24, and 6 on July 1, 3 and 5 respectively after the East German authorities make it understood that they will not be prosecuted, and that their applications to leave the country will be dealt with. This understanding is given in return for West German commitment to restrict access to the mission to a total of 20 persons at any one time and to ensure that visitors enter the mission individually, without luggage. A West German television report on July 3 states that the West German government has paid DM 5 million for assurances that the 55 people in the mission will be allowed to emigrate, while two days later, West German press reports put the total paid at DM 6.7 million. The mission is reopened on July 31.

**Poland - June 19, 1984 (RFE)**

The Polish government issues its final election results, showing that 74.95% of the 25.9 million eligible Polish voters had voted. Solidarity's ICC challenges the figures, claiming that they have been inflated by 12-15%.

**Hungary / Poland – June 20-22, 1984 (HC)**

Spokesman of the Cabinet of Poland (equal to Ministerial rank) Jerzy Urban visits Hungary.

**Soviet Union / France – June 20-23, 1984 (KCA)**

A French government delegation led by President Mitterrand visits the Soviet Union. Doubts had existed as to whether the visit would take place, because of the widespread concern over the health and position of Dr Sakharov and his wife.

On June 23, President Mitterrand flies to Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad), where he lays a wreath to the memory of the Soviet war dead and presents the city with the Legion d'Honneur, the highest French award. In a speech he pays tribute to the courage, not only of the Red Army, but also of the defeated German soldiers and their allies. He says that 'today's reconciliations supersede the rifts of yesterday'; the Soviet media omits his tribute to the Axis forces.

**Soviet Union / United Kingdom – June 20-23, 1984 (KCA)**

Mrs Thatcher attends the funeral of President Andropov. Here, she also meets Mr Gromyko and Andropov's successor, Mr Chernenko.

**Hungary / West Germany – June 21-23, 1984 (KCA / HC)**

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr Helmut Kohl makes an official visit to Hungary, during which he talks with Mr Kadar, Prime Minister Mr Gyorgy Lazar and Mr Losoncz. Dr Kohl discusses the economic co-operation between the two countries, including

proposals for an investment agreement, and emphasizes West Germany's readiness to support Hungary's negotiations for a trade agreement with the EEC. Dr Kohl also praises Hungary's policy toward minorities, which allows ethnic German Hungarians to cultivate their native language and traditions.

**Hungary / Poland – June 21-23, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Transportation of Austria Karl Lausecker attends negotiations in Hungary.

**Soviet Union – June 22, 1984 (KCA)**

*The Washington Post* quotes US intelligence reports of a massive explosion of ammunition at the Soviet naval base of Severomorsk, near Murmansk on the Kola Peninsula, on May 13. The incident is monitored by US satellites. *Jane's Defence Weekly*, the British specialist journal, reports on July 14 that at least 200 people have been killed and that a large part of the missile stock of the Soviet Northern Fleet has been destroyed. As a result of the incident, the paper speculates, the fleet might not be a "viable force" for the next six months.

**Hungary / Mexico – June 23-25, 1984 (HC)**

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico Alfonso Rosenzweig-Diaz makes a two-day visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Greece – June 23-26, 1984 (HC)**

Associate Minister of Economy of Greece Kostis Vaicos attends consultations in Hungary.

**Hungary / China – June 23-29, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of External Trade of the People's Republic of China Chen Mu-hua attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Romania – June 25, 1984 (CEC)**

Construction starts on the House of the People and the Boulevard of the Victory of Socialism, in the civic centre of Bucharest. It is one of the oldest centres of the city. The construction process destroys numerous churches and other historical monuments. The House of the People will become one of the world's largest buildings, three times the size of the Palace of Versailles.

**Hungary / Nicaragua – June 25-26, 1984 (HC)**

Led by Daniel Ortega, a member of the National Directorate of the National Sandinista Liberation Front of Nicaragua and Coordinator of the Governing Council of the National Rebuilding, a Nicaraguan party and governmental delegation visits Hungary. Daniel Ortega is welcomed by János Kádár.

**Hungary – June 26, 1984 (KCA)**

The Hungarian unit of currency, the forint, is devalued against convertible currencies from the rate of \$1.00=47.8 forint set in February to a new rate of \$1.00=50.5 forint.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – June 27-29, 1984 (HC)**

Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party's Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia and Prime Minister of Slovakia Peter Colotka makes an amicable, official visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by György Lázár, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

### **Romania – June 29, 1984 (KCA)**

The Grand National Assembly approves a “scientific food programme”, drawn up by the RCP in July 1982, to create a balance between “what people actually eat and their real nutritional requirements”. Mrs Gainuse says that the program is intended to improve food distribution and regional self-sufficiency. Although UN bodies recommended a daily per capita consumption of 2,650 calories for Romania, the program stipulates an average consumption of 2,800–3,000 calories. In 1978, President Ceausescu had criticized obesity among Romanian citizens, claiming that 30 per cent of illnesses were due to overeating.

### **East Germany / Sweden – June 29-30, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, holds talks with Herr Honecker in Stralsund, on the East German Baltic coast. Herr Honecker reaffirms East Germany's readiness to include its territory in a Central European nuclear-weapons-free corridor, as proposed on June 6 by Mr Palme, Greek Premier Dr Andreas Papandreu and Finnish Premier Mr Kalevi Sorsa.

## **July 1984**

### **Czechoslovakia – July, 1984 (RFE)**

Ten young Catholics given prison sentences in Moravia, accused of putting on a theatre show without a permit.

### **Austria – July 1984 (KCA)**

The government announces a plan to convert road freight to rail for transit through Austria. As a consequence, rail freight is expected to account for 55% of total freight by 1989 and should account for a large majority of all freight by 1994.

### **Austria / China – July 2, 1984 (KCA)**

Following a visit to China by the head of the Gemeinschaftskraftwerke Tullnerfeld (GKT) in June 1984, a Chinese embassy official in Vienna confirms that an outline agreement has been reached between GKT and the Chinese Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation (CNEIC). Under the agreement, the CNEIC consents to deliver enriched uranium or fuel elements to the GKT, take over the spent fuel and process and store it in China. In conformity with regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the reprocessed fuel can only be used for peaceful purposes and cannot be re-exported from China. Until the Austro-Chinese agreement, the GKT, the state company that owned a nuclear reactor in Zwentendorf, had been unable to find any country willing to take nuclear waste from the plant. Despite a 1978 national referendum that had voted narrowly against the entry into operation of the Zwentendorf reactor, the issue was reopened when the association of Austrian power stations announced in July 1983 that it could not afford the upkeep of the plant beyond the end of 1984. The SPÖ members of the *Nationalrat* announced on October 31, 1984, that they would make one last attempt at securing the opening of the Zwentendorf plant, although their FPÖ coalition partners opposed the use of nuclear power.

### **Yugoslavia – July 2, 1984 (KCA)**

The trial of Dr Vojislav Seselj, a former lecturer in sociology at the University of Sarajevo, opens in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. He was one of 28 people detained on April 20 following a raid on a meeting in a Belgrade flat. The meeting was attended by Mr Milovan Djilas, a former political leader who had fallen into disfavour and undergone imprisonment.

After a week-long trial, Dr Sesselj is sentenced to eight years in prison. In November, the Court of Appeals of Bosnia-Herzegovina would find him to be guilty only of the lesser charge of “hostile propaganda”, and would reduce the term of imprisonment to four years. Dr Sesselj reportedly goes on a hunger strike from January 21 to February 5, 1985, in protest against “physical and psychological tortures”, alleging that he has been beaten. The trials of Dr Sesselj and of the six defendants in Belgrade are widely considered to be the most serious political trials in Yugoslavia since the death of President Tito.

**Hungary / Greece – July 2-4, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Interior István Hováth visits Greece.

**Poland - July 3-5, 1984 (RFE)**

President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Milka Planinc pays a three-day official visit to Poland. Planinc’s visit is the first by the head of state of a country that is neither a part of the Soviet bloc, nor a pro-Soviet Third World country since the imposition of martial law.

**Hungary / Iraq – July 4, 1984 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Iraq Hamid Alwan’s visits Budapest, leading the delegation of the Arab League.

**East Germany / Greece – July 4-6, 1984 (KCA)**

Dr Papandreou leads a Greek government delegation to East Germany for political and economic talks. Herr Honecker expresses his support for the Greek position over the Cyprus problem and calls on countries in the Aegean Sea area to renounce the use or threat of force. During the visit, a number of agreements are signed, including one on long-term economic, industrial and technical co-operation.

**Hungary / U.S. – July 5-6, 1984 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy attends consultations with the U.S. Department of State.

**Yugoslavia – July 7-9, 1984 (MP)**

A Conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean is held in Belgrade. In the declaration it is stated that the Mediterranean should be a “peace zone” and that nuclear energy should be demilitarized. Support is extended to the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

**Poland - July 8, 1984 (RFE)**

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the International Olympic Committee, visits Poland and holds talks with General Jaruzelski. They discuss the regime’s need to popularize sports among Poland’s youth, against the backdrop of the recent boycott of the Los Angeles summer Olympics due to Soviet pressure and the crippling effect of Poland’s economic crisis on the provision of sporting facilities in the country.

**Hungary / France – July 8-9, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Agriculture of France Michel Rocard visits Budapest. He is welcomed by György Lázár, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**Hungary / Spain – July 8-10, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi visits Spain. He is welcomed by King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – July 8-10, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Moscow.

**East Germany / Italy – July 9-10, 1984 (KCA)**

Italian Prime Minister Signor Bettino Craxi makes an official visit to East Germany. His talks with Herr Honecker on East-West relations are described by East German news agency *ADN* as “businesslike and friendly”. The visit ends with the signing of a treaty on legal assistance and agreements on cultural and economic co-operation.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – July 9-11, 1984 (HC)**

Nedeljko Mandic, Member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia and Associate Chairman of the Commission for Economic Cooperation between Hungary and Yugoslavia, attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – July 9-12, 1984 (HC)**

Secretary of the Presidential Council Imre Katona visits the Soviet Union leading a delegation of the Presidential Council.

**Hungary / Cuba – July 9-16, 1984 (HC)**

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba José R. Viera makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – July 9, 1984 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visits Moscow, and discusses further economic cooperation between the two countries.

**East Germany / West Germany – July 10, 1984 (KCA)**

Lufthansa, the major West German airline, announces that an agreement has been reached with Interflug, the East German airline, whereby scheduled flights, instead of just chartered flights as previously, are to be made between the two countries. The airlines also agree to accept each other's tickets on domestic and international flights.

The first such flight to be made by Lufthansa is on August 30, for the start of the autumn trade fair in Leipzig, East Germany. Interflug also plans flights for the duration of the fair between Leipzig and the West German cities of Dusseldorf, Hamburg and Stuttgart.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – July 11, 1984 (KCA)**

Mrs Thatcher, in a speech to the European Atlantic group, strongly criticizes Soviet internal and foreign policies. She implies that the Soviet leaders are ‘men who manipulate the language of freedom and democracy in order to destroy both’, but added that ‘even if Soviet attitudes at present are more than usually unforthcoming, it is essential to keep open the lines of communication’.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – July 11-12, 1984 (RFE / HC)**

Conference of 11 Communist Party secretaries held in Prague. Attendants to the conference include Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee György Aczél, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party

Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee Miklós Óvári, and Secretary of the Central Committee Matyas Szuros.

**Hungary / China – July 13-14, 1984 (HC)**

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Fishing He Kang attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Nicaragua – July 15-23, 1984 (HC)**

Led by Miklós Óvári, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee, a party and governmental delegation attends the 5th anniversary ceremonies of the Nicaraguan Revolution's success (July 19) in Managua. Miklós Óvári is welcomed by Daniel Ortega, Member of the National Directorate of the National Sandinista Liberation Front of Nicaragua and Coordinator of the Governing Council of the National Rebuilding.

**Bulgaria / Yugoslavia – July 16-18, 1984 (KCA)**

Mrs Milka Planinc, the President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, visits Bulgaria. She is reportedly the first Yugoslav Premier to do so.

**Hungary / Peru – July 16-19, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Parliament of Peru Dagoberto Lainez Vodanovic makes an official visit to Hungary leading a parliament delegation.

**Hungary / Sweden – July 16-20, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Finance of Sweden and Member of the Executive Committee of the Swedish Social Democratic Party Kjell-Olof Feldt attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Hungary / China – July 16-23, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Health Care of the People's Republic of China Cui Yue-li attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Austria – July 17, 1983 (KCA)**

The last plant in Europe to produce dioxin is closed in Linz, northern Austria.

**East Germany / West Germany – July 20, 1984 (KCA)**

The 40th anniversary of the abortive July 20 plot to kill Hitler in 1944 is commemorated by both East and West Germany.

In the West Berlin courtyard where Col. Count Stauffenberg and other conspirators were shot in 1944, West German Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl says that resistance to Hitler's regime should never be forgotten and that it belongs to all German people and not just to one party. At the site of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp north of Berlin, SED party leaders depart from the previous East German line that the conspirators were bourgeois militarists who did not represent the true resistance, and instead join in tributes to the men.

**Poland / Soviet Union / U.S. - July 21, 1984 (LBC)**

Poland announces amnesty for political prisoners. The Soviet Union announces a proposal for banning space weapons. The Soviets want to issue a joint communiqué with the intention to negotiate. The parties are unable to agree on the text of the joint communiqué. The Americans want to discuss the militarization of outer space, while the Soviets would rather discuss how to avoid it. According to the head of the American section of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the

US version is an attempt to alter the subject of the talks, which in such a way would legalize the arms race in outer space.

**Poland - July 21, 1984 (RFE)**

The Sejm passes an amnesty decree to mark the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the People's Republic. During the coming month, the government is planning to release 51 convicted political prisoners and another 601 awaiting trial, including seven Solidarity leaders.

**Austria – July 22, 1983 (KCA)**

Opposition concern about the size of the expected budget deficit for 1983 prompts an extraordinary session of the Nationalrat, but demands for the resignation of Mr Herbert Salcher, Federal Minister of Finance, are defeated.

**Hungary / West Germany – July 22-August 5, 1984 (HC)**

The Lutheran World Federation holds its annual congress in Budapest.

**Hungary / Kuwait – July 23-26, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Defence of Kuwait Salem al-Sabah al-Salem makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Nicaragua – July 25-28, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Internal Trade of Nicaragua Dionisio Marenco attends negotiations in Budapest as leader of a governmental delegation.

**Hungary / Cambodia – July 25-28, 1984 (HC)**

Member of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party's Central Committee Political Committee and Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Cambodia Chan Sy has an official, amicable visit to Hungary as leader of a party and governmental delegation. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

**Soviet Union – July 28, 1984 (KCA)**

*Soviet Weekly* reports that 10 million kW of nuclear power capacity will be commissioned annually over the next 20 years, mainly in the European parts of the Soviet Union, the Ural region and the Caucasus, which together consume 80 per cent of the country's electricity. Over the next five to ten years, virtually all of the new power stations built in these regions will be nuclear fuelled.

Reports in November 1983 indicated, however, that the nuclear construction program was lagging, partly because of problems at the Atomash plant at Volgodonsk where nuclear reactors were built. It was understood that the plant's difficulties were due to its position at the edge of a man-made lake, which was eroding the foundations and might have been responsible for a serious accident earlier in 1983.

**Romania, July 28-August 12, 1984 (HOR)**

Romania gains international attention for its defiance of the Soviet Union's boycott of the 1984 Summer Olympic games in Los Angeles, California, in the United States. It is the only country within the Soviet bloc to attend the international sporting competition.

## **August 1984**

### **East Germany / West Germany – August 1, 1984 (KCA)**

A series of measures easing cross-border contacts between East and West Germany are implemented, including: (i) West German pensioners visiting East Germany are required to exchange only Deutsche Mark (DM) 15 daily instead of a minimum of DM 25 as had been the case since 1980, (ii) West German citizens visiting East Germany are allowed to stay for a total of 45 days instead of 30 days a year, (iii) East German pensioners permitted visits to West Germany are increased from a maximum of 30 to 60 days a year, and they are allowed to visit friends and acquaintances, rather than just relatives, (iv) “small border traffic” visits by West Germans living near the border are allowed to last for two days rather than one, although West Berliners visiting East Berlin on day visits are still required to return by 0200 hours, (v) limits on the value of goods which East Germans are able to bring to the West are increased, (vi) various restrictions imposed on musical records and publications from the West are relaxed.

The continued dismantling by the East German Army of the automatic firing devices along the border is also confirmed. .

### **Estonia / SSR – August 1, 1984 (RFE)**

The CPSU CC makes an announcement, criticizing the Estonian Communist Party and the Komsomol for its sluggishness in ideological work.

### **U.S. / Poland - August 3, 1984 (LBC)**

The US lifts part of the sanctions imposed on Poland. President Reagan is “concerned with the situation in Poland”, but he regards the amnesty as a “potentially positive development” and a “significant move in the direction of national reconciliation”. In the US view, in case of “the complete and reasonable implementation of the amnesty decision”, Washington would not oppose Warsaw’s membership in the IMF.

### **Hungary / Soviet Union – August 6-13, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Agriculture Jenő Vánca attends negotiations in Moscow.

### **Soviet Union – August 9, 1984 (KCA)**

A senior official of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, announces that the airline has decided not to use the Tupolev TU-144 supersonic airliner (which had made its maiden test flight on December 31, 1968 and its inaugural scheduled flight on December 26, 1975) because its running costs are too high to be justified.

### **Hungary / Indonesia – August 9-11, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia Atmono Syro attends consultations regarding economic issues.

### **Soviet Union / U.S. – August 11, 1984 (KCA)**

A flippant remark by President Reagan arouses controversy during a preparatory voice check for his weekly radio broadcast to the nation. The remark is later made public. President Reagan says, “My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today I signed legislation which outlaws Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes.” The remark is strongly attacked in the Soviet Union; Soviet news agency *Tass* claims that it revealed the President's true attitude to the Soviet Union.

The Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun*, quoting reliable sources in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, later reports that on August 15, the Soviet Far East military headquarters at Vladivostok had signalled to a command station at Ussuriysk, 50 miles north, 'We now begin military action against US forces.' The message is cancelled 30 minutes later, and it is speculated that it had been intended as retaliation for President Reagan's remark.

#### **Hungary / Indonesia – August 12-16, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry of Pakistan Elahi Bux Soomro attends negotiations in Budapest.

#### **US / Poland - August 16, 1984 (LBC)**

Poland initiates talks with the US about the lifting of US economic sanctions. According to the Polish note, they have "caused harm to the whole Polish people, contributed to the dwindling of living standard and made everyday life even more difficult and caused several billion dollar damage to the Polish economy."

#### **Soviet Union / U.S. – August 17, 1984 (KCA)**

At a White House luncheon commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising against German occupying forces in Poland, President Reagan says that the USA 'rejects any interpretation of the Yalta agreement that suggests American consent for the division of Europe into spheres of influence'. He claims this is the case, since 'passively accepting the permanent subjugation of the people of Eastern Europe is not an acceptable alternative'. Noting that the Yalta agreement had provided for 'free democratic elections' in all countries liberated from German occupation in the Second World War, he adds, 'There is no reason to absolve the Soviet Union or ourselves from this commitment.' Tass replies by accusing President Reagan of distorting history and of challenging the postwar political shape of Europe.

#### **Hungary / China – August 20-31, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to the People's Republic of China.

#### **Austria / West-Germany – August 21, 1984 (KCA)**

Austria and West Germany introduce simplified border controls, similar to those existing or planned between West Germany and France and between West Germany and the Benelux countries.

#### **East Germany / Romania – August 21, 1984 (KCA)**

Herr Honecker, the only East European Communist Party leader to attend Romania's 40th anniversary celebrations on August 22–23 in Bucharest, issues a joint call with President Ceausescu for a "dialogue with all forces" as an essential means of achieving "relaxation" and of "banishing the danger of nuclear catastrophe and making international relations more calculable".

#### **Soviet Union / U.S. – August 21, 1984 (KCA)**

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* quotes a report in the US periodical *Satellite Week* on a US government project that is investigating the possibility of constructing a satellite transmitter for broadcasts to Eastern Europe.

The proposal is condemned on November 28 by Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the CPSU central committee's information department, who says that the USA intends to carry out 'televised propagandist aggression' against other countries, regardless of their wishes.

**Romania – August 22-23, 1984 (KCA)**

The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Romanian Revolution are marked by amnesty for offenders sentenced to prison terms of under five years or to fines, as well as for minors sentenced to detention. A similar amnesty had been proclaimed in January 1983.

**Poland - August 24, 1984 (RFE)**

Poland's Minister of Justice, Lech Domeracki, outlines a summary of the results of the amnesty declared by the Sejm in July. He announces that 630 people arrested or convicted of "offenses of a political nature" have been released and implies that more prisoners could be released in the coming weeks. Solidarity and Church sources express their overall approval of the amnesty.

**Soviet Union - August 25, 1984 (LBC)**

The Soviet minister of defence announces that the USSR carried out a successful experiment with long-range cruise missiles. The range of the Soviet missile is 2900 km, while that of the US missile is 2160 km.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – August 27-29, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the State Planning Bureau Lajos Faluvégi attends negotiations in Moscow.

**Romania / China – August 27-29, 1984 (PER)**

The Chinese delegation led by Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, visits Romania. He receives the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania medal.

**Soviet Union / West Germany – August 28, 1984 (KCA)**

The Moscow Narodny Bank (Soviet-owned but based in London) launches a \$50 million bond in the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany). It is believed to be the first Soviet venture into the Eurobond market and the first Soviet bond issue since the 1917 revolution. Western experts see the bond effectively as a Soviet government debt and as evidence of increasing Soviet financial sophistication in the use of all sources of credit.

**Hungary / Poland – August 28-31, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Defence Colonel Lajos Czinege makes an official, amicable visit to Poland leading a military delegation.

**Bulgaria – August 30, 1984 (KCA)**

A bomb explodes at Plovdiv station, killing six people and reportedly injuring about 50. President Zhivkov is traveling by train from Varna to Plovdiv.

**Poland - August 31, 1984 (RFE)**

Thousands of people take part in peaceful celebrations to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Agreement. There are no reports of major confrontations between the public and police. The commemoration of the agreements provides vivid testimony to the public's continuing resolve to support the principles that stood behind the social accords.

## **September 1984**

### **Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 1-3, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek meets his Hungarian counterpart, Péter Várkonyi, in Győr.

### **Yugoslavia – September 2, 1984 (KCA)**

A memorial service is held, for the first time since the Second World War, at the site of a former concentration camp, at Jasenovac in Croatia. According to official estimates, some 600,000 people, mostly of Serb origin, had been exterminated at the camp by the wartime *Ustashi* government. A church is consecrated on the site by Patriarch German, head of the Serbian Orthodox Church, in the presence of other church leaders and government officials.

### **Romania / Hungary – September 2-4, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Verdet, Mr Stoian and Mr Petru Enache visit Budapest for talks with Mr János Kadar, First Secretary of the HSWP, and other members of the HSWP leadership. The talks are officially described as “cordial, comradely and frank”. On December 4, the *Financial Times* claims, however, that the Romanian delegation were presented with a document suggesting ways of improving the position of the Transylvanian Hungarians. All allegations of discrimination against the minority are, nevertheless, rejected by Romanian officials, who insist that the Hungarian population have full rights, including the use of its language in its own theatres, newspapers, schools and in broadcasting.

### **Austria – September 3, 1984 (KCA)**

A Cabinet reshuffle involving five ministries is announced by Austrian Chancellor Dr Alfred Sinowatz, who had led a Socialist-Liberal coalition government since the general election in April 1983. The changes are seen as representing a clear break with the previous governments of Dr Bruno Kreisky, who had held office in 1970–83.

### **Poland - September 3, 1984 (RFE)**

Finance Minister Stanislaw Niecekarz announces Poland's readiness to rejoin the IMF and resume the negotiations, which had been derailed by the introduction of martial law in December 1981.

### **East Germany / West Germany – September 4, 1984 (KCA)**

After several months of speculation, it is announced on September 4 that Herr Erich Honecker has cancelled a visit to West Germany scheduled for September 26–29. Herr Ewald Moldt, head of the East German permanent mission in Bonn, is reported to have described the visit as no longer “realistic” because of the “extremely unseemly public debate” over the trip, which is “absolutely unusual in the relations between sovereign states”.

### **Hungary / West Germany – September 3-6, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany Gerhard Stoltenberg makes an official visit to Hungary.

### **Hungary / Switzerland – September 5-7, 1984 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy attends consultations in Switzerland.

**Hungary / U.K. – September 6-10, 1984 (HC)**

Cabinet Minister of the UK Lord Cockfield attends negotiations in Budapest without portfolio.

**Poland - September 6, 1984 (RFE)**

Walesa, together with 10 officials from Solidarity, issues a statement calling for the restoration of an independent labour movement and warned that to “ignore the will of the nation brings on the threat of conflict.” The authorities ignore the statement. The stalemate between the authorities and trade union movement seems to be nowhere nearer to being resolved.

**Yugoslavia – September 7, 1984 (HR)**

An earthquake of magnitude 8 hits Kopaonik in Serbia. The federal aid is not provided, which leads to protests and dissatisfaction expressed through the media.

**Bulgaria – September 8, 1984 (KCA)**

The 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution of 1944 is marked by a ceremonial session in Sofia of the BCP central committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and other important bodies. President Zhivkov delivers a speech on the achievements of Bulgaria under communist rule and pays tribute to the assistance of the Soviet Union in the development of socialism in Bulgaria.

**Austria / Vatican – September 9-11, 1984 (KCA)**

Pope John Paul II undertakes a pastoral visit to Austria and conducts services in Vienna and in Mariazell, a place of pilgrimage in Styria. Pope John Paul II also meets both Austrian Chancellor Dr Sinowatz and Austrian President Dr Kirchschräger.

**Hungary / Finland – September 10-13, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Interior of Finland Matti Luttinen makes an official visit to Hungary.

**Hungary / Netherlands – September 10-13, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Transportation, Culture, and Public Works of the Netherlands Neelie Smit Kroes attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – September 10-15, 1984 (HC)**

The following ministers participate in the ministerial meeting of the Socialist Countries' Communication and Post Cooperational Organization in Budapest: Minister of Communication of Czechoslovakia Vlastimil Chalupa, Minister of Post of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Jong Dze, Minister of Communication of Poland Wladyslaw Majewski and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Post and Communication of the Democratic Republic of Germany Rudolph Schulze.

**US / Soviet Union - September 11, 1984 (LBC)**

Reagan invites Gromyko to the White House in a move to reduce US-Soviet tension. He announces that the USSR is receiving permission to buy another 10 million tons of US wheat in the financial year, beginning in the fiscal year starting on October 1.

**East Germany / Ethiopia – September 11-13, 1984 (KCA)**

Herr Honecker takes part in celebrations in Ethiopia for the 10th anniversary of the country's revolution. He holds talks with Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state, who returns the visit on December 20–21.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – September 12, 1984 (KCA)**

Five crewmen on a US supply ship are detained by a Soviet vessel in the Bering Strait for allegedly having entered Soviet territorial waters. They are released on September 19.

**Hungary / Cuba – September 12-17, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Cuban National Assembly Havio Bravo makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary, leading a parliamentary delegation. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

**Austria – September 16, 1983 (KCA)**

Measures to contain the deficit in 1984 are announced, involving cuts of 7,1 million Schilling in projected government expenditure, extra revenue of 18 million Schilling from increased taxes, fees and tariffs and savings of 4 million Schilling through shifts in budgetary items. The tax increases include a higher rate of value added tax and a new 7.5% tax on interest accruing from Schilling deposits, other than promoted savings for building purposes.

**Hungary / Austria – September 17-18, 1984 (HC)**

General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria Gerald Hinteregger attends consultations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – September 17-19, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai attends negotiations in Moscow.

**Hungary / Denmark – September 19-21, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi makes an official visit to Denmark. He is welcomed by Queen Margaret II.

**East Germany / China – September 20, 1984 (KCA)**

Miss Chen Muhua, then Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, says at the conclusion of a visit to East Germany that an agreement on economic co-operation between the two countries has been signed.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – September 20-21, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi visits Sofia.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – September 20-23, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Trade of the Soviet Union Grigorij Vashchenko attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Hungary / France – September 20-23, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergályos attends consultations in

**Poland - September 21-23, 1984 (RFE)**

The regime-sponsored Polish Students' Association (PSA) hold a three-day meeting, which only served to highlight the association's shortcomings and failures on the eve of its second

anniversary. Out of 340,000 students in higher education, only 40,000 are PSA members.  
Paris.

**Hungary / Poland – September 21-25, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Agriculture Jenő Vánca attends negotiations in Warsaw.

**Hungary / Romania – September 22, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Bucharest.

**Hungary / US – September 22 - October 6, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi attends the XXXVIII Session of the UN General Assembly in New York. He delivers a speech to the General Assembly.

**Soviet Union / UN – September 24, 1984 (KCA)**

M Cheysson and Mr Gromyko meet in New York while attending the opening of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, and they discuss various issues of international importance including arms control. According to *Le Monde* on September 26, Mr Gromyko, on that occasion, does not restate the Soviet Union's earlier insistence on the inclusion of the French and British nuclear forces in (Soviet-US) arms control talks.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – September 24, 1984 (KCA)**

In a generally conciliatory speech to the 39<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly in New York, President Reagan proposes 'constructive negotiations', regular meetings at Cabinet level and arms control talks between the USA and the Soviet Union.

First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Mr Gromyko's speech on September 27, by contrast, is a concerted attack on US foreign policy. He criticizes the US administration for failing to 'modify the substance of its policies' on arms control and dismisses President Reagan's overture as a propaganda ploy 'intended to secure a unilateral advantage for the USA'. He adds, however, that 'the Soviet Union wants peace and only peace with the USA'.

In a speech on the same day, President Chernenko, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, blames 'the growing aggressiveness of imperialism' for 'the dangerous situation that has emerged in the world'. He reiterates the Soviet Union's willingness to act 'as an honest partner' in dealings with the capitalist world, but also makes it clear that the onus is on places in the West to reduce tension.

**U.S. - September 24, 1984 (LBC)**

Reagan delivers a speech at the 39<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the UN. "The United States has always been and will always be a friend of peaceful solutions. This is no less true with my country's relations with the Soviet Union". "...Deterrence will always be necessary, but not sufficient. ...We are ready for constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union. ...I propose that our two countries agree to embark on periodic consultations at policy level about regional problems. ...Spheres of influence are a thing of the past. Differences between American and Soviet interests are not. The objective of this political dialogue will be to help avoid miscalculation, reduce the potential risk of US-Soviet confrontation, and to help the people in areas of conflict to find peaceful solutions. ...Our second task must be to find ways to reduce the vast stockpiles of armaments in the world. ...The third task I set in January was to establish a better working relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States, one marked by greater cooperation and understanding. ...Toward this end, I will suggest to the Soviet Union that we institutionalize regular ministerial or cabinet level meetings between our two

countries. ...And I propose that we find a way for Soviet experts to come to the United States' nuclear test sites and for ours to go to theirs... We should work toward having such arrangements in place by next spring..."

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – September 24-25, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Internal Trade Zoltán Juhász attends negotiations in Belgrade.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – September 24-25, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Interior István Horváth makes an official visit to Romania.

**Hungary/ Netherlands – September 24-27, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy of the Netherlands Gijs Van Aardenne attends negotiations in Budapest. He is welcomed by György Lázár, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**Finland / Soviet Union – September 25-29, 1984 (KCA)**

During a visit to the Soviet Union, Mr Sorsa signs a new five-year trade agreement for 1986–90, which provides for a trade turnover of around 27 million roubles (\$31,5 million) for that period. The agreement follows a series of similar five-year trade agreements, the most recent of which had been renewed in 1969, 1974 and 1979.

**Hungary / Poland – September 26-27, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland Henryk Jaroszek attends consultations in Budapest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Poland - September 26, 1984 (RFE)**

Zbigniew Bujak and three other leaders of Solidarity's underground organization issue a statement, appealing to the public to show its determination to press for human and civil rights.

**Soviet Union / US - September 27, 1984 (LBC)**

Gromyko uses harsh words to criticize US foreign policy and urges concrete steps to prove that the US administration wants better relations with the Soviet Union.

**Hungary / Japan – September 27-29, 1984 (HC)**

Vice President of the Japanese Lower House Katsumata Seichi has an unofficial stay in Hungary as leader of a delegation.

**Yugoslavia / Albania – September 28, 1984 (KCA)**

A Yugoslav court sentences a 25-year-old student, Mr Chanan Memeti, to six years in prison for spying for Albania and another East European country. At the beginning of February 1985, another student, also of Albanian origin, is sentenced to 12 years on charges of spying for an unidentified country.

**US / Soviet Union - September 28, 1984 (LBC)**

A meeting between Reagan and Gromyko is held at the White House.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – September 28-30, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of External Trade Péter Veress attends negotiations in Sofia.

### **Romania – September 29, 1984 (KCA)**

The Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly approves a report on the position of linguistic, ethnic and religious minorities in Romania, and calls on the Romanian State Council to ensure respect for the rights of minorities in the country.

### **Poland - September 29, 1984 (RFE)**

A planned meeting between General Jaruzelski and Archbishop Glemp is abruptly cancelled. It is not clear who is responsible for the cancellation. However, the circumstances are indicative of the mounting tensions between the State, Church and labour movement, as all the influential groups continue to try to reach a consensus on how to resolve the country's basic social problems.

## **October 1984**

### **Romania – October 1984 (ADC)**

A military group led by General Ion Ionita, ex-Minister of the army, attempt to remove Ceausescu from his position of power.

### **Yugoslavia / U.K / Sweden – October 1984 (KCA)**

In October 1984, a series of expulsions of foreign journalists from Yugoslavia occur.

The British government delivers a protest to Yugoslavia on October 15, 1984, over the expulsion from Belgrade of Mrs Nora Beloff, a British journalist.

On October 17, a Swedish journalist, Mr Sune Olosson of the Stockholm daily newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, is expelled from Yugoslavia. He is accused of supporting *Ustashi* (Croatian separatist) terrorists in a series of articles that he had written before his visit.

On October 21, another British journalist, Mr Robert Cockburn, is allegedly beaten by a security policeman while being forcibly detained at Dubrovnik airport. Mr Cockburn, who is in Yugoslavia researching and taking photographs for a travel feature, is detained after requesting that his camera should not be passed through an X-ray machine.

### **Soviet Union – October 1, 1984 (KCA)**

The last link in the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) railway, construction of which had begun in 1974, is laid. The link is built over one month before the target date of November 7 (the anniversary of the 1917 October revolution). *Tass* reports that one-third of the line was already in use.

### **Poland - October 1, 1984 (RFE)**

The first academic year in post-martial law Poland begins. It is the first time since the adoption of the Higher Education Act in May 1982 that all schools will operate under their own particular statutes.

### **Yugoslavia – October 1-5, 1984 (MP)**

The members of the Non-Alignment delegations at the 34<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the UN hold a meeting in New York. The issue a "Comunique" in which they express concern about the polarization of the international situation. Especial emphasis is placed on the events in Africa (South Africa, Namibia, and West Sahara) and the Near East (Palestina and Cyprus). It also outlines the goals of the Non-Alignment movement.

**Hungary / Austria - October 2, 1984 (HC)**

Pál Losonczi, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, attends an unofficial border meeting with R. Kischlager, President of the Federal Republic of Austria in Sopron, Eisenstadt.

**East Germany / West Germany / Czechoslovakia – October 3, 1984 (KCA)**

Reports that around 40 East Germans are seeking asylum in the West German embassy in Prague lead to the closure of the embassy the following day.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – October 4–6, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of National Planning Lajos Faluvegi travels to Moscow.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – October 4–6, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Finance Peter Hetényi attends negotiations in Prague.

**Hungary / Finland – October 4–9, 1984 (HC)**

Finnish Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Klaus Mattias Tornudd attends consultations in Budapest.

**East Germany / West Germany – October 5, 1984 (KCA)**

An article is published in *Pravda* in which Herr Honecker states that the two Germanys could only develop ties on the basis of “two sovereign equal states that do not depend on each other and thT manage their domestic and foreign affairs themselves”. Previously, following the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, he had spoken of “limiting the damage” to East-West German relations and of a “community of responsibility” between the two countries. He now reverts to suggestions that trying to combine the two countries would be like trying to combine fire with ice.

**East Germany / Soviet Union – October 7, 1984 (KCA)**

The celebrations in East Germany for the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic are attended by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. This indicates, according to Western observers, an apparent restoration of harmony between the two countries.

**Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – October 8-11, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Justice Imre Markoja visits the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – October 9–10, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Domestic Trade Zoltan Juhar attends negotiations in Moscow.

**Austria / Paris – October 9-11, 1984 (KCA)**

During a visit to Paris, Dr Kirchschlager, President of Austria, discusses the question of East-West relations and the Austrian trade deficit with France, equivalent to \$100 million in 1983.

**Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – October 10-13, 1984 (HC)**

Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany Ignaz Kiechle participates in negotiations in Budapest.

**Poland - October 10, 1984 (RFE)**

Kazimierz Grzesiak, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the Food Industry, announces that Poland has had its best grain harvest on record (24 million tons) in 1984. However, he also admits that the country continues to face substantial agricultural problems and difficulties.

**Romania – October 12, 1984 (KCA)**

The central council of the General Trade Union Confederation elects Mrs Lina Ciobanu as its chairman, releasing Mr Nicolae Constantin from the post.

**Yugoslavia / Italy – October 12, 1984 (KCA)**

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr Raif Dizdarevic meets Italian Foreign Minister Signor Giulio Andreotti in the Italian town of Grado, near Trieste, for discussions concerning a proposed Adriatic-Danube canal. At the meeting, in connection with an international symposium on the project, the two Foreign Ministers also discuss the problem of illegal fishing by Italian vessels in Yugoslav waters.

**Hungary / France – October 15-16, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Kadar pays an official visit to France, thereby becoming the first Eastern European leader to be received by President Mitterrand since he came into office in 1981. During his visit, Mr Kadar holds talks with government ministers, representatives of the main employers' organization and leading industrialists.

**Romania / Federal Republic of Germany, October 15-17, 1984 (PER)**

The Ceaușescu visit the Federal Republic of Germany to hold discussions with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Richard von Weizsäcker.

**Romania / West Germany – 15-17 October, 1984 (KCA / PER)**

President Ceausescu, accompanied by Mrs Ceausescu and Mr Stefan Andrei, pays a state visit to West Germany. He conducts talks with West German Federal President Dr Richard von Weizsacker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Herr Genscher.

President Ceausescu declares his belief that all the European countries concerned should take part in negotiations over nuclear disarmament, and calls on the US to take the first step towards reviving arms control talks by withdrawing its intermediate-range missiles, deployed in Western Europe since November 1983. Dr Kohl, by contrast, maintains his government's full support for the US over arms control issues and indicates that the Romanian proposal for wider talks does not seem workable.

The position of the German minority in Romania is also raised. West German government spokesman Herr Peter Boenisch maintains, however, that "the German minority would like to remain in its homeland" in Romania.

Bilateral trade is discussed at a meeting on October 16 between Herr Martin Bangemann, the West German Minister of Economics, and Mr Vasile Pungan, the Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation.

**Austria / Poland – October 16-18, 1984 (RFE)**

Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz arrives in Poland for a three-day visit. He is the first ranking Western government official to visit the country since the imposition of martial law in December 1981

**East Germany / Finland – October 16-19, 1984 (KCA)**

Herr Honecker visits Finland, accompanied by Herr Fischer. The talks with President Mauno Koivisto and Mr Sorsa cover bilateral relations and arms control questions, including Finnish proposals for Scandinavian and Central European nuclear-weapons-free zones.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 18-19, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State, delivers two major speeches on US relations with the Soviet Union. He says that the US administration is prepared for negotiations with the Soviet Union on all issues, including arms control, as soon as the Soviet leaders accept the fact of the reassertion of the US's strength during President Reagan's first term. He indicates a shift in US tactics for dealings with the Soviet Union, stating that linkage (i.e insisting that progress in negotiations on one problem should be dependent on Soviet conduct in other areas) might not be featured so prominently in the foreign policy of a second Reagan administration.

**Poland – October 19, 1984 (RFE)**

Three officers of the Internal Affairs Ministry abduct Father Jerzy Popielusko, a Polish Catholic priest who became associated with Solidarity. Relations between the authorities and the Church, the two most influential institutions in Poland, grow incredibly tense.

**Austria – October 20, 1983 (KCA)**

The 1984 budget is passed by the *Nationalrat*, providing for expenditure of 436,5 million Schilling and income of 341,9 million Schilling. The projected deficit, of nearly 95 million Schilling gross or some 62,1 million Schilling net, compares with the actual 1983 deficit of 91,1 million Schilling gross or 65,6 million Schilling net, which was itself a lower deficit than had been forecast, thanks to improved economic performance in the second half of the year.

**Poland - October 22-24, 1984 (RFE)**

Poland's Primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, pays an official visit to the GDR's Joachim Cardinal Meisner, head of the Berlin Bishops' Conference. The visit had a low-key, strictly religious character.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – October 22–26, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Federal National Assembly Dušan Alimpić travels to Hungary with a delegation on an official visit.

**Soviet Union – October 23, 1984 (KCA)**

The CPSU central committee approves a resolution on a long-term program for land improvement and better land use. Addressing the meeting, President Chernenko says that priority must be placed on expanding the area of land available for cultivation. He praises the achievements of the Food Program, but adds, “[t]he key problem, as before, is that of steadily expanding grain production.” He reveals plans for a 50% increase in the area of irrigated and drained lands, “which will make it possible to double crop yield there”.

**Hungary / East Germany – October 23–26, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Interior István Horváth travels to East Germany on an official and amicable visit.

**Hungary / Syria – October 23–27, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Issam Naib attends consultations in Budapest.

**Yugoslavia – October 24, 1984 (KCA)**

A military court in Ljubljana sentences nine people, accused of spying and preparing for terrorist activity, to terms of between three and eleven years in prison. The names and nationalities of those charged are not disclosed, nor is the country for which they are alleged to have spied.

**Czechoslovakia – October 25, 1983 (PSCZ)**

An official announcement is made about the placing of Soviet missiles in Czechoslovakia.

**Romania – October 25, 1984 (KCA)**

The *Financial Times* quotes r Stelian Marin, a senior official in the Ministry of Finance, as stating that Romania has paid a debt service bill of \$1,5 million in the first nine months of 1984, while in the same period it has achieved a hard-currency surplus on the current account of \$902 million, compared with \$922 million for the whole of 1983. This means that the target for 1984 of a current-account surplus of \$1,003 million is likely to be exceeded, making possible an increase in reserves, imports and trade credits for Romanian exports.

**Romania – October 26, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Marin Stefanache is appointed Minister of Mining in place of Mr Ion Lazarescu. Likewise, Mr Ilie Cisu replaces Mr Gheorghe Vlad as Minister for Oil (both Mr Lazarescu and Mr Vlad had held these posts since September 8, 1981). Mr Ion Stanescu is appointed Minister of Tourism and Sports in place of Mr Nicolae Gavrilescu, who had held the post since September 10, 1982.

**Poland - October 27, 1984 (RFE)**

The Polish Minister of Internal Affairs, General Czeslaw Kiszczak issues a report on Polish television regarding the case of Father Popielusko. The only aspect of the case that he makes public is the identity of the abductors. The general says nothing about the fate of Father Popielusko. Although the Polish people are outraged at the abduction, the Church, Solidarity and the public have evidently opted for the preservation of peace and order under very tense circumstances.

**Hungary / Mongolia – October 27–28, 1984 (HC)**

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia Daramin Jondon visits Budapest and signs the documents of the renewal of the Hungarian-Mongolian Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which had been signed on June 1, 1984.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – October 27-November 3, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Moscow.

**Hungary / U.K. – October 28-31, 1984 (HC)**

Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Mátyás Szűrös travels to Great Britain. He is welcomed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

**Austria – October 29, 1984 (KCA)**

In line with the position of the opposition party ÖVP, the *International Herald Tribune* publishes an article alleging that Austria is drifting away from a West European style of neutrality, towards a type of Third World non-alignment. This, the article argues, is reflected in Austria's voting record at the UN General Assembly.

**Hungary / East Germany – October 29-November 2,1984 (HC)**

Antal Apró travels to the GDR on an official and amicable visit. He is welcomed by Secretary General of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker.

**Romania / Vatican – October 30, 1984 (KCA)**

Pope John Paul II appoints Mgr Ioan Robu as apostolic administrator of the diocese of Bucharest (vacant since 1954, although Mgr Robu has acted as interim administrator since 1983), and on December 8 the Monsignor is consecrated in Rome as Bishop of Bucharest.

**Poland - October 30, 1984 (RFE)**

The body of Father Jerzy Popieluzko is found in the Vistula Water Reservoir near Wloclawek. News of the abduction-turned-murder sparks both grief and uproar across Poland.

**Hungary / Namibia / U.S. – October 31, 1984 (HC)**

Vice President of the National Assembly Janos Péter participates in the United Nations Conference on Namibia in New York.

**November 1984**

**Poland – November 1984 (UNW)**

The All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions is created.

**Hungary / West Germany – November 1-4, 1984 (HC)**

North Rhine-Westphalian Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Johannes Rau arrives in Hungary for a three-day visit.

**Poland - November 3, 1984 (RFE)**

Father Popieluzko's funeral takes place in Warsaw's St. Stanislaw Kostka Church and turns into a mass demonstration of grief for the murdered priest and of support for the principles of human, social and national solidarity. Over 250,000 mourners from all over the country attend the funeral, presided over by Father Glemp. Following the ceremony, between 5000 and 10,000 young Solidarity supporters march through Warsaw.

**Soviet Union / U.S. / India – November 4, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Shultz, US Secretary of State, and Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, meet in New Delhi as they are attending the funeral of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. Mrs Gandhi was assassinated on October 31. 'A number of topics' are discussed at what Mr Shultz terms 'a good meeting'. Mr Tikhonov reassures Mr Shultz that the Soviet government does not believe that the US Central Intelligence Agency was linked with Mrs Gandhi's assassination, as certain Soviet press reports have suggested.

**Austria / East Germany – November 5-6, 1984 (KCA)**

Austrian chancellor Fred Sinowatz visits East Germany, opening a steel converter plant in Eisenhüttenstadt. Between 1980 and 1984, the value of trade goods between the two countries had doubled.

**Hungary / Sweden – November 7-10, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi makes an official visit to Sweden.

**Hungary / U.S. – November 8-9, 1984 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy visits the United States of America after the acceptance of an official invitation

**Lithuania / SSR– November 9, 1984 (RFE)**

Father Jonas Kastytis Matulionis is arrested in Vilnius. The main charge against him is performing the duties of a priest and thus becomes the first “illegal” priest to be arrested in the country. This move is seen as part of a wider crackdown by the Soviet authorities on dissident priests.

**Hungary / Poland – November 9, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Council of Ministers of Poland and First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee W. Jaruzelski makes an amicable visit to Hungary.

**East Germany / West Germany / Czechoslovakia – November 9, 1984 (KCA)**

The West German government announces that over 150 people are in the West German embassy in Prague. Over the following days, more than half return to East Germany with assurances that they will not be prosecuted, although without any assurance that they will be allowed to emigrate. 40 of those still in the Prague embassy begin a hunger strike on December 14.

**Romania / West Germany – November 9, 1984 (KCA)**

The West German government requests the withdrawal of five Romanian diplomats from the embassy in Bonn for “behaving in a manner incompatible with their status”. The Hamburg newspaper *Die Welt* on the same day names the diplomats as Mr Constantin Ciobanu (a counsellor), Mr Ioan Lupu, Mr Ion Grecu, Mr Dan Mihoc and Mr Ion Constantin (all embassy secretaries). They are allegedly linked with a planned bomb attack on Radio Free Europe and other attacks on Romanian exiles.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – November 11-12, 1984 (HC)**

György Lázár, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, travels to the Soviet Union. He is welcomed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium.

**Hungary / Finland – November 11-15, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Béla Köpecz attends negotiations in Finland.

**Poland - November 12, 1984 (RFE)**

Three separate public groups for monitoring the actions of the authorities and watching for violations of recognized human and civil rights have been set up in Warsaw (November 12), Wroclaw (October 30), and Cracow (November 7), in response to the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluzko. The authorities, however, rule out the possibility that they will tolerate the actions of these groups, seeing it as a mere façade for the Committee of Social Self-Defense (KSS “KOR”), a banned group very closely linked to Solidarity.

**East Germany / West Germany – November 12, 1984 (KCA)**

The agreement reached between the East German government and the West German Volkswagen vehicle manufacturers in February 1984 is finally signed. It is reported to be worth about DM 500 million, rather than the DM 600 million originally estimated.

**East Germany / West Germany / Poland / Hungary / Romania – November 12, 1984 (KCA)**

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* reports that a total of around 40 East Germans are seeking asylum in the West German embassies in Warsaw, Budapest and Bucharest. On January 5, 1985, *The Guardian* reports that 14 are still in the West German embassy in Budapest. The seven individuals remaining in Warsaw leave the West German embassy on January 7.

**Romania / France – November 12-15, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Andrei makes a visit to Paris, where he meets President Mitterrand and holds talks with M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister. Matters of bilateral relations, trade exchanges and arms control issues are discussed.

**Poland - November 13, 1984 (RFE)**

The authorities go even further in their criticism of the new public human rights groups, as a government spokesman labels them “illegal” and declares that appropriate legal steps will soon be taken against their members, engaged in illegal activity.

**Austria / Czechoslovakia – November 13, 1984 (KCA)**

The Czechoslovakian government recalls its ambassador to Vienna following an incident on November 5, when, according to Austrian reports, the body of Mr Frantisek Faktor was discovered near the border at Gmünd, northwest Austria. He is presumed to have been shot by Czechoslovakian border guards while trying to flee to the West.

**Hungary / Canada – November 13-14, 1984 (HC)**

Canadian Minister of Foreign Trade James Kelleher arrives in Budapest for a two-day visit.

**Hungary / Indonesia – November 13-18, 1984 (HC)**

Pál Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, travels to Indonesia on an official visit.

**Finland – November 15, 1984 (KCA)**

A Cabinet reshuffle is announced involving four members of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), the leading element in the four-party coalition government.

**Hungary / Libya – November 15-19, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege travels to Libya on an official visit.

**Estonia / SSR – November 15, 1984 (RFE)**

Western wire services report that another Estonian party official has sought asylum in the West. This takes the number of known defections for 1984 up to 11, an unprecedented number in Estonia

### **East Germany / Poland – November 16, 1984 (KCA)**

Gen. Jaruzelski visits East Germany. He and Herr Honecker review progress on developing bilateral relations. The communiqué on their talks calls for the withdrawal of US missiles from West Germany and attacks the actions of “revanchist tendencies”, which are alleged to be increasingly gaining the support of ruling circles in West Germany for their territorial demands on East Germany and Poland. The two leaders declare their determination “to continue the dialogue with all forces of good will aimed at the return of reason and realism in international politics”.

### **Hungary / Syria – November 16-20, 1984 (HC)**

Antal Apró, acting as leader of the parliamentary delegation, travels to Syria on an official visit. He is welcomed by Hafez Assad, Syrian Socialist Arab Rebirth Party General Secretary and President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

### **Hungary / Belgium – November 18-20, 1984 (HC)**

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium Wilfried Martens arrives in Hungary for an official visit. He is welcomed by János Kádár and by Rezső Trautmann, Deputy Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

### **Hungary / China – November 18-27, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Liu Ji attends negotiations in Budapest.

### **Poland - November 19, 1984 (RFE)**

Three days after Poland's Prosecutor General had issued a formal ban on the groups' activity, the Polish Foreign Ministry warns foreign correspondents that if they report about the activities of the groups, then they may lose their accreditation and even face prosecution. This is not a new government strategy; the Polish authorities for a long time have strived towards establishing a degree of control over information in the country.

The Polish authorities submit their notice of resignation to the International Labour Organization (ILO). Their withdrawal from the organization comes in response to the ILO's publishing of a special report (27 June 1984), which condemns Warsaw's noncompliance with international labour conventions.

### **Hungary / Czechoslovakia – November 19-21, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia in Prague.

### **Romania – November 19-22, 1984 (KCA / ADC / CEC)**

The 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) is held in Bucharest, attended by 3,114 delegates. The central committee's report to the congress is delivered by President Ceausescu on November 19. Mr Ceausescu refers several times to Romania's “great achievements” during the seventh five-year plan, despite “certain contradictions, hardships and shortcomings.” He adds, however, “had we worked more responsibly in all sectors, we could have attained much better results”. The report does not deal further with the serious economic problems that have affected Romania during this period, leading to shortages and the rationing of certain foodstuffs. In his closing speech to the congress on November 22, Mr Ceausescu states that, in the future, Romania will “have to make efforts and repeat many hardships”.

Of that concerning the eighth five-year plan (1986–90), priority is given to developing the energy and raw materials base. Mr Ceausescu says that the eighth five-year plan will provide for a program of investments amounting to 1,35-1,4 million lei. Mr Ceausescu states that external economic policy must aim at the achievement of an active trade and payments balance, the complete elimination of Romania's foreign debt (estimated at end-1983 at US \$8 billion) “in the first years” of the eighth five-year plan, and the consolidation of hard currency reserves. The social product is expected to rise annually by 5–5.7%.

The RCP congress ends on November 22, one day earlier than expected, with less than one-third of the scheduled speakers in the plenary sessions having actually addressed the congress. It is announced that the report of the central committee is unanimously adopted, and that Mr Ceausescu is unanimously re-elected as general secretary of the RCP, a post that he has held since 1965.

#### **Hungary / Vietnam/Cambodia / Laos – November 19–23, 1984 (HC)**

Pál Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, travels to Vietnam for an official and amicable visit. The Hungarian-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty is signed on November 21. The delegation is welcomed by Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Pál Losonczi stays in Cambodia from November 23-26, and later in Laos from November 26-29.

#### **Soviet Union – November 20, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Gayrat Kadyrov (45) is appointed Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan, replacing Mr Narmakhonmadi Khudaiberdiyev, who is retiring after holding this post since 1971.

#### **Poland - November 20, 1984 (RFE)**

The government's spokesman, Jerzy Urban announces in a press conference that the authorities are contemplating an increase in food prices and the abolition of the rationing of most staple foods, excluding meat and chocolate. This move has been anticipated in the media for a long time, after news of the record grain harvest was made public.

#### **Poland / West Germany- November 21, 1984 (RFE)**

The West German government announces the postponement of Foreign Minister Hansdietrich Genscher's visit to Poland, just hours before his scheduled departure to Warsaw. The Bonn government declares that the imposition of “unacceptable conditions” attached to the visit is the reason for the postponement. These “conditions” allegedly included the refusal to grant a visa to a West German journalist and the refusal to allow Genscher to lay a wreath at the grave of a German soldier, killed in World War Two. The postponement of the visit is a significant setback for the Polish government, as it undermines their hopes of resuming cordial relations with the West, although it seems that they only have themselves to blame.

#### **Soviet Union / U.K. – November 21-27, 1984 (KCA)**

The Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, leads a party delegation in Moscow.

During the visit Mr Kinnock meets President Chernenko, who says that if a future Labour government implemented its present nuclear disarmament commitments, as reaffirmed at its annual conference, on October 3, 1984, the number of missiles dismantled or removed by the UK will be matched by an equal Soviet reduction in medium-range nuclear missiles stationed in the European part of the Soviet Union. Complete nuclear disarmament by the UK would

create the conditions under which the Soviet Union could guarantee not to target its nuclear weapons on British territory.

**Hungary – November 21-December 4, 1984 (HC)**

Preparatory meeting of experts of the European Culture Forum takes place in Budapest, with the participation of delegates from 33 European countries, the United States and Canada.

**Soviet Union – November 22, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Aleksei Vatchenko, President of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet (President of Ukraine), dies at the age of 70. He had held the post since 1976.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - November 22, 1984 (LBC)**

The US and the Soviet Union announce that new talks on the control of nuclear weapons will begin in early 1985.

**Austria – November 23, 1984 (KCA)**

The 1985 draft budget, which was presented by Minister of Finance Mr Franz Vranitzky on October 19, 1984, is passed. It seeks modest reductions in the budget deficit. Income is expected to be 369 billion Schilling and expenditure 463 billion Schilling, resulting in a gross budget deficit of 94 billion Schilling. The 7.5% tax on bank interest and interest paid on securities is also to be reduced to 5%.

**Hungary / Egypt – November 23-28, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai travels to Egypt and attends an exhibition entitled *Hungary Today*. He is welcomed by Hosni Mubarak, President of the Republic of Egypt.

**Poland – November 24-25, 1984 (KCA)**

Representatives of Poland's official trade unions, set up after the banning of Solidarity in October 1982, meet in the southern town of Bytom, near Katowice. They vote to establish the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ). It was on 31 December 1980 that the Central Council of Trade Unions was dissolved, less than 4 years later it appears that it will be revived. The formation of such an inter-union organizational body (OPZZ) was proposed at a meeting on September 6–7 by the chairmen of the national trade union organizations as a necessary step to make the trades unions more effective.

**Austria / Soviet Union – November 24-27, 1984 (KCA)**

Chancellor Fred Sinowatz makes his first visit to the Soviet Union as head of government. Over the course of the visit, he leads talks, inter alia, with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mr Nikolai Tikhonov and with General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Mr Konstantin Chernenko.

**Hungary / Sweden – November 25-29, 1984 (HC)**

Secretary of Energy of Sweden Brigitta Dahl visits Hungary.

**Austria – November 26, 1984 (KCA)**

The environmental spokesman for the Lower Austrian government announces that, following recommendations made in favour of the Hainburg hydroelectric scheme by the majority of reports by environmental experts, it has been decided to go ahead with the project.

Opposition to the project focuses on the fact that it would destroy central Europe's last surviving wetland forest. Proponents included trade unionists, who demonstrated in Vienna on May 17, 1984 in favour of the scheme, because of the jobs involved in its construction.

**Romania – November 26, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Gheorghe Constantinescu is appointed Minister for Timber and Building Materials in place of Mr Ion Florea, who had held the post since March 1980.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – November 27, 1984 (HC)**

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Gustáv Husák visits Hungary.

**Romania / West Germany – November 27, 1984 (KCA)**

Four employees of the West German embassy in Bucharest, two of whom have diplomatic status, are asked to leave the country. A West German government spokesman says that this is to be seen as retaliation for the expulsions of four Romanian diplomats from the embassy in Bonn on November 9. The Romanian diplomats were allegedly involved in a planned bomb attack on Radio Free Europe.

**Soviet Union – November 27, 1984 (KCA)**

At a session of the Supreme Soviet, Mr Baibakov presents the provisional results for plan fulfilment in 1984 and the targets for 1985. He expresses satisfaction with the results, and points out that growth would have been higher but for “the extremely unfavourable weather conditions”, which had badly affected agricultural output.

The 1985 state budget is presented on the same day by Mr Vasily Garbuzov, the Minister of Finance. The budget envisages revenue of 391,5 billion roubles and expenditure of 391,3 billion roubles.

This total includes an allocation of over 139 billion roubles for the agro-industrial complex, an increase of 6.9% over the 1984 level. Socio-cultural measures will cost 123,9 billion roubles, while defence spending is increased by 12% from 17,054 million roubles in 1984 to 19,063 million roubles in 1985. This is the first officially announced rise in four years and is attributed by Mr Garbuzov to the need to maintain the “strategic-military balance” in the face of an arms build-up by the USA and its NATO allies.

**Yugoslavia – November 27, 1984 (KCA)**

The Yugoslav Federal Assembly passes amendments to the law on foreign investments that remove limits on profits and the limit of 49 per cent on foreign holdings in Yugoslav enterprises.

**Hungary / East Germany – November 27-December 5, 1984 (HC)**

Foreign Ministry Secretary General of the German Democratic Republic Herbert Krolikowski attends negotiations about current issues in Budapest.

**Albania – November 27-29, 1984 (KCA)**

Celebrations mark the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Albania's liberation from German occupation in the Second World War and of the People's Revolution in 1944.

### **Austria – November 29, 1984 (KCA)**

The *Nationalrat* unanimously approves the inclusion of a clause in the Austrian constitution on comprehensive protection of the environment, featuring measures against atmospheric, water, earth and noise pollution.

### **East Germany – November 30, 1984 (KCA)**

The People's Chamber discusses the 1985 national plan, which was previously presented by Herr Willi Stoph, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. National income is to rise by 4.4%, net incomes by 4.0% and foreign trade turnover by 8.0%. In the industrial ministries sector, production is to increase by 4.3% (notably greater than the target of 3.8% for the economy as a whole) and labour productivity by 7.1%.

### **Hungary / Kuwait – November 30-December 3, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Domestic Trade Zoltán Juhár makes an official visit to Kuwait. He is welcomed by Prime Minister, Crown Prince and Sheik Szaad el-Abdullah esz-Szalem esz-Szabah.

## **December 1984**

### **Czechoslovakia – December, 1984 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak media reports Archbishop of Prague Cardinal Tomasek and President Husak have exchanged letters over the festive period. The former expresses his 'personal support and the support of all believers' for the regime, while Husak assures him that 'irrespective of philosophical conviction and religious belief... freedom of religion and confession would be guaranteed in accordance with the constitution'.

### **Poland – December 1, 1984 (KCA)**

Solidarity sources issue a statement claiming that Mr Stanislaw Chac, a former Solidarity organizer in Lublin, southeast of Warsaw, was beaten to death on October 19. Furthermore, they claim that on the same night, Lublin parish priest Fr Eugeniusz Kosielko was tortured and beaten. Additional significance is attached to these incidents since they allegedly took place on the same night as the murder of Fr Popieluszko.

### **Soviet Union – December 2, 1984 (KCA)**

According to unofficial reports, over 100 people die in a gas explosion that demolished a block of flats in Tbilisi, Georgia.

### **Soviet Union – December 3, 1984 (KCA)**

Marshal Pavel Kutakhov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Air Force and a Deputy Minister of Defence, dies at the age of 70. He had held both posts since 1969.

### **Hungary / West Germany – December 3-4, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi travels to Berlin to participate in the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States.

### **Hungary – December 3-5, 1984 (HC)**

The 17th Session of the Ministers of National Defence Committee of the Warsaw Treaty is located in Budapest. It is opened by Hungarian Minister of Defence Lajos Czinege. During the session, the following Ministers stay in Budapest: Bulgarian Minister of Defence Dobri Durov, Minister of Defence of German Democratic Republic Heinz Hoffmann, Defence Secretary of Poland General Florian Siwiczki, Defense Secretary of Romania General

Constantin Olteanu, First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR General S. Ahromejev, First Deputy of the Minister of National Defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic General Karel Rusov, and United Armed Forces Commander General V. G. Kulikov. The participants of the Ministers of National Defence Committee of the Warsaw Treaty are welcomed by János Kádár and by György Lázár, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

#### **Hungary / Cuba – December 4, 1984 (HC)**

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba J. R. Viera attends consultations in Budapest.

#### **Romania – December 4, 1984 (KCA)**

Stefan Voitec dies, aged 84. He had previously served on the EPC since 1965. Before that, he was a candidate member of the politburo of the Romanian Workers' Party (later the RCP) in 1955–65. He held the post of Minister of National Education in 1944–47, while still General Secretary of the Social Democratic Party, and later held other cabinet posts, also serving as a Deputy Premier in 1948–49 and 1956–61. He was a Vice-President of the State Council in 1961–65, in 1974–79 and since 1980.

#### **Soviet Union / U.S. – December 4, 1984 (KCA)**

At a meeting in Moscow with Dr Armand Hammer, the chairman of the US Occidental Petroleum Company (who, since the 1917 revolution, has met every Soviet leader except for Mr Andropov), President Chernenko confirms that the initiative for a January meeting between Mr Gromyko and Mr Schultz has come from the Soviet Union. He also indicates that he would agree to an early summit with President Reagan if the US accepted a Soviet plan for a treaty banning the first use of nuclear weapons, and if the January meeting was a success.

#### **Hungary / Iran – December 5-8, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran A. A. Velayati arrives in Budapest. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and by György Lázár, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

#### **Czechoslovakia – December 6, 1984 (KCA)**

The 1985 State Plan is presented to a session of the CPCz Central Committee by Mr Svatopluk Potac, a Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning Commission. The plan provides for a 3.2% increase in gross national income, industrial production is to increase by 3% and agricultural production by around 3.6%.

#### **Hungary – December 6, 1984 (KCA)**

The following changes in the Council of Ministers are announced: 1. Dr Laszlo Marothy (42-a member of the politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party), Mrs Judit Csehak (44) and Gen. Lajos Czinege (60) are appointed Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers (Deputy Premiers), while Mr Janos Borbandi (a Deputy Premier since March 1974) retires. 2. Col.-Gen. Istvan Olah (58) becomes Minister of Defense in place of Gen. Czinege, who has held the post since May 1960. 3. Mr Laszlo Medve (56) is appointed Minister of Health in place of Dr Emil Schultheisz, who is retiring after serving since February 1974.

**Hungary / China – December 6-11, 1984 (HC)**

Chairman of China's State Planning Commission Song Ping attends negotiations in Budapest.

**Poland - December 8, 1984 (RFE)**

The Polish authorities announce that they will release Bogdan Lis and Piotr Mierzewski from detention. The two leaders of the underground Solidarity organization had been arrested in July, although never formally charged. The decision to release the two most prominent political prisoners and drop the investigation into their cases certainly comes as a surprise, and is declared by the authorities as part of their continuing campaign for “normalization” in the country.

**Hungary / Finland – December 9-12, 1984 (HC)**

President of the Republic of Finland Kalevi Sorsa travels to Hungary on an official visit. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

**Hungary / Iraq – December 10-12, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai makes an official visit to Iraq.

**Czechoslovakia – December 12, 1984 (KCA)**

The 1985 budget, covering the federal budget and the budgets of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, is presented to the Federal Assembly by the Finance Minister, Mr Leopold Ler. The total volume amounts to 340 billion crowns, 4.2% above the 1984 level (US \$ 1.00=6.85 crowns). 47% are to be spent on education, health care, social services and culture, while 15.5% go to finance state economic enterprises. An increase in the spending on defence and security and on the development of science and technology is envisioned.

**Poland – December 12, 1984 (KCA)**

Allegations of police culpability in connection with the death of Mr Andrzej Grebosz are published in the clandestine Solidarity newspaper *Tygodnik Mazowsze*. Mr Andrzej Grebosz, a university lecturer, died on October 27 in Lodz, southwest of Warsaw.

**East Germany / West Germany – December 13-14, 1984 (KCA)**

A conference of SED and SPD representatives on “peaceful coexistence and the partnership of security” is held in Bonn.

**Hungary / Soviet Union / Norway – December 13-14, 1984 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress attends negotiations in Moscow. Afterward, he visits Norway from December 17-18.

**Hungary / Egypt / Lebanon – December 13–15, 1984 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt. Afterward, he visits Lebanon from December 5-17.

**US / Poland – December 14, 1984 (LBC)**

The US accepts Polish membership in the IMF.

**Romania – December 14, 1984 (KCA)**

The 1985 state plan is reported by *Scinteia*. National income is expected to rise by 10%. The net value of industrial production is to increase by 13.5%, and that of agricultural production

by 9-10%. Foreign trade is to rise by 15% and labour productivity by 14.7%. A target of 29.65 million tons is set for total grain production. In the energy sector, the following targets are set: electricity—76,660 million kWh; coal production—64.3 million tons; crude oil extraction—12.6 million tons. The 1985 state budget envisages revenue and expenditure each amounting to 304,929 million lei.

#### **Soviet Union / U.K. – December 15-21, 1984 (KCA / LBC)**

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, a member of the CPSU politburo and secretariat, heads a delegation from the Supreme Soviet, which visits the UK at the invitation of the British branch of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Mr Gorbachev is the most senior Soviet leader to visit the UK since 1967, when then Soviet Premier Mr Alexei Kosygin had paid an official visit.

On December 16, Mr Gorbachev leads talks with Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, and further talks with Sir Geoffrey the next day, discussing arms control issues, regional problems, bilateral relations and human rights. Mr Gorbachev delivers to Mrs Thatcher a personal message from President Chernenko that emphasizes the importance of ‘the establishment of a certain mutual understanding’ between the Soviet Union and the UK. Mr Gorbachev later says that his meeting with Mrs Thatcher has been ‘businesslike’, ‘constructive’ and ‘frank’. The Prime Minister describes Mr Gorbachev as someone with whom the UK could ‘do business’.

#### **Poland – December 16, 1984 (KCA)**

On the 14th anniversary of the 1970 shooting of shipyard workers during riots in the Baltic ports, there are violent clashes between police and several thousand demonstrators in Gdansk. The police intercept marchers who had intended to lay wreaths at the memorial, erected in 1980 at the gates of the Lenin shipyard, and reportedly use batons and teargas to disperse them. Among those detained are several leading Solidarity activists, including Mr Waldemar Lis (brother of Mr Bogdan Lis), Mr Andrzej Gwiazda and Mr Grzegorz Palka, a senior Solidarity figure from Lodz.

#### **Hungary – December 17, 1984 (KCA)**

*Budapest Radio* announces that Lt.-Gen. Jozsef Pacsek has succeeded Col.-Gen. Olah as Chief of Staff of the Hungarian People's Army.

#### **Poland / United States – December 17, 1984 (KCA)**

The US veto on Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund is lifted. Poland applied for IMF membership in November 1981, but processing had been interrupted by the imposition of martial law the following month. According to a US State Department spokesman, the effective US veto, imposed as part of US sanctions, is being lifted because Poland has carried out its commitment to a general amnesty.

#### **East Germany / West Germany / Czechoslovakia – December 18-20, 1984 (KCA)**

During a visit to Prague, West German Foreign Minister Herr Genscher appeals to the East German refugees, who had taken shelter in the local West German Embassy, to return home and to wait for their emigration application to be “considered”. He stresses, however, that they will not be forced to leave.

#### **Soviet Union – December 20, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Mikhail Prokofiev (74) is released from his post as Minister of Education on grounds of ill health. He is replaced by Mr Sergei Shcherbakov (59).

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Minister of Defence and a member of the politburo of the Soviet Communist Party (CPSU), dies at the age of 76 “after a grave illness”.

It is announced on December 22, 1984, that Marshal Sergei Sokolov (73), one of the three First Deputy Ministers of Defence, is appointed the new Minister of Defence.

On February 2, 1985, the daily organ of the Soviet armed forces, *Krasnaya Zvezda*, refers to Marshal Vasily Petrov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Ground Forces and hitherto a Deputy Minister of Defence, as a First Deputy Minister of Defence, replacing Marshal Sokolov.

#### **Poland / Italy – December 21, 1984 (PSM)**

During the visit of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti in Poland, an Agreement on Economic Co-operation is signed.

#### **Soviet Union / China – December 21-29, 1984 (KCA)**

Mr Ivan Arkhipov, a Soviet First Deputy Premier, pays an official visit to Beijing. He is the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit the People's Republic of China since 1969, when border clashes had brought the two sides to the brink of war.

On December 28, three agreements are signed, providing for (i) increased economic and technical co-operation, (ii) an expansion of scientific and technological exchanges and (iii) the establishment of a Sino-Soviet joint committee to promote and supervise economic, trade, scientific and technological co-operation. In addition, it is formally decided that the two countries would seek to increase their trade exchanges in 1985 to an overall value equivalent to 4,600 million Swiss francs, equivalent to about \$1,750 million (as against a value of \$1,200 million envisaged for 1984).

#### **UK / U.S. - December 22, 1984 (LBC)**

British Prime Minister Thatcher supports the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program of the US, which is directed at installing an ABM system in outer space. The production and installation of such a system must be preceded by talks, since their deployment is regulated by an international treaty, Thatcher says. US Defence Secretary Weinberger claims that the SDI does not aim at decoupling US defence from Western Europe's.

#### **Lithuania / SSR – December 26, 1984 (RFE)**

The main Soviet Lithuanian newspaper *Tiesa* announces that three members of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers have retired. The most significant change is the retirement of Aleksandras Drobys, who had been heading the State Planning Commission, since 1958.

#### **Romania – December 26-27, 1984 (KCA)**

At a joint meeting of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and of German Nationality, taking place in Bucharest, President Ceausescu defends Romania's record on the rights of national minorities. He laments the “slandorous” attacks made by “reactionary, imperialist, neo-fascist and Horthyist circles” abroad. Furthermore, he criticizes those who believe “that the national question in one country... should be dealt with by parties or governments in other countries”.

#### **Romania / Greece – December 26-28, 1984 (PER)**

Greek President Konstantinos Karamanlis visits Romania.

### **Poland – December 27, 1984 (KCA)**

In Torun, northwest of Warsaw, three former officers in the security forces and an official of the Ministry of the Interior are tried in connection with the killing of Fr Jerzy Popieluszko. Fr Jerzy Popieluszko is a pro-Solidarity Catholic priest from Warsaw who was kidnapped in the Torun area on October 19 and found dead on October 30.

According to the indictment Mr Piotrowski, Mr Chmielewski and Mr Pekala stopped Fr Popieluszko's car on the road between Warsaw and Torun on October 19. Fr Popieluszko was assaulted and forced into the boot of an unmarked police car, but Mr Chrostowski was able to escape. Over the course of the abduction, Fr Popieluszko was bound and allegedly beaten several times by Mr Piotrowski. A post-mortem examination revealed that Fr Popieluszko had probably choked on his own blood and was already dead when his weighted body was thrown into a reservoir on the River Vistula near Wloclawek, west of Warsaw.

The three defendants testify until 14 January 1985, The trial ends on February 7, 1985. The four defendants are found guilty as charged. Mr Piotrowski and Mr Pietruszka are each sentenced to prison terms of 25 years, Mr Pekala to 15 years and Mr Chmielewski to 14 years. These sentences are confirmed by the Supreme Court on April 12.

In response to the murder of Fr Popieluszko, recommendations for major organizational changes in the secret police and other law enforcement agencies are announced by Gen. Jaruzelski at a meeting of the central committee on December 22–23.

These changes include: (i) the introduction of a form of positive vetting to test political allegiances, (ii) closer contact between the Warsaw party committee and the party cell within the Ministry of the Interior, and likewise between provincial party committees and party cells in provincial offices of the Ministry, (iii) closer control of the administrative departments in provincial offices, particularly over recruitment, (iv) the establishment of a committee to exchange information between Ministry departments and (v) measures to end nepotism and 'inbreeding' in the Interior Ministry and to improve the education of the police.

### **Poland – December 28, 1984 (KCA)**

The *Sejm* adopts the state budget for 1985. State revenue is set at Zl 3,692,801.6 million and expenditure at Zl 3,980,607.4 million. To achieve a planned growth in national income of between 3 and 3.5%, the income tax rate on enterprises is envisioned to rise by 5%, to 65%, and a security deposit will be introduced on new building investment.

### **Yugoslavia – December 28, 1984 (KCA)**

The Federal Assembly approves the 1985 federal budget, which anticipates expenditure of 609,570 million dinars (US \$ 1.00=207.57 dinars as of December 26), an increase of 55.9%, slightly less than the rate of inflation, on the rebalanced budget for 1984.

The Federal Assembly also adopts the 1985 economic policy resolution, which envisages the following increases: social product - 'at least 3%' (1984 target - 2%), industrial production - 4% (1984 - 3%), agricultural production - 2.5% (1984 -2%), exports -12%, with an increase of 15% to the convertible currency area. The plan also envisions an increase in public-sector employment of 2.5%, about 150,000 jobs.

### **Austria – December 29, 1984 (KCA)**

Chancellor Fred Sinowatz announces that plans to restart the work on the Hainburg hydroelectric scheme on January 4, 1985, have been dropped.

Previously, on several occasions from December 8, 1984 onwards, the police clashed with demonstrators trying to prevent the start of tree felling at Hainburg. A large demonstration was held in Vienna on December 19 in protest of police violence earlier in the day, when police had arrested 48 people and injured 27 while attempting to evict the 1,500 to 2,000

people occupying the site. On December 21, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz announced that construction and tree-felling work would be halted over the Christmas period. (See above November 26, 1984)

## 1985

### January 1985

#### **Poland – January 1985 (HDP)**

New price increases are announced, but withdrawn after Solidarity threatens to strike.

#### **Bulgaria – mid-January, 1985 (KCA)**

Disturbances in parts of Bulgaria by elements of the significant Turkish population are reported. The incidents are said to occur due to official efforts to make members of the Turkish minority change their names to Bulgarian (Slav) forms. The reports suggest that the clashes have led to between 40 and several hundred deaths, including those of Bulgarian militiamen. On February 8, further clashes between security forces and Turks in the Dobrudja region of northeast Bulgaria, which have left over 20 dead, are reported. All such reports, however, are denied by the authorities.

#### **Yugoslavia – January 1, 1985 (KCA)**

The Yugoslav government abolishes petrol rationing, which had restricted consumers to purchases of 40 litres a month. It also abolishes cash deposits on foreign travel.

#### **Poland - January 1, 1985 (RFE)**

The Polish zloty is again devalued, 12.2% against the dollar and 6.9% against the transferrable ruble. Since January 1982, the zloty has been devalued four times against the dollar and twice against the transferrable ruble. The official reason for the current devaluation is to create new incentives for Polish exporters, but its side effect has been to increase import prices.

#### **East Germany – January 2, 1985 (KCA)**

According to an *ADN* report, a Council of Ministers order has been issued, extending the country's territorial waters from three to a maximum of 12 nautical miles (in effect from January 1, 1985). In certain areas, however, the extent of territorial waters is less than this maximum, because of special geographical circumstances and the interests of international shipping.

#### **Soviet Union – January 2, 1985 (KCA)**

*Tass* announces the completion of plans for the diversion of water from the Sukhona and Onega rivers, which flow north into the White Sea, to the south-flowing Volga. The aim is to maintain the level of the Caspian Sea (which had reportedly fallen in recent years. *Tass* states that the lake is now receiving 13–14% less water from rivers than before) and provide irrigation in the Volga valley and nearby regions. The project is regarded as a key element in the land reclamation and irrigation plan approved by the CPSU central committee on Oct. 23, 1984.

#### **Czechoslovakia – January 3, 1985 (KCA)**

Seven prominent members of the Charter 77 human rights group are detained in Prague, the Czechoslovak capital, four days before the eighth anniversary of the publication of their charter.

**Hungary / Austria - January 3, 1985 (HC)**

Federal Minister for Transport and Nationalized Industry of Austria Ferdinand Lacina attends negotiations with Hungarian Minister of Transport Lajos Urbán in Budapest.

**Soviet Union – January 4, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Konstantin Kharchev is appointed Chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs, attached to the Council of Ministers. He succeeds Mr Vladimir Kuroyedov.

**Lithuania / SSR – January 4, 1985 (RFE)**

Vladas Lapienis, a well-known, seventy-eight-year-old Lithuanian dissident, is arrested again in Kaunas.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – January 7–8, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Finance Péter Hetényi meets Minister of Finance of the Soviet Union Vasily Gorbuzov in Moscow.

**US / Soviet Union - January 7-8, 1985 (LBC)**

US Secretary of State Schultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko resume the disarmament talks in Geneva. The Soviet Union makes concessions and no longer regards the halting of missile deployment to be a precondition of returning to the negotiating table. They also agree to conduct the talks in the framework of an “umbrella” negotiation on INF and strategic arms, and not separately, as they had been previously. Each “umbrella” delegation will be comprised of three subgroups: groups discussing INF, strategic arms and precluding the arms race in outer space. The inclusion of SDI among the topics to be discussed is a concession made by the US.

**Albania / Ivory Coast – January 9, 1985 (KCA)**

It is announced that diplomatic relations will be established between Albania and the Ivory Coast.

**Soviet Union – January 9, 1985 (KCA)**

The Soviet foreign trade bank, Vneshtorgbank, receives a credit worth \$100 million from a group of Arab banks.

**Soviet Union – January 9, 1985 (KCA)**

Western sources report that several hundred people had been killed in an explosion in mid-December at an underground defence industry plant situated in a disused coal mine near Leninsk-Kuznetsky in Siberia.

**Hungary/Bulgaria – January 9–10, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska attends the consultations of the Warsaw Treaty Member States Deputy Secretaries in Sofia.

**East Germany / West Germany – January 9-11, 1985 (KCA)**

Herr Johannes Rau, an SPD deputy chairman and Minister President of North Rhine-Westphalia, makes a visit to East Germany, holding talks with Herr Honecker, who, he maintains, is still convinced of the value of a meeting with Dr Kohl.

**Albania / Yugoslavia – January 11, 1985 (KCA)**

Yugoslav government officials attend the ceremonial opening of a new railway between the north Albanian town of Shkoder and Hani i Hotit, near the border with the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro. The line is eventually to be joined to a railway to Titograd, the capital of Montenegro, which the Yugoslavs expect to complete later in 1985. This would provide Albania's first rail link with the rest of Europe.

**Czechoslovakia – January 11, 1985 (KCA)**

Martin Dzur, Minister of National Defence since 1968, is relieved of his post 'for serious health reasons. Gen. Dzur dies on January 15, aged 65. He is replaced on January 11 as Minister of National Defence by Col.-Gen. Milan Vaclavik, hitherto first Deputy Chief of Staff.

**Albania / Greece – January 12, 1985 (KCA)**

As a result of the December 1984 visit of the Greek Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr Karolos Papoulias), the border crossing at Kakavia is reopened to ordinary traffic. Unofficial Greek sources subsequently claim, however, that despite the ceremony on January 12, the Kakavia crossing has been closed again by Albanian border guards, and that mainly only official traffic is allowed through.

**US / Soviet Union - January 13, 1985 (LBC)**

Gromyko declares that unless there is progress in the field of space weapons, the arms control talks cannot succeed. Weinberger announces that the program of developing and deploying the SDI system cannot be given up under any circumstances.

**Romania – January 13, 1985 (CEC)**

The Executive Political Council of Romanian Communist Party decides to regulate the use of electricity. Compared with the previous year, family consumption had been reduced by 50%.

**Romania / West Germany – February 13-14, 1985 (PER)**

The Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, visits Romania.

**Hungary / Vietnam – January 15-25, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Justice Imre Markója travels to Vietnam on an official visit. He attends negotiations with the Minister of Justice of Vietnam Phan Hien. He signs an agreement concerning legal assistance.

**Yugoslavia / France – January 15-17, 1985 (KCA)**

In a statement at the end of a visit to France, Mrs Planinc notes that France's role in Yugoslavia's foreign trade was "not as it should be." Both sides agree on efforts to remove obstacles, to encourage initiatives aimed at increasing the volume of trade and to improve co-operation in joint investment and in science and technology. While in Paris, Mrs Planinc also visits the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

**Poland - January 16, 1985 (LBC)**

The Paris Club, a group of 17 Western creditor countries, initial a protocol with Poland on the rescheduling of their debts to Western governments. The step is hailed as a significant breakthrough for Poland in their quest for normalization in relations with the West.

**Hungary / Sweden – January 17–18, 1985 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy attends negotiations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden in Stockholm.

**Hungary / Norway – January 17–19, 1985 (HC)**

Prime Minister of the Norwegian Kingdom Kaare Willoch makes an official visit to Hungary. He attends negotiations with György Lázár, President of the Council of Ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Kaare Willoch is welcomed by First Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee János Kádár.

**East Germany – January 19-20, 1985 (KCA)**

The 1984 plan fulfilment results are published by the SED newspaper *Neues Deutschland*.

The figures show that most targets have been exceeded.

National income rose by 5.5%, a figure higher than the planned rise of 4.4%. In the industrial ministries sector, production increased by 4.5% (planned 4.2%) and labour productivity by 7.7% (planned 7.3%). It is reported that 620 million working hours had been saved through the application of new technology. In the economy as a whole, industrial production rose by 4.2%. Net incomes rose by 3.9% (planned 2.2%) and foreign trade turnover by 8.0% (planned 5.0%). East Germany, reportedly, achieved a hard-currency trade surplus of \$1,500 million and was the only Comecon country to have achieved a positive trade balance with the Soviet Union, with a surplus of M 600 million (dollars 1.00=3.2855 East German marks as at February 13, 1985). The grain harvest attained a record output of 11.5 million tons.

**Romania – January 21, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Péter Várkonyi, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, visits Bucharest for talks with Mr Stefan Andrei, the Romanian Foreign Minister. *Agerpres* described the meeting as “friendly and comradely”.

**Hungary / Romania – January 21–22, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi travels to Romania on an official and amicable visit. He attends negotiations with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania Stefan Andrei. Péter Várkonyi is welcomed by Nicolae Ceausescu, First Secretary of Communist Party of Romania and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

**Poland - January 22, 1985 (RFE)**

General Jaruzelski pays a visit to Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard, the birthplace of Solidarity. The visit, the first by Jaruzelski as the head of the party and government, is perceived as a gesture, designed to emphasize his willingness to maintain direct contact with the country's workers.

**Albania / Greece – January 25, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Shane Korbeci, the Albanian Minister of Foreign Trade, and Mr Konstantinos Vaitsos, the Greek Deputy Minister for National Economy, sign an economic co-operation agreement. The agreement envisions a sharp increase in mutual trade from the level achieved in 1984.

**Czechoslovakia – January 28, 1985 (KCA)**

According to figures for plan fulfilment issued by the Federal Statistics Office, the recovery in the Czechoslovak economy, which began in 1983, continued in 1984.

### **Hungary/US – January 25–February 8, 1985 (HC)**

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Parliament Member Ferenc Havasi visits the United States on the invitation of Congress and the IPU. He is welcomed by President of the United States Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush. He also has an official meeting with Secretary of State G. Schultz.

### **Lithuania / SSR – January 29, 1985 (RFE)**

The Lithuanian SSR Statistical Administration releases a report, indicating that 1984 was a relatively successful year for the Lithuanian economy. The economy's performance surpassed many of the Central Plan's targets, most notably the country's national income rose by 4.3%, exceeding 7,000 million rubles.

## **February 1985**

### **Romania – February 1, 1985 (KCA)**

The figures for plan fulfilment in 1984 are announced by *Scinteia*, the RCP daily newspaper. They are described as the best results in the current five-year plan. National income has increased by 7.7%, industrial production by 8.4%, agricultural production by 12.1% and foreign trade by 13.6%. Labour productivity in industry has increased by 7.1% compared with the previous year. The plan has not been fulfilled, however, in the mining, electricity, engineering and chemical industries and several branches of light industry.

### **Hungary / Vietnam - February 2-6, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister of Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vo Nguyen Giap visits Hungary. He holds negotiations with Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege. He is welcomed by President of the Council of Ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee György Lázár.

### **Albania / Vietnam – February 5, 1985 (KCA)**

A foreign trade agreement between Albania and Vietnam is signed in Hanoi.

### **US / February 6, 1985 (LBC)**

Reagan's State of the Union Address: "For the last twenty years we have believed that no war will be launched as long as each side knows it can retaliate with a deadly counter-strike. Well, I believe there is a better way of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war. It is a Strategic Defence Initiative, aimed ultimately at finding a non-nuclear defence against ballistic missiles".

### **Albania / Yugoslavia – February 7, 1985 (KCA)**

A protocol on the transport of goods by road between Albania and Yugoslavia in 1985 is signed.

### **Poland – February 7, 1985 (RFE)**

After all the closing speeches are concluded, the accused (Grzegorz Piotrowski and Adam Pietruszka) are sentenced to 25 years, (Waldemar Chmielewski) 14 years and (Leszek Pękala) 15 years. The sentences are successfully reduced on appeal. However, the act of indictment does not address the delicate question of whether or not the secret police officers were carrying out orders in their action against Popieluzko. Officially the trial fails to establish any connection, direct or indirect, between the perpetrators of the crime and the government or party hierarchy.

**East Germany – February 11, 1985 (KCA)**

A meeting is held between Herr Honecker, Herr Gysi and Bishop Johannes Hempel, the Bishop of Dresden and chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders. The exchange of views is seen by the government as demonstrating the continued progress toward more relaxed relations between Church and state, while Bishop Hempel reportedly hopes that another such meeting will take place in the foreseeable future and that “administrable rules” will be established to help realize greater equality of treatment for young Christians in education and at work.

**Poland - February 11-15, 1985 (RFE)**

General Jaruzelski pays an official visit to India in order to strengthen economic ties between the two countries and gain a greater measure of legitimacy for his regime. An agreement is signed, stipulating a 30% increase in trade between the two countries.

**Soviet Union – February 12, 1985 (KCA)**

Soviet television reports that Mr Nikolai Maltsev has retired as Minister of the Oil Industry, being replaced by Mr Vasily Dinkov, hitherto Minister of the Gas Industry (a post which he had held since May 1981). Mr Viktor Chernomyrdin is appointed the new Minister of the Gas Industry.

**Hungary / East Germany – February 12–13, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DRG Kurt Nier attends consultations in Budapest.

**East Germany – February 13, 1985 (KCA)**

The Allied bombing of Dresden towards the end of the Second World War is commemorated by the re-opening of the Dresden state opera house, which had been under restoration and reconstruction since mid-1977.

**Poland – February 13, 1985 (KCA)**

Seven leading Solidarity activists are detained when police break up a clandestine meeting of the Provisional Coordinating Committee (TKK) in Gdansk. The meeting had been called to plan a 15-minute nationwide strike on February 28 to protest against planned price increases. The strike call is withdrawn after the government announces on February 25 its intention to reduce the amount of the price increases and to stagger their implementation.

**Romania / West Germany – February 13-14, 1985 (PER)**

The Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, visits Romania.

**Bulgaria / Turkey – February 14, 1985 (KCA)**

The Turkish ambassador in Sofia is temporarily recalled to Turkey for consultations. The Turkish Grand National Assembly discusses the situation of the Bulgarian Turks in closed session on February 20, no details of the proceedings are released, and the Turkish government submitted protest notes to the Bulgarian ambassador on February 22 and again on March 4.

**Hungary / Italy – February 14–15, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade of Italy Nicola Capria has negotiations with the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress in Budapest.

**Poland - February 15, 1985 (RFE)**

The Gdansk prosecutor's office places two prominent Solidarity activists and a leading union advisor under "temporary arrest". The arrests, a dramatic sign of the increasing police pressure on Solidarity, are intended to disrupt the preparations for strike action on February 28, in protest at the government's proposals to once again increase prices of food and other key commodities.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – February 18, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Domestic Trade Zoltán Juhár has negotiations in Moscow with Chairman of the State Committee on Tourism P. A. Abrasimov.

**Hungary / Austria – February 18–19, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi gives a lecture organized by IASA in Austria. He attends negotiations with the Federal Minister for Transport and Nationalized Industry Ferdinand Lacina.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – February 19-20, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Richard Murphy, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, meets his Soviet counterpart Mr Vladimir Polyakov in Vienna, Austria, for talks on Middle Eastern security. The talks, the first formal Soviet-US discussion on the Middle East since 1977, are said to represent an important step forward in US-Soviet efforts to begin a dialogue over a range of issues from regional disputes to trade.

Subsequent meetings on southern Africa, Afghanistan and East Asia, are held (i) on May 30 in Paris between Mr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Mr Vladillén Vasev, his Soviet counterpart, (ii) on June 18 in Washington between Mr Murphy and Mr Oleg Sokolov, a high-ranking Soviet embassy official and (iii) on September 12-13 in Moscow between Mr Paul Wolfowitz, the US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, respectively.

**Soviet Union – February 20, 1985 (KCA)**

The International Atomic Energy Authority announces that the Soviet Union has agreed to allow international inspection of its nuclear reactors. Until then, inspection had been refused on the grounds that it would amount to espionage.

**Romania / Israel – February 20-22, 1985 (PER)**

Prime Minister of Israel Simon Peres visits Romania.

**Albania / Turkey – February 21, 1985 (KCA)**

A foreign trade agreement between Albania and Turkey is signed in Tirana.

**Hungary / Austria – February 21-22, 1985 (KCA / HC)**

Mr Lazar pays an official visit to Vienna for talks with the Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz. At a dinner given for Mr Lazar, Dr Sinowatz emphasizes the important role that the relationship between the two countries has to play in Europe. Later, Mr Lazar and Dr Sinowatz meet privately for consultations on economic ties.

**Czechoslovakia / USA – February 22, 1985 (RFE)**

Republican congressman Christopher Smith visits the Czechoslovak embassy in Washington, and expresses his concern at the arrest of four Slovaks for attempting to smuggle Bibles into the USSR on October 12, 1984.

**Estonia / SSR – February 24, 1985 (RFE)**

Estonian citizens go to the polls to elect representatives to their republic's Supreme Soviet. It is also the anniversary of the country's Declaration of Independence in 1918, but the Soviet authorities do not allow any celebratory events.

**Lithuania / SSR – February 24, 1985 (RFE)**

"Elections" to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet are held. 350 delegates are chosen. According to official results, unsurprisingly, 99.99% of eligible voters participated and 99.99% voted for the one candidate that was nominated for each of the 350 seats. In theory, the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet is highest state body in the republic and oversees the decisions made by any other government agencies. However, meeting just twice a year, it rarely has the time to ratify the more important decisions already made by the Party.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – February 25–26, 1985 (HC)**

Chairman of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia and Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia Svatopluk Potác holds negotiations in Hungary with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of State Planning Commission of Hungary Lajos Faluvégi. Svatopluk Potác is welcomed by György Lázár.

**Hungary / West Germany – February 25–26, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Franz Pfeffer attends consultations in Budapest.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – February 26–28, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska participates in the 10th Session of the COMECON Executive Committee Standing Working Group in Moscow.

**Albania – February 27, 1985 (KCA)**

*Zëri i Popullit* states that Mr Mehmet Shehu, the former Prime Minister who died under uncertain circumstances on December 17, 1981, had been "liquidated" after "meeting with the unbreakable unity of the party with the people".

**March 1985****Soviet Union – March-April, 1985 (KCA)**

Replacement of the first secretaries of Kirov, Minsk, Gomel and Dzhizak regions takes place in late March and early April. It is announced on March 23 that Mr Pyotr Naporozhny (74) has retired as Minister of Electrical Power Development and Electrification, a post he had held since the creation of the Ministry in 1965. He is replaced by Mr Anatoly Mayorets (55), who had been Minister of Electrical Engineering since December 1980.

**US - March 1, 1985 (LBC)**

The Pentagon acknowledges for the first time that an atomic war could cause climatic changes.

**Poland - March 1, 1985 (RFE)**

The government announces that the prices of many staple foods will sharply increase, as of March 4. The price of bread will rise by 30%, flour by 11% and rice by 27%. No public protests of any kind have been registered. The Council of Ministers, just four days earlier, had rejected several proposals to introduce price increases, in what was perceived as an attempt to subdue to possibility of protest strike, organized by Solidarity for February 28. Following the government's announcement on February 25, Solidarity called off the proposed strike on February 26. The announcement of the price increases the day after the strike had been planned to go ahead is deplored by Walesa as proof of the government's continuing "deception" and "manipulation" of the Polish people.

**Romania / Libya – March 4-6, 1985 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Libya.

**Hungary / Poland - March 4–8, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi attends the Hungarian Cultural Week's events in Warsaw.

**Czechoslovakia – March 5, 1985 (KCA)**

A trial against Mr Bronislav Borovsky, Mr Alojz Gabaj and Mr Tomas Konc, who have been charged with violating the regulations regarding exchange of goods with foreign countries, begins in Bratislava. The three men had been detained for eight months in 1984 after being stopped on December 12, 1983 at the Polish-Czechoslovak border, and found to be in possession of religious literature. At the end of March, Mr Borovsky and Mr Gabaj were sentenced to 18 months in prison, and Mr Konc to 16 months. On June 13 the Court of Appeal in Bratislava reduced the sentences by four months.

**Hungary / United Kingdom – March 5-8, 1985 (KCA / HC)**

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Mr Peter Varkonyi, visits the UK. Meetings with Mrs Thatcher and with the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, are reported to have included discussion of possible dates for a visit to London by Mr Kadar. Previously, in February 1984, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the UK Prime Minister, had visited Hungary.

**Latvia / SSR – March 6, 1985 (RFE)**

Stepan Shalaev, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions presents the latest set of results concerning Latvia's economic performance to the Latvian Communist Party CC. The 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan will end in 1985 and the report shows that the plan's targets for all the main sectors of the economy would be reached. Between 1981 and 1985 industrial production is recorded to have risen by 16% and agricultural production by more than 13%.

**Hungary / Poland – March 7–8, 1985 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Warsaw with Polish Chemical and Light Industry Minister E. Grzywa and with Minister of Engineering J. Maciejewski.

**Hungary / Poland – March 7–9, 1985 (HC)**

Prime Minister of Poland and Chairman of the Planning Commission of Poland Manfred Gorywoda attends negotiations in Hungary with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvégi. He is welcomed by President of the Council of Ministers György Lázár and General Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Ferenc Havasi.

**Poland - March 7-10, 1985 (RFE)**

The Polish Students' Association's first national congress is held in Warsaw, with 323 delegates representing 74 institutions of higher education. Little time is set aside for discussion of fundamental issues, with official speeches and personnel problems dominating the congress' agenda.

**Albania / Greece – March 8, 1985 (KCA)**

Talks in Athens result in the signing of an Albanian-Greek cultural exchange programme for 1985-1986.

**Poland - March 8, 1985 (RFE)**

In response to public outcry and the strength of opposition among teachers, the director of the Ministry's General Education department agrees to back down from the government's continued resistance to school-free Saturdays and allow the five-day school week.

**Albania / China – March 9, 1985 (KCA)**

A foreign trade agreement between Albania and China is signed in Beijing.

**Soviet Union – March 10, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party (CPSU) since February 13, 1984, Supreme Commander of the Soviet Armed Forces and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet dies at the age of 73. He is buried in the Red Square, Moscow, on March 13.

**Soviet Union – March 10, 1985 (LBC)**

The new General Secretary of the CPSU is Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Western experts believe that Gorbachev's election as General Secretary means that the old, conservative members of the Soviet hierarchy are starting to lose their grip on power. Gorbachev declares that his country will pursue the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence with the Western states in the spirit of détente.

**Czechoslovakia – March 11, 1985 (KCA)**

A letter is published by the Charter 77 human rights group calling for the unification of Europe, involving as a first step the dissolution of military blocs and reunification of Germany. This letter, entitled "The Prague Appeal", is meant as an opening statement for discussion by a peace conference to be held in Amsterdam in August 1985.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia – March 11, 1985 (HC)**

Yugoslavian Minister of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic attends negotiations in Szeged with Péter Várkonyi.

**Soviet Union – March 11, 1985 (KCA)**

*Tass* reports that a special plenary session of the CPSU central committee has elected Mr Gorbachev to succeed Mr Chernenko as General Secretary. According to *Tass*, the nomination was put forward by Mr Gromyko and supported unanimously. Immediately after Mr Gorbachev's election, regional party meetings are called throughout the Soviet Union to discuss the themes of the March 11 central committee plenum.

**Czechoslovakia – March 11, 1985 (DRC)**

Charter 77 give birth to the document Prague Appeal, supposed to bring attention to the causes of the division of Europe after World War II and to highlight the possibilities of overcoming that division, based on respect for human and civil rights. The Prague Appeal evokes a considerable response throughout democratic Europe.

**USSR, March 11, 1985 (MHC)**

Mikhail Gorbachev is named General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) after the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

**Poland - March 11, 1985 (RFE)**

The Polish authorities arrest five leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), an independent political group founded in September 1978 with a strong nationalist, anti-Soviet orientation. This is the latest official move by the authorities to suppress the opposition movement, amid fears that the country's jails are being filled anew with political prisoners.

**East Germany / West Germany – March 12, 1985 (BES)**

The leading men of the two German states Honecker and Kohl meet and agree: Never again shall there be a war started from German ground, there must only be peace.

**US / Soviet Union - March 12, 1985 (LBC)**

The Geneva disarmament talks are resumed in Geneva.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – March 12-13, 1985 (HC)**

János Kádár, acting as leader of parliamentary and party delegation, attends the funeral of First Secretary of Communist Party of Soviet Union and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in Moscow. Kádár attends the March 13 meeting of the Delegation leaders of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty and Gorbachev.

**Soviet Union – March 13, 1985 (KCA)**

*Krasnaya Zvezda*, the Soviet armed forces newspaper, refers to Gen. Y Ivanovsky as a Deputy Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of Ground Forces. The latter post has been held by Marshal Vasily Petrov, who was referred to as a First Deputy Minister of Defense, on February 2.

**USSR, March 13-14, 1985 (MHC)**

Gorbachev meets with foreign leaders, including leaders of socialist states. In his memoirs, Gorbachev writes that he announced to the fraternal leaders that the old policy of Soviet patronage was over, and that the allies were responsible for the situation in their respective countries.

### **Soviet Union – March 14, 1985 (KCA)**

In an analysis of the prospects for economic reform, the *New York Times* comments that ‘the energy and speed with which Mr Gorbachev revives the assault on the economy will probably depend on how quickly he can consolidate his powers’. Changes at the top of key economic ministries and in the CPSU leadership in the following months are widely taken as confirmation of Mr Gorbachev's command of personnel and policy, with ministers appointed under President Leonid Brezhnev being replaced by personnel of Mr Gorbachev's own generation known to favour the same approach in economic matters.

### **Lithuania / SSR – March 16, 1985 (RFE)**

The Lithuanian Communist Party holds a CC plenary meeting. Petras Griskevicius, the First Secretary of the Lithuanian CPCC launches a scathing attack on the current practices in the selection, appointment and training of the republic's leading personnel. He also singles out a number of party officials, who have been removed from their posts for not achieving plan targets.

### **Romania – March 17, 1985 (KCA)**

Elections for the Grand National Assembly (parliament) and for the people's councils, for terms of five and two-and-a-half years respectively, are held. Two or three candidates are put forward in many of the constituencies, in both the Assembly and people's council elections. All candidates are nominated by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF, embracing the Communist Party and the various mass organizations).

Out of a registered electorate of 15,733,060, a total of 15,732,095 persons (99.99%) cast their votes. In the elections to the Grand National Assembly, 15,375,522 votes (97.73%) are recorded in favour of the SDUF candidates and 356,573 votes (2.27%) against. Of the 369 deputies elected to the new Assembly, 127 are women, while Romania's ethnic minority groups are represented by 27 deputies of Hungarian origin and five of German origin.

### **Poland - March 17, 1985 (RFE)**

A group of former internees release a list of the names of the 107 political prisoners currently incarcerated by the Polish authorities. These figures reflect the recent wave of arrests by the authorities, detaining several prominent opposition activists.

### **Soviet Union – March 18, 1985 (KCA)**

*Pravda* encourages CPSU members to criticize party officials who are guilty of unsatisfactory work or corrupt practices. The paper reports with approval that in Georgia, an extensive assessment of officials has recently been conducted and a substantial proportion have been replaced or reprimanded. Subsequent articles in *Pravda* and other newspapers report on party personnel changes in the provinces and attack inadequacies in various sectors of the economy.

### **Soviet Union – March 18, 1985 (KCA)**

At a summit meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney in Quebec City, President Reagan holds what is widely regarded as his toughest anti-Soviet speech since his re-election in November 1984. Although he indicates in this speech his belief that the recent change in the Soviet leadership might herald a more constructive relationship, he comments: ‘As much as we may hope for greater stability through arms control we must remember that the Soviet record of compliance with past agreements has been poor.’

**Hungary / East Germany – March 19, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Higher and Vocational Education of East Germany H. J. Böhme attends negotiations in Budapest with the Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi.

**Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – March 20, 1985 (KCA)**

The *Financial Times* reports that while traditional Czechoslovak engineering exports are in decline, the Czechoslovak industry is confronted with Soviet demands for higher quality products, in return for its oil and gas deliveries. Czechoslovak trade officials and managers, however, are reported to view these demands as a healthy development to stimulate the economy.

**Poland - March 20, 1985 (RFE)**

The Committee for Research into Peace, established in February at the Polish Academy of Sciences, holds its inaugural session. The founding of this new organization is part of the government's recent drive to play a more prominent role in the Soviet bloc's renewed "peace" offensive against the West.

**Hungary / Italy – March 20–22, 1985 (HC)**

Italian Minister of Post and Telecommunications Antonio Gava attends consultations in Budapest with State Secretary Illés Tóth, who is also chairman of the Hungarian Post.

**Hungary / Romania – March 22, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvégi, who is also Chairman of National Planning, holds negotiations in Bucharest with the Chairman of the Planning Commission of Romania Stefan Birlea. He is welcomed by Prime Minister of Romania Constantin Dascalescu.

**Finland – March 23, 1985 (KCA)**

An extraordinary congress of the Finnish Communist Party (SKP), which further accentuates the divisions between the 'revisionist' Eurocommunist majority wing and the 'orthodox' or 'Stalinist' minority wing of the party, is held in Helsinki. Although the congress has been called by the central committee in October 1984 at the initiative of the minority wing of the SKP, Helsinki radio reports on January 6 that this initiative had been withdrawn, and that the minority wing is instead demanding the cancellation of the congress and would boycott it, if it did take place.

**Soviet Union / U.S. / East Germany – March 24, 1985 (KCA)**

Major Arthur Nicholson, a US Army officer belonging to the 14-member US military liaison mission in Potsdam, German Democratic Republic, is shot dead by a Soviet guard near Ludwigslust, northwest of Berlin. A series of sharp diplomatic exchanges between the USA and the Soviet Union follows (see below March 30, 1985).

**Yugoslavia / West – March 25, 1985 (KCA)**

An accord is initialled by Yugoslav and Western government creditors in Paris. The accord concerns the rescheduling of the 1985 debt, the creditor governments having insisted on yearly negotiations rather than a four-year rescheduling.

**Hungary – March 25-28, 1985 (KCA)**

The 13th national congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) takes place in Budapest. Official guidelines issued the previous December have made it clear that the

dominant issues in the debate are matters arising from Hungary's program of economic reforms, first introduced in 1968, and other matters related to the performance of the economy. At the end of the congress, Mr Janos Kádár is re-elected as secretary-general (previously first secretary) of the HSWP central committee. A number of changes are made to the membership of the politburo and secretariat of the central committee, including the election of Mr Karoly Nemeth to the new post of deputy secretary-general of the HSWP central committee.

#### **Soviet Union / Hungary - March 26, 1985 (LBC)**

CPSU Politburo member Grigorii Romanov delivers a speech at the 23<sup>rd</sup> congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Romanov praises the Hungarian economic reform and acknowledges that the USSR should modernize its economic mechanism. At the same time, he warns Hungary that it should not strive for closer relations with the West at the expense of relations with other socialist states because of the reforms. He urges the socialist countries to reinforce their economic independence from the West.

#### **Soviet Union – March 26, 1985 (KCA)**

At the opening session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, it is announced that Mr Mikhail Yasnov (78), President of the Presidium (President of the RSFSR) since 1966, retired and is to be replaced by Mr Vladimir Orlov. Mr Orlov had been a First Deputy Premier of the RSFSR.

#### **Soviet Union – March 27, 1985 (KCA)**

Dr Valentina Shevchenko (50) is elected President of Ukraine. Mrs Shevchenko succeeds Mr Aleksei Vatchenko, who had died in the previous November.

#### **Poland - March 28, 1985 (RFE)**

12 high-school students in the city of Gorzow Wielkopolski (Western Poland) are arrested and charged for “publicly insulting” Poland’s communist authorities in an illegal publication. This episode highlights the increasing dissent present amongst Polish students.

#### **Latvia / SSR – March 28, 1985 (RFE)**

The Latvian Communist Party holds a CC plenary meeting. As in other Soviet republics, the plenum is devoted to ways of improving the work of specialists and leading personnel in the Party, government and various enterprises. This is the first time in 11 years that the Party has addressed such an issue, as Boriss Pugo continues his campaign against corruption and illicit economic practices. Also, Anatolijs Gorbunovs is elected secretary of ideological matters, a key party position, replacing Imants Andersons. Gorbunovs is also elected to the 11-member LCP CC Buro, the most powerful group in the government-party hierarchy in Latvia.

#### **Hungary – March 29, 1985 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy is relieved from his position as member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic appoints Gyula Horn as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

#### **Romania – March 29, 1985 (KCA)**

The new Grand National Assembly unanimously re-elects Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Romania, for another five-year term. In accordance with the constitution, President Ceausescu is also reappointed President of the State Council.

### **Soviet Union / U.S. / East Germany – March 30, 1985 (KCA)**

It is announced that US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz and Soviet ambassador to the USA Anatoly Dobrynin have agreed that talks should be conducted in Germany between US and Soviet military commanders on ways to prevent incidents like the one on March 24, 1985. On that date, Major Arthur Nicholson was shot dead by a Soviet guard near Ludwigslust, northwest of Berlin.

### **April 1985**

#### **Yugoslavia – April, 1985 (HR)**

A series of trials of Croatian terrorists is initiated in Zagreb, Đakovo, Osijek and Varaždin. The accused are tried for planting bombs and other terrorist activities

#### **Yugoslavia – April-May, 1985 (KCA)**

A total of 22 people are convicted and sentenced in three trials during April-May 1985. They are sentenced for planting explosives and for “engaging in hostile propaganda”. All are alleged to have belonged to an *Ustashi* organization, calling itself the Croatian Fighting Unit, which had maintained contacts with right-wing Croatian émigré groups in West Germany. They are alleged to have carried out a series of bombings in Croatia and along Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast between 1981 and 1984.

At the first trial, in Osijek on April 3-5, Mr Ivo Tubanovic, who admitted the charges, is sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. Of 11 others tried in Varazdin on April 8–26, the group's leading figure, Mr Stjepan Deglin, is sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, the court having rejected calls from the public prosecutor for the death penalty. Nine people, including two sisters and three other relatives of Mr Deglin, receive prison terms ranging from nine months to seven years. One is acquitted. At the third trial on April 11-May 10 in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, the remaining 11 alleged members of the group are sentenced to terms ranging from seven months to 15 years.

#### **Hungary / Soviet Union – April 1-2, 1985 (HC)**

György Lázár, acting as leader of the Hungarian party and governmental delegation, attends the opening of an exhibition on the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Hungary's liberation in Moscow. The long-term program of the Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation between 1985 and 2000 is signed during the jubilee. György Lázár is welcomed by Gorbachev.

#### **US / Soviet Union - April 1, 1985 (LBC)**

Reagan reveals that he has been invited to a summit by Gorbachev. According to White House sources, the summit will take place at the end of 1985. (November 18-21, 1985.)

#### **US / Soviet Union - April 2, 1985 (LBC)**

The fourth edition of Pentagon's Soviet Military Power is published. Relating to the volume, Weinberger makes a remark that the USSR is developing its own space defence system and that they might be able to deploy land and space based laser weapons within ten years. According to the study, in one year, the Soviets raised the number of SS-20s from 378 to 414 and are ready to deploy two new ICBMs (SS-24, SS-25). The SS-24 has ten warheads and can be launched from special railway carriages. Moreover, the Soviets raised their land forces by five divisions in 1984, which is now at 199 divisions. (August 11, 1984)

**Poland - April 4, 1985 (RFE)**

Solidarity's underground leadership calls for nationwide demonstrations on May Day to protest the government's decision to raise the prices of many basic commodities.

**Soviet Union – April 4, 1985 (KCA)**

The CPSU politburo adopts 'a series of social, political, economic, administrative, medical and other measures to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and to eliminate these phenomena from life in our society'.

Measures aimed at curtailing alcohol abuse are published on May 16, and enter into effect on June 1.

These measures provide for fines for drinking in public places, appearing drunk in public or for being drunk in the workplace, while drunken driving would incur a fine of 100 roubles or a three-year driving ban. Prison sentences are planned for those guilty of encouraging minors to drink, and it is prohibited to sell alcohol to anyone under 21. In addition, the sale of alcohol on working days will only be allowed after 2 p.m. Strict measures are also imposed on the brewing of homemade alcoholic drinks. The campaign against alcoholism also includes a cut in production of alcoholic drinks with a parallel increase in the production of soft drinks from 1986, and a complete ban on the production of 'alcoholic beverages based on fruit and berry juices' by 1988. Government officials are encouraged to set an example by avoiding drinking in public, and Soviet embassies are instructed not to serve vodka at official receptions.

**Czechoslovakia – April 4, 1985 (DRC)**

In a speech celebrating the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Government Programme in Košice, the Federal Premier Lubomír Štrouga calls for boldness and courage in the search for new ways of running the economy. He remains isolated, however, among the leaders of the Communist Party and the State.

**U.S. / Soviet Union – April 7, 1985 (LBC)**

Gorbachev announces a moratorium on the deployment of INF missiles. He expresses his hope that Washington will join the Soviet move. In a televised interview, he states that he is accepting Reagan's invitation for a summit. "We regard the improvement of Soviet-American relations not only as extremely necessary, but also as a possible matter." Washington however rejects the moratorium of missile deployment saying that it would preserve Moscow's 10:1 superiority. According to Thatcher, the consequence of Gorbachev's offer "would not be balance, which is what we seek, but enormous Soviet superiority".

**East Germany / U.K. – April 8-10, 1985 (KCA)**

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, visits East Germany. During talks with Herr Fischer on arms control problems, both state the positions of their respective military alliances and principal allies, the USA and the Soviet Union. On the second day, Sir Geoffrey has separate meetings with Herr Honecker, Herr Mittag and Herr Stoph. During a press conference on April 9, Sir Geoffrey says that he has told the East German leaders of the need for arms control agreements, which are balanced and verifiable.

**Hungary / Belgium – April 8-12, 1985 (HC)**

President of the Belgian Christian People's Party Frank Swaelen visits Hungary. He has negotiations with the leaders of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council.

**Soviet Union – April 10, 1985 (KCA)**

The first of a series of measures designed to boost efficiency and product quality enters into effect when the Supreme Court issued new instructions, redefining and widening the extent of criminal responsibility for the production or sale of deficient or unfinished goods.

**Czechoslovakia – April 10-11, 1985 (KCA)**

The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe makes an official visit to Prague, holding talks with Mr Chnoupek and Mr Strougal on ways to strengthen political and economic ties, with President Husak and also with Cardinal Tomasek.

**Albania – April 11, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Enver Hoxha (76), first secretary of the Albanian Party of Labour (APL), dies at age 76. His death follows heart failure and he is buried in Tirana (the Albanian capital) on April 15. The APL central committee elects Mr Ramiz Alia (59) to succeed him as First Secretary on April 13.

**Czechoslovakia – April 11, 1985 (KCA)**

Cardinal Tomasek announces that the authorities had advised him that ‘the time was not ripe’ for the Pope to visit Czechoslovakia.

In April 1984, Cardinal Tomasek had invited Pope John Paul II to attend the celebrations marking the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St Methodius, who brought Christianity to Bohemia and Moravia. The Czechoslovak authorities stress that since Czechoslovakia and the Vatican had no diplomatic relations, the Pope could only visit the country as a private person and no responsibility could be taken for his security.

**Poland – April 11-13, 1985 (KCA)**

The 13th Congress of the Democratic Party, a member of the National Unity Front with members drawn largely from the intelligentsia, takes place. On April 12, in elections for the party chairmanship, Mr Edward Kowalczyk, party chairman since the 12th congress in March 1981 and a Deputy Premier since December 1981, is defeated by Mr Tadeusz Mlynczak, his predecessor as chairman of the party from 1976 to 1981.

**UK / Poland – April 11-13, 1985 (RFE/LBC)**

The British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe pays an official three-day visit to Poland. The trip includes a visit to Popieluzko’s grave, meetings with Cardinal Glemp, prominent Solidarity activists and General Jaruzelski. Howe visit to the grave of Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko, which is guarded by the political police in marked by Polish speaker Urban as being “harmful”, but he deems Howe’s over all visit a “positive event” He holds discussions with foreign ministers Olszowski and Jaruzelski. Howe emphasizes that British interest in human rights is matched by interest in better prospects for peace and security in Europe, and that in order for Britain to fully accept Poland on the international stage, all political prisoners must be released and Poland must sign the Paris Club agreement to reschedule its existing debts.

**Romania / Canada – April 14-16, 1985 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Canada.

**Bulgaria / Greece – April 15, 1985 (KCA)**

Twelve Bulgarian citizens, said to be Pomaks, are reported to have crossed into Greece illegally and asked for political asylum.

**Poland / Vatican – April 15, 1985 (KCA)**

Against the background of the continuing deterioration in Church-state relations, Cardinal Glemp begins a week-long visit to the Vatican. Matters for discussion with Pope John Paul II and other Church leaders include the pressure exerted on individual priests, the role of the Church in the forthcoming *Sejm* (parliamentary) elections and prospects for a meeting between Cardinal Glemp and Gen. Jaruzelski.

The consultations are followed by a series of meetings in June, beginning with a three-week visit to Poland by Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the Papal nuncio to Poland, during which he talks with Prof. Lopatka and Foreign Minister Mr Stefan Olszowski. Cardinal Glemp and Gen. Jaruzelski meet on June 18, their first meeting since January. The *Financial Times* observes that ‘the meeting opens what the authorities hope will be a conciliatory period in internal politics, in the run-up to the elections.

**Poland / France – April 15, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Boganic Wlodarski, a violinist with the Lodz Philharmonic Orchestra on tour in France, seeks political asylum after a concert in Lourdes.

**Hungary / Portugal – April 15–17, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal Jaime Gama travels to Hungary on an official visit. His negotiation partner is Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi and by György Lázár, members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party Central Committee.

**Hungary / Romania – April 15–17, 1985 (HC)**

The 18<sup>th</sup> session of the Hungarian-Romanian Intergovernmental Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation in Hungary opens under the leadership of Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister László Maróthy and Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Gheorge Petrescu. G. Petrescu and György Lázár have a common meeting.

**Hungary / Mozambique / Tanzania / Kenya – April 15–17, 1985 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Gábor Nagy attends negotiations in Mozambique. This is followed by visits to Kenya (April 18-20) and Tanzania (April 21-23).

**Hungary / Belgium – April 17–20, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium Prosper Thuysbaert attends meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

**Hungary – April 19, 1985 (HC)**

During the spring semester, the Hungarian Parliament authorizes the proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi concerning the renewal of the Warsaw Pact of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. On the same day, the Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister attends negotiations in Moscow with Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Talyzin.

**Hungary / Italy – April 21–24, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Rome with Renato Altissimo, the Minister of Industry of Italy.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – April 22, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs József Bényi travels to Moscow on an official visit after the acceptance of an invitation.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – April 22–23, 1985 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Culture meets with Juraj Busa, the Slovakian Minister of Education.

**Hungary / France – April 22-23, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Finance István Hetényi travels to France on an official visit. His negotiation partner is Economy, Finance and Budget Minister of France Pierre Bérégovoy.

**US / Soviet Union - April 23, 1985 (LBC)**

Gorbachev condemns the US for not responding to his proposals for arms reduction. According to the General Secretary of the CPSU, Washington is violating the conditions of the Geneva talks, since it fails to negotiate on averting an arms race in outer space. (September 17, 1985).

**USSR, April 23, 1985 (MHC)**

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which officially launches the policy of *perestroika*, convenes.

**Soviet Union – April 23, 1985 (KCA)**

At a plenary session of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov and Mr Yegor Ligachov are elected to full membership of the politburo of the central committee. Gen. Viktor Chebrikov is promoted from candidate to full membership.

**Poland - April 24, 1985 (RFE)**

Unexpectedly the Joint Governmental-Episcopal Commission, which had adjourned indefinitely in November 1984, meets to discuss “the reasons hindering good relations between the Church and state and how to overcome them.” This meeting comes after the deterioration of the Church-state relations over the last few weeks, due to the ominous anti-church orientation perceived in many of the state’s prominent policies.

**East Germany / Italy – April 23-24, 1985 (KCA)**

Herr Honecker pays his first visit to a NATO member country when he visits Italy, accompanied by Herr Mittag, Herr Axen, Herr Fischer and Dr Beil.

**Hungary / Romania – April 23–24, 1985 (HC)**

Prime Minister of Romania Constantin Dascalescu, who is also member of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee Political Executive Committee, travels to Hungary on an official and amicable visit. He holds negotiations with György Lázár. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

**Hungary / Romania – April 23-24, 1985 (CEC)**

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu visits Budapest.

**Hungary / Ethiopia – April 24–27, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Gábor Nagy attends negotiations in Ethiopia.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – April 25, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaromir Johanes travels to Budapest for a two-day visit.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – April 25–26, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvégi, who is also Chairman of National Planning, attends negotiations in Moscow with Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Baibakov, who is also Chairman of State Planning Commission of the Soviet Union.

**Czechoslovakia – April 26, 1985 (RFE)**

Charter 77 writes a letter to President Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal on the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation calling for the implementation of democratic reforms.

**Hungary / Poland – April 26, 1985 (HC)**

Under the leadership of Kádár, the Hungarian governmental and party delegation participates in a meeting of the leaders of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty in Warsaw. Kádár signs the 20-year extension of the Agreement of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Hungary and Poland in Warsaw.

**Poland – April 26, 1985 (RFE)**

Leaders of six Warsaw Pact member states, most notably Mikhail Gorbachev, arrive in Poland to renew the treaty for another 20 years. This is Gorbachev's first foreign visit since becoming First Secretary of the CPSU. The new Kremlin leadership seems set to play a more active role in sorting out the Polish problem.

**Warsaw Treaty Organization – April 26, 1985 (PER / LBC)**

An assembly of party leaders is held with all members of the Warsaw Pact meeting in Warsaw. The Warsaw Pact is prolonged by 20 years.

**Hungary / Algeria – April 27–30, 1985 (HC)**

Péter Várkonyi visits the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. He is welcomed by National Liberation Front Party General Secretary and President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid.

**Poland - April 29, 1985 (RFE)**

The Sejm passes an act establishing the first Constitutional Tribunal in Polish history. It is an independent body, modeled on similar Western institutions, and is to examine whether Sejm acts and decrees are constitutional or not.

**Yugoslavia / IMF – April 29, 1985 (KCA)**

The IMF approves a one-year standby arrangement, authorizing purchases of up to the equivalent of 300 million special drawing rights (SDRs, standing approximately at par with the US dollar). However, significant concessions are made to Yugoslavia in the provisions of the agreement concerning the relation of domestic interest rates to inflation. Instead of committing Yugoslavia to an interest rate one percentage point above the rate of inflation as in the previous agreement, interest rates are to reflect a median of inflation in the previous three months and of its estimated course in the next three.

## May 1985

### **Yugoslavia– May 1, 1985 (HR)**

The so called „Đorđe Martinović incident“ occurs. A Serb named Đorđe Martinović reports being tortured by a group of Albanians near the city of Gnjilane in Kosovo. However, after severe pressure by the Yugoslav People Army, he denies his initial statement and claims that the injuries were self-inflicted. The doctor committee supports his initial claims that those injuries could not be self inflicted. In the future, Serbian nationalists use this example as a symbol of the suffering of Serbs in Kosovo. The Federal government attempts to downplay the importance of this incident.

### **Hungary – May 1, 1985 (KCA)**

The Hungarian daily newspaper *Magyar Hirlap* highlights what it describes as ‘contradictions’, which have supposedly developed between the state sector and private enterprise. While praising the performance of private enterprise, it warns of the dangers caused by discrepancies between the profitability of private companies and their attraction for workers, and the low standards set by large state-owned concerns.

Many workers prefer to work for private companies, which have grown in number by some 16% in 1984 to around 25,000, or privately within the state sector under a scheme allowing employees the use of factory equipment for their own ventures outside working hours. *Magyar Hirlap* claims that during the four hours a day permitted by the scheme, productivity can be 30-50% higher than during normal working hours, and calls for better working conditions and higher salaries in the state sector. These views are echoed by the daily organ of the HSWP, *Népszabadsag*, which blames inefficient management and poor organization for a lack of enthusiasm in the ‘socialist’ sector.

### **Poland – May 1, 1985 (REF/KCA)**

In several cities, the police make a number of arrests in anticipation of May Day disturbances. Independent marches in support of Solidarity take place, despite the large police presence in many cities. Such open displays of resistance have been less common in the last few months, amidst harsh police measures being introduced to counter them. Demonstrations are reported in Gdansk and Poznan, and a march by some 10,000 people in Warsaw ends in several arrests. These include the arrest of Mr Jacek Kuron, a leading member of the former Social Self-Defence Committee KOR, who has previously been under investigation for allegedly plotting the overthrow of the state. He is sentenced on the following day to three months’ imprisonment for breach of the peace, however this sentence is quashed on appeal on May 25.

### **Hungary / France – May 2-4, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations with the French Minister of Development Industry and Foreign Trade Édith Cresson in Paris.

### **Hungary / Turkey – May 2-6, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to Turkey. While in Turkey, he meets with Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem. József Marjai is welcomed by President of the Republic of Turkey Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Halil Turgut Özal.

**Hungary / China – May 2-9, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Domestic Trade Zoltán Juhár attends negotiations in Beijing with Chinese Minister of Trade Li Ji. Zoltán Juhár is welcomed by Deputy Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Tien Qi Yun.

**Estonia / Latvia / SSR – May 3, 1985 (RFE)**

Pope John Paul II receives a group of exiled Latvian and Estonian catholic academics in West Germany to commemorate the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the Bishopric Cesis in Latvia. At a time when the atheistic regime in both republics is suppressing religion, the papal blessing is seen as a boost for believers to remain true to their faith.

**East Germany / Soviet Union – May 4-5, 1985 (KCA)**

Herr Honecker pays an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union. He discusses with General Secretary of the CPSU Mr Mikhail Gorbachev the arms control questions, relations with West Germany and bilateral relations.

The Soviet news agency *Tass* reports that both sides resolutely oppose any notions of 'the German question remaining open'. Herr Honecker also attends a ceremony in Moscow for the laying of the foundation stone of a memorial to Ernst Thälmann, the German Communist Party leader killed at Buchenwald concentration camp in August 1944.

**Hungary / Nicaragua – May 4-6, 1985 (HC)**

President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, who is also a member of the leadership of the National Sandinista National Liberation Front, visits Hungary. He attends negotiations with Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary Pál Losonczi. Daniel Ortega is welcomed by Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Károly Németh.

**Soviet Union – May 6, 1985 (KCA)**

The official Soviet news agency *Tass* announces, in connection with the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe, that by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the cities of Smolensk and Murmansk are awarded the title 'Hero City'. Smolensk is to receive a Gold Star medal, and Murmansk the Order of Lenin and a Gold Star medal, for the courage and fortitude of their defenders and the mass heroism of their working people in the struggle against Nazi invasion. The accolade 'Hero City' had already been conferred on the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Volgograd, Minsk, Brest-Litovsk and Kerch.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 6-7, 1985 (HC)**

Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Pavel Hrivnák, who is also Chairman of the Planning Commission, attends negotiations in Budapest with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister and President of the National Planning Lajos Faluvégi.

**Hungary / Austria – May 6-9, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Justice Imre Markója attends meetings in Austria with Austrian Minister of Justice Harald Ofner.

**USSR, May 7, 1985 (MHC)**

The CC CPSU promulgates a resolution "On Overcoming Drinking and Alcoholism", one of Gorbachev's early social reforms.

**East Germany / United States / France / United Kingdom – May 7, 1985 (KCA)**

The US, British and French ambassadors and the West German permanent representative to East Germany boycott ceremonies in East Berlin marking the 40th anniversary of the capitulation of the Nazi regime. The Western allies object to the strong stress placed by East Germany on the Soviet role in the defeat of the Nazis and the alleged belittling of the Western contribution.

A wreath-laying ceremony at the Soviet war memorial (located within West Berlin) on May 8 is also boycotted because of the participation of East German troops, which is alleged to be a violation of Berlin's demilitarized status.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – May 8, 1985 (KCA)**

In an exchange of telegrams to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe, Mr Gorbachev and President Reagan both pledge their commitment to world peace and disarmament, citing the wartime co-operation between the Soviet Union and the United States as evidence that the two countries could work together towards a common goal. Commentators note, however, the contrast between the cordial tone of these telegrams and the content of speeches given the same day by President Reagan at the European Parliament in Strasbourg and by Mr Gorbachev in Moscow.

**Hungary / Spain – May 8-11, 1985 (HC)**

Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Deputy General Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister of Spain Alfonso Guerra attends negotiations with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Budapest.

**Yugoslavia – May 8-20, 1985 (HR)**

The film *Otac na službenom putu* by Emir Kusturica is awarded with Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festivals.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – May 9, 1985 (KCA)**

The US House of Representatives votes 322 to 93 to recommend the expulsion of the Soviet ambassador, if the Soviet Union does not make a formal apology for the incident that occurred on March 24, 1985. On that date, Major Arthur Nicholson was shot dead by a Soviet guard near Ludwigslust, northwest of Berlin (see above, March 24, 1985).

On the same day, a parade commemorating the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe is held in Moscow's Red Square. It is boycotted by the US ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr Arthur A Hartman. An embassy spokesman announced on May 6 that 'at a time when the Nicholson case is still unresolved we did not feel it was appropriate for the ambassador or a military representative to attend a military parade in Red Square', adding that two diplomats of counsellor rank would attend.

**Hungary / Malaysia – May 9-11, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia Abdul Kadir bin Haji Fadzir attends consultations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

**Czechoslovakia – May 10, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Miklos Duray, a leading member of the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia, is released after a year in detention under a limited amnesty, declared to mark the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe. Mr Duray had been rearrested on May 10, 1984, on charges of subversion and with the additional charge of "damaging the interests of the Republic abroad". The

subsequent substitution of the lesser charge of “defamation of nation, state or race” brought Mr Duray within the terms of the amnesty.

**Poland – May 10, 1985 (RFE/KCA)**

The *Sejm* adopts a number of amendments to the penal code and to the misdemeanours legislation, as well as a set of extraordinary regulations to last for three years.

In the changes to the penal code, the lower and upper limits for fines are increased and the scope for imposing additional penalties is broadened. The list of offences to be examined under simplified and summary procedure (i.e. within 48 hours) is also extended. The amendments also provide for heavier prison sentences for political offences, such as attendance at an illegal meeting. In changes to the code's directives on particular penal responsibility, all persons responsible for managing public property are to be held criminally responsible for bad management and waste.

The legislation intends to crack down on common criminals, but opposition figures and Church representatives fear that the new regulations will also be used to strengthen the government's repressive powers against its political opponents and believe that they clearly violate fundamental civil rights.

In essence, the three-year extraordinary regulations will enable the judiciary to resort to ‘imperative’ procedures when dealing with offenders. Such procedures will authorize a single judge, on the basis of a police report and in the absence of the accused or of defence counsel, to pass sentences of up to three years’ imprisonment.

**Hungary / Spain – May 11, 1985 (KCA)**

Hungary and Spain sign an extradition treaty, the final day of a three-day visit to Budapest by Sr Alfonso Guerra, the Spanish Deputy Prime Minister. It is the first such treaty that Spain concludes with a country of the Eastern bloc.

**Hungary / Canada – May 11-15, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergályos visits Canada.

**Yugoslavia – May 12, 1985 (KCA)**

Patriarch German celebrates a liturgy, attended by a crowd estimated at up to 100,000 people, within the walls of the Cathedral of Sant-Sava in Belgrade. The liturgy is held to celebrate the resumption of construction work after an interruption of more than 40 years.

At the site, where Serbia's Turkish rulers had burnt the exhumed remains of the saint in 1594, building work had begun in 1935, but had been interrupted by the occupation of Yugoslavia in 1941. The works had subsequently been prevented from continuing by the post-war communist government. Permission had been granted at the end of 1984 to resume work, which would be financed by private donations.

**Hungary / China – May 12–24, 1985 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister for Agriculture and Food Jenő Vánicsa makes an official visit to the People's Republic of China. He attends negotiations with Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Ho Kang.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – May 13–14, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of the Interior János Kamara makes an official visit to the Soviet Union. He meets with the Chairman of the USSR's State Security Committee Viktor Mikhailovich Chebrikov and with the Minister of the Interior of the USSR Vitaly Vasilyevich Fedorchuk.

**Poland - May 13-14, 1985 (RFE)**

After more than a year of preparations, the PUWP CC hold a plenary meeting to discuss the role and place of the intelligentsia in Polish society. CC Secretary in charge of ideological matter, Jozef Czyrek declares that the Party is firmly resolved not to compromise with the “opponents of socialism” among the ranks of the intelligentsia.

**Poland - May 14, 1985 (RFE)**

The Gdansk regional court sentences three prominent Solidarity activists to long terms in prison following a 10-day trial marked by controversy and protests about judicial abuses. Wladyslaw Frasnyniuk received three-and-a-half years; Bogdan Lis, two-and-a-half years; Adam Michnik, three years. The sentences demonstrate further proof that the Polish regime is stepping up its campaign of repression against the opposition. Approximately 200 political prisoners now find themselves behind bars in Poland.

**Soviet Union – May 14, 1985 (KCA)**

A plenum of the central committee adopts a resolution aimed at increasing the ‘material and moral’ incentives given to scientific workers, designers and production engineers employed in industry and research.

**Hungary / Austria – May 14–15, 1985 (HC)**

Péter Várkonyi attends the celebration in Vienna for the 30th anniversary of the signing of the State Contract of Austria. During his stay in Vienna, he has private meetings with the following ministers: Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek, Yugoslavian Minister of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevich, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DRG Oskar Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of FRG H. D. Genscher, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria Leopold Gratz and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko.

**U.S. / Romania - May 15, 1985 (LBC)**

The Bucharest ambassador of the US resigns. David Funderburk quits his post because the Reagan administration refused to pursue a hard line against Bucharest. Funderburk claims that in order to receive favourable treatment, Bucharest misled the United States to believe that it was pursuing an independent foreign policy. The diplomat also claims that the State Department’s Office of European Affairs plays down reports on human rights abuses in Romania. He criticized a 1983 speech by Vice President George Bush, in which he said that the US was willing to have closer contacts with Eastern Europe if it promotes internal liberalization and if the Eastern Europeans demonstrate a higher degree of openness and independence.

**Yugoslavia – May 15, 1985 (KCA)**

The Yugoslav collective state Presidency, elected for a five-year term in May 1984, appoints Mr Radovan Vlajkovic as President of the Presidency to succeed Mr Veselin Djuranovic (Montenegro) under the system of annual rotation. Mr Vlajkovic (Vojvodina) had just completed a one-year term as Vice President, and he is now succeeded in this position by Mr Sinan Hasani (Kosovo).

A joint session of the Yugoslav Chamber of Republics and Provinces and of the Federal Chamber (the upper and lower houses of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly) also held on May 15 elect Mr Ilijaz Kurtesi (Kosovo) as its president (Speaker) for a period of one year. Dr

Miodrag Trifunovic (Serbia) is elected president of the Federal Chamber and Mr Metodi Andov (Macedonia) is elected president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

**East Germany / China – May 15-21, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Li Peng, a Deputy Premier, visits East Germany. Although his talks with the East German leadership deal with political issues, reports suggest that the main concern of the visit is the expansion of economic links.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 16–17, 1985 (HC)**

Czechoslovakian Minister of Finance Leopold Lér attends negotiations with the Hungarian Minister of Finance Péter Hetényi in Budapest.

**Romania – May 16-18, 1985 (CEC)**

Nicu Ceausescu, son of Nicolae Ceausescu, becomes a member of the Executive Political Committee.

**Hungary / Thailand – May 16–19, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand Siddhi Savetsila makes an official visit to Hungary. He negotiates with Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi and György Lázár.

**Bulgaria – May 17, 1985 (KCA)**

The Bulgarian National Assembly approves increased penalties for a range of violent offences and drugs or arms trafficking.

On the previous day, Mr Kostadin Lyutov, the Bulgarian Attorney General, had given details of a number of ‘terrorist actions’. These include bomb explosions at Plovdiv and Varna on August 30, 1984 and an attack on a train between Burgas and Sofia on March 9, 1985, in which seven were killed and nine wounded. Mr Lyutov ascribed the incidents to ‘hostile elements and criminals’ who were mainly directed by ‘various international centres’. Western diplomats had speculated that the 1984 bombings might have been carried out by members of the Turkish minority.

**Romania / People’s Republic of Congo – May 17-20, 1985 (PER)**

The President of the People’s Republic of Congo Denis Sassou Nguesso visits Romania to sign a friendship and collaboration pact.

**Poland - May 20, 1985 (RFE)**

A government-run commission issues proposals to amend the October 1982 Labour Union law, which banned Solidarity. The project rejects the principle of trade union pluralism and recommends measures to strengthen the role of regime-sponsored unions. Lech Walesa strongly criticizes the proposals, declaring that the government is intent on revoking all the gains, won by the Polish workers in August 1980.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – May 20-21, 1985 (KCA)**

The first session since 1978 of the Soviet-US joint commercial commission is held in Moscow. The session is jointly chaired by US Commerce Secretary Mr Malcolm Baldrige and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Mr Nikolai Patolichev.

**Romania / Spain – May 20-22, 1985 (PER)**

King Juan Carlos I of Spain and his wife Queen Sofia visit Romania.

**Warsaw Pact, May 22, 1985 (MHC)**

The 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary summit of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (WTO) in Warsaw renews the treaty for 20 years.

**Czechoslovakia – May 22, 1985 (KCA)**

Dr Gustav Husak (72), General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (CPCz), is re-elected unanimously by a joint session of the two houses of the Federal Assembly as President of Czechoslovakia for a third five-year term.

**East Germany / Iran – May 22, 1985 (KCA)**

Herr Gunther Wyschofsky, the East German Minister of the Chemical Industry, and Mr Gholam Reza Shafei, the Iranian Minister for Industry and Mines, sign a protocol on economic co-operation between East Germany and Iran, in Tehran.

**Hungary / Columbia – May 22–24, 1985 (HC)**

The first meeting of the Hungarian-Columbian Joint Economic Committee is held in Budapest under the leadership of the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress and the Columbian Minister for Economic Development G. C. Guerro.

**Czechoslovakia / France – May 23-24, 1985 (DRC)**

Although they were supposed to accompany French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas on his state visit in Czechoslovakia where he held talks with President Gustav Husak, Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, some French diplomats meet at their own initiative with Charter 77 signatories Anna Šabatová, Petr Uhl and Jiří Hájek. From now on, further meetings with independent activists are prevented by the StB.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 23–25, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi travels to Prague, where he attends negotiations with the Minister of Culture of Czechoslovakia Milan Klusák.

**Hungary / Columbia – May 24, 1985 (HC)**

Columbian Minister for Economic Development Gustavo Castro gives the President of Columbia Balisano Betancur's regards to Pál Losonczi.

**Hungary / Iraq – May 25, 1985 (HC)**

The Hungarian-Iraqi Economic Cooperation Joint Standing Committee Meeting in Hungary is opened by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai and by member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council and Minister of Trade Hassan Ali. Hassan Ali meets with György Lázár.

**Poland / Denmark – May 25, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Josef Zimnicki, a member of the central committee of the PUWP since 1981, is granted political asylum in Denmark. He defected with his wife and family in February, and on May 14 he was expelled from the PUWP and accused of 'betraying the principles guiding the party'.

**Bulgaria / Italy – May 27, 1985 (KCA)**

The trial of three Bulgarians and four Turks, accused of plotting to assassinate Pope John Paul II in the Vatican on May 13, 1981, begins in Rome.

**Czechoslovakia / Poland – May 27, 1985 (RFE)**

Charter 77 writes an open letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Polish United Workers' Party, demanding that he call off the upcoming trial of three Solidarity activists in Gdansk.

**Hungary / China – May 27–June 1, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China Li Peng attends negotiations with the Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary József Marjai in Budapest. Li Peng is welcomed by György Lázár and by Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Károly Németh.

**Yugoslavia / United States – May 27-June 2, 1985 (KCA)**

Economic issues are the focus of a visit by Mrs Planinc to the United States, from May 27 to June 2. Mrs Planinc has meetings with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, as well as with the Federal Reserve Chairman Mr Paul Volcker, US Commerce Secretary Mr Malcolm Baldrige, and officials of the IMF and of the World Bank. Mr Shultz says afterwards that the United States have expressed their "strong continuing support" for Yugoslavia's economic stabilization program and have pledged "constructive assistance".

**Yugoslavia / U.K. – May 28, 1985 (KCA)**

A report published by the London-based human rights group Amnesty International calls upon the Yugoslav government to remove from the penal code the offence of 'hostile propaganda', which authorizes the arrest of people for non-violent political activities. Replying to the report, Yugoslav officials say that Amnesty International was 'knocking on an open door' and that the report is partly overtaken by developments inside the country. A call for the offence of 'hostile propaganda' to be dropped from the penal code had already been made within Yugoslavia at the eighth congress of the Yugoslav Union of Writers held in Novi Sad (Vojvodina) on April, 18-20, 1985. Furthermore, it is claimed that the judges of the Federal Court will be conducting a review of possible changes in the penal code.

**East Germany / Romania – May 28-30, 1985 (KCA)**

Romanian President Ceausescu visits East Germany. The communiqué on his talks with Herr Honecker pledge their determination "to get the process of detente and co-operation in international relations going once again". The US Strategic Defence Initiative is criticized, but in other respects, the statement is moderate in tone towards the West, apart from a denunciation of revanchism. During the visit, President Ceausescu and Herr Honecker sign a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technical co-operation between their two states up through the year 2000, as well as an agreement on civil aviation.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – May 28–30, 1985 (HC)**

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn travels to Moscow for consultations.

**Poland - May 29, 1985 (RFE)**

The Sejm meets and passes a new electoral law for the forthcoming Sejm elections. The last Sejm elections were held in March 1980. Although officials have praised the new law as a

major democratizing measure, in practice the voting regulations involve only minor modifications to a rather undemocratic process.

**Lithuania / SSR – May 29, 1985 (RFE)**

The Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet follows the example of Mikhail Gorbachev in the USSR, by passing a decree to combat alcoholism and drunkenness. Penalties for appearing drunk in a public place are imposed and the drinking age is raised from 18 to 21 years old.

**Hungary / U.K. – May 29–30, 1985 (HC)**

Chairman of the British Labour Party Neil Kinnock arrives in Hungary. He meets with Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Károly Németh.

**Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia - May 30-31, 1985 (DRC)**

In Moscow, the Secretary General of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (CPCz CC) Gustáv Husák and the top Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, sign the “Soviet-Czechoslovak Programme for Long-term Economic and Scientific Cooperation for the period 1985-2000”.

**Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – May 31, 1985 (KCA)**

A Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement on co-operation in science, technology and production until the year 2000 is signed by President Husak and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), in Moscow.

**Hungary – May 31, 1985 (KCA)**

*MTI* reports that a National Gypsy Council is formed in Budapest. Affiliated with the PPF, the council is set up to defend the interests of the Gypsy population in Hungary, estimated at some 320,000.

**US / Yugoslavia - May 31, 1985 (LBC)**

Yugoslav President Milka Planinc visits the US. Schultz assured the Yugoslav President of strong American support of his country's economic support. According to Planinc, Yugoslavia's economic problems have reached a dangerous level that people nevertheless tolerate.

**June 1985**

**Czechoslovakia – June 1985 (VVR)**

The Communist Party rejects the incorporation of market mechanisms into the economy.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – June 2-6, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Béla Köpecz attends the events of the Hungarian Culture Days in Bulgaria. He also attends negotiations with Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Committee on Culture Georgi Jordanov.

**Hungary / China – June 2-8, 1985 (HC)**

The first meeting of Hungarian-Chinese Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee is held in Budapest. It is opened by Hungarian Minister of Finance István Hetényi and Chinese Minister of Engineering Zhou Jian Nan.

**Czechoslovakia – June 3, 1985 (KCA)**

53 people are reported to have been convicted in six separate trials for illegal currency dealings to the value of some \$850,000. They are reported to have exploited the difference in the official and black-market exchange rate, as well as the demand for hard currency for use in Czechoslovakia's Tuzex department stores.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – June 3–7, 1985 (HC)**

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Judit Csehák negotiates with Minister of Culture of the USSR, alternate member of Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee Politburo and Co-Chair of Hungarian-Soviet Russian Cultural Cooperation Intergovernmental Committee Pjotr Gyemicsev in Moscow.

**Hungary / Sri Lanka – June 3–7 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka Tyronne Fernando attends meetings in Budapest.

**Hungary / East Germany – June 4–5, 1985 (HC)**

The 23rd Session of the Hungarian and East German Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee is opened in Budapest by Deputy Prime Minister of the DRG W. Rauchfuss. He is welcomed by György Lázár.

**Yugoslavia / West Germany – June 4-6, 1985 (KCA)**

Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Federal Chancellor, visits Yugoslavia.

Mrs Planinc reportedly tells Dr Kohl that the continued activities of Croatian émigrés in the Federal Republic is putting a strain on the good relations between the two countries, and that Yugoslavia expects intensified measures by the West German authorities against such activities. Dr Kohl praises Yugoslavia's contribution to stability in the Balkans and in Europe and pledges that West Germany will continue to help Yugoslavia to solve its economic problems through a liberal trade policy. He goes on to reiterate the view that an economically healthy Yugoslavia is important for stability in Europe.

Among other official visitors to Yugoslavia are (i) Chinese President Mr Li Xiannian in September 1984, (ii) President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico in January 1985, (iii) Italian Prime Minister Signor Bettino Craxi on February 1-2, (iv) President Eanes of Portugal at the end of May and (v) Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski in early July (Mrs Planinc having visited Poland in July 1984).

**Romania / Finland – June 5-7, 1985 (PER)**

President of Finland Mauno Koivisto visits Romania.

**Hungary – June 8, 1985 (KCA)**

National elections are held for the *Országgyűlés* (National Assembly) and for 42,734 seats in local government assemblies. They are the first elections to be held under the electoral law introduced on December 22, 1983, which makes it mandatory to have a choice of candidates in parliamentary and local council elections.

Each candidate is required, however, to declare acceptance of the program set out by the Patriotic People's Front (PPF), the official mass movement uniting social organizations behind the policies of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP). Moreover, the existing 352-seat National Assembly is increased by 35 seats, elected directly but unopposed on a "national list" of important public figures nominated by the PPF. The 'national list' for the June 8 election includes nine of the 13 members of the HSWP politburo. Among them is Mr Janos

Kadar, General Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, along with representatives of nationality and religious groups and other leading social, cultural and academic figures. The elections on June 8 see a turnout of 93.9% in the 352 National Assembly constituencies and in the local council electoral districts, and 94% in the voting for the 35-member "national list".

#### **Soviet Union / U.S. – June 9-17, 1985 (KCA)**

The annual meeting of Soviet and US officials to review the 1972 accord on the prevention of incidents at sea, scheduled to take place in Moscow on June 9-17, is cancelled by the Soviet Union, reportedly after US officials had changed the terms for the session.

Responding to the Soviet action, US officials say that cancellation of the review meeting could jeopardize what is widely considered one of the most successful military-related pacts between the two countries. Senator John Warner (Republican, Virginia), who as Secretary of the Navy in 1972 had been one of the negotiators of the accord, comments on June 18 that it is imperative that the meetings should proceed: 'We should not link the operation of the agreement to problems elsewhere in the world.'

#### **Poland – June 10, 1985 (KCA)**

The Council of State announces that elections to the Sejm (postponed from March 1984) will be held on October 13, 1985. Concern over the turnout of voters is reflected in the allocation of nearly Zl 1,000 million to the Polish radio and television, a budget increase of some 36% for a major pre-election campaign.

#### **U.S. - June 10, 1985 (LBC)**

Reagan announces that the US will continue to observe the SALT II treaty even though it was not ratified by the Senate. America would have transcended the SLBM limit set by the treaty, but decided to dismantle an older submarine in order to avoid this. Weinberger, who earlier opposed the treaty's observation, now assures the President of the Pentagon's support. The Secretary of Defence had demanded the suspension of the treaty because of Soviet violations, and thus is in opposition to Secretary of State Schultz, who stands for adhering to the treaty. The JCS did not support Weinberger, but 13 Senators wrote a letter to the President in which they asked for non-observation of the treaty.

#### **East Germany / France – June 10-11, 1985 (KCA)**

M Laurent Fabius, the French Prime Minister, makes the first official visit to East Germany by a government leader of one of the three Western powers (France, the United Kingdom and the USA). He is accompanied by Mme Edith Cresson, the Minister of Industrial Redeployment and External Trade, and several leading French industrialists.

#### **Czechoslovakia / Western Countries – June 11, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Karol Horvath, Deputy Minister of the Electrotechnical Industry, announces in London that Czechoslovakia is to make a limited exception to its ban on Western investment in its industry by soliciting Western interest in a consumer electronics joint venture.

#### **East Germany / U.S. / Poland – June 11, 1985 (KCA)**

Four East European citizens, imprisoned in the USA for spying, are exchanged for 25 prisoners convicted in East Germany and Poland of spying for the USA. The exchange, which follows three years of negotiations between the USA, East Germany and other states, takes place at Glienicke Bridge between East and West Berlin. Two of those convicted will not actually leave East Germany until later.

**Soviet Union – June 11, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Gorbachev delivers a report entitled 'Fundamental Issues of the Party's Economic Policy' to a conference in Moscow devoted to questions of scientific and technical progress. In this report, he points to the policies of the early 1970s as the origins of the current economic difficulties. He endorses plans for increased independence in industry and hints that the State Planning Committee (Gosplan) might become more a policy 'think tank' than a system for setting specific economic goals. Mr Gorbachev also announces that the politburo has ordered the redrafting of the five-year plan for 1986-90 to reflect the new emphasis on renovating and re-equipping existing plants, improving product quality and making centralized planning more responsive to demand.

**East Germany / Japan – June 11-12, 1985 (KCA)**

Japanese Foreign Minister Mr Shintaro Abe visits East Germany. He discusses the international situation and arms control problems, including US President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, with Herr Honecker.

**Romania / Turkey – June 11-13, 1985 (PER)**

Turkish President Kenan Evren visits Romania.

**Poland - June 12-13, 1985 (RFE)**

The PUWP CC meets to discuss the alarmingly dwindling party membership and the need to conform to Gorbachev's new precepts for modernization.

**East Germany / Malaysia – June 13-14, 1985 (KCA)**

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs, visits East Germany.

**Soviet Union – June 17, 1985 (KCA)**

Marshal Kirill Moskalkenko dies at the age of 83.

**Yugoslavia – June 17, 1985 (KCA)**

Following arrests in July 1984 of 66 alleged Albanian nationalists, a trial of 71 people charged with stealing silver concentrate worth over \$100 million from the Trepca lead refinery between 1978 and 1984, allegedly to finance nationalist activities, begins in Decani, Kosovo.

**Albania / France – June 18, 1985 (KCA)**

Talks between French diplomats and Albanian representatives over the return of a quantity of gold (held by the Bank of England since the Second World War on behalf of France, the United Kingdom and the U.S.) are disrupted by an incident involving an attack by the Albanian coastguard on a boat of French fisherman that had entered Albanian territorial waters while fishing. The attack resulted in the death of M Jean Marie Masselin.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – June 18, 1985 (KCA)**

An agreement to resume agricultural co-operation between the US and the Soviet Union is signed at the end of a two-day session of the Soviet-US mixed commission on co-operation in agriculture.

**Poland - June 18, 1985 (RFE)**

After an 18-month gap in personal contacts between Poland's church and state leaders, Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the two men hold a meeting. Unexpectedly, both sides remain utterly secretive about the meeting's content and outcome. Relations between church and state have been unbelievably tense over the last few months primarily due to the authorities' unprecedented escalation of propaganda attacks against the Catholic Church and the murder of Father Popieluzko by secret police officers.

**Poland - June 19, 1985 (RFE)**

Eighteen months after the Sejm had voted the Press Bill into law, the Press Council, established as an advisory body to help the Prime Minister devise media policy and monitor the observance of press rights, eventually holds its first meeting. Reports about the meeting suggest that it had more of a ceremonial, than working character.

**Hungary / Bolivia – June 21, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia Jorge Crespo Velasco, who is visiting Budapest to discuss economic issues, signs a convention on consular relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

**Soviet Union – June 22, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Peteris Strautmanis retires as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Latvia. He is replaced by Mr Janis Vagris, previously the First Secretary of the Riga Party Committee.

**Latvia / SSR – June 22, 1985 (RFE)**

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet convenes for its 11<sup>th</sup> meeting. Janis Vagris is elected as the new chairman of the Supreme Soviet after the retirement of Peteris Strautmanis. This change is part of a continuing effort by First Secretary, Boriss Pugo to fill key party and government positions with relatively younger men and women of his own choice.

**Hungary / West Germany – June 23–25, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG H. D. Genscher makes an official visit to Hungary. He negotiates with Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by János Kádár and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary Pál Losonczy.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – June 24–26, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Gábor Nagy travels to Moscow for a three-day visit.

**Yugoslavia – June 25, 1985 (KCA)**

The presidium of the central committee of the LCY elects Mr Vidoje Zarkovic of Montenegro to the annually rotated post of president of the LCY presidium. He succeeds Mr Ali Sukrija of Kosovo, who had been elected on June 26, 1984.

**Hungary / Poland – June 25–27, 1985 (HC)**

György Lázár, acting as leader of the Hungarian delegation, attends the X. session of the COMECON in Warsaw. György Lázár gives a speech in front of the representatives of the session on June 25.

**Poland - June 25-27, 1985 (RFE)**

The 40<sup>th</sup> COMECON session takes place in Warsaw. Several agreements are signed, but they appear to only partially meet the expectations raised by earlier pronouncements.

**Hungary / West Germany – June 26-27, 1985 (HC)**

President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and President of Socialist International Willy Brandt visits Hungary. He attends negotiations with János Kádár. Willy Brandt also participates in the conference of the international medical movement during his stay in Hungary.

**Hungary / West Germany – June 26-27, 1985 (HC)**

President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and President of Socialist International Willy Brandt visits Hungary. He attends negotiations with János Kádár. Willy Brandt also participates in the conference of the international medical movement during his stay in Hungary.

**Hungary – June 28, 1985 (KCA / HC)**

The Assembly reappoints Mr Pal Losonczi to a further five-year term as Chairman of the Presidential Council (head of state), a post to which he had first been elected on April 14, 1967. Mr Istvan Sarlos is re-elected president of the National Assembly (Speaker), a post to which he had previously been elected on December 19, 1984. Furthermore, the Assembly re-elects an unchanged Council of Ministers, which includes Mr Janos Kamara, who in March had replaced Mr Istvan Horvath as Minister of the Interior and Dr Pal Tetenyi, who in March had replaced Mr Lenard Pal as Chairman of the Technical Development Committee. Mátyás Szűrös is appointed Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee at its inaugural meeting.

**Hungary – June 28–July 1, 1985 (HC)**

The V. meeting of the International Physicists for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) is held in Budapest. This is the first time the organization holds its conference in a socialist country. During the opening ceremony, János Kádár, First Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has a speech.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – June 29, 1985 (KCA)**

In a radio address, President Reagan accuses the Soviet Union of 'stealing or buying' US military and industrial secrets and calls for a sharp reduction in the number of Soviet diplomats and officials stationed in the USA. He claims that 30-40% of the 2,500 Soviet officials in the USA are known or suspected intelligence agents. He also calls for improvements to US counter-intelligence and better control over foreign agents working at the United Nations Secretariat in New York.

**USSR, June 29, 1985 (MHC)**

Eduard Shevardnadze is appointed Soviet Foreign Minister.

**July 1985****Poland / West Germany – early July, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, winner of the gold medal in the pole vault at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, is reported to have defected to West Germany.

**Hungary / Austria - July 1, 1985 (HC)**

The new border crossing between Hungary and Austria at Kópháza and Deutschkreutz is opened by István Hetényi, Minister of Finance of Hungary, and Franz Vranitzky, Minister of Finance of Austria.

**Hungary / Egypt – July 1–3, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid travels to Hungary on an official visit. He attends negotiations with Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by György Lázár and Deputy Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary Rezső Trautmann.

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**July 1985****Poland / West Germany – early July, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr. Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, winner of the gold medal in the pole vault at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, is reported to have defected to West Germany.

**Poland - July 1, 1985 (RFE)**

The government announces proposals to increase meat prices. The response of Polish workers to the unpopular measure is more subdued than expected.

**Hungary / Austria - July 1, 1985 (HC)**

The new border crossing between Hungary and Austria at Kópháza and Deutschkreutz is opened by István Hetényi, Hungarian Minister of Finance, and Franz Vranitzky, Austrian Minister of Finance.

**Hungary / Egypt – July 1–3, 1985 (HC)**

Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, travels to Hungary on an official visit. He attends negotiations with Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by György Lázár and Rezső Trautmann, Deputy Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

**Hungary / Finland – July 1–7, 1985 (HC)**

Péter Veress attends the events of the VII Hungarian-Finnish Friendship Day in Helsinki. He also attends negotiations with Jemu Leine, the Minister of Foreign Trade of Finland. Péter Veress is welcomed by Kalevi Sorsa, President of Republic of Finland.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – July 2, 1985 (KCA)**

At a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko is elected President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (head of state), having been nominated by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. Furthermore, the Supreme Soviet elects Mr. Edvard Shevardnadze to succeed Mr Gromyko as Foreign Minister. Also, the long-awaited announcement of a summit meeting between President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev is made on that day. The meeting is scheduled for November 19–21 in Geneva, Switzerland.

**Poland – July 3, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Henryk Grzadzielski, the leader of a protest strike in a factory in Slupsk, northern Poland, is sentenced to a one-year imprisonment. Four other workers involved in the protest are summarily dismissed.

**Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – July 3, 1985 (KCA)**

Mrs. Planinc arrives in Moscow for her first visit to the Soviet Union since taking office in 1982. Her trip, which follows a visit to Yugoslavia by a Soviet delegation on October 25–30, 1984, is seen as a political balance to her U.S. visit. In 1984, the Soviet Union had once again been Yugoslavia's largest trading partner and key supplier of oil, gas, coking coal and iron ore in return for Yugoslav manufactured goods. Total trade between the two countries, estimated at \$35,000 million in the five-year period 1981–1985, is expected to rise to around \$40,000 million in the period 1986–1990.

**Czechoslovakia - July 7, 1985 (DRC)**

Around 100,000 Christians go on a traditional pilgrimage to Velehrad in order to commemorate the 1100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Methodius. The speech of Czech Minister of Culture, Milán Klusak, is the opportunity for some of them to express their dissatisfaction with the situation of the Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia.

**Czechoslovakia – July 7, 1985 (RFE / KCA)**

150,000 Czechoslovaks go on pilgrimage to the tomb of Saint Methodius at Velehrad on the 1,100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth. This occurs despite the regime's attempts to play down the religious significance of the occasion, encouraging people to see it as a secular national holiday. Reportedly a number of Catholic dignitaries from Western Europe are denied visas to enter Czechoslovakia for the ceremonies.

Archbishop of Prague Cardinal Tomasek and Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli give speeches at Velehrad, both of whom are applauded. Reportedly the government speakers are jeered at by the crowd.

**Czechoslovakia / U.K. – July 7, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr. Pavel Klimes and his twin brother Peter ask to stay in the UK, after competing for Czechoslovakia in an international athletics meeting in Gateshead.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – July 7–8, 1985 (HC)**

Péter Várkonyi visits Moscow where he meets with E. A. Servandez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**Poland - July 8-10, 1985 (RFE)**

General Jaruzelski pays an official visit to Yugoslavia. Polish and Yugoslav representatives sign a trade agreement for 1986-90.

**Hungary / Austria – July 8-12, 1985 (HC)**

Friedhelm Frischenschlager, Austrian Federal Minister of Defense, travels to Hungary on an official visit for a military delegation. He attends negotiations with General István Oláh, Minister of Defense. Friedhelm Frischenschlager is welcomed by György Lázár.

**Hungary / The Netherlands – July 9–10, 1985 (HC)**

Péter Várkonyi travels to the Kingdom of Holland after accepting an invitation. He attends negotiations with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Holland Hans van den Broek. He is welcomed by Prime Minister of Holland Ruud Lubbers.

**Romania – July 11, 1985 (CEC)**

Nicolae Ceausescu becomes a member of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

**Czechoslovakia / West Germany – July 12-13, 1984 (KCA)**

Visiting Bonn (the West German capital), Mr. Chnoupek states that the issue of the Sudeten Germans ‘cast a shadow’ over relations between the two countries. The complaints are directed towards the West German government’s support for the Sudeten German *Landsmannschaften*.

**Soviet Union – July 13, 1985 (KCA)**

Gen. Ivan Panov succeeds Gen. Nikolai Makeyev as editor of *Krasnaya Zvezda*. On the same day, an article in *Krasnaya Zvezda* stresses the importance of the Communist Party and the ideology of the military.

**Hungary / Turkey – July 14–18, 1985 (HC)**

Turkey’s Minister of State, Cemal Büyükbaş, attends negotiations with József Marjai, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister, and also László Kapolyi, Hungarian Minister of Industry in Budapest.

**East Germany / China – July 15, 1985 (KCA)**

Herr Gerhard Schurer, Chairman of the East German State Planning Commission, and Mr. Tian Jiyun, a Deputy Premier, sign a five-year trade agreement in Beijing, which states

bilateral trade is to increase two-and-a-half times compared with 1981–1985. East Germany begins to reconstruct 43 Chinese factories. Herr Schurer is the highest-ranking East German representative to visit China since the early 1960s.

#### **Poland / 17 Western Creditors – July 15, 1985 (RFE/KCA)**

Poland and 17 Western creditor governments sign an agreement, originally initialed on January 16, to reschedule debts estimated at \$11–12 billion. The signing of this deal is being seen as a symbol of Western acceptance of Poland's "normalization" project. The provisions of the agreement initialed on January 16 are as follows:

(1) Part of the \$350 million in unpaid interest which had accumulated in 1982–1983 from 1981 debt will be paid immediately, and the rest upon signature of the agreement. \$212 million in interest of 1981 debt accumulated in 1984 is to be paid by August 31, 1985; (2) all unpaid principal due in 1982–1984 will be rescheduled up to the end of 1995, with payment set to begin in 1990. Of the unpaid interest due on the 1982–1984 principal, half will be repaid in 1985, and the rest in installments in 1986–1989. Final approval of the agreement is delayed because of the Polish government's unwillingness to sign without a commitment from Western governments over new trade credits.

#### **Hungary / Austria – July 15–21, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi attends the European cultural exchange conference, which was initiated by F. Sinowatz, Austrian Federal Chancellor. He also participates in negotiations with H. Morisz, Federal Arts, Education, and Sports Minister, and H. Fischer, Federal Minister for Research and Science.

#### **Poland - July 16, 1985 (RFE)**

The leaders of the underground Solidarity organization issue a statement calling for the boycott of the Sejm elections to take place on October 13. Lech Walesa does not publicly support the boycott, but announces that he personally will not be voting.

#### **Poland – July 17, 1985 (KCA)**

Poland's hard-currency debt is estimated to be \$26.8 billion at the end of 1984 in an article published in the daily newspaper *Zycie Warszawy*, and is rising by \$1.3 billion a year. The article states that it is hoped the debt will be stabilized some time in 1990–1991 at around \$34 billion.

#### **Soviet Union – July 17, 1985 (KCA)**

Gen. Lizichev is reported to have been appointed head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces upon the retirement of Gen. Alexei Yepishev. Gen. Yepishev had held this post since 1962.

#### **Hungary / Yugoslavia – July 17–23, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai travels to Yugoslavia on an official visit. He attends negotiations with the Prime Minister of Macedonia, Dragoljub Sztravrev, and Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Gojko Ubiparip. József Marjai is welcomed by Milka Planinc, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Federal Executive Council.

**Hungary / Japan – July 20–25, 1985 (HC)**

Kono Johei, President of the Japanese New Liberal Club (Conservative Party), attends negotiations with Gyula Horn, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, during his visit to Hungary. Kono Johei is welcomed by István Sarlós, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party Central Committee and the President of Parliament.

**East Germany – July 23, 1985 (KCA)**

*ADN* reports the establishment of a state environmental inspectorate within the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management, in effect from September 1.

**Poland – July 24, 1985 (KCA)**

The *Sejm* approves amendments to the 1982 trade union legislation. These amendments give the trade unions a legal right to be consulted by the factory managements about working conditions and issues such as the distribution of factory-owned housing. It broadens their powers to defend the rights of individual employees, and also closes a loophole in the previous legislation which might have allowed more than one union to operate within an enterprise.

**Poland - July 24, 1985 (RFE)**

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases its six-month economic report, which indicates that the 1985 Central Annual Plan targets may not be met. The report shows that last year's positive economic trends have not been maintained.

**Poland – July 25, 1985 (KCA)**

A series of amendments to the relatively liberal Higher Education Act of May 4, 1982 are approved by the *Sejm*. The amendments were announced by the Council of Ministers on May 21, arousing widespread criticism from governing bodies in Poland's universities and precipitating a number of student protests. The amendments curtail academic freedoms and in particular restrict the autonomy of institutes of higher education. They provide for (i) greater supervision of university administrative and governing bodies by the Ministry of Higher Education, including powers to rescind decisions by university senates, to dismiss members and dissolve departments; (ii) limitation of tenure for junior faculty members; and (iii) reduced participation in university self-government by students and non-teaching university employees. The Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology, Prof. Benon Miskiewicz, conceded that the effect of the amendments would be to restrict some of the academic rights guaranteed in the 1982 legislation, but he defended them as necessary retreats forced by a decline in academic standards and discipline, and by the encouragement of 'negative traits' in some university circles.

**Soviet Union – July 25, 1985 (KCA)**

It is confirmed by a military spokesman that Marshal Vladimir Tolubko has retired as commander of the Soviet Strategic Missile Forces and as Deputy Defence Minister. On the following day, *Kraaya Zvezda* reveals that Gen. Yury Maksimov has been appointed to Deputy Defence Minister, but he is not confirmed as Gen. Tolubko's successor as Commander of the Strategic Missile Forces until November 15.

**Estonia / Latvia / Lithuania / SSR – July 25-29, 1985 (RFE)**

Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian émigrés participate in the Baltic Peace and Freedom Cruise. This event is organized by the Baltic World Conference and is dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. The émigré organization continues to attract world

attention to the plight of the Baltic states and strives to maintain close ties between Balts living in the West and those still in their homelands under Soviet rule.

**Hungary / West Germany – July 25–27, 1985 (HC)**

Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Hans Jochen Vogel arrives in Hungary with a delegation. He attends negotiations with the following ministers:

István Sarlós, member of Hungarian Socialist Workers' party Central Committee and the President of Parliament;

Ferenc Havasi, member of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee;

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; and

János Kádár, First Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Albania / Greece – July 26, 1985 (KCA)**

Two Albanian citizens leave the country illegally by swimming to Corfu (another drowned on the way).

**Hungary / German Democratic Republic – July 27, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Germany and Chairman of the State Planning Commission attends project coordination meetings in Budapest with Lajos Faluvégi, Deputy Prime Minister and President of National Planning. He is welcomed by György Lázár.

**Czechoslovakia – June 27, 1985 (RFE)**

President Gustav Husak is unanimously re-elected for a third term of office by the entire Czechoslovak Communist Party presidium and by all 344 deputies in parliament.

**Hungary / Finland – July 29–August 2, 1985 (HC)**

Péter Várkonyi attends the jubilee meeting for the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Helsinki. He gives a speech in front of the participants on August 1. He is welcomed by Kalevi Sorsa, the Prime Minister of Finland. During his stay in Helsinki, he attends bilateral negotiations.

**Poland - August 31, 1985 (RFE)**

The Eighth session of the Polish Sejm is officially dissolved, in anticipation of the elections of October 13.

Mass demonstrations do not materialize on Solidarity's fifth anniversary, as the public seems unwilling to risk another uneven confrontation with the well-armed Polish security forces.

**August 1985**

**Hungary – August 1, 1985 (KCA)**

The official Hungarian news agency *MTI* reports that Lt-Gen. Alexei Demidov has succeeded Col-Gen. Konstantin Kochetov as commander of the Southern Group of Forces temporarily stationed in Hungary.

**Soviet Union – August 1, 1985 (KCA)**

At a press conference Mr. Leonid Zamyatin, the head of the information department of the CPSU Central Committee, confirms that Mr. Gorbachev has assumed the post of President of the Defense Council.

**Soviet Union – August 2, 1985 (KCA)**

Moscow Home Service reports that Mr. Yevgeny Varnachev has been appointed Minister of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building in place of Mr. Vitaly Chudin. The latter is released from his duties by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet 'in connection with his retirement owing to health reasons'.

**Soviet Union – August 4, 1985 (KCA)**

The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers issue a decree to begin in 1986 ordering new price incentives and industrial building policies and wider powers for local decision making. These are said to be a consequence of encouraging results from experiments in enterprise management, which began in 1984 and were extended at the beginning of 1985. The decree also confirms changes in the role of Gosplan and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply (Gossnab).

**Hungary / Malaysia - August 12–15, 1985 (HC)**

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, travels to Budapest for an unofficial visit.

**Albania / Yugoslavia – August 14, 1985 (KCA)**

Three Albanian citizens are reported to have swum to Yugoslavia, thus leaving the country illegally.

**Hungary / Iran – August 14–15, 1985 (HC)**

The Hungarian-Iranian Economic Cooperation Committee meeting in Tehran is opened by István Hetényi, Minister of Finance of Hungary, and by Abbas Ali Zali, Minister of Agriculture of Iran. István Hetényi is welcomed by Hossein Mousavi, Prime Minister of Iran.

**Czechoslovakia - August 20, 1985 (RFE / DRC)**

Charter 77 issues a statement marking the 17th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact intervention in Czechoslovakia. This statement comes out as a gesture of support for continuing the political reforms, and for the gradual withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia as part of the process of « détente » in Europe. In the days prior to the August anniversary, the StB stepped up acts of repression against Charter 77 signatories.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - August 21, 1985 (LBC)**

The U.S. accuses the USSR of using a potentially dangerous chemical to trace American diplomats and to identify Soviet citizens who establish contacts with them. The chemical is a yellowish powder, illuminates in a violet light, and probably causes cancer. It is said that the powder is deposited in places where American diplomats may accidentally pick it up on their clothes and hands. – Moscow calls the accusation absurd, and is designed “to prepare the ground for yet another slander campaign against the Soviet Union to poison the atmosphere in relations between our countries and kindle enmity towards the [Soviet] people.” (February 15, 1986.)

**Poland / U.S. – August 27, 1985 (KCA)**

The U.S. Coastguard reports that two Polish seamen have surrendered to the authorities and request political asylum in North Bend, Oregon.

**USSR, August 28, 1985 (MHC)**

Time magazine publishes an interview with Gorbachev –his first of this length- which includes an extensive discussion on international issues.

**Hungary / Switzerland- August 30, 1985 (HC)**

Gyula Horn, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, attends an international meeting reviewing the implementation of the NPT in Geneva.

**Latvia / SSR – August 31, 1985 (RFE)**

The Latvian Communist Party newspaper *Cina* announces the appointment of Vladimir Egorov as the new Latvian Minister of Internal Affairs. The decision to appoint Egorov is unusual, as he comes from another Soviet republic and has never worked in Latvia. This position has historically been filled by an ethnic Latvian.

**September 1985**

**Hungary / U.S. – September 1, 1985**

John Block, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, attends negotiations with Jenő Vánca, Minister for Agriculture and Food.

**Hungary / Sweden – September 1, 1985 (HC)**

József Bényi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, travels to Stockholm on a three-day official visit.

**Czechoslovakia - 2 September, 1985 (DRC)**

The StB carries out searches at the arts association, the Jazz Section, and in the homes of its members Vladimír Kouřil, Joska Skalník, Karel Šrp and Vlastimil Drda.

The house searches are part of a series of repressive acts carried out by the political police and the courts, whose intent is to suppress every sign of the independent cultural sphere.

**Czechoslovakia – September 4, 1985 (RFE)**

On the anniversary of the Helsinki Conference, Charter 77 issues a document stating its intention to keep watch over the Czechoslovak regime's human rights policy.

**Hungary / France – September 4–5, 1985 (HC)**

French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Jean-Michel Baylet attends consultations in Budapest.

**Yugoslavia / NAM - September 4-8, 1985 (MP)**

The Conference of the Non-Alignment movement takes place in Luanda, Angola. The final document consists of two key parts: political and economic. The political part gives an overview of international situation focusing on key issues: disarmament, nuclear energy, internal conflicts and information gathering. The discussions about Africa revolve around the situation in Namibia, Chad, South Africa and its cooperation with Israel. The discussions

about the Near East revolve around the situation in Cyprus, Lebanon, Palestine and the threat of Israeli attack on Iraq. Additionally the link between Europe and the Mediterranean basin is stressed. The economic part of the document details the programme of economic cooperation between the member states of the NAM.

**Hungary / Switzerland – September 5–7, 1985 (HC)**

Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert makes an official visit to Hungary. He attends negotiations with Péter Várkonyi and is welcomed by János Kádár and György Lázár.

**Hungary / Algeria – September 6–12, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official and amicable visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. He attends negotiations with Szaid Masz- szanden, FLN member of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Secretariat. József Marjai is welcomed by Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 9–12, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Defense General Milán Václávik, travels to Hungary with a military delegation. He meets with General István Oláh, the Hungarian Minister of Defense.

**Hungary – September 9-12, 1985 (HC)**

The Warsaw Pact countries' deputy foreign ministers hold consultations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary in Budapest.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 10-11, 1985 (HC)**

Péter Várkonyi, travels to Czechoslovakia on an official and amicable visit. He meets Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is welcomed by Gustáv Husák, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Head of State. He is also welcomed by Lubomir Strougal, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia and Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Czechoslovakian Presidency.

**Albania / Australia – September 15, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr. Gordon Scholes, as Australian Acting Foreign Minister, states that Australia and Albania have agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – September 15, 1985 (KCA)**

Acting under a congressional mandate, the U.S. State Department imposes travel restrictions on some 400 workers at the UN Secretariat whom it suspects of exploiting their official status to pursue clandestine activities. The restrictions, against citizens of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Cuba, Iran, Libya and Vietnam, are met by a strong public protest from the UN Secretary-General, Sr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

**Hungary / U.K. – September 15-21, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Culture, Béla Köpeczi, travels to Great Britain. He attends negotiations with Sir Keith Joseph, the British Minister for Education and Science.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 16, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister and President of National Planning Lajos Faluvégi attends a project coordination meeting in Prague. He attends negotiations with Deputy Prime Minister of

Czechoslovakia Svatopluk Potác, the President of the State Planning Committee of Czechoslovakia, and the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.

**Hungary / Singapore – September 16-18, 1985 (HC)**

Suppiah Dhanabalan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Singapore, travels to Hungary on an official visit. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczy.

**Romania / Indonesia – September 16-19, 1985 (PER)**

The President of Indonesia, General Suharto, and his wife, Tien Suharto, visits Romania.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - September 17, 1985(LBC)**

Reagan declares that the U.S. will not negotiate on the limitation of the SDI program in return for a Soviet concession on nuclear missiles. (Earlier Gorbachev hinted that Moscow was ready for a “radical proposal” on disarmament if the U.S. agreed to limit SDI to basic research.)

**Hungary / Japan – September 17-21, 1985 (HC)**

György Lázár travels to Japan on an official visit. He attends negotiations with Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister of Japan. He is welcomed by Emperor Hirohito.

**Hungary / West Germany – September 18-20, 1985 (HC)**

Hans A. Engelhard, the Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany, travels to Budapest following the acceptance of an invitation issued by Imre Markója, Minister of Justice.

**Soviet Union / Finland – September 19, 1985 (MHC)**

Gorbachev meets with President of Finland Mauno Koivisto in Moscow.

**Hungary / Indonesia – September 19-20, 1985 (HC)**

Suharto, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, travels Hungary on an official visit. He meets with Pál Losonczy.

**Romania – September 21, 1985 (ADC)**

The Romanian construction engineer, poet, and diarist, Gheorghe Ursu is arrested in Bucharest due to his anticommunist manifestation.

**Hungary / Norway – September 22–26, 1985 (HC)**

Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Mátyás Szűrös, travels to Norway on an official visit. He attends negotiations with the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Norwegian Parliament. He is welcomed by Prime Minister Kåre Willoch.

**Hungary / U.S. – September 23-October 30, 1985 (HC)**

Péter Várkonyi participates in the XL Session of the UN General Assembly in New York. He gives a speech in front of the representatives of the General Assembly on October 1. During his stay in New York, he participates in bilateral negotiations.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – September 24-25, 1985 (HC)**

János Kádár makes an official visit to the USSR. He attends negotiations with Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee.

**Hungary / West Germany – September 24-27, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Justice Imre Markója travels to Berlin and attends negotiations with H. J. Heusinger, Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Hungary / Austria – September 24-25, 1985 (HC)**

Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz is awarded an honorary degree from ELTE University during his visit to Budapest. He also attends negotiations with György Lázár.

**Hungary / Tunisia – September 26, 1985 (HC)**

Pál Losonczi makes a short stop in Tunisia during his visit to Africa. While at the airport, he meets Prime Minister of Tunisia Mohammed Mzali.

**Hungary / Guinea – September 26-27, 1985 (HC)**

Pál Losonczi makes a stop in the Republic of Guinea during his visit to Africa. He attends negotiations with the President of the Republic of Guinea, Lansana Conté.

**Hungary / Romania – September 26-27, 1985 (HC)**

President of the Romanian Socialist Republic State Planning Committee, Stefan Biriea, attends the Plan Conciliation meeting in Budapest with Lajos Faluvégi, Deputy Prime Minister and National Planning Authority President. He is welcomed by György Lázár.

**US / Soviet Union - September 27, 1985 (LBC)**

Reagan welcomes Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 27, 1985 (HC)**

Péter Veress attends consultations in Prague with Bohumil Urban, Minister of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia.

**Hungary / East Germany – September 27, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade, Péter Veress attends negotiations in Berlin with Horst Sölle, the Minister of Foreign Trade of the GDR.

**Soviet Union – September 27, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov resigns as Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) ‘for health reasons’ and is replaced by Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov.

On the same day, Mr. Bayken Ashimov retires as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan, and is replaced by Mr. Salamat Mukashev, the First Secretary of the Manglyshak oblast party committee.

**Hungary / Angola – September 27-30, 1985 (HC)**

Pál Losonczi, acting as leader of a governmental and party delegation, travels to Angola on an official and amicable visit. He attends negotiations with José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Angola.

**US / Soviet Union - September 30, 1985 (LBC)**

The USSR proposes a 50% reduction of strategic arms, but he set the halting of SDI research as a precondition. According to U.S. views, because of the particular Soviet count of bombs and warheads, the proposal would result in a huge Soviet atomic superiority in Europe.

Reagan immediately welcomes the initiative.

**Bulgaria / Macedonia / Yugoslavia – September 30, 1985 (KCA)**

A meeting of border commissions of the Yugoslav Macedonian town of Delcevo and the Bulgarian town of Simitli is cancelled by the Bulgarian side, due to Bulgarian objections to an exhibition in Delcevo. This exhibition commemorates the Yugoslav communist struggle in Macedonia in the Second World War against enemy occupiers (which had included Bulgarian forces). A similar meeting in the Yugoslav Macedonian town of Kriva Palanka on September 23 had also been cancelled for the same reason.

**Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 30, 1985 (HC)**

János Kádár has an official and amicable visit to Czechoslovakia. He attends negotiations with Gustáv Husák, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

**Hungary / Zimbabwe – September 30-October 3, 1985 (HC)**

Pál Losonczi has an official and amicable visit to Zimbabwe. He attends negotiations with the President of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana, and with Robert Mugabe, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of ZANU and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

**October 1985**

**Hungary / Yugoslavia - October 1-5, 1985 (HC)**

Fleet Admiral and Minister of Defense of Yugoslavia Branko Mamula travels to Hungary on an official and amicable visit. He attends negotiations with István Oláh, the Minister of Defense of Hungary.

**Hungary / Denmark – October 2-5, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ferenc Esztergályos, attends consultations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

**Hungary / France – October 2-6, 1985 (HC)**

Zoltán Juhár, Minister of Domestic Trade, attends negotiations in Paris with French Commerce, Trade, and Tourism Minister Michel Crépeau.

**Hungary / Kenya – October 3, 1985 (HC)**

Pál Losonczi visits Kenya during his visit to Africa. He is welcomed by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya at the Mombasa port city's airport.

**Hungary / Egypt – October 3, 1985 (HC)**

Pál Losonczi makes a short stop in Egypt during his visit to Africa. He is welcomed by the President in the city of Luxor.

**Soviet Union / U.K. / France - October 3, 1985 (LBC)**

In the course of his visit in Paris, Gorbachev calls on France and Great Britain for independent disarmament talks. French President Mitterand rejects Reagan's invitation for a pre-summit meeting, which would be meant to demonstrate Western unity. At the same time, France, like Great Britain, rejects Gorbachev's offer to negotiate on the French and British

nuclear force. Both countries assert that they will reduce their own forces after Soviet-American arms reduction only. France is unwilling to condemn the SDI. àJuly 6-10, 1986.

**Hungary / West Germany – October 6-10, 1985 (HC)**

German Federal Republic Free Democratic Party member and Chairman, Wolfgang Mischnick, visits Hungary. He meets with Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and István Sarlós, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

**Hungary / India – October 7-13, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of National Planning of Hungary, Lajos Faluvégi, acting as leader of the governmental delegation, participates in the events of the Hungarian Economy Days, which is organized in five cities across India. A cooperation treaty is signed. Lajos Faluvégi is welcomed by Zail Singh, the President of India, and by Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

**Romania / China / North Korea – October 7-15, 1985 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits the People's Republic of China and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

**Czechoslovakia / Syria – October 7-9, 1985 (RFE)**

Hafiz Assad of Syria visits Prague. He meets President Gustav Husak, with whom he signs a treaty of friendship and cooperation.

**Poland - October 7, 1985 (RFE)**

Poland and the Soviet Union sign a new economic agreement in Warsaw for the five-year period 1986-1990. The agreement entails a larger role for the Soviet Union in Poland's economy, mainly through maintaining a virtual monopoly over the supply of crude oil, petroleum products and other basic raw materials. The Soviets also signal their willingness to reschedule Poland's Soviet foreign debt, amounting to some 5,000 million rubles, beyond 1990.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 8, 1985 (KCA)**

The USA, the Soviet Union, and Japan sign an agreement in Tokyo on 'co-operative measures' intended to increase the safety of civilian air traffic over the north-west Pacific. The memorandum, exchanged between the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Shintaro Abe, and the U.S. and Soviet ambassadors to Japan, follows a preliminary agreement reached on July 29.

The agreement is reported to stem from talks between the three countries which began soon after an inquiry into the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines plane over Soviet territory in September 1983. The inquiry had revealed that there had been no contact between air traffic controllers in the three countries on the position of the aircraft. The agreement will provide for a new communications network between air traffic control centers in Tokyo, Anchorage (Alaska), and Khabarovsk in the Soviet Union.

**Hungary / Vietnam – October 8-14, 1985 (HC)**

President of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Hu Tho, acting as leader of a delegation, travels to Hungary on an official and amicable visit. He attends negotiations with István Sarlós, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Parliament. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczy.

### **Soviet Union – October 9, 1985 (KCA)**

A 'Comprehensive Programme on the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sector for 1986–2000' is published in *Pravda*, the organ of the CPSU, following its approval by the Central Committee.

The program calls for increased production of all consumer goods which is intended to be accomplished by improving the organization and the technological level of industry. It envisages that production of non-food commodities should increase by 30% by 1990, and by 80–90% by the year 2000. Furthermore, it notes that 'the primary task of the branches of industry, which are occupied with producing goods for the population, is the basic improvement in the quality and assortment of articles, in their technological and aesthetic level, and in their reliability in operation'. In addition, it is intended that market forces should have a greater influence on the selection and quality of goods.

On the same day, the daily newspaper *Izvestia* reports that Mr. Viktor Vishnyakov, a Deputy Minister of Construction, has been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for corruption. He is said to have received illegal payments totaling more than 100,000 rubles for apartments.

### **Hungary / Austria – October 10-12, 1985 (HC)**

Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Austria and Minister of Trade and Industry of Austria, Norbert Steger, travels to Hungary on an official visit. He attends negotiations with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He is welcomed by Károly Németh, Deputy Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and also by György Lázár.

### **Poland – October 13, 1985 (RFE/KCA)**

Elections to the *Sejm* (parliament), last held in March 1980, are held as announced on June 10. Due to take place in early 1984, they have been postponed. It was first postponed by a vote in the *Sejm* on February 13, 1984, to prolong the statutory four-year term to the end of the year. Secondly, it was postponed by a resolution adopted unanimously on December 3 which set August 31, 1985, as the date of dissolution. With all the candidates having been carefully handpicked by officially sponsored organizations, the size of the turnout is the real issue at stake.

According to official government figures, 78.86% of the electorate voted, that is, 20,554,182 out of 26,065,497 eligible voters. The next day Solidarity releases its own figures, claiming that only 66% of the electorate actually voted. Only 87 deputies are survivors of the previous *Sejm*, as 373 are complete newcomers.

### **Poland – October 13, 1985 (UNW)**

General elections to the *Sejm* (parliament) take place. All candidates are nominated by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, an organization created by the Communist Party during martial law. It is reported that 78.8% of voters take part in the elections, which means that even though they are boycotted by the opposition they are still valid.

### **Soviet Union – October 15, 1985 (KCA)**

A plenary meeting of the CPSU politburo relieves Mr Tikhonov of his duties as a member of the politburo and elects Mr Talyzin to candidate membership. Mr Ryzhkov is relieved of his duties as a Central Committee secretary in connection with his appointment as Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

### **Hungary – October 15-November 25, 1985 (HC)**

The Cultural Forum of the member states of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation is held in Budapest. The heads of the delegations of the socialist countries are government members: Pjotr Gyemicsev, alternate member of Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and Minister of Culture of USSR; Georgi Jordanov, Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria and Chairman of the Cultural Committee; Andreas Christophides, Minister of Education of Cyprus; Miroslav Válek, Minister of Culture of Slovakia; Kazimierz Zygulski, Minister of Culture and Fine Arts of Poland. Hungary's delegation leader, Minister of Culture Béla Köpecz, and Hans-Joachim Hoffman, Minister of Culture of the GDR.

### **Soviet Union – October 17, 1985 (KCA)**

The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopt a resolution on measures to improve the management of the machine-building industry. It envisages the setting up of a permanent bureau of the Council of Ministers 'to manage the machine-building complex, raise the level of co-ordination in the work of the machine-building industries [and] make machine-building production a highly developed base for technical progress'. The bureau will have the right to issue directives to ministries and departments, to examine the drafts of annual and Five-Year plans, and, 'in accordance with established procedure,' to reallocate material resources necessary to plan targets.

### **Soviet Union - October 17, 1985 (LBC)**

Soviet chief of staff, Marshal Akhromeiev, in response to questions by the New York Times, asserts: the development of a large ABM system with components deployed in outer space, and other weapons in outer space, makes the reduction of strategic weapons impossible.

### **Czechoslovakia / Romania – October 17-18, 1985 (PER)**

The president of Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal, visits Romania.

### **Romania – October 18, 1985 (CEC)**

Nicolae Ceausescu issues a decree that all Romanian power units are to be militarized.

### **Soviet Union – October 18, 1985 (KCA)**

*Tass* announces that Mr. Nikolai Lemayev has been appointed Minister of the Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry in place of Mr. Viktor Fedorov. Mr. Lemayev has previously been Deputy Minister. Mr. Fedorov is one of four ministers who had been publicly criticized by Mr. Gorbachev in a speech on June 11 for squandering substantial capital investment in their sectors, and an inquiry into the work of Mr. Fedorov's ministry was started after he was singled out for failing to keep to previous assurances that shortcomings would be rectified.

### **Hungary / Algeria – October 18-20, 1985 (HC)**

Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Mátyás Szűrös, visits Algeria with a delegation. He attends negotiations with Mohamed Serif Mesadia, leader of the National Liberation Front Standing Committee of Algeria, and also with Abderrezak Bouhara, Foreign Affairs Secretary of the National Liberation Front Standing Committee. Mátyás Szűrös is welcomed by Chadli *Bendjedid*, General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Standing Committee and President of Algeria. Mátyás Szűrös greets Chadli *Bendjedid* Bendzsedik in the name of János Kádár.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – October 18-24, 1985 (HC)**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Miklós Barity, participates in the consultation of the Warsaw Treaty Member States Assistant Secretaries of States.

**Soviet Union – October 19, 1985 (KCA)**

*Tass* announces that Mr. Boris Aristov (previously a Deputy foreign Minister) has been appointed Minister of Foreign Trade after the retirement of Mr. Nikolai Patolichev (who had held this post since 1958).

**Hungary / U.S. – October 19-26, 1985 (HC)**

Pál Losonczi attends the 40th Session of UN General Assembly in New York. He also participates in the jubilee meeting of the 40th Anniversary of the foundation of the UN. He has a speech in front of the Assembly on October 21. During his stay in New York, he attends bilateral negotiations.

**Warsaw Pact, October 21-23, 1985 (MHC)**

At a session of the WTO Political Consultative Committee (PCC) in Sofia, Gorbachev discusses the prospects for integration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and the state of affairs in the international communist movement.

**U.S. - October 22, 1985 (LBC)**

According to the US Office of Technology, SDI does not seem to be feasible and could increase the danger of nuclear war. According to the study, a shield that could protect the population and missile sites at the same time is infeasible. The SDI program raises the issue whether the 1972 ABM treaty is reconcilable with American national interests. There is a debate between Edward Teller and Hans Bethe. The two scientists played a crucial role in the development of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. Teller claims that the arguments against the SDI are of political and philosophical nature, not technical ones, while Bethe thinks that it is not technically feasible either. (August 17, 1986.)

**Hungary / Romania – October 22, 1985 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade, Péter Veress, attends negotiations in Bucharest with Vasile Pungan, Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania.

**Poland - October 22, 1985 (RFE)**

The government spokesman announces that the prosecutor's office in Gdansk has instituted legal proceedings against Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, for libeling a number of constituency electoral commissions. In reality, Walesa had only provided Western correspondents with alternative statistics about the turnout figures.

**Hungary / Bulgaria – October 22-23, 1985 (HC)**

János Kádár, acting as leader of the Hungarian delegation, attends the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Board Meeting in Sofia.

**Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia – 22-23 October, 1985 (DRC)**

At the meeting of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Sofia, the Czechoslovak leader, Gustáv Husák, supports publicly the new “extraordinarily inspirational” impulses outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev.

**Hungary / Cuba – October 24-25, 1985 (HC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade of Cuba, Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, attends negotiations in Budapest with Péter Veress, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade.

**Hungary / Syria – October 24-27, 1985 (HC)**

Hungarian Minister of Defense, István Oláh, travels to Syria on an official visit. He attends negotiations with Mustafa Tlas, Minister of Defense of Syria. He is welcomed by Hafez al-Assad, General Secretary of the Socialist Arab Rebirth Party and President of Syria.

**Hungary / Austria – October 27-29, 1985 (HC)**

Austrian Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Leopold Gratz, visits Hungary. He attends negotiations with Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by Károly Németh and György Lázár.

**Czechoslovakia - October 28, 1985 (DRC)**

In an interview for the West German weekly *Der Spiegel*, CPCz CC member Vasil Bil'ak comments on international issues, relations with Soviet bloc, the events of 1968, and economic and political problems in Czechoslovakia.

The CPCz weekly newspaper *Rudé právo* runs an editorial devoted to the CPSU program. The authors state that the Soviets' approach to problems and tasks is beneficial and inspirational for the Czechoslovak Communist Party, precisely because CPCz CC was working on the same tasks, namely intensive development of the economy.

**Bulgaria – October 30, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr. Stanish Bonev is replaced as Chairman of the State Planning Committee by Prof. Ivan Iliev, and is also removed from his post as a Deputy Premier.

**US - October 31, 1985 (LBC)**

Arms reduction proposal by the US: the limit should be established at 4500-4500 warheads for each superpower. Warheads on ICBMs should be maximized at 3000, strategic bombers to 350, air launched cruise missiles to 1500, IMF missiles to 120. This is not counting the British and French weapons.

**November 1985****Poland – November 1985 (UNW)**

Wojciech Jaruzelski resigns from the post of Prime Minister and is replaced by Zbigniew Messner. Wojciech Jaruzelski becomes chairman of the Council of State.

**USA-Soviet Union, NOVEMBER 1, 1985 (MNC)**

A new American offer was given in Geneva, during the Soviet-American negotiation about nuclear and space weapons.

**Hungary, November 1-3, 1985 (MNC)**

Dshamsangrin Dulma, Foreign Trade Minister of Mongolia was in Budapest for negotiations with his counterpart, Péter Veress.

**Hungary, November 1-4, 1985 (MNC)**

Istvary, November 1-4, 1985 (MNC) Minister of Mongolia was in Budapest for negotiations with his counterpart, Péter Veress. He was also received by Prime Minister of the Indian Republic, Rajiv Gandhi who also oversaw the Ministry of Military.

**Soviet Union / Switzerland / U.S. – November 1985 (DKK)**

The first meeting between Reagan and Gorbatschow takes place in Geneva. The only outcome is to strengthen dialogue and improve the Soviet-American relations.

**Soviet Union – November 1, 1985 (KCA)**

The Supreme Soviet relieves Mr. Ziya Nuriev of his responsibilities as a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and appoints Mr. Vsevolod Murakhovsky, formerly the First Secretary of the party committee in Mr. Gorbachev's home region of Stavropol, as a First Deputy Chairman. On the following day, Moscow Home Service reports that Mr. Ivan Silayev has been appointed a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and relieved of his duties as Minister of the Aviation Industry. He is succeeded by Mr Apollon Systsov, the former First Deputy Minister.

**Czechoslovakia – November 1, 1985 (RFE)**

Rudolf Battek, Czechoslovak dissident, released from prison early. This takes place a week before the arrival of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who has been pressuring Prague to relax its persecution of human rights activists.

**Soviet Union – November 2, 1985 (KCA)**

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party (CP) releases Mr. Turdakun Usubaliyev from his post as First Secretary. Mr. Absamat Masaliyev, formerly the First Secretary of Issyk-Kul oblast party committee, is elected to succeed him.

**Hungary, November 3-4, 1985 (MNC)**

Péter Veress Minister of Foreign Trade was negotiating with Taha Yasin Ramadan, First Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, and Minister of Trade, Hassan Ali in Baghdad

**Egypt, November 4-11, 1985 (MNC)**

Yasser Arafat negotiated in Egypt.

**Hungary, November 5, 1985 (MNC)**

István Oláh Field Marshal and Minister of Defense, returning from his Asian trip, stopped in Moscow to negotiate with V. G. Kulikov Marshal.

**Western Europe, November 5-6, 1985 (MNC)**

18 Western European leaders (on a Ministerial level) approved the draft of the Europe-Programme

**Poland, November 6, 1985 (MNC)**

Z. Messner, a Professor of Economics was elected as the new Polish Prime Minister. Jaruzelsky, de First Secretary of Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party, former Prime Minister became the new Head of State.

**Poland – November 6-12, 1985 (RFE)**

Two Sejm sessions are held in early November, in which a major government shake-up and substantial changes in the state structure are announced. The number of Deputy Prime Ministers is reduced from eight to five, and Zbigniew Messner, and academic economist and party loyalist, replaces General Jaruzelski as the new Polish Prime Minister.

**Czechoslovakia / FRG – November 8-10, 1985 (RFE)**

Leader of the West German Social Democratic Party Willy Brandt visits Prague, meeting with President Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal. He emphasizes that all countries must cooperate to prevent nuclear war, but also frankly discusses the Czechoslovak regime's poor human rights record.

**Poland – November 9, 1985 (KCA)**

The official news agency PAP announces that the office of the Prosecutor General has issued a directive to prosecutors instructing them to review proceedings 'on an individual basis' against those accused of non-criminal offences. The review applies to those under investigation or on trial and to those already convicted, but does not include 'perpetrators of offences particularly dangerous from the social point of view' or those who have already served prison terms and were amnestied previously.

**Poland – November 12, 1985 (KCA)**

Prof. Messner presents a substantially altered Council of Ministers for approval at the second session of the new *Sejm*. It includes five Deputy Chairmen instead of seven, and 26 ministers instead of 30. This is a result of organizational changes designed to reduce the number of ministries dealing with specific areas of the economy.

Under these changes (i) the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and the Ministry of Forestry and the Timber Industry are combined as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy; (ii) the Ministry of Administration and Territorial Management and the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials are combined as the Ministry of Construction, Regional Planning and Municipal Economy; (iii) the Office of Materials Management assumes responsibility for the power economy under the directorship of a Minister for Materials and Fuels; (iv) the Office for Environmental Protection and Water Economy assumes responsibility for natural resources under the directorship of a Minister for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources; and the Office of Price Affairs is incorporated into the Finance Ministry. The new Council of Ministers no longer includes the Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, but now includes the Head of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

**Soviet Union – November 12, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr. Vasily Garbuzov, the Minister of Finance since 1960, dies after a long illness at the age of 74.

**Romania – November 13-14, 1985 (CEC)**

At the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee plenum, Nicolae Ceaușescu announces that he opposes any change to the country's political system.

**Hungary – November 13-16, 1985 (MNC)**

László Kápolai Minister of Industry negotiated on Moscow with his Soviet counterparts.

**US / Soviet Union – November 14, 1985 (LBC)**

Reagan characterizes his approaching meeting with Gorbachev in Geneva as a "peace mission", while the previous day the Soviet leader declared: the focus of the Geneva meeting will be space weapons and he will not go to Geneva empty-handed.

**Hungary – November 15-19, 1985 (MNC)**

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade visited Indonesia, where he negotiated with Rachmut Saleh, Minister of Trade.

**Soviet Union – November 18, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr. Vladislav Kolesnikov replaces Mr. Aleksandr Shokin as Minister of the Electronics Industry following the latter's retirement 'for health reasons'.

**Lithuania / SSR – November 18, 1985 (RFE)**

The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet elects Ringaudas Bronislavas Songaila as the new Chairman of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet. Songaila had been the Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, a post that Vytautas Sakalauskas now takes over. These two positions are often considered equivalent to President and Prime Minister respectively. These changes could be related to Gorbachev's campaign to breathe new life into the party.

**US / Soviet Union - November 18-21, 1985 (LBC / MHC)**

A Reagan-Gorbachev meeting is held in Geneva. There is no breakthrough in the main political issues but six agreements of minor importance were signed. Reagan invited the general secretary for a visit in Washington. The President acknowledges that there are serious differences in human rights, regional conflicts, and arms control. The two leaders issued a joint communiqué on speeding up the talks, averting an arms race in outer space, freezing the arms race on the ground, reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic balance. British Prime Minister Thatcher calls the meeting "very constructive". At the summit of the Warsaw Pact, the meeting is described as "useful" and "highly important". According to Izvestia, it was a historical event, which could lead to a reduction of East-West tension. According to the CPSU Politburo, the summit was "a major political event in international life", which "marked the beginning of a dialogue with a view to achieving changes for the better in Soviet-American relations and the world as a whole".

**Hungary, November 18-23, 1985 (MNC)**

A parliamentary delegation, led by István Sarlós, President of the Parliament and member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP had an official visit in Spain. Sarlós negotiated with President of the House of Representatives Gregoria Peces-Barba Martinez and President of the Senate José Federico de Carvajal Perez. He was also received by the King of Spain, Juan Carlos.

**Hungary, November 18-24, 1985 (MNC)**

Gábor Nagy, Deputy Foreign Minister arrived in Syria for a two-day official visit. He later went to Iran for consultation between November 24-28 and visited Afghanistan between November 28-30.

**USA-Soviet Union, November 19-20, 1985 (MNC)**

A Soviet-American summit was held in Geneva.

**Hungary, November 20-21, 1985 (MNC)**

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Yanai Shinichi took part on talks in the Foreign Ministry during his visit in Budapest.

**Hungary, November 20-24, 1985 (MNC)**

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade visited Thailand. He negotiated with Minister of Trade Cosol Krairika, Deputy Prime Minister Bichai Rattakul, and Foreign Minister Siddi Savetsila.

**Hungary, November 21, 1985 (MNC)**

János Kádár, the General Secretary of HSWP took part in the meeting of the leaders of the countries in the Warsaw Pact, after the Soviet-American summit in Geneva.

**Czechoslovakia - 21 November 1985 (DRC)**

In Prague, during a meeting of General Secretaries of the Central Committees of Communist parties of the Warsaw Pact member countries, Mikhail Gorbachev informs his partners about the outcomes of his meeting with U.S. President Reagan in Geneva on 19-21 November.

**Hungary, November 23-28, 1985 (MNC)**

Responding to a government invitation, Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of the Foreign Committee of the Parliament, visited the Federal Republic of Germany. He negotiated with the representatives of the Christian Democrat, the Christian Socialist and Socialist Party, met with the leaders of the German Communist Party and participated in the events of the Debating Society of Vergerdorf.

**Egypt, November 25, 1985 (MNC)**

A terrorist attack by Palestinians took place against a plane of the Egyptian Airlines. The Egyptian commando tried to free the hostages on Malta. This resulted in 58 deaths.

**Hungary, November 25, 1985 (MNC)**

K. Zygulsky, Polish Minister of Culture and Art took part in talks with Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi in Budapest.

**Hungary, November 25-27, 1985 (MNC)**

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade arrived in Singapore. He negotiated with Minister of Trade and industry, Tony Tan Keng Yam, and with Foreign Minister Dhanbalan

**Hungary, November 28-29, 1985 (MNC)**

Ferenc Esztergályos, Deputy Foreign Minister consulted in Italy.

**Soviet Union – November 29, 1985 (KCA)**

The Byelorussian Supreme Soviet appoints Mr. Georgy Tarazevich as President of its Presidium upon the retirement of Mr. Ivan Polyakov. Mr Tarazevich was formerly the First Secretary of the Minsk city party committee.

**Hungary, November 29-30, 1985 (MNC)**

Minister of Internal Trade Zoltán Juhár met J. Zelko Slovakian Minister of Trade during the former's two-day official visit in Pozsony.

## **December 1985**

### **Hungary – December 1, 1985 (MNC)**

Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac met his counterpart, Péter Veress, in Budapest.

### **Hungary – December 1-3, 1985 (MNC)**

As a member of a Party- and State-Delegation to Vientiane, Miklós Barity, Deputy Foreign Minister consulted in the Laotian Foreign Ministry, then negotiated in Vietnam during December 5-7, and finally went to Moscow between the 8-11 for an official invitation.

### **European Community – December 2-3, 1985 (MNC)**

The meeting of the Heads of States and Prime Ministers of the members of the European Community was held in Brussels.

### **Hungary – December 3, 1985 (MNC)**

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade met with his Yugoslavian counterpart, Milenko Bojani, in Belgrade.

### **Hungary – December 3-5, 1985 (MNC)**

István Oláh, Field Marshal and Minister of Defense took part in the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Defense of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Berlin.

### **Poland – December 3, 1985 (RFE)**

Willy Brandt, the SPD chairman, pays a visit to Poland to commemorate the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on the bases for Normalization of Relations Between the Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Signed on 7 December 1970, the treaty is considered a watershed moment in Polish-West German relations, paving the way for normalization. Brandt's visit causes considerable controversy in Poland, after he turns down Lech Walesa's offer to visit Gdansk, instead choosing to only hold talks with government officials.

### **Estonia / SSR – December 4, 1985 (RFE)**

Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign to replace key figures in the party hierarchy finally reaches Estonia. Georgii Vasilevich Aleshin replaces Aleksandr Ivanovich Kudryavtsev as Second Secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. Kudryavtsev, a Brezhnev appointee, had held the position since 1982.

### **Poland – December 6, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr. Eugeniusz Szumiejko, a member of the Solidarity underground leadership, surrenders to the police. This happens just before the expiry, on December 31, of the July 23 amnesty. He is freed after a brief interrogation.

### **South Asia – December 6-7, 1985 (MNC)**

In Dacca, Bangladesh, the countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, The Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Shri Lanka founded the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC), with the goal of accelerating the economic development of the region.

### **East Germany / Soviet Union – December 8, 1985 (KCA)**

A bilateral trade protocol is signed in Moscow, providing for turnover of goods worth 15,000 million rubles.

East Germany consistently conducts almost 40 per cent of its foreign trade with the Soviet Union (its largest trading partner) and is itself the Soviet Union's main trading partner with a 10 per cent share in Soviet foreign trade. Turnover amounts to 10.6 billion rubles in 1981, 12.1 billion rubles in 1982, and 13.4 billion rubles in 1983, and reportedly increased by a further 10% in 1984.

### **Czechoslovakia – December 8, 1985 (DRC)**

In Prague, at the Grand Prior Square, several hundred people meet to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the death of the singer-songwriter John Lennon. After a solemn ceremony, they set out on a march through the city where they chant slogans for peace, until the police disperse the march in the evening.

### **Hungary, December 9-10, 1985 (MNC)**

István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of Parliament took a friendly, official visit to the People's Republic of Poland. His negotiation partner was Roman Malinowsky, the President of the Parliament. He was received by W. Jaruzelsky, First Secretary of the Polish United Worker's Party and Zbigniew Messner member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party and Prime Minister.

### **Hungary, December 9-10, 1985 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiated with the Federal Minister of Economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, M. Bangemann, in Bonn.

**Hungary, December 10-11, 1985 (MNC)** György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet took a friendly, official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. His negotiation partner was Milka Planinc, the President of the Federal Executive Council of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He also held talks with Vidoje Zarkovic, President of the Presidium of Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He was received by Radojan Vljajkovic, President of the Presidium of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

### **Hungary, December 11, 1985 (MNC)**

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic visited the Republic of Austria (cross-border meeting). He negotiated with the federal President of the Republic of Austria, Rudolf Kirschläger.

### **Czechoslovakia / Romania – December 11-12, 1985 (PER)**

The President of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husák visits Romania.

### **Hungary / Poland, December 12, 1985 (MNC)**

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade negotiated with his Polish counterpart, Andrzej Wojcik, in Warsaw.

### **Soviet Union, December 12, 1985 (MNC)**

According to the announcement of M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the disarmament of equipment

capable of launching middle-range missiles was finished on the European parts of the Soviet Union.

**Hungary, December 13-16, 1985 (MNC)**

Béla Köpeczi, Minister of Culture was in France for a cultural event. He negotiated with Minister of Education Jean-Pierre Chevènement, and Minister of Culture Jack Lang.

**Hungary, December 14-16, 1985 (MNC)**

Gábor Nagy, Deputy Foreign Minister consulted in Kuwait.

**Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia – December 14, 1985 (DRC)**

The Moscow paper *Pravda* publishes the article “An Important Political Legacy” in order to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the publication of the essay “Lessons to the Crisis,” which has become the ideological canon in Czechoslovakia for the interpretation the events of 1968 and the post-occupation policy.

**Romania / United States – December 15, 1985 (PER)**

The U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, visits Romania.

**U.S. / Romania - December 15, 1985 (LBC)**

Secretary of State Schultz arrives in Bucharest. The secretary agreed with Ceausescu on the establishment of a consultation system on human rights. The agreement came after the U.S. diplomat warned Ceausescu that Romania could lose its most favored nation treatment if it fails to improve the human rights situation in Romania. àFebruary 26, 1988.

**Hungary, December 15-17, 1985 (MNC)**

US Secretary of State George Schultz had an official visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi and was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist People’s Party and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Iraq, December 16-17, 1985 (MNC)**

Iraqi Head of State, Saddam Hussein, visited the Soviet Union.

**U.S. / Hungary - December 16, 1985 (LBC)**

Schultz meets János Kádár in Budapest. He expresses optimism relating to US-Hungarian relations and assures his host of his support of the most favored nation status of Hungary.

**Hungary, December 17, 1985 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the National Planning Office, Lajos Faluvégi negotiated with B. Gostjev Finance Minister in Moscow.

**Hungary, December 17, 1985 (MNC)**

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade negotiated with his Soviet counterpart, Boris Astov, in Moscow.

**Hungary, December 17, 1985 (MNC)**

Gyula Horn, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs consulted in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow.

**Hungary, December 17-18, 1985 (MNC)**

A delegation, led by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet took part in the 41st Extraordinary Session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. György Lázár spoke up on the Summit on December 17. Along with the leaders of the delegation, György Lázár was received by M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**Hungary, December 17-18, 1985 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy traveled to the United Arab Emirates for a two-day official visit.

**Hungary, December 18-20, 1985 (MNC)**

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Kinast consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

**Yugoslavia – December 17, 1985 (HR)**

The American Secretary of State George Shultz visits Yugoslavia and criticizes its support for Palestinian terrorists.

**Czechoslovakia / West Germany – December 18-20, 1985 (KCA)**

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, visits Prague for talks with Mr. Chnoupek, President Husak, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Lubomir Strougal. The discussions are centered on matters of economic and environmental co-operation, including the problem of acid rain.

**Hungary, December 19-20, 1985 (MNC)**

János Berecz, Lénárd Pál and Mátyás Szűrös, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP took part in the consultation Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries dealing with ideological and foreign affairs in Bucharest.

**Hungary, December 21-23, 1985 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

**Hungary, December 24-25, 1985 (MNC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi negotiated with his Soviet counterparts in Moscow.

**Soviet Union – December 24, 1985 (MHC)**

Boris Yeltsin is elected First Secretary of the Moscow Party Committee at Gorbachev's recommendation.

**Czechoslovakia – December 28-29, 1985 (RFE)**

At the 16<sup>th</sup> Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the new Five-Year Plan is unveiled, proposing a 15-19% rise in national income.

## 1986

### January 1986

#### **Albania / Italy – January, 1986 (KCA)**

Negotiations between Italy and Albania are reported to still be deadlocked at the end of January 1986. This is because six members of an Albanian family involved in anti-state activities in the service of a foreign power took refuge in the Italian embassy in Tirana, worsening Albanian-Italian relations.

#### **European Economic Community, January 1, 1986 (MNC)**

Spain and Portugal gained full membership to the European Economic Community (with this, the European Economic Community grew to have 12 members).

#### **USA / Soviet Union – January 1, 1986 (MNC)**

The New Year Greetings for the American people by M. S. Gorbachev and for the Soviet people by American President Ronald Reagan were mutually broadcasted by television in the United States and the Soviet Union.

#### **Czechoslovakia – January 1, 1986 (KCA)**

Measures intended to improve efficiency and promote the rational use of materials and energy in the agricultural sector come into force.

#### **Soviet Union / US – January 1, 1986 (KCA)**

President Reagan makes televised New Year addresses to the people of the Soviet Union.

#### **Hungary – January 1, 1986 (KCA)**

Tax on low personal incomes is reduced and tax on high incomes is increased on a graduated scale. The maximum tax on business earnings is increased from 65 to 75%.

#### **Poland / Soviet Union – January 3, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Stanislaw Kociolek is dismissed as Polish ambassador of the Soviet Union, and replaced by Mr. Wlodimierz Natorf, formerly Poland's permanent representative at the United Nations.

#### **Soviet Union – January 3, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Vladimir Promyslov is replaced as chairman of the executive committee of the Moscow City Soviet (mayor) by Mr. Valery Saikin, the former director-general of Moscow's Likhachev motor vehicle works; Mr. Promyslov had held his Moscow post since 1963.

#### **Soviet Union – January 5, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Dzhumbar Tatiashvili, the First Secretary of the CP of Georgia, is quoted in the party daily Russian-languages newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, as saying that the Georgian Capital, Tblisi, was ruled with “corruption and disorder”, and that the “fight against parasitism” remained a “bitter problem”.

**Yugoslavia – January 6, 1986 (KCA)**

The collective state presidency officially proposes Branko Mikulic for election to succeed Milka Planinc in May as President of the Federal Executive Council (Prime Minister)

**Hungary – January 6-7, 1986 (MNC)**

Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP István Horváth visited the Soviet Union. He negotiated with Y. K. Ligachyov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Secretary of the Central Committee, V. Chebrikov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the State Security Committee of the Soviet Union and the Heads of Department of its Central Committee, Chief Prosecutor, Ministry of Defense and Interior Ministry Leaders.

**Hungary – January 6-10, 1986 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in India's Foreign Ministry in New Delhi. He was received by Ahmed Patel, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Party.

**Czechoslovakia – 7 January, 1986 (DRC)**

Martin Palouš, Anna Šabatová, and Jan Stern succeed Charter 77 spokesmen Jiří Dienstbier, Eva Kantůrková, and Petruška Šustrová.

**Bulgaria – January 7, 1986 (KCA)**

At a meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, President Zhikov details changes to be made in the management and planning of the economy, stating that it would be necessary to “totally liquidate the departmental structure and the departmental work of the Council of Ministers”

**East Germany – January 7, 1986 (KCA)**

Gerhard Weiss, a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and representative of the German Democratic Republic at COMECON, dies.

**Federal Republic of Germany, January 8, 1986 (MNC)**

According to the NATO's decision of 1979, the first cruise missile has arrived to the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Poland – January 8, 1986 (KCA)**

The *Financial Times* reports comments by Mr. Jerzy Urban, the Polish government spokesman, implying that the lack of sizeable new Western government trade credits, exacerbating the country's hard currency shortage, was forcing Poland to be selective in debt repayments.

**Soviet Union – January 8, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Svetov is tried on charges of circulating deliberate fabrications and slandering the Soviet state and social order. He is sentenced to a period of five years in exile from Moscow.

**Yugoslavia – January 9-13, 1986 (MP)**

A meeting of the NAM delegates about the cooperation in the field of information takes place Dakar, Senegal.

**Czechoslovakia – January 10, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Jaroslav Seifert, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Prize for Literature and a Charter 77 signatory, dies at age 84 and is given a state funeral on January 21.

**Hungary, January 10-15, 1986 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn negotiated with the leaders of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and the heads of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in Beijing

**Albania – January 11, 1986 (KCA)**

To mark the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania as a People's Republic, on January 11, 1986, the Presidium of the People's Assembly declares an amnesty to take effect on January 13.

**East Germany / U.S. – January 11, 1986 (KCA)**

A U.S. congressional delegation meets Herr Honecker in East Berlin. In talks described as "extraordinarily candid." Herr Honecker is reported to have expressed hopes for an improvement in political and economic relations with the United States.

**Hungary – January 11, 1986 (KCA)**

A number of price increases are announced.

**Soviet Union – January 11, 1986 (KCA)**

Tass announces the replacement of Mr. Konstantin Brekhov as Minister of Chemical and Oil Machine Building by Mr. Vladimir Lukianenko

**Albania – January 13, 1986 (KCA)**

A review of the execution of the 1985 plan and the 1986 state plan and budget is presented to a session of the People's Assembly by Mr. Gjyzari.

**Bulgaria – January 13, 1986 (KCA)**

Published preliminary census results showed Bulgaria's population at 8,942,976.

**Soviet Union – January 13, 1986 (KCA)**

It is reported that Mr. Anatoly Dumachev has succeeded Mr. Nikolai Pe as Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and also that Mr. Ivan Gladky has been appointed to succeed Mr. Batalin as Chairman of the USSR State as Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Mr. Ivan Gladky has also been appointed to succeed Mr. Batalin as Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs.

**United Kingdom – January 13, 1986 (MNC)**

The first phase of the installation of American cruise missiles to England ended, according to the NATO's decision of 1979.

**Hungary, January 14-15, 1986 (MNC)**

The 34<sup>th</sup> session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation was held on Budapest, with the leadership of Deputy Prime Ministers József Marjai and Aleksey Antonov. A. Antonov was received by Károly Németh, the Deputy Secretary General of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Ferenc Havasi,

member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of the Cabinet.

#### **Soviet Union / Turkey – January 14, 1986 (KCA)**

An agreement on the demarcation of the border with the Soviet Union is signed in Ankara. The agreement is based on a topographical survey of border rivers.

#### **Albania – January 14, 1986 (KCA)**

The People's Assembly adopts the 1986 plan. In this plan, the social production is expected to rise by 9.5% compared to 1985. The national income is expected to rise by 10.6%, the industrial production by 7.3% and agricultural production by 17%, with labour productivity in industry set to increase by 3.9%. The total amount of investment was to rise by 3.4%. Exports of goods were to rise by 31%.

The People's Assembly also adopts the 1986 state budget. This envisaged income of 9.3 billion leks (\$1.00=7.0285 leks as of January 15, 1986) and expenditure of 9.25 billion leks.

#### **Soviet Union – January 14, 1986 (KCA)**

According to a Tass report, Mr. Konstantin Belyak is replaced as Minister for Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production by Mr. Leonid Khitrun.

#### **Soviet Union – January 15, 1986 (MHC)**

Gorbachev announces the Program for Comprehensive Elimination of Nuclear Weapons by the Year 2000.

#### **Soviet Union / Japan – January 15, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Edvard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, pays an official visit to Japan. This is the first by a Soviet Foreign Minister since that of Mr. Andrei Gromyko in 1976. *Le Monde* comments that the renewal of Japanese-Soviet contacts “has certainly benefited from the more favourable between the USA and the Soviet Union” and “corresponds to a convergence of interests, notably in economic matters, and has been encouraged by the diplomatic ambitions of the two governments.”

#### **Soviet Union / USA – January 15, 1986 (KCA / LBC)**

Mr. Gorbachev announces a Soviet proposal for a ban on all nuclear weapons by 2000, which includes INF missiles in Europe. This is dismissed by the U.S. and countered with a phased reduction of INF launchers in Europe and Asia to none by 1989. The general secretary envisions three phases: between 1985 and 1995 the U.S. and the Soviet Union would reduce their arsenal by 50% to 5000 atomic weapons each. In this phase, French and British arms need not be reduced. After 1990, the nuclear powers would reduce, then eliminate, INF weapons and would start to destroy tactical atomic weapons. By the end of 1995, the elimination of nuclear arms would be finished, and by the end of 1999 there would be no atomic weapon on Earth. Gorbachev underlined that the local monitoring of disarmament would not cause a problem.

#### **Hungary, January 15-16, 1986 (MNC)**

Michael Stefának, head of the International Political Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, visited Hungary. He negotiated with Géza Kótai head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Mátyás Szűrös.

**Soviet Union, January 15, 1986 (MNC)**

The Soviet Union extended the moratorium of their nuclear tests which was originally announced until December 31st, 1985, for an additional three months.

**France, January 16, 1986 (MNC)**

French Head of State (Mitterrand) negotiated in the Federal Republic of Germany about the French-West German military cooperation

**Poland - January 16-19, 1986 (RFE)**

“The International Intellectuals’ Congress for the Defense of the World’s Peaceful Future” convenes in Warsaw. The congress is chiefly meant as a propaganda exercise by the Polish authorities to end their political and cultural isolation of the last four years. However, the exercise backfires, as roughly 2/3 of the 200 invited Western political figures decline the invitation in protest at Poland’s recent wave of repression against academic freedom and democratic opposition.

**Poland – January 17, 1986 (KCA)**

A police raid on the apartment of Mr. Jacek Kuron, a leading member of the former Social Self-Defence Committee, breaks up a meeting held to coincide with the World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace currently being held in Warsaw.

**Czechoslovakia – January 18, 1986 (KCA)**

The Federal Statistics Office publishes the figures for plan fulfilment in 1985. National income rose by 3.3%, industrial production by 3.4%, agricultural production by 3.6%, and the total exports rose by 4.6%. Imports rose by 5.8%. Trade with socialist states made up 78.8%.

**East Germany – January 18, 1986 (KCA)**

The results for execution of the 1985 plan are published in *Neues Deutschland* on Jan. 18-19, 1986. Most Targets were exceeded, although there was evidence of stagnation in the performance of foreign trade.

**Soviet Union – January 18, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Pyotr Demichev, the Minister of Culture and a candidate member of the politburo of the CPSU, is elected as the Supreme Soviet's First Deputy Chairman in place of Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov.

**Soviet Union / Japan – January 18, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Shevardnadze meets Mr. Nakasone, when Nakasone reiterates a previous invitation made to Mr. Gorbachev to visit Japan. Mr. Shevardnadze delivers a letter from Mr. Gorbachev inviting Mr. Nakasone to make an official visit to the Soviet Union.

**Soviet Union / Japan – January 19, 1986 (KCA)**

A joint communiqué is issued as the result of an emergency session held by Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Abe on Jan. 17. According to a Japanese Foreign Ministry official, the additional meeting focused on the issue of the “Northern Territories.” Japanese negotiators are believed to be calling for a communiqué along the lines of that issued after the 1973 Brezhnev – Tanaka. Mr. Abe told a press conference that Japan is determined to negotiate patiently on the return of the “Northern Territories” using the communiqué as a starting point.

**Soviet Union – January 20, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Eduard Gudava is arrested after he hung a notice from the balcony of his apartment demanding the release of his brother; he is sentenced to four years in prison for ‘malicious hooliganism’.

**Hungary, January 22-23, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took an official, friendly visit to the People’s Republic of Poland, where he negotiated with his counterpart, Marian Orzechowsky. He was received by W. Jaruzelsky, First Secretary of Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party, President of the Council of State of the People’s Republic of Poland.

**Poland – January 22, 1986 (KCA)**

Three Polish space scientists, who broke into state television broadcasts on two occasions during September 1985 with appeals to voters to boycott the *Sejm* elections, receive suspended 18-month prison sentences.

**Soviet Union / North Korea – January 22, 1986 (KCA)**

An agreement is signed in Pyongyang, at the end of a visit by the Soviet Foreign Minister Edvard Shevardnadze, on the demarcation of the North Korean and Soviet 200-mile economic zone in the Sea of Japan.

**Finland – January 23, 1986 (KCA)**

A new SKP programme is published by the majority-controlled SKP Central Committee.

**Czechoslovakia / Austria – January 23, 1986 (RFE)**

Austrian President Kirchschaeger meets Czechoslovak President Husak in Bratislava. Both leaders call for closer ties of friendship between their countries.

**Hungary – January 23-26., 1986 (MNC)**

Vúkoje Bulatovic, Vice President of the Executive Council of Serb Socialist Republic (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) – leading a cultural delegation – negotiated with Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi in Budapest.

**Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – January 24, 1986 (KCA)**

The *Financial Times* reports that Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have reached agreement on Czechoslovak participation in the construction of a pipeline for Yamburg gas field in western Siberia to Eastern Europe.

**Latvia / SSR – January 24-25, 1986 (RFE)**

The 24<sup>th</sup> Latvian Communist Party Congress takes place in Riga. The agenda is devoted to discussion over the past and future five-year plans and minor changes in the composition of the Buro

**Czechoslovakia – January 25, 1986 (KCA)**

Figures for plan fulfilment in 1985 are published by the Federal Statistics Office.

**Soviet Union – January 25, 1986 (KCA)**

Gen. Vitaly Fedorchuk, Minister of Internal Affairs since December 1982, is replaced by Mr. Aleksandr Vlasov, formerly First Secretary of the Rostov oblast party committee.

**Hungary / Spain, January 25-28, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergályos negotiated in Madrid.

**Soviet Union – January 26, 1986 (KCA)**

The results of Soviet plan fulfilment in 1985 are published by the Central Statistical Board. The report states that while the overall results for national economic growth are positive, some sectors have fallen badly behind plan targets. It attributes these shortfalls mainly to the “slow introduction of intensive methods of economic management and an inadequate level of organizational work”.

**Albania – January 27, 1986 (KCA)**

ATA reports that the population of Albania has reached 3,000,000, giving an average increase of 2.5 per cent over the past 40 years.

**Bulgaria – January 27, 1986 (KCA)**

The National Assembly reorganizes the State Planning Committee into a State Planning Commission, and the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Construction and Territorial-settlement Organization are abolished. The Committee for State and People's Control is brought into the Council of Ministers.

**Hungary – January 27, 1986 (KCA)**

The Times reports that as many as 160 conscientious objectors are currently imprisoned in Hungary.

**Soviet Union / Spain / USA – January 27, 1986 (KCA)**

In an interview published in the Madrid newspaper El Pais, Prof. Vladimir Aleksandrov's wife, Ms. Albina Volgina, alleges that her husband has fallen into the hands of the CIA, a claim which has also been made by Mr. Yurchenko.

**Soviet Union / USA – January 27, 1986 (KCA)**

The chief White House spokesman Mr. Larry Speakes denies newspaper reports attributed to ‘congressional sources’ that a senior KGB official has defected to the USA in May 1985.

**Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany, January 27-30, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the National Planning Office Lajos Faluvégi negotiated in the Federal Republic of Germany with Minister of economics M. Bangemann, of finance G. Stoltenberg, and of research and technology H. Reisenhuber and the leaders of the Industrialist Alliance; he also gave lectures in Cologne and Munich.

**Hungary, January 27-30, 1986 (MNC)**

Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Hristo Hristov negotiated with his Hungarian counterpart Péter Veress in Budapest.

**Hungary, January 28-29, 1986 (MNC)**

The 13<sup>th</sup> Summit of Intergovernmental Committee of Nuclear Energy Machine Manufacturing Cooperation of the COMECON was held in Budapest. For that occasion there stayed:

- From Bulgaria, Ognian Doynov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee, Minister of mechanical engineering, President of the Economic Committee;
- From Czechoslovakia, Deputy Prime Minister, Ladislav Gerle;
- From Yugoslavia, President of the Federal Committee of Power Engineering and Industry, Rade Pavlovic
- From Poland, Deputy Prime Minister, Zbigniew Salayda
- From the German Democratic Republic, Minister of Heavy Industry, Rolf Kersten
- From Romania, Minister of Industry and Heavy Machinery Manufacturing, Konstantin Dumitru
- From the Soviet Union, Deputy Prime Minister, Ivan Silayev

On the Summit, Hungary was represented by Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai and Minister of Industry László Kapolyi. The foreign leaders were received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

### **Hungary, January 29-31, 1986 (MNC)**

Günter Sieber, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee – leading a delegation - visited Hungary. He negotiated with Géza Kótai, his Hungarian counterpart. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee.

### **Soviet Union / USA – January 29, 1986 (KCA)**

The New York Times comments that it is unclear why the White House and congressional accounts differed, although there has been congressional speculation that in light of the Yurchenko affair administration officials have been wishing to avoid giving publicity to KGB defections.

### **Poland - January 29-30, 1986 (RFE)**

The Sejm holds a two-day session on the direction of Polish foreign policy. The Foreign Affairs Minister, Marian Orzechowski announces that the resumption of full diplomatic relations with Israel is conditional on their withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the wake of the Six-Day War in June 1967. Poland has expressed its desire to improve relations with Israel, following the Soviet line of renewed cooperation with Arab states.

### **Soviet Union – January 30, 1986 (KCA)**

The official news agency Tass reports the appointment of Mr. Sergei Bashilov as Minister of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises upon the retirement of Mr. Nikolai Goldin.

### **Bulgaria – January 31, 1986 (KCA)**

Details of plan fulfilment in 1985 are published by the Council of Ministers' Committee for Social Information of Jan. 31, 1986. The report notes that the 1985 plan has been implemented under 'exceptionally difficult natural conditions'.

### **Hungary – January 31, 1986 (KCA)**

The chairman of the *Országgyűlés*, Mr. Istvan Sarlos, says that more parliamentary opposition to draft legislation could be expected following the introduction of competition between candidates at the June 1985 national elections.

### **Comecon / European Communities – January 31, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Willy de Clercq, the member of the European Commission responsible for external affairs and trade, delivers a letter to the Romanian ambassador in Belgium, Mr. Iulian Vacarel. This letter outlines the response of the Communities to approaches begun by COMECON in June 1985 for the establishment of relations between the two organizations and specifying its readiness to open negotiations.

### **Soviet Union – January 31, 1986 (KCA)**

Dr. Koryagin is nominated by a group of US congressmen for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize.

### **Poland - January 31-February 1, 1986 (RFE)**

The 24<sup>th</sup> Plenary meeting of the PUWP CC takes place in Warsaw. It is chiefly devoted to the problems of national education. The Central Committee decides to redraw a 15-year-old program of school reform by the end of 1989. However, it appears that the Party's main concern is the poor quality of ideological indoctrination in schools, rather than modernizing the curriculum and improving general standards of teaching. A substantial strengthening of schools' lay character is also planned, likely to impose further limitations on the Church's work with Poland's youth.

### **Estonia / SSR – January 31-February 1, 1986 (RFE)**

The 19<sup>th</sup> Estonian CP Congress takes place in Tallinn. Among minimal personnel changes, the most notable event of the Congress is First Secretary Karlo Vaino's attack on Estonian nationalism. Vaino declares that nationalism is the principal ideological problem facing the republic and sharply criticizes state agencies for not doing enough to combat it.

## **February 1986**

### **Bulgaria – February, 1986 (KCA)**

At the beginning of February 1986, the *Rabotnichesko Delo* reports that production in factories, coal mines, and power stations has again been seriously disrupted by severe cold and blizzards.

### **Poland – February 1, 1986 (KCA)**

In what is described as an effort to improve the competitiveness of exports, the zloty is devalued against the US dollar to a rate of US\$ 1.00=Zl 170.

### **Soviet Union – February 1, 1986 (KCA)**

It is reported in the Soviet armed forces newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* that Mr. Boris Popov has been appointed Chief Military Procurator.

### **Soviet Union / France / Italy – February 1, 1986 (KCA)**

Four Soviet diplomats are expelled from France, and a diplomat and an Aeroflot official are expelled from Italy for alleged espionage; the Soviet authorities reciprocate by expelling French and Italian personnel.

**Hungary, February 1-5, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister of the Republic of Argentina, Dante Caputo had an official visit to Hungary. His negotiation partner was his counterpart Péter Várkonyi. He also negotiated with Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade. Dante Caputo also handed over the letter of the President of the Republic of Argentina to Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

**Hungary / SSR, February 4, 1986 (MNC)**

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade negotiated in Moscow.

**Hungary, February 4-5, 1986 (MNC)**

László Kapolyi, Minister of Industry took part in the meeting of the counties participating in the unified energy-system of the COMECON.

**Poland – February 4, 1986 (RFE/KCA)**

The Main Statistical Office's (GUS) recently issued economic report presents a mixed picture of Poland's economic matters. Its Domestic Net Material Product has grown by 3% in 1985, largely as a result of good agricultural output, but a decline in industrial output, excessive capital investment and growing inflation (reaching between 15-18%) demonstrate that the economic problems are continuing. The authorities' indecision about economic reform is identified as a major problem, making the situation worse.

A report by the Central Statistical Office detailing plan fulfilment in 1985 is published in the *Rzeczpospolita* daily newspaper. National income has risen by around 5%, industrial production by 3.8%, agricultural production by 0.9%, exports by 25.5%, and imports by 36.5%.

**Albania / Algeria – February 5, 1986**

The Albanian Foreign Minister Mr. Reis Malile pays an official visit to Algeria on February 5-9, 1986.

**Czechoslovakia / FRG – February 5-6, 1986 (RFE)**

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher meets Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at Karlovy Vary. They discuss economic and environmental cooperation.

**Hungary – February 5-8, 1986 (MNC)**

Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense, took an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union. He negotiated with S. Sokolov, reserve member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Defense. He was received by A. A. Gromyko, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Bureau of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union.

**Hungary – February 6-7, 1986 (MNC)**

Ferdinand Lacina, Federal Minister of Transportation and State-Industry of the Republic of Austria negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Budapest. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**East Germany / West Germany – February 7, 1986 (KCA)**

Herr Has Jocheim is sentenced by a West German court to a prison term of three years and four months for industrial espionage on behalf of East Germany.

**Austria / Hungary / West Germany – February 8, 1986 (KCA)**

A march organized by environmentalists from Hungary, Austria, and West Germany in protest against the construction of the Gabčíkovo- Nagymaros hydroelectric dam complex on the Danube is dispersed by police.

**Soviet Union – February 8, 1986 (KCA)**

In an interview published in the French Communist Party newspaper *L'Humanite*, Mr. Gorbachev defends the Soviet record on human rights and the position regarding Dr. Sakharov. Mr. Gorbachev states: "We do not put people on trial for their convictions, but any state must defend itself against those who try to subvert it, or who call for its undermining or destruction." He claims that just over 200 people are serving sentences for such crimes in the Soviet Union. Dr. Sakharov, he notes, has repeatedly committed actions punishable by law. Soviet television gives details of an 18-month investigation into crimes committed by a "bribery and corruption ring" operating in the trade network of Rostov *oblast* and among senior officials of the Ministry of Trade of the RSFSR.

**U.S / Czechoslovakia - 9 February 1986 (DRC)**

In Prague, the American Democratic Senator Daniel P. Moynihan meets at his own initiative with new Charter 77 spokesmen, as well as with two other signatories, namely Miloš Rejchrt and Petr Uhl.

**Czechoslovakia – February 9, 1986 (RFE)**

Interview by Archbishop of Prague Cardinal Tomasek published, in which he appeals to Western media to put pressure on the Czechoslovak regime by publicizing its persecution of prominent Catholics.

**Soviet Union / Japan – February 10, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Nakasone, in an address to the Diet, stresses that the continued Soviet "occupation of the Northern Territories" means that no formal peace treaty can be signed between Japan and the Soviet Union.

**Poland - February 10, 1986 (RFE)**

The party daily *Trybuna Ludu* publishes a 32-page supplement entitled "The Draft Program of the PUWP". The program is the party's design for Poland's development until the end of the century (the year, 2000). It is to be adopted by the party's congress in June 1986. The main principles of the document include the emphasis on Marxism-Leninism as the foundation of party activity, the rule of "proletarian internationalism" as the party's most important precept, and the strategy of "socialist renewal" as the basic method of the government.

**Poland - February 11, 1986 (KCA)**

The provincial court in Gdansk dismisses slander charges brought against Mr. Walesa as a result of remarks which he has made to Western journalists concerning the reliability of the official results of the *Sejm* elections.

**Soviet Union / U.S / West Germany – February 11, 1986 (KCA)**

The Jewish human rights activist Mr. Anatoly Shcharansky, and three other people serving sentences in the Soviet Union, are released to the West at the Glienicke Bridge between East

Germany and West Berlin in exchange for the simultaneous release of three people imprisoned in West Germany and two who have been arrested in the USA.

**Hungary, February 11-12, 1986 (MNC)**

Petar Mladenov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of Bulgaria arrived for an official friendly visit in Budapest. He met with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi and was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**West Berlin, February 11, 1986 (MNC)**

The exchange of political prisoners (including Anatoly Scharansky) took place on the border of West Berlin according to treaties between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, and also the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the German Democratic Republic.

**Hungary – February 11-14, 1986 (MNC)**

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament, on behalf of the latter position, visited Switzerland as the leader of a delegation. His negotiation partner was Martin Bundi, President of the National Council of Switzerland. He also met Peter Vollner, Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland.

**Yugoslavia – February 12, 1986 (MP)**

A plane from New York carrying Andrija Artuković, high ranking official of the Nazi collaborationist "Independent State of Croatia", lands in Zagreb. Yugoslav request for his extradition filed in 1951 was finally accepted. He will be soon be prosecuted in a highly publicized trial and sentenced to death. He died in prison in 1988.

**Albania / Turkey – February 12, 1986 (KCA)**

Turkey and Albania sign a three-year agreement calling for increased trade and a protocol on goods to be exchanged.

**Yugoslavia / U.S – February 12, 1986 (KCA)**

Andrija Artukovic is extradited from the USA to stand trial in Yugoslavia for alleged crimes committed while he was Interior Minister in the *Ustasha* regime in Croatia during the Second World War.

**East Germany / West Germany – February 13, 1986 (KCA)**

The East Berlin military court sentences Hans-Werner Margis to 10 years' imprisonment for activities on behalf of the BND.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – February 13, 1986 (KCA)**

A trade agreement for 1986-90 between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, providing for a 30 per cent increase in turnover in the forthcoming five-year period as compared with 1981-85, is signed in Moscow.

**Czechoslovakia – February 14, 1986 (KCA)**

The *Financial Times* notes that the report by the Federal Statistics Office acknowledged serious shortcomings in economic performance which are not reflected in the main published indicators. Fulfilment of the industrial production plan is described as "irregular".

Delegates to the 17th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are elected, along with new regional and city party committee leading bodies, at party conferences held in Czechoslovakia's 10 regions and in the cities of Prague and Bratislava.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - February 15, 1986 (LBC)**

It is announced at the US embassy in Moscow that the so called Soviet "spy dust" is harmless. Reagan proposes the liquidation of Soviet and American INF weapons in three years and a moratorium on the deployment of short range nuclear weapons. The parties would liquidate all INF missiles by the end of the third year. The West European allies fear that a zero solution would leave them unguarded against the Soviet superiority in conventional forces and tactical atomic weapons. Gorbachev calls the proposal propaganda and declares he would meet the U.S. President in case he sees a chance for an agreement.

**Hungary / Morocco, February 15-17, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Morocco

**Soviet Union – February 16, 1986 (KCA)**

The cruise liner *Mikhail Lermontov* sinks after hitting rocks in the Marlborough Sound at the northern tip of New Zealand's South Island with the loss of one crew member.

**Czechoslovakia – February 17, 1986 (KCA)**

In a joint statement, Charter 77 and the Committee for the Defence of Persons Unjustly Persecuted (VONS) call on six Western governments to hand over convicted Eastern bloc spies in exchange for six detainees in Czechoslovakia.

**Hungary, February 17-19, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergályos negotiated in Berlin, in the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic.

**European Economic Community, February 17, 1986 (MNC)**

The nine member-states of the European Economic Community signed the so-called Western European Constitution in Luxemburg, which ascertained the reform of the Treaty of Rome of 1957.

**France, February 17-19, 1986 (MNC)**

The first summit of the Francophone countries was held in Paris.

**Soviet Union – February 18, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Viktor Grishin is removed from the politburo by a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. Mr. Yelsin, Mr. Grishin's replacement as Moscow First Secretary, has been appointed as a candidate politburo member and has been relieved of his duties as a member of the secretariat, as has Mr. Konstantin Rusakov, who retired 'for health reasons'.

**East Germany / West Germany – February 19, 1986 (KCA)**

Herr Horst Sindermann, the president of the Volkskammer and a member of the SED politburo, visits West Germany at the invitation of the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) faction in the Bundestag.

**Soviet Union – February 19, 1986 (KCA)**

It is announced that by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Col.-Gen. Alexei Lizichev, who has been appointed head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces in July, has been promoted to the rank of General.

**Poland - February 19, 1986 (RFE)**

A report in *Trybuna Ludu* highlights the chronic shortage of housing in Poland. The program prepared for the party's Tenth Congress acknowledges the need to build 4 million housing units before the year 2000. At present 3 million Poles are on waiting lists for cooperative apartments, and thus the wait is very long, with some experts estimating as long as a 26-year wait for such housing in Warsaw.

**Yugoslavia / Libya – February 20, 1986 (KCA)**

A protocol on co-operation in the fields of security and justice is concluded between Yugoslavia and Libya.

**Soviet Union / Ivory Coast – February 20, 1986 (KCA)**

Diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Ivory Coast, which had been broken off in May 1969, are re-established.

**Soviet Union, February 20, 1986 (MNC)**

The new Soviet space program has begun: a new form of space station ("Mir") was sent up, which had six docking and transferrin areas.

**USA, February 20, 1986 (MNC)**

President of the United States (R. Reagan) took part in the Summit of the English-speaking Caribbean countries in Grenada, and negotiated with the leaders of Grenada (who came to power in 1983).

**Bulgaria – February 21, 1986 (KCA)**

The 'Draft thesis of the 13th BCP congress on the work of the party and the social, economic, and cultural development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the ninth five-year plan period (1986–90) and up to the year 2000' is published in *Rabotnichesko Delo*.

**Soviet Union – February 23, 1986 (KCA)**

A front-page story in the daily newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya* states that the forthcoming 27<sup>th</sup> CPSU would discuss the need for 'drastic changes' in all areas of Soviet life, and predicts that during the proceedings the Soviet people would be called upon to show 'selflessness, persistence, a fearless rejection of mental inertia, complacency and everything that has outlived its time'.

Replying to Soviet proposals made on Jan. 15, President Reagan calls for the removal within three years of all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear weapons from Europe, and of Soviet intermediate-range missiles deployed in central Asia.

**USA, February 23, 1986 (MNC)**

R. Reagan answered the propositions from the Soviet Union on January 15, 1986 for disarmament with the so-called "modified zero treaty".

**Czechoslovakia – February 24, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Jozef Rohac and Mr. Ernest Recka who have been described as “notorious criminals” by the official news agency CTK, are found guilty of terrorism by a Bratislava court and sentenced respectively to 15 and 13 years imprisonment.

**Soviet Union / U.K. - February 24, 1986 (LBC)**

Gorbachev proposes that Great Britain should eliminate its nuclear arms thus the Soviet Union would not regard it as a nuclear target.

**Bulgaria – February 25, 1986 (KCA)**

A State Council decree providing appointments and structural changes within the Council of Ministers is published in the National Assembly newspaper *Durzhaven Vestnik*. Mr. Doinov is appointed and Mr. Karamanev and Mr. Yordanov are reappointed Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and a number of standing committees are set up.

**Soviet Union – February 25, 1986 (KCA)**

The 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow from Feb. 25 to March 6, 1986. The opening session is chaired by Mr. Yegor Ligachov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and secretariat, and is attended by 4,993 of the 5,000 elected delegates.

Mr. Gorbachev delivers the political report of the 27th CPSU Central Committee. His address is marked by calls for economic reform, fidelity to purist Marxist-Leninist ideology, and an apparent willingness to explore new directions in foreign policy.

**Poland - February 25-26, 1986 (RFE)**

The second congress of the new Polish Writers' Union (PWU) takes place in Warsaw. Wojciech Zukrowski is appointed the new chairman of the union; he is a firm supporter of the Jaruzelski regime and has maintained close relations with the Soviet authorities for many years.

**Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia – 25 February - 6 March 1986 (DRC)**

The 27<sup>th</sup> Congress of the CPSU is held in Moscow. Among the guests who are present is CPCz General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustáv Husák, who is invited for a private talk by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

**Hungary, February 25-March 6, 1986 (MNC)**

With the leadership of János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the delegation of the HSWP took part in the XXVII congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Members of the delegation were: György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet, Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Sándor Rajnai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, ambassador of Hungary in Moscow. Kádár addressed the congress on February 26. Also staying in Moscow, accompanying the delegation was Géza Kótai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee.

**Soviet Union – February 26, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Boris Yeltsin, in a speech delivered at the 27<sup>th</sup> CPSU, held in Moscow, condemns the laxity and incompetence within the party's guiding bodies and within the government.

### **Albania – February 27, 1986 (KCA)**

ATA (Albanian Telegraphic Agency) reports that the population of Albania has reached 3 million, giving an average annual increase of 2.5% over the past 40 years. More than 1 million Albanians are under 15 years old, the average age being 26. The population total is expected to reach 4 million by the year 2000.

### **Soviet Union – February 27, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Yegor Ligachev, a politburo member, makes a speech at the 27<sup>th</sup> CPSU echoing Mr. Gorbachev's calls for constructive criticism, stressing that no party organization or party worker could remain beyond control, but cautioning that the limits to public criticism of sensitive issues should not be overstepped.

### **Hungary, February 28, 1986 (MNC)**

During a friendly meeting, János Kádár negotiated with M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, György Lázár, from his accompaniment visited Ulyanovsk, where he made a speech in a friendship meeting, and later on March 3, he met Sultan Ali Kistmand, member of the Political Committee of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

## **March 1986**

### **Hungary – March, 1986 (KCA)**

Budapest radio reports that several managers and employees of a water management enterprise in Eger have been charged with fraud involving some 4,500,000 forints in state funds. One of those accused was the enterprise director Mr. Janos Tamas, who was also a deputy to the *Országgyűlés*.

### **Albania – March 1, 1986 (KCA)**

Mrs. Nexhmije Hoxha, the widow of Mr. Enver Hoxha, is elected to chair the Democratic Front of Albania (DFA) at a meeting of the DFA general council on March 1, 1986. The functions of the DFA include the organization of election campaigns and the nomination of all candidates.

### **Soviet Union – March 1, 1986 (KCA)**

A new edition of the Third CPSU Programme is unanimously adopted at the 27th CPSU congress, where an account is also given of the reasons advanced by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, for regarding this as a new edition rather than as the Fourth Party Programme.

### **Hungary MARCH 1-7, 1986 (MNC)**

István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament, went to Japan, leading a parliamentary delegation, where he was received by Sakata Michita, President of the House of Representatives. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Abe Sintaro. The delegation was received by Nakasone Jasuhiro, Prime Minister of Japan.

**Soviet Union / China – March 3, 1986 (KCA)**

A nine-member delegation from China's National People's Congress arrives in Moscow for a 10-day visit.

**Yugoslavia – March 3, 1987 (HR)**

A series of protests against the mistreatment of Serbs in Kosovo by the Association of Writers of Serbia begins.

**Hungary, March 4, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi – interrupting his tour to South America by stopping in Madrid – negotiated with Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, Foreign Minister of Spain.

**Hungary, March 4-7, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba, where he was received by his counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca Feoli. He also talked with Raul Castro Ruz, Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of State and the Cabinet of the Republic of Cuba.

**Soviet Union – March 5, 1986 (KCA)**

The new CPSU Central Committee, consisting of 307 full members and 170 candidate members, is elected on March 5 and announced on the following day.

**Czechoslovakia - 6 March, 1986 (DRC)**

Charter 77 issues the document “Room for the Young Generation” inspired by the December demonstration at the symbolic grave of John Lennon in Prague. Shortly after the document is sent out, the Charter 77 spokesmen are detained and interrogated by the police.

**Soviet Union – March 6, 1986 (KCA)**

In his closing speech at the 27<sup>th</sup> CPSU, Mr. Gorbachev concludes that with its ‘deep analyses of the internal and external conditions governing the development of Soviet society, the congress has set a ‘high moral and spiritual tone for the work of the party and the life of the country as a whole’.

Mr. Gorbachev reports the results of the first plenum of the new CPSU Central Committee, at which he has been re-elected general secretary, and announces the membership of the newly elected Central Committee politburo and secretariat.

**Poland – March 7, 1986 (KCA)**

It is agreed to reschedule around \$2.4 billion in debt repayments to foreign governments due in 1986, including the \$550 million overdue from 1985. Repayment for both sets of rescheduled debt would be over 10 years, with a five-year grace period.

**Romania – March 7, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Ion Licu is released from his post as Minister of Electric Power. His removal is thought to be connected with continuing problems in the energy generating industry. He is succeeded by Mr. Ion Avram, who had been dismissed on October 1985 as a Deputy Chair of the Council Ministers (Deputy Prime Minister) in charge of electric power.

**Soviet Union – March 7, 1986 (KCA)**

The text of the Rules of the CPSU, with the amendments and supplements adopted by the 27th party congress on March 1, is published in the Soviet press.

**Hungary – March 7-11, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi had an official visit to the Mexican United States, where he met Foreign Minister Bemardo Sapulveda Amor. He was received by Antonio Riva Palacio, President of the Great Chamber of the Senate.

**Hungary – March 7-9, 1986 (MNC)**

During the consultation of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, the following stayed in Budapest:

- From Bulgaria, Ivan Ganev;
- From Czechoslovakia, Jindrich Rehorek;
- From Poland, Heniyk Jaroszek;
- From the German Democratic Republic, Herbert Krolikowski;
- From Romania, Troian Pop;
- From the Soviet Union, V. Loginov.

**Hungary – March 8-12, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary delegation, István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament, visited the Republic of India, where he was received by Bal Ram Djakhar, President of the Federal House of the People. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat. The delegation was received by Vice-President of the Republic Ramasvami Venkatara-man, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

**Hungary – March 9-12, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister took an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Nicaragua. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. He was received by President of the republic Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Directors of the FSLN.

**Soviet Union – March 9, 1986 (KCA)**

The final document detailing the guidelines of the report 'On the basic guidelines of economic and social development of the USSR for 1986–90 and the period up to the year 2000,' and including statistical data on projected figures for sectoral performance at both the all-Union and Union-republican level, is published in the official press.

**Bulgaria – March 10, 1986 (KCA)**

At a meeting of the Sofia City BCP committee on March 10, attended by President Zhivkov, Mr. Georgiev is replaced as First Secretary by Mr. Anastasi Donchev, who up to now was First Secretary of the Razgrad okrug BCP committee.

**Soviet Union – March 10, 1986 (KCA)**

At a press conference, reported by Tass, Central Committee officials state that amendments to the CPSU rules are aimed at 'broadening democracy within the party and strengthening the CPSU's leading role in the life of Soviet society and the state'.

**The Delhi Six, March 10-12, 1986 (MNC)**

The Heads of State and Prime Ministers of the "Delhi Six" (Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania) released a statement on their summit in Athens, calling for the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to cease their nuclear experiments until their next

summit; the Soviet Union (M. S. Gorbachev) stated in their answer statement on March 12, that after March 31 they won't execute more experiments until the United States does the same

**Bulgaria – March 12, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Atanasov criticizes the former leadership in Sofia in an address to the Sofia City BCP organization, and states that changes have been necessary to strengthen the party and administrative leadership. He declares that 'serious problems' in the capital are becoming an obstacle to its further development

**Soviet Union / Cuba – March 12, 1986 (MHC)**

Gorbachev meets with Fidel Castro.

**Poland - March 12-13, 1986 (RFE)**

The 212<sup>th</sup> Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate takes place in Warsaw. Church-state relations are once again growing increasingly tense, and the Bishops express deep concern for the intensification of state-sponsored atheist propaganda in schools. The ban on religious symbols from schools and other institutions continues to be a huge source of tension between the secular and religious leaders.

**Poland - March 13, 1986 (RFE)**

Officials of the PUWP announce that at the end of 1985 the party had 2,115,000 members and more than a third of these were workers. The Party had 3,150,000 members in June 1980, the largest membership that it has ever had.

**Soviet Union – March 13, 1986 (KCA)**

A resolution is adopted at a meeting of the politburo providing for the formation of a permanent bureau of the Council of Ministers and the fuel and energy complex, and the formation of a similar body to manage the machine building complex.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – March 13, 1986 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union extends its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until such time as the USA carries out its own test.

**Hungary – March 13, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi signed the cultural work plan with Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska and met Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia Matej Lican, in Prague.

**Soviet Union / USA – March 13, 1986 (MNC)**

Two military ships of the United States (the "Yorktown" and the "Caron") offended the borders of the Soviet Union on the Black Sea by sailing into the area of the Crimean Peninsula.

**Hungary, March 13-15, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergályos traveled to Helsinki for a three-day official visit.

**Soviet Union / USA – March 14, 1986 (MNC)**

An official Soviet offer was handed to Washington to start negotiations for the elaboration of a treaty about the complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests in April.

**Soviet Union / USA – March 14, 1986 (MNC)**

In a written statement, US President R. Reagan offered a new form of control system for mutual observation of nuclear weapons tests.

**East Germany / West Germany – March 14, 1986 (KCA)**

In his annual speech on the “state of the nation in a divided Germany” delivered to the *Bundestag*, Dr. Kohl reports that in 1985 nearly 20,000 East German citizens have been able to resettle in West Germany.

**Poland – March 14, 1986 (KCA)**

According to the *Financial Times*, Poland's Western debt stands at \$29.3 billion at the end of 1985.

**Finland – March 15, 1986 (KCA)**

A two-year settlement is reached between the SAK, the employers' federation (STK), and the government after some 250,000 blue-collar workers belonging to the SAK trade union federation go on strike for 58 hours from March 13.

**Poland - March 15, 1986 (RFE)**

The Ministry of Finance announces yet another increase in prices, this time up by 11%, for staples such as bread, milk and cheese. The government is staggering the price increases, in an attempt to dilute public discontent. .

**Soviet Union, March 15, 1986 (MNC)**

N. Ryzhkov Soviet Prime Minister had an official visit to Sweden; here he also met the Secretary of State of the United States.

**Hungary, March 16-19, 1986 (MNC)**

Dagfinn Stenseth, political director of the Foreign Ministry of Norway (Deputy Minister-rank) consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

**Hungary – March 16, 1986 (KCA)**

Police break up a demonstration of several hundred people marking the anniversary of the 1848 Hungarian uprising, and Budapest radio subsequently reports that criminal proceedings have begun against 11 of the demonstrators.

**Poland – March 17, 1986 (KCA)**

Price increases on basic foodstuffs averaging 8 per cent take effect.

**Hungary – March 18, 1986 (KCA)**

At a meeting of the HSWP Central Committee, Mr. Karoly Nemeth, the HSWP deputy general secretary, submits proposals that in the interests of ‘socialist democracy,’ limits should be set on the length of the terms in office for political and public leaders.

**Hungary, March 19-20, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in the summit of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Warsaw.

**Bulgaria – March 20, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Grisha Filipov is relieved of the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) by a meeting of the National Assembly on March 20, 1986. He had held the position since June 1981 and is replaced by Mr. Georgi Atanasov (52), who has been Vice-President of the State Council and Chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control since January 1984.

**Soviet Union – March 22, 1986 (KCA)**

The establishment of a State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science is announced by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

**Hungary, March 22-31, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Transportation Lajos Urbán visited the People's Republic of China. He negotiated with Minister of Railways Ting Kuan.

**Austria – March 23, 1986 (KCA)**

The World Jewish Congress announces that according to a June 1948 U.S. Army file in the U.S. national public archives, Dr. Waldheim, the future Austrian President is listed as a suspected Nazi war criminal wanted by the Yugoslav government for complicity in murder.

**Bulgaria – March 24, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Andrei Bundzhulov is elected First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union at a plenum held on March 24. He succeeds Mrs. Stanka Shopova, who has been appointed as secretary of the Sofia City BCP committee at the March 10 meeting.

**Czechoslovakia – March 24, 1986 (KCA)**

The 17th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCz) opens in Prague. The congress is attended by 1,541 of the 1,545 elected delegates. Mr. Gustav Husak is re-elected general secretary.

**Finland / Switzerland – March 24, 1986 (KCA)**

Finnish President Koivisto visits Switzerland.

**Finland – March 24, 1986 (KCA)**

It has been announced in Helsinki that the Soviet Union would provide the Finnish defence forces with tanks, ammunition, and weapons worth 2.2 billion markka during 1986–90 under an agreement signed in February.

**Czechoslovakia – 24-28 March, 1986 (DRC)**

The 17<sup>th</sup> Congress of the CPCz takes place in Prague and approves new statutes for the Party as well as the document “Main Trends in Economic and Social Development in the CSSR, 1986-1990, and the Prospects to the Year 2000.” Furthermore, the General Secretary Gustáv Husák affirms that a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia now faces the task of ‘accelerating the strategy of economic and social development based on the application of scientific and technological progress’.

**Hungary – March 24-29, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi negotiate with Minister Zhivorad Kovachevi and other members of the government.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – March 25, 1986 (KCA)**

The Swiss authorities grant political asylum to Mr. Yury Povarnitsyn, who is one of a group of 11 Soviet soldiers formerly held by the *mujaheddin* who has been interned in Switzerland since 1982 under the auspices of the International Committee for the Red Cross.

**Hungary – March 25-27, 1986 (MNC)**

Dusan Krebic, President of the Presidium of the Serb Socialist Republic (Yugoslavia) arrived for an official visit on Budapest. He talked with Imre Katona, Secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. He was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of the Cabinet.

**Soviet Union / Algeria – March 25-28, 1986 (MNC)**

The Head of State of Algeria (Bendzedid Sadli) had an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

**Hungary – March 25-28, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary delegation, President of the National Council of the Republic of Austria, Anton Benya visited Hungary. His negotiation partner was István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. The delegation was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and Sándor Gáspár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the NAU [National Alliance of Unions] and the World Alliance of Unions.

**U.S. / Soviet Union – March 26 – 1986 (LBC)**

The fifth edition of the Pentagon's Soviet Military Power comes out. The study claims that the Soviets are working on the development of at least two types of ICBMs and deployed 70 SS-25 missiles. By the beginning of 1986, the ten warheads mobile SS-26 could be ready for deployment. The Soviets did a lot to fortify their missile launch sites; they caught up with the U.S. in cruise missile technology, are perfecting the SS-20s, and are testing new SLBMs.

**Hungary / United States / Libya – March 26, 1986 (MNC)**

The official statement of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic about the response actions of the United States against Libya was released. According to this, Hungary sides with Libya and hopes for sober self-restraint from the United States in the handling of disputed questions.

**USA / Soviet Union – March 26, 1986 (MNC)**

M. S. Gorbachev offered to pull out the Soviet and American military navy out from the Mediterranean Sea at the same time.

**Czechoslovakia – March 28, 1986 (KCA)**

At the closing session of the 17<sup>th</sup> congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President Husak announces his own re-election by the new Central Committee as CPCz general secretary, and the composition of the newly elected Central Committee leading bodies.

**Czechoslovakia - March 27, 1986 (DRC)**

For its first session, the CPCz CC elects a Presidium, Secretariat, and Secretaries. Regarding the General Secretary position, Gustáv Husák is re-elected. The composition of the Secretariat also remains unchanged.

**Soviet Union – March 28, 1986 (KCA)**

A resolution “on further improving the economy management mechanism in the country’s agro-industrial complex” is adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

**Hungary – March 28, 1986 (MNC)**

General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party János Kádár traveled to the People’s Republic of Poland. He negotiated with W. Jaruzelsky, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers’ Party, President of the Council State of the Polish People’s Republic. Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, accompanying János Kádár, met Józef Czyrek, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party, Secretary of the Central Committee.

**Bulgaria / Italy-Vatican – March 29, 1986 (MNC)**

The court of Rome (“in the absence of evidence”) exonerated Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov and his two compatriots, who were held captured since 1981 based on the accusation that they organized the assassination attempt in Rome against Pope John Paul II (May 13, 1981); Antonov arrived back in Sofia on April 1.

**Hungary – March 31-April 3, 1986 (MNC)**

Bernhard Vogel, Prime Minister of the Rhine-Palatinate of the Federal Republic of Germany had an official visit to Hungary. His negotiation partner was Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Ferenc Havasi member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet and Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

**April 1986****Poland / U.S – April, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Jozef Antoni Szaniawski is sentenced to eight years in prison for passing information to the United States.

**Poland / UK – April, 1986 (KCA)**

A visit to London by Mr. Orzechowski, planned for the end of April 1986, is called off after the UK Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, declines to arrange a meeting with him.

**Romania – April 1, 1986 (KCA)**

Three new candidate members are appointed to the executive political committee of the Romanian Communist Party, including Vasile Milea, the Minister of National Defense.

**Poland - April 2, 1986 (RFE)**

Four political prisoners in Szczecin begin a hunger strike in protest at the “degrading and inhumane” treatment they are receiving in prison, sparking off several more in other prisons nationwide. Such hunger strikes have focused the public’s attention on Polish prison conditions, with reports of overcrowding, abuse and the denial of basic amenities belying the official image of humane conditions.

**Bulgaria – April 2, 1986 (KCA)**

The 13th BCP (Bulgarian Communist Party) congress is held in Sofia on April 2–5, 1986. The congress was attended by 2,662 delegates, and by 131 foreign delegations representing communist parties, revolutionary movements, and other organizations in 102 countries. In his opening address, President Zhivkov introduces the Central Committee report. He stresses the importance of the April 1956 plenum of the BCP Central Committee and efforts at that time to overcome the ‘personality cult’. Furthermore, he speaks of the need to introduce new planning and management methods in the economy.

The London-based human rights group Amnesty International publishes a report on the repression of ethnic Turks in Bulgaria. Amnesty claims to have the names of more than 100 ethnic Turks killed by the Bulgarian security forces during the Bulgarisation campaign.

**Finland – April 2, 1986 (KCA)**

A strike from April 2 to May 18 affects rail and air transport and post office services, and pressures President Mauno Koivisto to temporarily leave the presidential palace in Helsinki.

**Yugoslavia – April 2, 1986 (HR)**

The Kosovo authorities arrest Kosta Bulatović, the leader of Kosovo Serbs under the accusation that he was spreading “enemy propaganda”. The arrest leads to Serbian protests in Kosovo and threats of leaving the province. The protesters are visited by Ivan Stambolić, the President of the Presidium of the LC of Serbia, and encouraged not to leave their homes.

**Romania – April 3, 1986 (KCA)**

It is announced that Alexandru Dimitru has been appointed Minister of Industrial Construction, replacing Ioan Avram.

**Bulgaria – April 5, 1986 (KCA)**

The BCP Central Committee report is published in *Rabotnichesko Delo*.

In a closed session of the 13<sup>th</sup> BCP congress, the delegates elect a new 195-member Central Committee.

The delegates unanimously adopt the resolutions approving President Zhikov’s opening speech, the Central Committee report and the thesis on the party’s work for social, economic and cultural development. The delegates also approve proposals for amendments and addenda to the BCP statutes.

**East Germany / West Germany – April 5, 1986 (KCA)**

There is a bombing of a West Berlin disco on April 5. The bombing is alleged to have been planned in East Berlin.

**Poland / West Germany – April 6, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Orzechowski begins a three-day visit to West Germany.

**Hungary, April 6-8, 1986 (MNC)**

During his official visit to Hungary, Peter Bany, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Ireland negotiated with his counterpart Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Hungary, April 6-9, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Finance István Hetényi negotiated with Nedeljko Mandic, member of the federal government in Yugoslavia.

**Soviet Union – April 7, 1986 (KCA)**

Soviet television reports that Mr. Nikolai Gorshkov has been appointed to chair the new state committee.

**Warsaw Pact – April 8, 1986 (MNC)**

The members of the Warsaw Pact issued a call to the countries of Europe, the United States and Canada for the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe (the document was transferred by Bulgaria by diplomatic means).

**Hungary – April 9-11, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergályos consulted in Brussels.

**Yugoslavia – April 9, (1986)**

Tanjug reports that "in view of the fact that the sequence for the election of cadres to leading federal from Bosnia-Herzegovina in these positions" it was decided to set up a special working group within the federal conference of the SAWPY to prepare proposals for a new sequence.

A Federal Assembly commission investigating the situation in Kosovo has confirmed that Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo are the victims of physical violence and are continually exposed to threats and harassment; the commission notes serious lapses in the work of the security services to protect them.

**Czechoslovakia – 10 April, 1986 (DRC)**

In Prague, a joint session of the Central Committees of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak National Fronts is held, and unanimously approves the nominations of candidates in the general elections for the Federal, Czech, and Slovak legislatures.

**Soviet Union – April 10, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Aleksander Kovalenko retires as Chairman of the State Committee for Material Reserves.

**Soviet Union – April 11, 1986 (KCA)**

Tass reports that Mr. Marat Gramov has been appointed to chair a newly formed State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. The new state committee replaces the Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – April 11, 1986 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union announces the effective end of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, while reaffirming its proposal to start talks immediately on a total test ban. This is a result of a U.S. underground nuclear test originally scheduled for April 8 that was carried out in Nevada.

**USA-Soviet Union, April 11, 1986 (MNC)**

The Soviet Union released a statement with the following in it: since the United States had executed a new nuclear weapons test on April 10<sup>th</sup>, the Soviet Union will not abide by the earlier unilaterally contracted weapons test moratorium.

**Japan / United States – April 12, 1986 (MNC)**

The Prime Minister of Japan (Nakasone Yasuhiro) visited the United States.

**Finland – April 12, 1986 (KCA)**

The minority “Stalinists” announce the formation of a separate election front organization called the Democratic Alternative.

**Austria – April 14, 1986 (KCA)**

Communal elections are held in Lower Austria.

**Romania / Canada – April 14, 1986 (KCA)**

President Ceausescu begins a four-day visit to Canada, devoted mainly to discussions on trade co-operation.

**Poland / Soviet Union / USA – April 14, 1986 (PCC)**

Weinberger reemphasizes that arms reduction negotiations can take place only if Soviet military presence around Poland is reduced. The State Department announces the next day that the Reagan administration continues its “intention to proceed with the discussions that will lead to negotiations with the Soviets on nuclear weapons reductions in Europe.

**Libya, April 14, 1986 (MNC)**

Armed incidents took place between Libya and the United States. F-111 bombers (taking off from a NATO-base in England) and jets taking off from the carriers of the 6 fleet based on the Mediterranean Sea bombed the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi on two occasions.

**Yugoslavia / NAM - April 14-20, 1986 (MP)**

The coordination committee of the NAM meets in New Delhi, India. It is tasked with the preparation for the forthcoming 8<sup>th</sup> Conference of the NAM in Harare.

**Finland / Yugoslavia – April 15, 1986 (KCA)**

President Koivisto visits Yugoslavia.

**US / Czechoslovakia – April 15, 1986 (RFE)**

US Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Rozanne L. Ridgway meets Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. They sign an agreement providing for two years of cultural and scientific cooperation.

**Soviet Union – April 16, 1986 (KCA)**

Svetlana Alliluyeva, daughter of Marshal Stalin, who had defected to the United States in 1967 but had returned to the Soviet Union in 1984, leaves once again to resettle in the United States.

**Hungary – April 16, 1986 (MNC)**

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic issued a statement about the American attack on Libya. According to this, the Hungarian government is worried about the bombings which it sees as against the international law. It stands with Libya and demands the immediate cessation of the "aggressive activities".

**Hungary – April 16, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi visited Vienna for the opening of the Hungarian Week, and at the same time he was received by Fred Smowitz, Federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria.

**Warsaw Pact – April 16, 1986 (MNC)**

The members of the Warsaw Pact issued a joint statement about the American attack against Libya. In this, they condemn the bombings and express their solidarity with Libya. However it draws attention to the fact that the state of world affairs requires all countries to restrain themselves.

**Hungary – April 16-20, 1986 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn visited the Federal Republic of Germany. He negotiated with H. D. Genscher Federal Vice-Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Foreign Minister and other senior employees of the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Helsinki Accords – April 16-May 27, 1986 (MNC)**

The Conference of Experts from countries that signed the Helsinki Accords was held in Bern, to discuss the questions of "relationships between persons, institutions and organizations".

**Soviet Union – April 16-22, 1986 (MNC)**

M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took part in the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin, where in a speech on April 18, he proposed that the European leaders should agree to diminish all components of their land and air forces and the American and Canadian forces as well; along with the conventional weaponry, the tactical nuclear arsenals should diminish too.

**Hungary – April 17-20, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress traveled to Malaysia for a four-day official visit. He negotiated with Minister of Trade and industry Razalieg Hamzah and met the Foreign Minister of Malaysia. He was also received by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed.

**East Germany – April 17, 1986 (KCA)**

The 11th congress of the ruling Socialist Unity Party (SED) is held in East Berlin. Erich Honecjer is re-elected as general secretary and four new full members are elected to the Politburo.

**Soviet Union / China – April 17, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Deng Xiaoping, China's elder statesman leader, tells correspondents in Beijing that 'it would be difficult for the Soviet Union to solve all three problems at once', adding that the Soviet Union should start with one of the problems and that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is the easiest to solve.

**Yugoslavia – April 17, 1986 (KCA)**

An agreement is reached with 16 creditor governments (Western countries and Kuwait) on the rescheduling of around \$1.5 billion in debt, representing 85 per cent of the debt principal payments falling due between May 1986 and April 1988.

**East Germany / Soviet Union – April 18, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and leader of the CPSU delegation to the 11<sup>th</sup> congress of the East Germany Socialist Unity Party, delivers his speech.

**Soviet Union - April 18, 1986 (LBC)**

Gorbachev announces that the USSR is ready to pull out its SS-20s from Europe. It is also ready to reduce the number of Soviet troops and airplanes attached to the Warsaw Pact. He states that the Soviet Union would never, under any circumstances, attack Western Europe if NATO does not attack the Soviet Union and its allies.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – April 19, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Leonid Zamyatin, the former CPSU Central Committee spokesman, is appointed ambassador to the United Kingdom.

**Hungary, April 20, 1986 (MNC)**

Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic interrupting his travel to Nigeria, stopped in Algeria. He was welcomed by Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Committee of the FLN-Party, President of the Parliament.

**Hungary, April 20-24, 1986 (MNC)**

Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic took an official, friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and negotiated with Maj. Gen. Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, Commander-in-Chief and President of the Republic.

**Austria – April 20, 1986 (KCA)**

In an address on Austrian television, Dr. Waldheim states that at the time of the reprisals against partisans between April 1944 and May 1945, he has been an ordinance officer with no powers of command, not an intelligence officer as has been alleged.

**East Germany – April 20, 1986 (KCA)**

The congress unanimously approves the report delivered on the previous day by Herr Stoph, the Chairman of the East German Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) and a member of the SED politburo, on the directive for the new five-year plan for 1986-90.

**Austria – April 21, 1986 (KCA)**

Communal elections are held in Vorarlberg.

**East Germany – April 21, 1986 (KCA)**

At the closing session of the 11<sup>th</sup> congress of the East Germany Socialist Unity Party, President Honecker announces his own re-election by the new Central Committee as SED general secretary, and the composition of the newly elected Central Committee leading bodies.

**Bulgaria / Finland – April 22, 1986 (KCA)**

President Koivisto visits Bulgaria.

**Poland - April 22, 1986 (RFE)**

Five members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, (KPN) a self-avowed opposition political party founded in 1979, are convicted of “participating in an illegal organization” and “inciting public unrest”. Leszek Moczulski, the founder and undisputed leader of the KPN is sentenced to 4 years in prison.

**Hungary, April 22-25, 1986 (MNC)**

Borislav Krajina, Minister of Justice and Public Administration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia negotiated with Minister of Justice, Imre Markója, during the his stay in Hungary.

**Soviet Union, April 22, 1986 (MNC)**

During the session of disarmament in Geneva, the Soviet Union proposed that the factories and equipment used for manufacturing chemical weapons should be dismantled under systematic international on-site supervision.

**Hungary, April 23-25, 1986 (MNC)**

Viktor Chebrikov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Committee of State Security of the Soviet Union had an official friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with István Horváth, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP and Interior Minister János Kamara. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**East Germany / West Germany – April 23, 1986 (KCA)**

An accord providing for the twinning is reached and is expected to take effect formally in Saarlouis, near the West German-French border 25 km north-west of Saarbrücken, with *Eisenhüttenstadt*, 25 km south of Frankfurt-an-der-Oder near the East German-Polish border.

**Poland – April 23, 1986 (RFE/KCA)**

A bill allowing for foreign capital investment in Polish enterprises is approved by the *Sejm*. Under the legislation, a foreign partner would be allowed to hold up to a 49% share in the joint venture, and can repatriate profits up to the level of the surplus of exports over imports. Party hard-liners fear that the law will lead to “back-door capitalism”. Nevertheless,

at the moment joint ventures are the only feasible way of obtaining hard currency and attracting Western entrepreneurial expertise.

**Soviet Union / China – April 23, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Wang Jiachong, a deputy chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, announces that his organization is considering restoring links with the trade union movement in the Soviet Union. Relations between Soviet and Chinese trade unions were suspended in 1967.

**Poland – April 24, 1986 (KCA)**

Preparations for a possible visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II in 1987 are discussed when Cardinal Glemp meets Gen. Jaruzelsk.

**Estonia / SSR – April 24-26, 1986 (RFE)**

The Estonian Writers' Union Congress takes place in Tallinn. It is possibly the most controversial one since the beginning of the Brezhnev era, as there is a remarkable amount of open criticism voiced against censorship, the lack of Western books and opportunity to travel abroad.

**Hungary, April 24, 1986 (MNC)**

Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, interrupting his way home from Nigeria, visited the Republic of Malta. He was welcomed by President of the Republic Agatha Barbara, and Prime Minister, Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici.

**Hungary, April 24-29, 1986 (MNC)**

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament visited the Social Democratic party of Finland in Helsinki. He negotiated with Kalevi Sorsa, President of the party and Prime Minister. He met Erkki Pystynen, President of the Parliament, Paavo Vayrynen, President of the Centre Party of Finland, Foreign Minister. He gave a lecture with the title: "Hungary and the Helsinki process". He was received by Mauno Koivisto, President of the Republic of Finland.

**Soviet Union, April 26, 1986 (MNC)**

The catastrophe of the 4 unit of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor. Its international consequences were the following: the visit of Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the Soviet Union during the 5<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of May; the Board of Directors of the European Economic Community suspended the import of certain food from the Soviet Union until May 13, 1986; on May 14, M. S. Gorbachev (via television) submitted Soviet proposals for the safe use of nuclear energy; the extraordinary summit of the International Atomic Energy Agency summarized the experiences and discussed the possibilities of cooperation in order to avoid nuclear accidents.

**Soviet Union – April 26, 1986 (KCA)**

The world's worst nuclear power plant accident, involving explosions, a protracted fire, and the release of radioactivity, occurs at the No.4 reactor at the Chernobyl site, 140 km north of Kiev. In much of Europe, increased levels of radioactivity are detected in the subsequent days.

**Soviet Union – April 26, 1986 (MHC)**

The Chernobyl nuclear accident occurs, demonstrating to Kremlin leaders and their allies the potential effects of a nuclear war.

**Soviet Union / U.S. - April 26, 1986 (LBC)**

Reagan discusses with his chief advisors on whether the U.S. should observe the SALT II treaty. The question came up because Washington wants to deploy a new atomic submarine, which would mean that the limit set by SALT II would be exceeded. The Navy proposed the dismantlement of two submarines and this is supported by Secretary of State Schultz. Weinberger and CIA director William Casey recommends that the submarines be placed in dry-dock. Several American politicians and experts claim that the USSR is violating the SALT II treaty.

**Finland – April 27, 1986 (KCA)**

The minority faction formally elects a separate central committee of the “Committee of SKP Organizations” with Mr. Taisto Sinisalo, a former deputy chairman of the full Central Committee, as chairman and Mr. Jouko Kajanoja as General Secretary.

**Hungary, April 27-29, 1986 (MNC)**

Eduardo Bruner, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland consulted in Budapest.

**Hungary Soviet Union – April 28-May 3, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Justice Imre Markója visited Syria, where he talked with his counterpart, Chaaban Chahine.

**Soviet Union – April 28, 1986 (LBC)**

The USSR proposes new talks on the reduction of conventional and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

**Czechoslovakia – 29 April, 1986 (DRC)**

In the evening, radio and television broadcast the first Czechoslovak official speech about the accident of the Chernobyl atomic plant in Ukraine, which had taken place the 26<sup>th</sup> of April. The amount of information and the measures for public safety are far less than is provided in the neighboring states. Therefore, according to a sociological research, almost half of the population gives preference to information and instructions from foreign medias.

**U.S. / Soviet Union – April 29, 1986 (LBC)**

After an almost five-year pause, civilian air traffic between the Soviet Union and the U.S. is restored.

**USA / Soviet Union – April 29, 1986 (MNC)**

The air traffic was restored between the United States and the Soviet Union, which was broken off by the United States in the December of 1981 and the fall of 1983.

**Hungary – April 29-30, 1986 (MNC)**

Martin Bangemann, Federal Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany, President of the Free Democratic Party visited Hungary. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai, Minister of Industry László Kapolyi and Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress. He was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee, and György Lázár,

member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

## **May 1986**

### **Czechoslovakia – May 1986 (RFE / DRC)**

Charter 77 issues a declaration in advance of the upcoming Czechoslovak parliamentary elections. The group calls for the electoral system to be made more democratic, citing Hungary as an example for imitation.

The document is entitled ‘The Right to Vote’, and proposes that voters be allowed to choose from a selection of candidates.

### **Poland – May 1, 1986 (KCA)**

A crowd, said to number several hundred people, is prevented by mounted police from holding an independent May Day rally in Warsaw, and unsuccessful attempts to organize demonstrations in Nowa Huta, Poznan, Wroclaw and Bydgoszcz are reported.

### **Soviet Union – May 1, 1986 (KCA)**

An official Soviet announcement related to the Chernobyl disaster repeats the assertion that only two people died in the explosion, but adds that of over 200 people taken to the hospital, 18 are in a serious condition due to exposure to radioactivity.

### **Austria – May 4, 1986 (KCA)**

The first round of the presidential election is held in Austria.

### **Hungary, May 4-10, 1986 (MNC)**

The Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey Kaya Erdem arrived to Hungary for an official visit. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received by Pál Losonczy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People’s Republic and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

### **East Germany / West Germany – May 6, 1986 (KCA)**

A cultural agreement between East and West Germany is signed in East Berlin by Herr Hans Otto Brautigam, the West German permanent representative in East Berlin, and by Herr Kurt Nier, the East German Deputy Foreign Minister. The agreement, the first of its kind, provides for cultural, scientific, sports and youth exchanges and enters into force the same day.

### **Romania – May 6, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Ion Patan is released on “health grounds” from the post of Minister of Light Industry and is replaced by Mrs. Alexandrina Gainuse, who relinquishes her post as Deputy Prime Minister.

### **Romania, May 7, 1986 (ADC)**

Steaua București wins the European Cup, becoming the first and only football team from a Communist country to win the continental title in the process.

**US / Soviet Union - May 7, 1986 (LBC)**

Reagan announces that the U.S. is dismantling its two Poseidon type submarines and thus abides the SALT II treaty. At the same time, the U.S. accuses the Soviets of violating it by deploying the SS-25s and encoding the test data of their ICBMs.

**Hungary – May 7-10, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, Géza Kótai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee visited the Republic of Zimbabwe. He negotiated with D. Mutasa, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), Secretary of the Central Committee, President of the House of Assembly, and N. Shamuiyarira, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the ZANU-PF, Secretary of the Central Committee, and E. Mashingaidze, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

**Hungary – May 8-9, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister of Iran, Hossein Sheikoleslam, stayed in Budapest, where he met Minister of Finance István Hetényi, Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress and the leaders of Hungarian diplomacy. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Czechoslovakia – 9 May, 1986 (DRC)**

In Prague, a delegation of four People's Party deputies from Austrian Parliament visits Charter 77 signatory Václav Benda to discuss religious life and independent initiatives in Czechoslovakia.

**Poland / U.S. – May 10, 1986 (KCA)**

In a speech to the *Sejm*, assessing the state of public order, Gen. Kiszczak accuses the secret services of the United States and other Western countries of sponsoring espionage and political subversion in Poland.

**Hungary – May 12-16, 1986 (MNC)**

Prince Albert, heir to the throne of Belgium – as the Belgian patron of the Belgian Days of Economy and Engineering, organized in Budapest, along with József Marjai, Deputy Prime Minister, the Hungarian patron of the program – opened the event. He was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. Herman de Croo, Minister of Transportation and Foreign Trade, who traveled in the heir's company negotiated with Minister of Trade Péter Veress, of Finance István Hetényi, of transportation Lajos Urbán.

**Hungary – May 13-14, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi had an official, friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic, where he met his counterpart, Oskar Fischer. He was received by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Willi Stoph, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the Cabinet.

**Hungary – May 13-15, 1986 (MNC)**

The II Minister of Education (education issues) of Finland, Gustav Björkstrand had an official visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi.

**Soviet Union – May 13, 1986 (KCA)**

Soviet officials indicate that radiation emissions from the No.4 reactor in Chernobyl have almost ceased and that the danger of core meltdown has passed, as work begins to entomb the reactor in concrete.

**Soviet Union – May 14, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev in a television address criticizes Western governments and mass media for “an unrestrained anti-Soviet campaign” over Chernobyl, but also indicates that there have been shortcomings in organizing the evacuation of the disaster area.

**Yugoslavia – May 14, 1986 (KCA)**

Andrija Artukovic is found guilty of war crimes and is sentenced to death by a court in Zagreb.

**Soviet Union, May 14, 1986 (MNC)**

Until August 6, the Soviet Union unilaterally took it upon themselves to abide by the moratorium of nuclear weapons tests.

**Poland - May 15, 1986 (RFE)**

The special government commission formed to address the Chernobyl crisis (26 April 1986) announces that radiation levels in Poland are “practically” back to normal, amid public fears about safety.

**Finland – May 16, 1986 (KCA)**

The central bank effectively devalues the markka by about 2 per cent against a basket of currencies in what it termed “a small fine-tuning” of its currency index.

**Romania, May 16, 1986 (MNC)**

N. Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council took a friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

**Romania / Soviet Union, May 16, 1986 (PER)**

Nicolae Ceaușescu visits the U.S.S.R. to hold discussions with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. They sign an economic and scientific collaboration pact.

**Yugoslavia – May 16, 1986 (KCA)**

Sinan Hasani, an ethnic Albanian from the province of Kosovo, takes office for one year as President of the collective state presidency. Branko Mikulic succeeds Milka Planinc as Prime Minister.

**Hungary, May 18-21, 1986 (MNC)**

Paul Rupia, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

**Hungary, May 19, 1986 (MNC)**

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet took a brief visit to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, where

his host was Lubomir Strougal, member of the Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Prime Minister. He was received by Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

**Hungary – May 19-23, 1986 (MNC)**

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He negotiated with Hvang Dzang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. He was received by Kim Il-Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**Hungary – May 20-22, 1986 (MNC)**

Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic (and his wife) took an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Finland, where their host was President of the republic Mauno Koivisto.

**Soviet Union /Spain – May 20, 1986 (MHC)**

Gorbachev meets with Prime Minister of Spain Felipe Gonzalez.

**Finland / Hungary – May 20, 1986 (KCA)**

Hungarian President Losonczi comes to Finland.

**East Germany / West Germany – May 22, 1986 (KCA)**

Embassies and missions in Berlin are informed by the East German authorities that foreign diplomats and representatives passing through checkpoints between East and West Berlin would be required to show their passports instead of accreditation cards issued by the East German Foreign Ministry as previously was the case.

**Czechoslovakia – May 23, 1986 (KCA)**

General elections are held, for both houses of the Federal Assembly, for the Czech and Slovak National Councils (the parliaments of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics), for the national committees of the regions, and for the district and municipal committees. Candidates nominated by the National Front (the sole list on the ballot papers) receive 99.94% of the valid votes cast, 200 deputies being elected to the Chamber of the People and 150 to the Chamber of Nations.

**Romania – May 23, 1986 (KCA)**

In an address, President Ceausescu proposes that the Warsaw Pact countries should take the initiative and unilaterally begin 'a reduction of the military effectives by 10 per cent'.

**Czechoslovakia - May 23-24, 1986 (DRC)**

Elections take place for the three legislatures (the Federal Assembly, and the Slovak and the Czech National Councils) and the National Committees (local organs). However, the run-up to the elections, the elections themselves, and their results follow a scenario typical of Communist dictatorship: 99.39 per cent of the electorate turned out to vote; 99.94 per cent of them cast their ballots for the carefully selected candidates of the National Front.

**Yugoslavia – May 16, 1986 (KCA)**

The two chambers of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly (parliament) meet in joint session, when they formally elect Mr. Branko Mikulic (57), a Croat from Bosnia-Herzegovina, to the post of President of the Federal Executive Council (federal Prime Minister). He takes the place of Mrs. Milka Planinc of Croatia, whose four-year term of office has expired. The Federal Assembly then formally approves a 31-member Federal Executive Council (Cabinet retaining only seven of the outgoing members).

**Hungary – May 25-28, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai traveled to Austria, where along with federal Vice-chancellor, Minister of Trade and industry Norbert Steger, signed a treaty. He was also received by federal chancellor Fred Sinowatz.

**Hungary – May 25-30, 1986 (MNC)**

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee, visited the Federal Republic of Germany, where his host was Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg, Lothar Spáth. He negotiated with several regional government officials. He was received by Helmut Kohl, Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

**East Germany / West Germany / U.S. / Soviet Union – May 25, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Richard Burt, the U.S. ambassador to West Germany, accordingly issues an 'energetic protest' to Mr. Vyacheslav Kochemasov, the Soviet ambassador to East Germany, at a meeting held at Mr. Burt's residence in West Berlin.

**Hungary – May 26, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Transportation Lajos Urbán took part in the meeting of the Ministers of the socialist countries.

**Soviet Union – May 26, 1986 (MNC)**

M. S. Gorbachev issued a statement, declaring that the Soviet Union is ready to diminish its own nuclear tactical weaponry in proportion with the disarmament of the British nuclear weapons.

**Hungary, May 27-28, 1986 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic Herbert Krolkowski took part in the 14 Summit of the Hungarian-GDR Cooperation Committee of Culture and Science, along with State Secretary of Education József Drecin. He negotiated with Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi and his colleagues in the Foreign Ministry.

**Soviet Union / USA – May 27, 1986 (MNC)**

President of the United States R. Reagan declared in a statement, that the United States – in case of future military decisions – will not treat the SALT II Treaty as obligatory.

**Hungary – May 27-31, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a governmental delegation, state Secretary of foreign affair Gyula Horn took part in the 13 Extraordinary Session of UN General Assembly. On May 28, he addressed the Assembly.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – May 27, 1986 (KCA)**

President Reagan indicates that the USA would no longer observe the terms of the (unratified) 1979 SALT treaty on the limitation of the strategic arms unless the Soviet Union takes corrective action to comply with the treaty's terms.

**Soviet Union – May 28, 1986 (KCA)**

*Pravda* reports resolutions by the Council of Ministers and the CPSU Central Committee which calls for anti-corruption laws to be made considerably more stringent.

**Poland - May 28, 1986 (RFE)**

The Constitutional Tribunal, in its first ever case, overrules the Council of Ministers' decision to substantially increase charges for the maintenance of housing.

**Hungary, May 29, 1986 (MNC)**

During his stay in New York for the 13 Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn visited Washington. He consulted in the State Department of the United States.

**European Economic Community, May 29, 1986 (MNC)**

The members of the European Economic Community, effective from May 31, absolved the ban of imported food from seven socialist countries which was imposed on May 12.

**Hungary – May 29-30, 1986 (MNC)**

Heinz Fischer, Federal Minister of Science and Research, Vice-President of the Socialist Party of Austria, negotiated with the President of the National Technical Development Committee in Budapest, and gave a lecture in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

**Poland - May 30, 1986 (RFE)**

After 36 years of absence from the organization, Poland officially re-joins the International Monetary Fund (IMF). No specific conditions for re-entry have been set. On balance the economic benefits of re-joining the IMF are seen by most as greater than official reservations or the public's fears.

**Albania / Yugoslavia – May 30, 1986 (KCA)**

A protest note is delivered to the Yugoslav embassy in Tirana, following the disappearance of two Albanian sportsmen in Yugoslavia. It is subsequently revealed that the two men, who had been reported missing in Titograd, Montenegro, on May 28 while returning from a weight-lifting competition in Poland, have applied for political asylum in Yugoslavia.

**U.S. / Soviet Union / NATO – May 30, 1986 (LBC)**

At the closed press conference of the meeting of NATO foreign ministers, Schultz announces that SALT II's obsolete limitations were not ratified and the Soviet Union disregards them. Earlier, Reagan envisioned the violation of the treaty by the deployment of a new bomber. The USSR announces that if the U.S. fails to observe the treaty, it will no longer feel obliged to observe its limitations. According to the communiqué Reagan's threat is very dangerous because it could nullify the existing treaty system and could nullify the agreements on disarmament. Moscow warns that Reagan's position on SALT I could torpedo the approaching summit. Deputy Foreign Minister Bessmertnikh claims that the U.S. is doing all it can to undermine the 1986 summit.

**Poland – May 31, 1986 (RFE)**

Zbigniew Bujak, the most prominent leader of underground Solidarity, is arrested in Warsaw. He had evaded capture by the police since the imposition of martial law and his arrest is understandably a huge blow to the Solidarity and Opposition movement as a whole. There is no one of Bujak's stature remaining in the underground.

**Soviet Union / USA – May 31, 1986 (MNC)**

The Soviet Union responded to the May 27 statement of US President R. Reagan in a government-statement.

**June 1986****Yugoslavia – June, 1986 (HR)**

Measures to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo are adopted. The sale of houses is forbidden and returns are encouraged.

**Czechoslovakia / Austria – June 2-3, 1986 (RFE)**

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visits Vienna. He meets Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, and they discuss economic cooperation, as well as their shared exploitation of the Danube for energy production.

**Poland – June 1, 1986 (RFE)**

The Polish episcopate releases a special pastoral letter, to be read out in all Catholic churches across the country, on the education of youth in Poland. The Bishops issue a public appeal to counter atheistic propaganda, especially in schools.

**Hungary, June 2-4, 1986 (MNC)**

Member of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China, Foreign Minister Vu Hsu-xien had an official friendly visit to Hungary. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and György Lázár member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Hungary / Romania / USA – June 3, 1986 (MNC)**

The United States prolonged its usage of the principle of most favored nation in regards to China, Hungary and Romania with one more year.

**Hungary – June 4-7, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress visited the transport exhibition of Vancouver in Canada. He talked with Federal Minister of Finance Barbara McDougall, and Federal Minister of Mining R. Layton.

**Czechoslovakia – June 4, 1986 (DRC)**

The third session of the CPCz CC debates nominations for top-level positions in the Federal Assembly, the two national legislatures, and the governments. Three new ministers appear in the Federal Government, seven in the Czech, and five in the Slovak.

**Finland – June 5, 1986 (KCA)**

The alliance of the SKP and left socialists known as the Finnish People's Democratic League (SKDL) expels 10 deputies from its 27-member parliamentary group who support the SKP minority faction.

**Finland / Romania – June 5, 1986 (KCA)**

President Koivisto visits Romania.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – June 6, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Gorbachev visits Hungary and holds talks with Mr. Kadar and other officials.

**Hungary – June 6-10, 1986 (MNC)**

During the consultation of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact for preparing the summit of the Political Consultative Committee, the following stayed in Budapest:

- From Bulgaria, Ivan Ganev;
- From Czechoslovakia, Jmdrich Rehorek;
- From Poland, Henryk Jaroszek;
- From the German Democratic Republic, Herbert Krolikowski;
- From Romania, Oancea Constantin;
- From the Soviet Union, V. Loginov.

**Austria – June 8, 1986 (KCA)**

A second round of the presidential election is held in Austria. Dr. Kurt Waldheim who had been Foreign Minister in 1968–70 and UN Secretary-General in 1972–81, won the elections with the 53.9% of the vote. He was to stand as an independent candidate with the support of the Austrian People's Party (*Österreichische Volkspartei–ÖVP*).

**Austria / Soviet Union / U.S. – June 8, 1986 (KCA)**

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, denounces the U.S. government and “Zionist circles” for waging a “campaign of personal, hostile attacks” against Dr. Waldheim.

**Bulgaria – June 8, 1986 (KCA)**

Elections to the 400 seats in the National Assembly are held in Bulgaria. According to official results published by the central electoral commission, 99.92% of the registered electorate voted in the elections, of whom 99.91 per cent voted for the sole list of 400 candidates nominated by the Fatherland Front. The newly elected National Assembly (which includes 84 women members) comprises 276 members from the BCP, 99 from of the Agrarian People's Union, and 25 who are described as being without party affiliation.

**East Germany – June 8, 1986 (KCA)**

General elections are held for the 500 seats in the *Volkskammer*.

**Hungary – June 8-9, 1986 (MNC)**

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (and his wife) took a friendly visit to Hungary. He talked with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Hungary – June 8-11, 1986 (MNC)**

Zoltán Juhár, Minister of Interior Trade went to the Federal Republic of Germany for a three-day visit. He negotiated with corporation leaders and with Federal Minister of Economy Martin Bangemann.

**Hungary – June 9-12, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade of Finland Jermu Laine negotiated with his counterpart, Péter Veress. He met Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Austria / Israel – June 9, 1986 (KCA)**

The Israeli government recalls its ambassador from Vienna over the closure of a transit camp for Soviet Jews migrating to Israel. This happened previously in 1973.

**Austria – June 9, 1986 (KCA)**

Dr. Fred Sinowatz, the Federal Chancellor since May 1983, announces his resignation for personal reasons.

Dr. Franz Vranitzky, the then Finance Minister, is nominated by the SPÖ to succeed Dr. Sinowatz.

**Warsaw Pact – June 9-10, 1986 (MHC/KCA)**

At a WP PCC session in Budapest, Warsaw Pact leaders discuss problems in the alliance, such as the lack of genuine coordination and cooperation among allies, as well as the urgent need for integration within COMECON. The summit meeting proposes reductions by the Warsaw Pact and NATO in manpower level (of up 500,000 on each side by the early 1990s), the number of tactical aircraft, and conventional and tactical nuclear weapons. An eventual elimination and prohibition of chemical weapons is also proposed. NATO answered this call on December 10-11, 1986.

**Yugoslavia – June 11, 1986 (HR)**

The congress of the Association of writers of Yugoslavia takes place in Maribor. The member of the AW of Serbia Miodrag Bulatović is the nominee for the president of the AWY. However, the representatives of Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro and Kosovo object to his appointment due to his “Serbian nationalism”. Therefore the AWY becomes the first federal institution to be paralyzed due to the national conflicts.

**Hungary – June 11, 1986 (MNC)**

Nikolai Rizhkov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Cabinet of the Soviet Union – member of a delegation, on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact – had a bilateral negotiation with György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Hungary – June 11-13, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Transportation Lajos Urbán negotiated in the Federal Republic of Germany with Federal Minister of Transportation Werner Dollinger.

### **U.S. / Warsaw Pact - June 11, 1986 (LBC)**

Reagan declares that he has not made a final decision on the observation of the SALT II treaty. Reagan claims that the treaty is flawed and legalizes the arms race. The following day, the White House says that SALT II is dead; it no longer exists. The spokesman says that the decision to deploy the B-52 bombers equipped with cruise missiles is unalterable. Reagan also states that they will try to replace SALT II with a better treaty. Meanwhile, the Warsaw Pact makes a disarmament proposal: in the forthcoming year both sides should reduce the number of their troops by 100-150,000. By 1990, both sides could reduce their armies by 500,000. A related proposal concerns the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons. The proposal includes the graduated elimination of chemical weapons, and the question of monitoring. The Soviets would accept the local monitoring of disarmament in all phases and are ready to discuss other means as well.

### **Czechoslovakia – June 12, 1986 (KCA)**

The first session of the two houses of the Federal Assembly is held.

### **Poland – June 12, 1986 (KCA)**

Several thousand people stage a rally in Warsaw to draw attention to the problem of increasing drug addiction in Poland.

Poland becomes a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with a quota of SDR 680,000,000.

### **Poland – June 12, 1986 (PSM)**

Poland joins the International Monetary Fund again after 36 years of absence from the organization.

### **Yugoslavia – June 12, 1986 (KCA)**

It is announced that the government is to suspend plans to build four new nuclear reactors.

### **Soviet Union – June 13, 1986 (MHC)**

The Soviet Politburo discusses the issues raised at the PCC meeting in Budapest. This is the group's first full-fledged discussion of the socialist countries since Gorbachev's accession to power. Gorbachev focuses on the economic crisis and the need for Western credits.

### **Poland - June 13, 1986 (RFE)**

Solidarity's Interim Coordinating Committee (TKK) chooses Wiktor Kulerski to replace Zbigniew Bujak as its new leader. Kulerski is a seasoned veteran of the underground scene and his appointment is sure to assure continuity in the organization's work.

### **Finland / Brazil / Peru – June 13, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Sorsa visits Brazil and Peru, where he attends the Socialist International congress in Lima.

### **Czechoslovakia – June 13, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Lubomir Strougal, the federal Prime Minister, presents the formal resignation of the federal government to President Gustav Husak following the inaugural joint session of the newly elected Federal Assembly.

**Hungary – June 15-16, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade of New Zealand Mike Moore consulted with his counterpart Péter Veress. He also met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

**Hungary – June 16-19, 1986 (MNC)**

President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Canaan Sodindo Banana had an official friendly visit to Hungary. His negotiation partner was Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Soviet Union – June 16, 1986 (MNC)**

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union M. S. Gorbachev in his speech in the Central Committee released the proposals for disarmament, which the Soviet Union submitted to the United States on the bilateral meeting in Geneva on June 11. These included the 30% decrease of military missiles.

**Czechoslovakia – June 16, 1986 (KCA)**

The new federal government is sworn into office in Prague.  
The new Slovak government is sworn into office in Bratislava.

**East Germany – June 16, 1986 (KCA)**

At the first session of the *Volkskammer*, general secretary of the ruling Socialist Unity Party is elected for a further five-year term as Chairman of the Council of the State.

**East Germany / West Germany – June 16, 1986 (KCA)**

In the 13<sup>th</sup> August Working Party, it is announced that 2,497 political prisoners were released to the West in 1985 by the East German authorities.

**East Germany – June 17, 1986 (KCA)**

The *Volkskammer* approves Herr Stoph's proposal for an unchanged Council of Ministers. On the same day, at its constituent session, the Council of Ministers elects a presidium comprising Herr Stoph and 11 Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, together with Herr Halbritter, Herr Hofner and Herr Lietz. The *Volkskammer* also elects Herr Gunter Sarge as President of the Supreme Court in place of Herr Heinrich Toeplitz, and elects Herr Gunter Wendland as Procurator General.

**Bulgaria – June 17, 1986 (KCA)**

At its constituent session, the National Assembly unanimously re-elects President Zhivkov as President of the State Council and elects the members of the State Council. Mr. Atanasov is unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**Bulgaria – June 18, 1986 (KCA)**

The National Assembly approves the new Council of Ministers.

**Soviet Union – June 18, 1986 (KCA)**

Pyotr Demichev, the Culture Minister and a candidate member of the Communist Party politburo, replaces Vasily Kuznetsov as First vice-President of the Supreme Soviet. The 12<sup>th</sup> five-year plan (1986-1990) is formally endorsed by the Supreme Soviet. Details of plan targets have been outlined to the 27<sup>th</sup> congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union on March 1 by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister), Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov.

In light of a government commission report on the April 26 Chernobyl disaster, Yevgeny Kulov, Chairman of the State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry, is among a number of senior officials dismissed.

At a session of the Supreme Soviet, a number of changes in the composition of its Presidium are announced:

Mr. Georgy Tarazevich, Mr. Suleiman Tatliyev, Mr. Aleksander Mokanu, and Mr. Grant Voskanyan are confirmed as Deputy Chairmen.

Mr. Lev Zaikov is released from his duties as a member of the Presidium.

Mr. Viktor Grishin is dropped from the Presidium.

Mr. Zaikov is succeeded by Mr. Yury Solovev, and Mr. Grishin is replaced by Mr. Boris Yeltsin.

#### **Soviet Union – June 19, 1986 (KCA)**

Gennady Vedernikov and Vladimir Gusev are appointed Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and Yakov Ryabov is removed as a Deputy Chairman in connection with his appointment as ambassador to France.

#### **Bulgaria / Soviet Union – June 20, 1986 (KCA)**

The formal completion of a 1,635 km gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria is marked by a ceremony at Elin Pelin, near Sofia. The ceremony is attended by the Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, and the Soviet Minister of the Gas Industry, Mr. Victor Chernomyrdin.

#### **Poland / U.S. – June 20, 1986 (KCA)**

Warsaw radio reports that the counterintelligence service of the Ministry of the Interior has detained a Warsaw physiotherapist, named Mr. Bogdan Charyton, on charges of spying for the United States.

#### **Hungary, June 21, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister of the region of Bavaria and Deputy Interior Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Hillermeier, met Minister of Construction and Urban Development László Somogyi, and negotiated with member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister László Maróthy in Budapest.

#### **East Germany / West Germany – June 21, 1986 (KCA)**

Prof. Herbert Meissner, a deputy chairman of the East German Academy of Sciences, returns to East Germany, after apparently defecting to West Germany.

#### **Romania – June 21, 1986 (KCA)**

The daily newspaper of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), *Scinteia*, reports a decree by the State Council establishing a Ministry on Mining, Oil, and Geology as a result of the merger of the three ministries formerly responsible for these areas. The new minister is to be the former Minister of Geology, Mr. Ioan Folea.

#### **Soviet Union / China – June 21, 1986 (KCA)**

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official announces in Beijing that China and the Soviet Union have agreed to reopen their respective consulates in Leningrad and Shanghai, and that they have also agreed to simplify visa procedures.

**Yugoslavia – June 21, 1986 (KCA)**

During the period of June 21-24, 1986, the dinar is devalued by between 4.9 and 6.0 per cent against major Western currencies.

**Hungary, June 21-23, 1986 (MNC)**

First Deputy of the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia Budimír Lonéar consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest. He met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

**Hungary, June 22-28, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi went to the Federal Republic of Germany, where he negotiated with Federal Minister of Education and Science Dorothe Wilm.

**Yugoslavia – June 22, 1986 (KCA)**

Police in Kosovo clashed with several hundred Serbs and Montenegrins who are attempting to leave the province to protest to the LCY congress about their deteriorating position.

**Yugoslavia / West Germany – June 22, 1986 (KCA)**

Two petrol bombs are thrown at the Yugoslav consulate building in Struttgart, West Germany, but cause only minor damage. Yugoslav sources blame the attack on émigré nationalist activists.

**Hungary, June 23-29, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a military delegation, the Minister of Defense of Finland Veikko Pihlajamaki stayed in Hungary. He met Gen. Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense.

**North Korea, June 23, 1986 (MNC)**

In a government statement, North Korea proposed the declaration of the Korean Peninsula as a nuclear weapons-free zone.

**Hungary, June 24-26, 1986 (MNC)**

Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey had an official visit to Hungary, answering the invitation of Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic. He negotiated with György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Hungary, June 24-27, 1986 (MNC)**

Director of the Foreign Ministry of France (Deputy Foreign Minister rank) Francois Plaisant consulted in Budapest.

**Hungary / Turkey – June 24, 1986 (KCA)**

Turkish President Evren, accompanied by Mr. Halefoglu and the Agriculture Minister Mr. Husnu Dogan, pay an official visit to Hungary.

**Romania – June 24, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Ilie Verdet, who lost his post as Minister of Mining as a result of the reorganization announced on June 21, is released by a Central Committee plenum from membership of the EPC, the EPC permanent bureau, and the Central Committee in connection with his election as chair of the party's Central Auditing Commission.

**East Germany / Sweden – June 25, 1986 (KCA)**

Herr Honecker begins a three-day visit to Sweden, during which he has talks with King Carl Gustav and the Prime Minister, Mr. Ingvar Carlsson

**Yugoslavia – June 25, 1986 (KCA)**

The 13<sup>th</sup> congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia opens in Belgrade.

At the opening session Mr. Vidoje Zarkovic, the current holder of the annually rotated office of President of the Presidium of the LCY, presents the introductory report entitled “The LCY in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia”. The report identifies problems of stagnated development, weakening of federal and party unity, and deviation from established values and objectives.

**Albania – June 26, 1986 (KCA)**

At a session of the People's Assembly on June 26–27, Mr. Qirjako Mihali, a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivers a report on trade and supplies in which he states that there are ‘some problems in the supply of the people in general and of the countryside in particular’. He goes on to say that measures would be taken to improve supplies in the countryside and gradually to narrow differences between town and country. .

**Estonia / SSR – June 26, 1986 (RFE)**

The Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party meets in Tallinn to adopt the 12<sup>th</sup> five-year plan for the ESSR. The new plan seems a relatively sober assessment of Estonia's economic possibilities and continues the trend towards developing high technology in the Estonian economy.

**Finland – June 27, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Christopher Taxell, Minister of Justice, is elected chairman of the Swedish People's Party (SFP) at the party's congress, in place of Mr. Par Stenback.

**Finland / Soviet Union – June 27, 1986 (KCA)**

The governments of Finland and the Soviet Union sign an accord whereby Soviet exports would be increased by \$330,000,000 a year to help reduce Finland's trade surplus with the Soviet Union, the imbalance having been aggravated by the collapse of oil prices.

**Yugoslavia – June 28, 1986 (KCA)**

At the 13<sup>th</sup> congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, it elects a new Central Committee and presidium which include Milanko Renovica as president for 1986-1987 in succession to Vidoje Zarkovic, and Radisa Gacic as secretary fro 1986-1987 in place of Dimce Belovski.

**Poland – June 29, 1986 (RFE/KCA)**

The 10th congress of the Polish United Worker's Party (PUWP or PZPR–*Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza*) opens for the first time since the banning of Solidarity. It is held in Warsaw and was attended by 1,776 delegates representing the 2,125,762 party members. Also present are 107 delegations representing Poland's other political organizations, foreign socialist and communist parties, and revolutionary movements.

Police disperse a demonstration by several thousand people following a service in the cathedral in Poznan to mark the 30th anniversary of the shooting of workers during riots in the city.

The 10th congress has been orchestrated to suggest the Party's restored confidence and the country's return to "normalization", symbolizing the breakthrough achieved in the country's political and economic crises. Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev's presence at the congress is seen as sign of approval for the Polish leadership's policies. The Tenth Congress produces two programs, one for the years 1986-1990, and the other a long-term plan outlining Poland's development until the year 2000. Solving the country's desperate housing shortage has been acknowledged as the most pressing problem on the agenda.

**Romania / Turkey – June 29, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Özal visits Romania for talks about bilateral relations and trade.

**Soviet Union / U.S. - June 30, 1986 (LBC)**

In his speech delivered in Poland, Gorbachev accuses the U.S. of destroying the remaining limits of the arms race: the SALT II treaty and other Soviet-American agreements. Moscow offers to talk separately about the defensive and offensive space weapons and suggests U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the observation of SALT II.

**Albania / Greece – June 30, 1986 (KCA)**

ATA publishes an extract from a recently published volume of the former Albanian President Mr. Hoxha's memoirs entitled *Two Friendly Peoples*, which exhorts an improvement in Albanian – Greek relations.

**Hungary – June 30, 1986 (KCA)**

Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary, dies at age 76.

**Poland / Soviet Union – June 30, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev delivers his speech at the 10<sup>th</sup> congress of the Polish United Worker's Party.

**Poland – June 30, 1986 (KCA)**

The government report, featuring the draft of the national socio-economic plan for 1986–90, is presented by Prof. Zbigniew Messner, a member of the PUWP politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister).

**July 1986**

**Czechoslovakia – July, 1986 (RFE)**

Unofficial opinion poll carried out by fifteen dissident sociologists suggests that just 14% of 342 respondents would vote for the Czechoslovak Community Party if free elections were held.

**Albania / Greece – July, 1986 (KCA)**

Albanian and Greek governments sign a protocol in Athens providing for the restoration of border markers and for procedures for the settlement of border disputes and violations. Negotiations are also planned to delineate the boundary dividing the continental shelf.

**U.S. / Czechoslovakia - July 1, 1986 (DRC)**

On an official visit to Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the U.S. Senate's Subcommittee on European Affairs, Larry Pressler, meets with Charter 77 spokesmen and some signatories to discuss human rights and freedom. Immediately, the StB prevents further meetings between the Senator and Czechoslovak dissidents.

**Soviet Union/Poland – July 1, 1986 (MHC)**

Gorbachev attends the X Congress of the PUWP in Warsaw and meets with PUWP leader Wojciech Jaruzelski.

**Albania – July 1, 1986 (KCA)**

ATA reports on July 1 that an intensification of the development and exploitation of energy and mineral resources would receive priority during the eighth five-year plan, to cover the period 1986–90. The aim would be to improve the country's energy balance and to boost revenues from energy and raw material exports.

**Poland – July 2, 1986 (RFE/KCA)**

The 10<sup>th</sup> congress of the Polish United Worker's Party goes into closed session. A new 230-member Central Committee (only 55 of whom had been members of the previous Central Committee) and the 130-member central control and auditing commission are elected. At its inaugural meeting on the following day the new Central Committee re-elects Gen. Jaruzelski as First Secretary and elects the politburo and secretariat.

Two-thirds of the Central Committee are new members and of the 13 full members of the Politburo, only 6 are retained. Besides General Jaruzelski, five men now hold full membership in both the Politburo and the CC Secretariat. They are Jozef Czyrek, Jozef Baryla, Jan Glowczyk, Tadeusz Porebski and Marian Wozniak. However, despite this seemingly large turnover of members, the hard core of the post-martial law ruling elite remain in as strong a position as ever. The composition of the new top party bodies indicates that no serious dissent or factional infighting is in store for the ruling elite.

**Romania / China, July 2-6, 1986 (PER)**

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visits Romania.

**People's Republic of China, JULY 2-26, 1986 (MNC)**

Prime Minister of the China Zhao Ziyang took a tour in Europe visiting Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Spain, Turkey and Tunisia.

**Poland – July 3, 1986 (KCA)**

The PUWP Tenth Congress ends with the unanimous re-election of Jaruzelski by the CC as First Secretary of the Party, the adoption of a long-term party program and the rejection of starting any dialogue with the political opposition, Solidarity. The speeches at the congress suggest that no significant changes in policy are required, but rather the Party should remain on course with implementing its vision of “socialist renewal”, the tagline of the Extraordinary Ninth Party Congress of July 1981.

In party leadership elections, held the final day of the 13<sup>th</sup> congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, nine members join the politburo, including Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak (the Interior Minister), Gen. Florian Siwicki (the Defence Minister), Marian Orzechowski (the Foreign Minister) and Alfred Miodowicz (leader of the official trade union movement, the OPZZ).

**Hungary – July 4-6, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade of Greece Georgios Katzifaras negotiated with his counterpart Péter Veress in Budapest.

**France / Soviet Union – July 6-10, 1986 (LBC)**

Mitterand makes a visit to Moscow, where he negotiates over 15 hours with Gorbachev. The Soviet politician declares that Europe cannot let itself be used as a “theater of war,” and the time has come to take its destiny into its own hands once more. Mitterand rejects negotiations on the French nuclear arsenal once again and criticized the Reagan administration for threatening to violate SALT II. The French President asserts that SDI is the “main obstacle” of disarmament talks.

**Soviet Union / France – July 7, 1986 (KCA)**

President Mitterrand visits Moscow and says, after three meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev, that the Soviet leader is genuinely concerned about promoting détente.

**Yugoslavia / China – July 7, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, arrives in Belgrade for a five-day official visit as part of a tour of the region. Mr. Vljakovic, as President of the Presidency, had visited China in April.

**Hungary – July 7, 1986 (MNC)**

Milos Jakes, member of Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee stayed in Hungary. He negotiated with Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Hungary, July 7-8, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi traveled to the Federal Republic of Germany for a two-day visit. He negotiated with Hans Dietrich Genscher, Federal Vice-Chancellor, Foreign Minister. He met Hans-Jochen Vogel, Deputy President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; Martin Bangemann, President of the Free Democratic Party (DFP), Minister of Economy; Friedrich Zimmerman, Vice-President of the Christian Social Union (CSU), Interior Minister; Philipp Jenninger, President of the Bundestag and other officials of the Parliament. He was received by President of the Federal Republic of Germany Richard von Weizsäcker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

**France, July 7-11, 1986 (MNC)**

Head of State of France, F. Mitterand, had an official visit to the Soviet Union.

**Austria – July 8, 1986 (KCA)**

During the ceremony for the election of Dr. Waldheim, protests are held outside the parliamentary building and there are 1,000–1,500 demonstrators, led by a group called “New Austria.” The ambassadors from Israel, the Soviet Union, the USA and Yugoslavia do not attend the ceremony.

**Yugoslavia – July 8, 1986 (KCA)**

Increases in the prices of bread and flour averaging some 60 per cent are announced, but were cancelled by government decree on July 10, when the price levels of June 25 are reinstated.

**East Germany / U.K. – July 10, 1986 (KCA)**

Two East German citizens Herr Reinhardt Schulze and Frau Sonja Schulze are each sentenced to 10 years in prison at the Central Criminal Court in London under the UK Official Secrets Act for preparing espionage activities calculated to prejudice state interests. They also receive three-year concurrent sentences for possession of false documents and were recommended for deportation at the end of their sentences.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – July 11, 1986 (KCA)**

The Soviet armed forces newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* alleges that a number of senior officials in the Soviet Union, particularly in the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, are using their influence to prevent their conscript sons from being sent to serve in Afghanistan.

**Hungary, July 11, 1986 (MNC)**

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet arrived in Vienna for an official visit where he met Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

**People's Republic of China, July 11, 1986 (MNC)**

China officially requested to rejoin the GATT.

**Poland – July 13, 1986 (KCA)**

Prof. Edward Lipinski, an eminent economist and well-known dissident, dies in Warsaw at the age of 97.

**Soviet Union / U.K. - July 13-16, 1986 (LBC)**

Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze makes a visit to London. Since the mutual expelling of diplomats in 1985, this is the first Soviet visit in England above the ambassadorial level. Shevardnadze has talks with his counterparts, Geoffrey Howe and Prime Minister Thatcher. Three agreements are signed: an economic-trade agreement, another on precluding dangerous incidents between the naval vessels of the two countries, and one on the settlement of Tsarist debts pending for 69 years. According to the agreement, London practically renounced its claims. London pays 2.6 million pounds to the USSR for Russian property and 45 million to the British holders of the securities. Shevardnadze announces that although the USSR insists on the freezing of the British and the French nuclear arsenals, it has no wish to prohibit their modernization. The minister put pressure on his British negotiating partners to use their influence in making the Americans abide by the existing Soviet-America treaties and to give a positive reception to the latest Soviet arms control proposals.

**Albania – July 16, 1986 (KCA)**

An editorial in the APL newspaper *Zëri-i-Popullit* refers to shortfalls in plan fulfilment.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - July 16, 1986 (LBC)**

The White House announces the launching of Soviet-American talks on the comprehensive ban on nuclear tests.

**Hungary – July 17, 1986 (KCA)**

The government announces the plans to rationalize the coal mining industry, which would involve the closure of uneconomic pits and longer working hours.

**Poland – July 17, 1986 (RFE/KCA)**

At a meeting of the *Sejm*, Mr. Stanislaw Niecekarz is relieved of the post of Minister of Finance “at his own request” and is succeeded by Mr Bazyli Samojlik. The removal of Mr. Niecekarz is apparently in response to recent criticism of fiscal policy by economic reformers. The *Sejm* approves a bill on “Special Procedure towards Perpetrators of Some Offences,” which is an amnesty law, which will apply selectively to political prisoners and common criminals. Government officials announce that this law will allow the release of approximately 20,000 people by the end of the year. The act seems to require that political prisoners both acknowledge their guilt and pledge to refrain from oppositional activity as a condition of their release, and empowers the authorities to weigh up the fate of every political prisoner individually.

**Soviet Union – July 19, 1986 (KCA)**

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League (Komsomol) releases Mr. Mishin from his duties as First Secretary because he was elected as a secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) on July 4. Mr. Viktor Mironenko, previously First Secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol, is elected to replace him.

The politburo’s decision made by Mr. A. Bryukhanov, the former director of the Chernobyl plant, along with that of the chief engineer Mr N. Fomin, has been reported in an article in *Pravda*.

**Soviet Union / Federal Republic of Germany – July 20-22, 1986 (MNC)**

A Soviet-West German agreement was born about the scientific-technical cooperation of the two countries and the mutual opening of General consulates in Munich and Kiev.

**Hungary – July 20-23, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay Enrique Iglesias had an official visit to Hungary. He met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi and Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**East Germany / West Germany – July 21, 1986 (KCA)**

Prof. Herbert Meissner, a deputy chairman of the East German Academy of Sciences, returns to East Germany.

**Soviet Union – July 21, 1986 (KCA)**

Mikolai Lukonin is appointed to the new post of Minister of Nuclear Energy.

**Hungary – July 21, 1986 (MNC)**

President of the Senate of Canada Guy Charbonneau – during his rest in Hungary – negotiated with István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament.

**Hungary – July 21-27, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary delegation, the President of Chamber of Deputies Léon Bolendorff visited Hungary. He negotiated with István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. He met György Aczél, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, General director of the Institute of Social Science of the Central Committee and Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He

was received by Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – July 22, 1986 (KCA)**

US-Soviet talks are held in Geneva on July 22-30 on strategic arms limitation, and again on July 25-31 on nuclear tests.

**Yugoslavia – July 22, 1986 (KCA)**

Tanjug reports that the government has introduced regulations aimed at achieving better organization and improving efficiency in foreign trade. Enterprises would be able to register for foreign trade only if exports accounted for at least 30 per cent of their annual turnover and are in excess of \$10,000,000.

**East Germany / West Germany – July 23, 1985 (KCA)**

A West German government spokesman confirmed that Herr Hansjorg Thaten, who is serving a three-year sentence for espionage in Hamburg, has been released to the East German authorities in exchange for a 60-year-old woman and a man.

**Poland - July 23, 1986 (RFE)**

In accordance with new amnesty law approved by the Sejm, a first group of 369 prisoners is released.

**Poland - July 24, 1986 (RFE)**

The second PUWP CC Plenum takes place. A large part of the proceedings is dedicated to organizational and structural changes, arising from the 10<sup>th</sup> Party Congress. The CC endorses the appointments of six new heads of CC departments. The new appointments reinforce the trend present in the Jaruzelski regime over the last few years of a preference towards officials who are seen as efficient and have pledged their full loyalty to the Party.

**Hungary – July 24, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi took part in the 14 Summit of the Intergovernmental Committee of Atomic Energy of the COMECON in Berlin.

**USA-Soviet Union- July 25, 1986 (MNC)**

American President R. Reagan replied by letter to the message of M. S. Gorbachev from June 23, in which he called for the keeping of space armaments on the level of laboratory research for 5-7 years. (The contents of the letter were classified.)

**U.S. / Soviet Union - July 25, 1986 (LBC)**

Reagan sends a letter to Gorbachev in which he offers to delay SDI by five years. In return, the President wants the reduction of nuclear arms production and Moscow's guarantee that the Soviets will not urge the modification of the 1972 ABM agreement in the forthcoming five to seven years. Furthermore, the President proposed the reduction of warheads and delivery vehicles by 50% and the full dismantlement of INF missiles.

**Albania – July 25, 1986 (KCA)**

It becomes apparent that Mr. Cami has relinquished the post of First Secretary of the Tirana district APL committee and has been succeeded in this capacity by Mr. Piro Kondi.

**Yugoslavia – July 25, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Milic is arrested after failing to present himself on the previous day at the prison in Pozarevac where he is to begin his sentence.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – July 26, 1986 (KCA)**

President Reagan, in a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, replies to Soviet arms control proposals made at the Geneva talks in June.

**Soviet Union – July 28, 1986 (KCA)**

Mikhail Gorbachev announces that six Soviet Army regiments would be withdrawn from Afghanistan by the end of the year, that he predicts substantial troop withdrawals from Mongolia, and that the Soviet Union sought good neighbourly relations with China.

**Hungary – July 29-30, 1986 (MNC)**

During the consultation of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the socialist countries before the summit of the UN General Assembly, the following stayed in Budapest:

- From Bulgaria, I. Gocev;
- From Czechoslovakia, Stefan Murin;
- From Korea, Kang Sok Yu;
- From Cuba, Raul Roa Kuori;
- From Laos, Soubanh Sritirath;
- From Poland, Heniyk Jaroszek;
- From Mongolia, Khumbagin Olzvoy;
- From the German Democratic Republic, Peter Florin;
- From Romania, Oancea Constantin;
- From the Soviet Union, V. F. Petrovski, A. N. Seldov (Belarus), V. Upathov (Ukraine)
- From Vietnam, ambassador Nguyeg Lung.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - July 30, 1986 (LBC)**

Soviet-American talks on the fate of SALT II fail.

**Romania – July 31, 1986 (KCA)**

Justin Moisescu, Patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church since 1977, dies aged 76.

**Yugoslavia – July 31, 1986 (KCA)**

The Federal Executive Council passes a resolution instructing producers to reintroduce the June 8 price levels for some 200 products, whose prices have increased by more than 5 per cent between June 9 and June 24.

**Poland - July 31, 1986 (RFE)**

Bogdan Lis, one of the most well known leaders of Solidarity, is released from prison.

**August 1986****Czechoslovakia / Poland – August, 1986 (RFE)**

Charter 77 publishes letters from Solidarity-affiliated groups expressing their sense of joint purpose.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - August 1, 1986 (LBC)**

According to Reagan's decision, the U.S. will sell the USSR a maximum of four million tons of state subsidized grain. Other countries that sell larger amounts of grain to the Soviets protested because of the Senate's proposal of state subsidization.

**Austria – August 1, 1986 (KCA)**

The Austrian administrative court rules that permission granted by the Agriculture Ministry for the hydroelectric power station at Hainburg on the Danube is unlawful, since the effects of the scheme on the surrounding groundwater have not been measured, studied, or taken into consideration.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - August 5, 1986 (LBC)**

Moscow and Washington sign 13 agreements on cultural and scientific exchange programs.

**Albania / Yugoslavia – August 6, 1986**

A new railway line linking the town of Shkoder, in north-west Albania, with Titograd, the capital of the south-western Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, is officially opened on Aug. 6, 1986, thus providing Albania with its first external rail link.

**Hungary – August 6-8, 1986 (MNC)**

State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Yemen Arab Republic consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest. He met Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvégi, President of the National Planning Office.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – August 11, 1986 (KCA)**

Talks are held near Moscow to prepare for a meeting scheduled for Sept. 19-20 at the Foreign Ministerial level, which is seen as an important preparatory step towards a bilateral summit meeting.

The official East German news agency AND identifies Gen. Valery Belikov, previously the commander of the Carpathian military district, as the new commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG).

**Poland - August 11, 1986 (RFE)**

Adam Michnik, a veteran activist of the democratic opposition, is released from prison. He had been held there, together with Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyuniuk, since 13 February 1985. However, despite many protests, Frasyuniuk remains in prison, without much hope for his release on the horizon.

**Romania – August 12, 1986 (KCA)**

It is reported that Mr. Vasile Bulucea has been released from the post of Minister of Transport and Communications and is replaced by Mr. Pavel Aron.

**Hungary – August 14-15, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi traveled to Moscow for a two-day official visit.

**Soviet Union – August 15, 1986 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union makes its first formal approach to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), when it submits a request to take part in a meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

**Latvia / SSR – August 15, 1986 (RFE)**

Thousands of Latvian Christians gather in the village of Aglona for the Feast of Assumption to celebrate Bishop Meinhard, who effectively brought Christianity to the country 800 years ago. The fact that some 50,000 Christians attended the celebration points to the continuing strong resistance of the Church in the face of the Soviet regime's atheistic policies.

**Poland – August 16, 1986 (KCA)**

In a sermon, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, expresses concern that the religious studies program would be used to promote atheist ideas.

**Soviet Union – August 16, 1986 (KCA)**

In a series of government appointments, Vasily Zakharov becomes Culture Minister, Yury Besspalov becomes Minister of the Chemical Industry, and Valentin Pavlov becomes Chairman of the State Prices Committee. Also, as part of a reorganization of the State Committee for Construction Affairs Deputy Chairman, Leonid Bibin is appointed a Minister, and three new ministries of construction are established to operate on a regional basis.

**Hungary – August 16-22, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai had an official visit to the Commonwealth of Australia. He was received by Deputy Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

**U.S. - August 17, 1986 (LBC)**

Five former US officials propose the limitation of the SDI program. Former Secretaries of Defense Brown, Laird, and Schlesinger, former Secretary of State Vance, and former National Security Advisor Scowcroft recommend the ground protection of nuclear missile sites instead of the protection of the population from space. (This solution would not violate the ABM agreement, since the principle of MAD would stand, and according to the logic of deterrence stability would grow because the protection of missile sites would increase the credibility of US counter-value capability.)

**Soviet Union – August 18, 1986 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union announces an extension to Jan. 1, 1987, of its unilateral moratorium on tests of nuclear weapons

**Soviet Union, August 18, 1986 (MNC)**

The Soviet Union prolonged its unilaterally undertaken moratorium of nuclear weapons tests until January 1, 1987.

**Soviet Union-Israel, August 18, 1986 (MNC)**

Soviet-Israeli negotiations took place in Helsinki about consular issues. (This was the first official contact between the two countries since 1967.)

**Soviet Union / Israel – August 18, 1986 (KCA)**

Brief talks between Israel and the Soviet Union are held in Helsinki (Finland), representing the first official contact since 1967. The talks are broken off after Israeli delegates attempted to raise the issue of Soviet Jews.

**Soviet Union – August 19, 1986 (MHC)**

The CC passes a resolution allowing 20 ministries and the 70 largest enterprises of the USSR to establish direct contact with foreign partners and to create joint ventures. The decision is a step in the direction of deeper integration of the socialist bloc.

**Soviet Union – August 19, 1986 (KCA)**

The Soviet authorities issue exit visas to Ida Milgrom, the mother of the human activist and dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, and to four other members of his family. All five relatives are reunited with Shcharansky in Vienna on Aug. 25 en route for Israel.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers publish a joint resolution on stopping the design and preparatory work on rerouting part of the flow of rivers in the northern part of European Russia and in Siberia. The river diversion scheme has originally been conceived to alleviate the shortage of water for irrigation in the south of the country and to reverse a decline in the levels of the Caspian and Aral Seas.

**Czechoslovakia – August 20, 1986**

Charter 77 issues a statement marking the 18<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the occupation of Czechoslovakia through the Warsaw Pact. It points out that the presence of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia is the main obstacle to the enjoyment of the “right to national self-determination”.

**Hungary – August 20-21, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Finance István Hetényi had an official visit to Sweden. His negotiation partner was his counterpart Kjell-Olef Feldt.

**Czechoslovakia / West Germany – August 21, 1986 (KCA)**

A Czechoslovak border guard requests political asylum in West Germany after crossing into Bavaria.

**Soviet Union – August 22, 1986 (KCA)**

In a statement, Mr. Ivan Ivanov, head of the International Economic Relations Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, says that the Soviet Union wants a rapprochement with the GATT for “international trade, and expanded trade between the Soviet Union and GATT member countries”.

**Albania / Greece – August 23, 1986 (KCA)**

The Greek government announces on August 23 that it is to put an end to the state of war with Albania which has technically existed for the last 45 years.

**Soviet Union – August 25, 1986 (KCA)**

It is reported that Mr. Leonid Bibid, the First Deputy Chairman of the State Construction Committee, has been appointed as a member of the Council of Ministers.

**Soviet Union- August 25-29, 1986 (MNC)**

The world conference of nuclear safety discussed the special report of the Soviet Union about the Chernobyl catastrophe, in Vienna.

**Albania / U.K. - August 26, 1986 (KCA)**

President Alia devotes particular attention in his speech on Aug. 26 to relations with the United Kingdom, and he confirms that direct talks have recently begun to address the

outstanding issues hindering the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Albanian offers preconditions for the establishment of diplomatic relations centred on a demand for the restoration of a large quantity of gold, which was expropriated by Italy during its occupation of Albania in the Second World War and which was subsequently transferred to Germany. Since the end of the war the gold had been held jointly by the UK, France, and the USA.

**Romania – August 26, 1986 (KCA)**

A reshuffle announced appears to be connected for the most part with recent criticism by the RCP leadership of Romania's failure to meet its foreign trade obligations. The changes are as follows: Mr. Ilie Vaduva is released from the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs and is appointed Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation in place of Mr. Vasile Pungan.

**Hungary – August 28, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Péter Kővári consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

**Hungary – August 29-30, 1986 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn – in his rank as co-President of Finnish-Hungarian Joint Committee of Culture – took part in cultural negotiations with State Secretary of Education Jaako Numminen in Helsinki. He was also visited by Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, and he was received by Arvo Alto, President of the Communist Party of Finland, and Matti Ahde, Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, Minister of Environment, on August 30.

**Soviet Union – August 30, 1986 (KCA)**

Alexei Petrishchev, the Minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production, dies.

**Romania – August 31, 1986 (KCA)**

An earthquake centred in northern Romania causes casualties and widespread damage in the neighbouring Soviet Republic of Moldavia.

**Soviet Union – August 31, 1986 (KCA)**

The Soviet cruise liner *Admiral Nakhimov* sinks with the loss of 398 of its 1,234 passengers and crew after colliding with a cargo vessel in the Black Sea.

**September 1986**

**Poland – September 1, 1986 (RFE)**

The Polish zloty is devalued again, 4.4% against the transferrable ruble and 17.6% against the dollar. This is a cause for concern, as the devaluation against the dollar is the eighth in the past five years. In October 1981 a dollar cost 33.7 zloty, today it costs 200 zloty.

**Soviet Union – September 1, 1986 (KCA)**

Vladimir Kamantsev is appointed a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers

**Hungary – September 1-3, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a state delegation, Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege took part in the celebration of the national day – 17 anniversary of the revolution of September 1, 1969 – of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Lajos Czinege was received by the second man of the Libyan leadership, Abdussalam Dzhallud.

**Hungary – September 1-3, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister József Bényi consulted in Warsaw.

**Palestine- September 1-5, 1986 (MNC)**

The representatives of the El-Fatah, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Palestine Communist Party annulled the Palestinian-Jordanian Treaty of February 11, 1985, on their Summit in Prague.

**Yugoslavia / NAM - September 1-6, 1986 (HR/MP)**

The 8th Conference of the Non-Aligned countries takes place in Harare, Zimbabwe. The final document consists of two parts: political and economic. The political part is centered on key issues: international security, disarmament, nuclear power and interventions. The situation in Africa is especially in focus, namely the conflicts in South Africa, Namibia, Western Sahara and Chad. The American bombing of Lybia is condemned. The situation in the Near East is examined as well, especially the Iraq-Iran war, the Israeli threat against Iraq nuclear plants, and the situation in Palestine and Lebanon. The economic part foresees an action plan for bolstering economic cooperation.

**Soviet Union – September 2, 1986 (KCA)**

Ministers are appointed to three newly created construction ministries; Vadim Malyshev became Chairman of the State Committee for Safety in the Nuclear Power Industry.

**Czechoslovakia – September 2, 1986 (DRC)**

Following house searches, seven members of the independent arts and culture organization Jazz Section are taken into custody and accused of doing business without a legal licence. This repression leads to a wave of protests abroad, in particular many institutions and persons concerned by arts express their natural solidarity.

**Poland – September 2, 1986 (RFE)**

The Polish Episcopate announces that it is giving up on plans to set up an Agricultural Fund for private farmers, a proposal first raised four years ago. The bishops cite the reason for this disappointing decision, as the continuing intransigence of government representatives during the Church-state negotiations.

**Poland – September 3, 1986 (KCA)**

The Roman Catholic Church in Poland announces that it has abandoned a scheme to set up a fund to channel donations from the West to Polish private farmers.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – September 4, 1986 (KCA)**

U.S.–Soviet talks on chemical weapons resume in Berne, while in Geneva the talks on nuclear testing continue.

**Soviet Union – September 7, 1986 (KCA)**

Nikolai Olshansky is appointed Minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production.

**Hungary – September 7-8, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a state delegation, Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary took part on the funeral of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, ex-President of the Republic of Finland, in Helsinki.

**Hungary – September 7-14, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, first Secretary of the Party Committee of Budapest had an official visit to Cuba, where he negotiated with Jorge Lezcano, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, First Secretary of the Party Committee of Havana. He also met Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

**Hungary – September 8-13, 1986 (MNC)**

O Guk Ryol, Field Marshal, member of the member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief of staff of the armed forces of the DPRK visited Hungary. He consulted with István Horváth, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege, and Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense.

**Hungary – September 8-16, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi went to the United States of America for a nine-day visit. His negotiation partner was Minister of Trade Malcolm Baldrige. He met Senator R. Dole, Minister of Energy J. Herrington, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs J. Whitehead. He was received by Vice President George H. W. Bush.

**Hungary September 9-10, 1986 (MNC)**

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet took an official, friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic, where his host was Willi Stoph, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the Cabinet. He was received by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

**Hungary September 9-11, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark Uffe Ellemann-Jensen had an official visit in Hungary. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi, and met Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai and Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress. He was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary and Gyorgy Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Poland – September 9, 1986 (KCA)**

Bank Handlowy, the Polish foreign trade bank, and Western commercial bank creditors sign an agreement, rescheduling debt to foreign banks due in 1986–87. Poland would repay 5% of the principal due in this period along with the interest on the total sum. Payment of the remaining 95% of principal would be delayed for four years.

**Albania / France – September 10, 1986 (KCA)**

M. Jean-Michel Baylet, Secretary of State at the French Ministry of External Relations, is believed to have discussed the negotiations between Albania and the UK when he visited Tirana on Sept. 10–12, the first visit by a member of the French government since 1946. M. Baylet also delivers a message from the French President, M. Mitterrand, to the Albanian Prime Minister, Mr. Adil Carcani, calling for closer relations between their two countries.

**Soviet Union / China – September 10, 1986 (KCA)**

A revised consular treaty is signed in Beijing during a visit to China by Nikolai Talyzin, a Soviet First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**Poland – September 11, 1986 (KCA)**

Gen. Kiszczak announces that he has ordered the release of the 225 people still detained in connection with offences against the state and public order.

**Czechoslovakia - 12-13 September, 1986 (DRC)**

The StB organizes an extensive operation of repression against Charter 77 activists, based on repeated house searches and interrogations lasting several hours. In the last few months, the number of various acts of police and persecution against independent Roman Church activists has markedly increased.

**Austria – September 13, 1986 (KCA)**

Delegates at the party congress of the FPÖ in Innsbruck elect Herr Jörg Haider, the FPÖ leader in Carinthia since June 1983, as leader of the federal FPÖ. Herr Haider wins 57.7 per cent of the vote, defeating Herr Steger, the Vice-Chancellor, who has been leader of the FPÖ since 1980.

**Hungary – September 13-15, 1986 (MNC)**

Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher took part in the inauguration of the SOS children's village in Battonya, in Hungary. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

**Hungary – September 14, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister of the Republic of Austria Peter Jankowitsch, who stayed in Hungary for the inauguration of the SOS children's village in Battonya, negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

**Poland - September 15, 1986 (RFE)**

All Poland's political prisoners, with the exception of those sentenced for acts of terrorism, sabotage, espionage and betraying state secrets, have been released by September 15. The news of this unconditional release comes as a surprise, given that this year's amnesty at first did not appear to differ substantially from ones in the past two years. The release of political prisoners has for years been a key condition for the resumption of good relations with the West, the US in particular.

**Latvia / SSR – September 15-19, 1986 (RFE)**

The Chautauqua conference takes place in Jurmala, Latvia. The conference is centered on US-Soviet relations and provided a forum for unprecedented public debates between American and Soviet policy makers on the state of US-Soviet relations, arms-control issues and regional

conflicts. One of the recurring themes throughout the conference is the USSR's annexation of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia during World War Two. The Soviet delegation was not particularly forthcoming when addressing this issue and the US continued to follow its policy of withholding recognition of the legality of the incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union.

**Hungary – September 15-17, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a party- and state delegation, Pál Losneczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary (and his wife) had an official, friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. He negotiated with Hafez Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

**Hungary – September 15-18, 1986 (MNC)**

Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Mátyás Szűrös visited the Republic of Austria, where his host was Fritz Marsch, International Secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament. He met Vice President of the Socialist Party of Austria, Interior Minister Karl Blecha, Foreign Minister Peter Jankovitsch, and other parliamentary and governmental personalities. He was received by Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

**Hungary – September 15-18, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress took part in the Ministerial meeting of the GATT-member states in Uruguay (Punte del Este).

**Hungary – September 15-20, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Finance István Hetényi took part in 2 Summit of the Committee of Hungarian-Chinese Economic, Trade and Mechanical-Scientific Cooperation in Beijing. He negotiated with Minister of Trade Liu Yi. He was received by Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang.

**Hungary – September 16, 1986 (KCA)**

The official Hungarian news agency MTI reports on the establishment of the General Enterprise Bank which is to take over the enterprise fund of the National Bank.

**Czechoslovakia / FRG – September 16, 1986 (RFE)**

West German Hans Dick shot by Czechoslovakian troops after strolling across the German-Czech border. This sours West German and Austrian relations with Czechoslovakia. Bonn and Prague express their dissatisfaction with the regime's investigation of the incident.

**Hungary – September 17-19, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Vratislav Vajnar had an official, friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Interior Minister János Kamara.

**Soviet Union – September 18, 1986 (MHC)**

Gorbachev travels to Stavropol *krai* where he meets with party activists and promotes economic reform and accountability in the USSR.

### **East Germany / West Germany – September 18, 1986 (KCA)**

It is announced that, with effect from Oct. 1, East Germany would no longer allow refugees from third countries to pass into West Germany or West Berlin unless they hold valid visas.

### **Poland – September 18, 1986 (KCA)**

Gen. Jaruzelski suggests that, following the July amnesty, Poland has now fulfilled the principal condition for the lifting of the remaining Western sanctions, which he has previously estimated to have cost Poland the equivalent of around 15 billion dollars.

### **Austria – September 19, 1986 (KCA)**

The SPÖ presidium votes to dissolve the governing coalition, but, although Herr Steger tendered his resignation as Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry, it is agreed that the Cabinet should continue unchanged in a caretaker capacity until the general election.

### **Poland – September 19, 1986 (UNW)**

The Temporary Council for Solidarity is created by Lech Wałęsa.

### **Soviet Union – September 19, 1986 (KCA)**

At a news conference in Moscow, the Finance Minister Mr. Boris Gostev estimates that to date total direct and indirect costs of the Chernobyl accident amounts to 2 billion roubles.

### **U.S. / Soviet Union - September 19-20, 1986 (LBC)**

There are talks between Shevardnadze and Schultz in Washington. The meeting came about for the preparation of the summit, but the main theme was the case of a U.S. journalist arrested in the USSR. In contrast to the original plan, Shevardnadze met with Reagan. Twenty-five members of the Soviet embassy in Washington are expelled with the charge of espionage.

### **Hungary – September 19-24, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Miklós Barity consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Mongolia in Ulaanbaatar.

### **Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe- September 19, 1986 (MNC)**

With the acceptance of an outcome document, the summit about measures of strengthening of trust and security and disarmament, organized in the confines of the conference on security and co-operation in Europe, has ended.

### **Hungary – September 20-October 5, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in XLI Summit of the UN General Assembly in New York. On September 30, he made a speech in the General Assembly. During his stay in New York, he engaged in bilateral consultations with:

- Foreign Minister of Algeria, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi;
- State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States of America, John Whitehead;
- Foreign Minister of Argentina, Dante Caputo;
- Foreign Minister of Australia, William Hayden;
- Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Humayun Rashid Choudhuri;
- Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, Bohuslav Chnoupek;
- Foreign Minister of Ethiopia, Gosu Wolde;

- Foreign Minister of Finland, Paavo Vayrynen;
- Foreign Minister of France, Jean-Bernard Raimond;
- Foreign Minister of India, P. Shiv Sankar;
- Deputy Prime Minister Foreign Minister of Iraq, Tarik Asis;
- Foreign Minister of Iran, Ali Ahbar Velayati;
- Foreign Minister of Ireland, Peter Barry;
- Foreign Minister of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli;
- Foreign Minister of Malaysia, Raish Bin Yatim;
- Foreign Minister of Mongolia, Mangalin Dugersun;
- Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, Sir Geoffrey Howe;
- Foreign Minister of German Democratic Republic, Oskar Fischer;
- Foreign Minister of Italy, Giulio Andreotti;
- Foreign Minister of Brazil, Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodr ;
- Foreign Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir;
- Foreign Minister of Peru, Alan Wagner Tizon;
- Foreign Minister of Singapore, Suppiah Dhanabalan;
- Foreign Minister of Syria, Faruk as-Saraa;
- Foreign Minister of New Zealand, Frank O'Flynn;
- Foreign Minister of Uruguay, Enrique Iglesias;
- General Secretary of the UN, Javier Perez de Cuellar;
- Responsible for foreign affairs of the EEC, Willy de Clerq;
- Head of the Political Department of the PLO, Faruk Kaddumi.

#### **Austria – September 21, 1986 (KCA)**

In regional elections to the *Landtag* in Styria, the SP  polls 38% and wins 22 seats. The  VP and the FP  retain 30 and 2 seats respectively. A coalition of three Green parties enters the *Landtag* for the first time with 2 seats.

#### **Warsaw Pact / NATO - September 22, 1986 (LBC)**

The CDE conference in Stockholm ends with an agreement. The aim of the conference was to decrease the risk of accidental war by establishing a framework of notification and verification of troop movements and military exercises by the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The agreement was made in such a way that the conference clock was stopped one minute before the official expiration point. According to the agreement, the signatories are obliged to provide the rest of the participants with an annual program of their military activities. The program needs to be handed in by the fifteenth of November each year. The participants have to be notified in writing through diplomatic channels of exercises larger than 13,000 troops and 300 tanks 42 days in advance. Ones mobilizing between 40,000 and 75,000 troops must be signaled one year in advance, and those of over 75,000 must be signaled two years in advance. All participants are obliged to receive observers at exercises that are larger than 17,000. All signatories must undergo aerial and ground monitoring three times a year. The receiving nation has the right to deny access to secret military or defense establishments.

#### **Austria / Israel – September 22, 1986 (KCA)**

The Israeli Foreign Ministry announces that the country will no longer be represented at ambassadorial level in Austria.

#### **Poland / Mongolia / Korea / China / USSR – September 22–30, 1986 (PSM)**

General Jaruzelski makes a trip around Asia, visiting Mongolia, North Korea and China. It is the first visit of any representative of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to China since 1962.

He also stops off in the USSR on his way to and back from East Asia. The trip is seen as important as a step to improving Sino-Polish relations, as well as promoting trade agreements with the countries in Asia.

**Austria – September 23, 1986 (KCA)**

The government orders the *Gemeinschaftskraftwerk Tullnerfeld* (GKT) to liquidate the assets of the nuclear power plant at Zwentendorf. This plant has never been used since its completion in 1978 because a referendum opposed the use of nuclear power.

The *Nationalrat* is dissolved.

**Soviet Union, September 23, 1986 (MNC)**

An official Soviet statement was published in the UN, according to which, the Soviet Union is ready to sign a treaty about the full prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, anytime and anywhere.

**International Atomic Energy Agency, September 24-26, 1986 (MNC)**

The Extraordinary Summit of the International Atomic Energy Agency accepted two treaties in Vienna; one makes notification about nuclear accidents mandatory, the other prescribes international cooperation for the protection against such an event.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – September 25, 1986 (KCA)**

The 40<sup>th</sup> round of talks on mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) opens in Vienna.

**Poland – September 26, 1986 (KCA)**

The national socio-economic plan for 1986–90 is approved by the Council of Ministers.

**Hungary, September 26-29, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Miklós Barity consulted in the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang.

**Soviet Union – September 26, 1986 (KCA)**

Following the April 1986 Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster in the Soviet Union, a special session of the International Atomic Energy Agency adopts a convention on the notification of accidents involving nuclear materials and another on ways to respond to such accidents. At Chernobyl, all reactors on the affected site have been closed down since the accident.

*Pravda* reports that the CPSU party control committee has censured the Minister of Transport Construction Mr. Vladimir Brezhnev, one of his deputy ministers, and the Minister of Railways Mr. Nikolai Konarev for illegally confirming the acceptance of unfinished railway lines and electrified sections.

**Soviet Union / China – September 26, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Edvard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and his Chinese counterpart Mr. Wu Xueqian, meet for the first time in New York, where both men are attending the opening of the 40th regular session of the UN General Assembly.

**Austria – September 27, 1986 (KCA)**

Austria's main environmentalist groups, including the conservative United Greens of Austria (*Vereinte Grünen Österreich*) and the radical Austrian Alternative List (*Alternative Liste Österreich*), agree to contest the forthcoming elections on a joint "Greens Alternative List" led by Frau Meissner-Blau.

**Poland - September 27, 1986 (RFE)**

At a press conference in Washington, several American legislators from both political parties and the representatives of the Polish-American Congress (the organization representing Americans of Polish descent) urge the US Administration to lift the sanctions against Poland.

**Soviet Union – September 28, 1986 (KCA)**

Following the Aug. 31 cruise liner disaster in the Black Sea, Timofei Guzhenko is removed as Minister of the Merchant Marine.

**Soviet Union – September 29, 1986 (KCA)**

The No.1 reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in northern Ukraine is restarted, and it resumes supplying electricity to the grid on Oct.1.

**Poland - September 29, 1986 (RFE)**

The Sejm makes two significant changes in personnel on the Council of Ministers. Jan Szlachta is appointed the new Minister of Mining and Energy, and Aleksander Krawczuk, the new Minister of Culture and the Arts. The second appointment in particular may signal a change in the stringent cultural policy towards a more conciliatory treatment of artists and writers by the authorities.

Solidarity sets up a Provisional Council, composed of seven prominent union leaders, in an attempt to reinstate Solidarity as an openly active and officially recognized public movement. The underground Interim Coordinating Committee will, however, not be disbanded and clandestine activities will continue. Zbigniew Bujak, Bogdan Lis, Wladyslaw Frasnyniuk and Jozef Pinior are four of the council's seven members. The Provisional Council is, in effect, an interim body designed to initiate and supervise Solidarity's transition from clandestine to overt activity.

**Hungary – September 29-30, 1986 (MNC)**

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet (and his wife), had an official visit to the Kingdom of Belgium. He negotiated with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. He was received by Belgian King Bauduin I. On September 30, he gave an interview to the Belgian television.

**Hungary – September 29-October 5, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary delegation, István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament, traveled to the Federal Republic of Germany for a six-day visit. He met Franz Josef Strauss, President of the Christian Social Union, Prime Minister of Bavaria; Hans-Jochen Vogel, Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and Egon Bahr, the disarmament specialist of the party; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany; and other parliamentary personalities. He was received by the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Richard von Weizsäcker.

**Hungary – September 30-October 1, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi consulted with Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Silayev in Moscow.

### **Poland – September 30, 1986 (KCA)**

At simultaneous news conferences in Warsaw and Gdansk, the Solidarity leadership praises the authorities for releasing all political prisoners, calling the move “a spark of hope in Polish society.” It then declares its readiness to work within the system to improve the country's social, political, and economic conditions.

### **October 1986**

#### **Albania / Yugoslavia – October, 1986 (KCA)**

In October, Tanjug (Telegrafaska agencija nove Jugoslavije, Telegraphic Agency of New Yugoslavia) reports that two escaped Yugoslav convicts who had crossed into Albania have been returned to Yugoslavia by the Albanian authorities. They had been in a group of four ethnic Albanians who escaped on Aug. 25 from a prison in Pec, Kosovo, where they were serving sentences for activities hostile to the Yugoslav state. The other two fugitives had been captured inside Yugoslavia a few days after their escape.

#### **Poland – October 1, 1986 (KCA)**

Amnesty International reports that Mr. Jankowski has in fact been released from detention.

#### **Soviet Union – October 1, 1986 (KCA)**

In a speech to a conference of academics in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev attacks conservative opponents for the policies set out in the 12<sup>th</sup> five-year plan.

#### **U.S. / Soviet Union - October 1-12, 1986 (LBC)**

Reykjavik hosts a meeting of Gorbachev and Reagan. The meeting was originally conceived as preparatory, but later turns into a full-fledged summit. The main theme is arms reduction. There is an agreement on reducing INF forces to 100 warheads each. The missiles will be pulled out of the European continent. Strategic forces will be reduced by half, and the number of warheads have an upper limit of 6000 each. Gorbachev accepts that this number will not include cruise missiles launched from the sea. There is no breakthrough in arms reduction because of the dispute over SDI. Reagan claims that the space defense system is the precondition of reducing offensive arms. Because of the debate, there is no agreement on the date of the new summit. Gorbachev asserts “we were on the verge of taking major, history-making decisions. Since the American administration, as we understand now, is out to make a breakthrough via SDI to military superiority, it even went so far as to bury the accords on which we already reached agreement.” The Soviet leader tied the strengthening of the ABM treaty to the acceptance of agreements relating to INF and strategic forces. Furthermore, he insisted that the U.S. to observe the ABM treaty for another ten years. The agreement failed because the Soviet position contained the treaty's strict interpretation that is it would have prohibited the continuation of the SDI program in laboratory conditions. The dispute nullified agreements on arms control and human rights. From Reagan's speech: The US proposed the “most sweeping and generous arms-control proposal in history” but he preferred “no agreement than to bring home a bad agreement to the United States”. A few days later, a dispute arose whether he recommended the elimination of all nuclear arms or only half of them. Schultz claims that the latter is true while a Senator alleges the former. The USSR publishes the alleged text of the negotiations according to which Reagan proposed full elimination. The U.S. accuses the Soviets of violating diplomatic rules because of the publication of the text.

**Lithuania / SSR – October 2, 1986 (RFE)**

A rail and ferry service has opened between Mukran (German Democratic Republic) and Klaipeda (Lithuania). When the system becomes fully operational in 1990, it will carry approximately a third of all Soviet-East German trade.

**Hungary – October 2-4, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary committee, Vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China Liao Hansheng visited Hungary. He negotiated with Vice President of the Parliament János Péter. He met Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvégi, President of the National Planning Office, Minister of Finance István Hetényi, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn, and was received by István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament, and Pál Losonczi, President of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

**Hungary – October 2-13, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense, took an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba. He negotiated with the second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Raul Castro Rúz.

**Soviet Union – October 3, 1986 (KCA)**

A Soviet Union nuclear-powered submarine, believed to be armed with nuclear missiles, is taken on tow following an explosion and fire on board.

**Poland – October 4, 1986 (KCA)**

Amnesty International reports that Mr. Ryszard Bonowski, a Solidarity activist, has received only a two-year suspended sentence for conscientious objection.

**Yugoslavia – October 4, 1986 (KCA)**

Metropolitan Gavriilo of the Vardar region is elected Archbishop of Ohrid and head of the Macedonian Orthodox Church. He succeeds Archbishop Angelari, who was killed in a motor accident on June 15.

**Soviet Union – October 4, 1986 (KCA)**

The Justice Minister in Byelorussia is dismissed as a result of a scandal involving unlawful sentencing which also cost the jobs of the republican State Procurator and a member of the republican Supreme Court.

**Soviet Union – October 5, 1986 (KCA)**

Ivan Arkhipov retires as a First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; three other ministerial changes are announced during October.

**Soviet Union / China – October 5, 1986 (KCA)**

Igor Rogachev, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, visits Beijing for a ninth round of Sino-Soviet talks which ends with an agreement to resume negotiations in Moscow in February 1987.

**Soviet Union – October 6, 1986 (KCA)**

A Soviet nuclear-powered submarine sinks in the Atlantic Ocean about 600 miles north-east of Bermuda.

**Romania / China – October 7, 1986 (KCA)**

President Ceausescu pays a visit to China for talks with President Li Xiannian, Mr. Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister.

**Hungary – October 7, 1986 (MNC)**

President of Executive Committee of the Croatian Socialist Republic (Yugoslavia) Anton Milovic negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Budapest.

**Hungary – October 7-8, 1986 (MNC)**

Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands (and her husband) had an official visit to Hungary. He was received by Pál Losonczy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. He met János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Peoples' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic. Dutch Foreign Minister Hans von der Brook, who accompanied the Queen, negotiated with his counterpart, Péter Várkonyi.

**Hungary – October 7, 1986 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn took part in the XLI Summit of the UN General Assembly in New York.

**Soviet Union / China – October 8, 1986 (KCA)**

A delegation from the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet visits China.

**Hungary – October 8-10, 1986 (MNC)**

Political General-Director of the Foreign Ministry of Italy (Deputy Minister rank), B. Biancher Chiappori, consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

**Romania / China – October 9, 1986 (KCA)**

President Ceausescu presents Romania's highest honour, the First Order of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to China's 'elder statesman' Mr. Deng Xiaoping at a ceremony in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

**Poland – October 10, 1986 (RFE)**

Lech Walesa issues a statement, appealing to all Poles to unite together and put national interest first, and to the US President to lift sanctions against Poland, imposed after the introduction of martial law.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 11, 1986 (KCA)**

The Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Reykjavik (Iceland), devoted principally to arms control issues, collapses as a result of irreconcilable differences over the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative.

**Hungary – October 11, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Miklós Barity took part in the conciliation meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Bucharest.

**USA / Soviet Union – October 11-12, 1986 (MNC)**

A Soviet-American summit was held between M. S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan in Reykjavik.

**Hungary – October 11-16, 1986 (MNC)**

Ministry of Culture of Nicaragua, Ernesto Cardenal Martinez, visited Hungary. His negotiation partner was Minister of Health László Medve.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 11-13, 1986 (MHC)**

The U.S.-Soviet Summit in Reykjavik takes place. Reagan and Gorbachev come close to an agreement to abolish all strategic offensive weapons, but fall short because of Reagan's insistence on keeping SDI (the Strategic Defense Initiative) and Gorbachev's inability to compromise on SDI research and testing.

**Romania / North Korea – October 12, 1986 (KCA)**

President Ceausescu visits the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), returning a visit made by President Kim to Romania in June 1984.

**Hungary – October 12-14, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Health of Sweden, Madam Gertrud Sigurdson, met her counterpart László Medve during her stay in Hungary.

**Hungary – October 12-16, 1986 (MNC)**

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament visited the Kingdom of Sweden. His negotiation partners were President of the Parliament Ingemund Bengtsson and Madame Gunnel Jonang, Head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament. He met Foreign Minister Sten Andersson, Minister of Public Administration Bo Homberg, President of the Centre Party. He met the President of the Moderate Coalition Party (conservative party) Carl Bildt. He was received by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, President of the Swedish Social Democratic Workers' Party.

**Hungary – October 13-16, 1986 (MNC)**

Federal President of the Federal Republic of Germany Richard von Weizsäcker (and his wife) arrived to Hungary for an official visit. He met János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, Pál Losnczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and Györg Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. Before his departure he talked about his experiences in Hungary during a press conference.

**Hungary – October 13, 1986 (MNC)**

Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher – accompanying the Head of State of the Federal Republic of Germany during his stay in Budapest – negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai and Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

**Soviet Union / Argentina – October 13-17, 1986 (MNC)**

Head of State of Argentina, Raul Alfonsín, had an official visit to the Soviet Union.

**Poland – October 13-15, 1986 (RFE)**

Soviet Premier, Nikolai Ryzhkov pays an official three-day visit to Poland. The visit emphasizes the importance of close economic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, who is Poland's largest single trading partner. Several agreements are signed, covering the setting up of joint enterprises, foreign trade protocols and the modernization of Polish shipyards.

**Poland – October 14, 1986 (KCA)**

The authorities announce the release of Fr Sylwester Zych from prison. The Roman Catholic priest was sentenced in 1982 to six years in prison for involvement in the killing of a Warsaw policeman.

**Hungary – October 14, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in summit of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact, in Bucharest.

**Soviet Union – October 14-15, 1986 (MNC)**

M. S. Gorbachev notified the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact in Bucharest about the meeting in Reykjavik.

**Romania / Soviet Union, October 15-16, 1986 (PER)**

E. A. Shevardnadze, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, visits Romania.

**Hungary – October 15-17, 1986 (MNC)**

Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mir Hussein Musavi had an official visit to Hungary. His host was György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

**Soviet Union – October 15-31, 1986 (MNC)**

Six Soviet regiments were pulled out of Afghanistan.

**Hungary – October 16-18, 1986 (MNC)**

Colonel General Ceslaw Kiszczak, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Interior Minister of the People's Republic of Poland had an official, friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Interior Minister János Kamara.

**Hungary – October 16-18, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai had a three-day official to the Federal Republic of Germany for the opening of the Hungarian Days, organized within the Hannover Fair. He negotiated with Emst Albrecht, Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, Bernhard Vogel, Prime Minister of the Rhineland-Palatinate, and Martin Bangemann, Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Hungary – October 16-18, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of State of Trade and Industry of the United Kingdom Alan Clark visited Hungary. He met Deputy Prime Minister and President of the National Planning Office Lajos Faluvégi,

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai, Minister of Industry László Kapolyi, Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi, and Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress. He was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

**USA/Soviet Union- October 18-20, 1986 (MNC)**

American and Soviet scientists, in the presents of journalists examined the measuring stations designed to monitor nuclear tests in Kazakhstan.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 19, 1986 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union declares five U.S. diplomats to be unwelcomed.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - October 19-22, 1986 (LBC)**

A “war” of expelling each others’ diplomats occurs between Washington and Moscow. The U.S. expels 80 Soviet diplomats and the USSR expels 10 American diplomats.

**Hungary – October 20-22, 1986 (MNC)**

Responding to an invitation by Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi, Paavo Vayrynen, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Finland, President of the Centre Party of Finland spent three days in Hungary. He met Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, József Marjai, Deputy Prime Minister and Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**USA/Soviet Union – October 21-22, 1986 (MNC)**

The American government demanded, that the number of personnel in the Soviet Embassy in Washington D.C. and the Consulate General in San Francisco is to be reduced by 50 people by November 1, and expelled additional five Russian diplomats; the Soviet countermeasures were announced on October 22.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 21, 1986 (KCA)**

The United States orders 55 Soviet diplomats to leave the USA by Nov.1, only five of whom might be replaced.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 22, 1986 (KCA)**

It is reported that Adolf Tolkachev, a Soviet worker at a scientific research institute in Moscow, has been executed for spying for the USA.

**Poland – October 22, 1986 (RFE)**

The authorities ban a publication, issued by the deputy secretary of the Polish Episcopate, calling for pluralism and the establishment of lay Catholic organizations across the country. This is yet another example of the Polish bishops fighting for civil rights and their efforts being met with vehement opposition from the authorities.

**Poland – October 23, 1986 (RFE)**

The government’s plenipotentiary for the development of nuclear energy, Jerzy Bijak, announces that there will be further delays in Poland’s nuclear program and the targets, set only a year ago, will not be met. The delay at the main Zarnowiec site, where over the last

four years only 12.5% instead of the planned 27% of construction work has been completed, is said to have been caused mainly by shortages in equipment and materials.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 23, 1986 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union orders a further five U.S. diplomats to leave the country and severely limits the availability of local services to U.S. diplomatic missions in Moscow and Leningrad.

**Hungary – October 24-28, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister of Canada Joseph Stanford consulted at the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

**Hungary – October 24-29, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister, President of the National Planning Office Lajos Faluvégi visited the State of Kuwait. He negotiated with Minister of Planning Mohammad Suleiman Sayed Ali, and Minister of Finance and Economy Dzhasim Mohammad al-Harafi.

**Hungary –October 25-November 1, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Finance István Hetényi took part in the Summit of the Hungarian-Indian Joint Committee of Economic Cooperation in New Delhi, along with the Indian Co-Chairman and Minister of Industry J. Vengal Rao.

**Hungary– October 27-28, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai consulted in Moscow.

**Hungary – October 29, 1986 (MNC)**

Sultan Raja Azlan Shah, Viceroy of Malaysia stayed in Hungary in a private tour. He was received on a courtesy visit by Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

**United Kingdom- October 29, 1986 (MNC)**

The United Kingdom announced that they are going to extend the border of fishing waters around the Falkland Islands to 200 miles as opposed to the existing three miles.

**Hungary – October 29-30, 1986 (MNC)**

As special envoy of the American President, Ambassador Edward L. Rowny, Arms Control Advisor of the President and Secretary of State of the United States of America, visited Hungary, in order to inform about the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik. He met Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Hungary – October 29-30, 1986 (MNC)**

General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Austria (State Secretary rank) Gerald Hinteregger consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

**Hungary – October 30, 1986 (MNC)**

Gustáv Husák, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic – accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee, and Deputy Prime Minister Pavel

Hrivnák, and Deputy Prime Minister and President of National Planning Office Svatopluk Potác – had a friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Vasil Bilak negotiated with Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Pével Hrivnák negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

## **November 1986**

### **Hungary – November 3-5, 1986 (MNC)**

Lead by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet, a delegation took part in the XLII Summit of the Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. On November 4, György Lázár addressed the Summit.

### **Albania – November 3, 1986 (KCA)**

At its ninth congress, the Albanian Party of Labour re-elects Ramiz Alia as its First Secretary, and membership of the politburo is increased to 13 by the elevation of three former candidate members.

### **COMECON – November 3, 1986 (KCA)**

Meetings of the 10 members of the COMECON are held at Prime Minister level in Bucharest, Romania.

### **Romania / Comecon – November 3-5, 1986 (PER)**

A Comecon congress is held in Bucharest.

### **Hungary – November 4-7, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in the opening session of the third follow-up meeting of the members of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in Vienna. On November 5, he addressed the Summit. During his stay in Vienna, he conducted bilateral negotiations with the following people:

- Foreign Minister of Denmark, Leo Tindemans;
- Foreign Minister of Canada, Joe Clark;
- Foreign Minister of Italy, Giulio Andreotti;
- Federal Foreign Minister of the Republic of Austria, Peter Jankovitsch;
- Foreign Minister of Spain, Fernando Ordonez;
- Foreign Minister of Switzerland, Pierre Aubert;
- Foreign Minister of Sweden, Sten Andersson;
- And during his stay in Vienna, he was received by the Federal President of the Republic of Austria, Kurt Waldheim.

### **Conference on security and co-operation in Europe – November 4, 1986 (MNC)**

The third follow-up meeting of the members of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe opened (with the participation of Foreign Ministers) in Vienna.

**Soviet Union – November 6, 1986 (KCA)**

Speaking at a rally on the eve of the October revolution, Mr. Yegor Ligachev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and secretariat, announces that the 1986 grain harvest is expected to reach 210,000,000 tonnes.

**Soviet Union – November 8, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, who served as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister under Stalin, dies at age 96.

**Soviet Union – November 9, 1986 (KCA)**

The No.2 reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is restarted.

**Eastern Bloc – November 10-11, 1986 (MHC/ MNC)**

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties of the members of the COMECON discussed the fundamental issues of the development of cooperation of socialist countries on their summit in Moscow. At the meeting frank discussion takes place about the general economic crisis, failed efforts of integration within COMECON, and the need for serious economic reforms.

**Romania / Soviet Union, November 10-11, 1986 (PER)**

Soviet and Eastern Bloc party leaders convene in Moscow.

**Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia – 10-11 November, 1986 (DRC)**

In Moscow, after a working meeting with leading representatives of the COMECON states, Mikhail Gorbachev invites CPCz CC General Secretary Gustáv Husák for private talks.

**Hungary – November 10-11, 1986 (MNC)**

General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár took part in the consultation of the leaders of the sister-parties of the members of COMECON in Moscow.

**Hungary – November 10-11, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Justice Imre Markója consulted with his counterpart Fernando Ledesma in Spain.

**Hungary – November 10-11, 1986 (MNC)**

John C. Whitehead, the first Deputy of the Secretary of State of the United States consulted in Budapest. He met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

**Romania – November 11, 1986 (KCA)**

Agerpres reports that the Foreign Minister, Mr. Stefan Andrei, has been released from his post and would be 'assigned other tasks'. He is replaced by Mr. Ilie Vaduva, a member of the RCP Central Committee and a Deputy Chairman of the Grand National Assembly (parliament), who has previously been President of the Academy of Economic Studies in Bucharest.

**Latvia / SSR – November 12, 1986 (RFE)**

The Latvian Communist Party newspaper *Cina* announces the appointment of Bruno Steinbriks as the new Minister of Internal Affairs. He succeeds Vladimir Egorov, a Belorussian who had no previous connections with Latvia and did not distinguish himself in a position that he had held only since August 1985.

**Hungary – November 12, 1986 (MNC)**

General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár – during his stay in Moscow – during a friendly meeting, negotiated with M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**Yugoslavia – November, 12-14 1986 (MP)**

A consultative meeting of developing countries is held at Lima, Peru. Delegates from 37 countries attend the meeting which revolves around the issue of debt.

**Romania – November 13, 1986 (KCA)**

At a plenary meeting of the RCP Central Committee, Mr. Andrei is elected as secretary to the Central Committee, along with Mr. Cornel Pacoste and Mrs. Maria Ghitulica. Mr Ion Raduand and Mr. Verdet are released from their duties as members of the secretariat.

**Soviet Union – November 13, 1986 (KCA)**

Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Soviet Communist Party politburo, states in Helsinki that the Soviet Union has withdrawn all its intermediate-range nuclear missiles from the Kola Peninsula and many such missiles from the Baltic region, and is prepared to withdraw nuclear-armed submarines from the Baltic if Nordic countries agree to establish a nuclear-weapons-free zone.

**U.S. / U.K. - November 15, 1986 (LBC)**

In the course of her talks in Washington, Margaret Thatcher voices the Western European allies' anxiety about the elimination of nuclear forces. According to NATO, nuclear disarmament should be in harmony with the reduction of conventional forces, so that Western Europe should not become vulnerable to the Warsaw Pact's superiority in that field. Thatcher expresses support for SDI.

**Albania / Yugoslavia – November 16, 1986 (KCA)**

A trade agreement for 1986–90 is signed in Tirana which predicts trade during those five years to be worth \$680 million, an increase of 20 per cent on the figure for 1981–85. A protocol signed at the same time predicts bilateral trade at the value of \$125 million in 1986, or 25 per cent more than in 1985.

**Hungary – November 18-20, 1986 (MNC)**

Soviet Minister of Oil, Dinkov negotiated with Minister of Industry László Kapolyi in Budapest.

**Poland –November 19, 1986 (HDP)**

Solidarity (illegal in Poland) becomes a member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labour.

**Soviet Union – November 19, 1986 (KCA)**

The Supreme Soviet (parliament) unanimously approves a law whereby from May 1, 1987, individuals will be permitted to engage privately on a part-time basis in a total of 29 specified economic activities within the production and service sectors.

**Czechoslovakia – November 20, 1986 (DRC)**

The Committee in Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted (VONS) publishes information on its members as well as a survey of almost 600 cases that it has registered since its establishment in 1978.

**Hungary - November 20-26, 1986 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, Minister of Interior Trade of Ethiopia Mersha Vodayo visited Hungary. He negotiated with his counterpart Zoltán Juhár.

**Hungary - November 21, 1986 (MNC)**

The People's Republic of Hungary (temporarily) opened a consulate in Kulsar, in the Soviet Union (Kazakh Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic).

**Romania – November 23, 1986 (KCA)**

In a referendum, voters unanimously approve a proposal to reduce defense expenditure by 5 per cent.

**Hungary - November 24-27, 1986 (MNC)**

Belkasem Nabi, Minister of Energetics, Chemical Industry and Petrochemicals of Algeria negotiated with Minister of Industry László Kapolyi and Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

**Soviet Union / India – November 25, 1986 (KCA)**

Mikhail Gorbachev holds talks with Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, during a four-day visit to India.

**Hungary – Novemer 25-27, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy took part in the consultation of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow.

**Soviet Union – November 25-28, 1986 (MNC)**

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union M. S. Gorbachev took an official, friendly visit to India; they signed the Joint Treaty of the Principles of the Creation of a World Without Nuclear Weapons and Violence (“Delhi Proclamation”).

**Hungary - November 26-29, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Trade of Indonesia Rahmat Saleh negotiated with Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress in Budapest.

**Hungary - November 27-28, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union Ivan Silayev negotiated with László Maróthy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Industry László Kapolyi in Budapest. He was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Albania / Greece – November 27, 1986 (KCA)**

ATA reports that the government of Albania and Greece have agreed to set up a joint treaty on nuclear missiles, warheads, and aircraft.

**Poland - November 27-30, 1986 (RFE)**

The second assembly of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) takes place. The new unions' failure to attract more than half of Poland's workers and their evident subservience to the communist party, despite claiming to be 'independent', have thus far been significant handicaps to the movement's progress. The congress passes new resolutions and elects new officers. However, there is controversy over proposed amendments to the draft statutes, as delegates vote for and then rescind wording that would have made the OPZZ the "sole representative of the reborn labour movement."

**U.S. / Soviet Union / France / UK - November 28, 1986 (LBC)**

The U.S. violates the SALT II treaty by deploying the new B-52 bomber armed with cruise missiles. Gorbachev calls the decision a "major mistake." Great Britain and France condemn the American move.

**USA - November 28, 1986 (MNC)**

The United States deployed the 131 bomber jet designed to launch cruise missiles; with this they violated the regulations of the SALT II Treaty.

**Hungary – November 29-December 2, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry of India in New Delhi.

**Albania / Greece – November 29, 1986 (KCA)**

The Albanian Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Athens sign an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation in Athens at a ceremony attended by the Greek Foreign Minister Mr. Karolos Papoulias.

**Soviet Union / China – November 30, 1986 (KCA)**

Foreign Ministry officials from the two countries sign a revised consular treaty.

**Hungary – November 30-December 1, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár negotiated with his counterpart Manuel Vila Sosa in Havana.

**Hungary – November 30-December 2, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiated with Minister of Finance and economy Ricardo Zerbino, and Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias in Uruguay, and also Minister of Public Health Raul Ugarte, then between December 3-5 with State Secretary of Industry and Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Economy R. Lavagna, State Secretary of the Ministry of Public Works J. Bresmann and State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry in Argentina.

## **December 1986**

### **Hungary – December 1-3, 1986 (MNC)**

Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense took part in the summit in Warsaw, of the Committee of Ministers of Defense of the members of the Warsaw Pact.

### **Hungary – December 3-6, 1986 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry of the Philippines in Manila.

### **Hungary – December 4, 1986 (MNC)**

Lothar Späth, Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg in the Federal Republic of Germany arrived to Hungary. He met Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He negotiated with Minister of Industry László Kapolyi. He was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

### **Hungary – December 4-6, 1986 (MNC)**

Franz Josef Strauss, President of the Christian Social Union party and Prime Minister of Bavaria in the Federal Republic of Germany stayed in Budapest for a private visit. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

### **Czechoslovakia / China – December 4-5, 1986 (RFE / DRC)**

Fourth Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held. During a debate on the Eighth Five-Year Plan, President Husak admits that 'the present system of management and planning no longer corresponds to the substantially more complicated and demanding conditions, tasks, and objectives of further development of the national economy. He proposes a 'reconstruction of economic management by the party and the government'.

Meanwhile, Presidium member Vasil Bilak makes a speech calling for the normalization of relations with China.

### **U.S. / Soviet Union - December 5, 1986 (LBC)**

Moscow announces that it continues to observe the SALT II treaty. Weinberger labels the announcement "ultimate hypocrisy" and "another Soviet lie."

### **Hungary, December 5, 1986 (MNC)**

László Maróthy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister – staying in Bucharest for a summit of a committee of economic cooperation – negotiated with first Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and Deputy Prime Minister Nicolae Constantin. He was received by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Prime Minister.

**USA / Soviet Union – December 5, 1986 (MNC)**

The Soviet Union released a government-statement, disapproving of the fact that the United States violated the regulations of the SALT II Treaty, but stated, that the Soviet Union will continue to honor the regulations described in the document.

**Hungary - December 5, 1986 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi had a friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (in Subotica/Szabadka). His negotiation partner was Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic.

**Hungary - December 8-10, 1986 (MNC)**

Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister Nan Sutresna consulted in Budapest.

**Egypt - December 10-12, 1986 (MNC)**

Head of State of Egypt, Hosni Mubarak, visited France.

**Romania / Egypt- December 13-14, 1986 (PER)**

Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, visits Romania.

**Soviet Union – December 14, 1986 (KCA)**

The official news agency Tass reports that Mr. Boris Gostev has been appointed Minister of Finance, a post made vacant by the death of Mr. Vasily Garbuzov on Nov. 12.

**Hungary – December 14, 1986 (MNC)**

Accepting the invitation of Interior Minister José Abrantes Femander, Interior Minister János Kamara traveled to Cuba for a two-day visit.

**Hungary – December 15, 1986 (MNC)**

Until December 15, the Foreign Ministry handed over the calendar plan of the military activity planned for 1987 on the soil of the People's Republic of Hungary, which fell under check-in commitment according to the document accepted in Stockholm on September 19, 1986, to the 34 members of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

**Soviet Union – December 15, 1986 (MNC)**

The Soviet Union – first from the nuclear powers – joined the “Rarotonga-Treaty”, which declares the Southern Pacific as a nuclear weapons-free zone.

**Hungary - December 15, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania Ilie Vadura negotiated with Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress in Budapest.

**Hungary - December 17, 1986 (MNC)**

Bruno Kreisky, Honorary President of the Socialist Party of Austria, ex-Federal Chancellor visited Hungary. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received (in the Parliament) by János Kádár, General Secretary of the HSWP, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

**Hungary - December 17, 1986 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union Boris Aristov negotiated with his counterpart Péter Veress in Budapest.

**Hungary - December 17-19, 1986 (MNC)**

János Berecz, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP visited Czechoslovakia. He negotiated with Jan Fojtík, reserve member of the chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee. He was received by Gustav Husák, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

**USA/Soviet Union - December 18, 1986 (MNC)**

The Soviet Union issued a government statement. In that, they stated, that they are ready to stick themselves to the willingly and unilaterally assumed moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, but they will renew those in case the United States continues with their tests in 1987.

**USA/Soviet Union - December 19, 1986 (MNC)**

In Washington D.C., the Soviet Union and the United States signed the document about the extension of the effect of their Environmental Cooperation Treaty of 1972 for another five years.

**Romania – December 19, 1986 (KCA)**

President Ceausescu delivers a speech at a conference of Central Committee secretaries from socialist countries held in Bucharest. He calls for a propaganda offensive which should stress the ‘superiority’ of socialist states in order to counter the ‘hostile propaganda of imperialist circles which systematically attempts to present, in a distorted way, the realities of the socialist countries, encouraging nationalism, chauvinism, and anti-communism’.

**Romania – December 20, 1986 (KCA)**

The Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, making a series of short working visits to Warsaw Pact capitals in December, is received in Bucharest by President Ceausescu.

It is reported that Col.-Gen. Olteanu has been appointed to succeed Mr. Pana as First Secretary of the Bucharest City RCP committee and mayor of Bucharest.

**Soviet Union – December 21, 1986 (KCA)**

Moscow home service reports that Mr. Yury Batalin has been released from the post of Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs and is appointed a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers in place of Mr. Veniamin Dymshits.

**Hungary, December 22-23, 1986 (MNC)**

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament took a work-visit to the Soviet Union. He negotiated with N. I. Rizhkov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Cabinet of the Soviet Union.

**Soviet Union – December 23, 1986 (MHC)**

Academician Andrei Sakharov is allowed to return to Moscow from his internal exile in Gorky.

**Soviet Union / China – December 23, 1986 (KCA)**

Mr. Li Peng stops in Moscow on his return from visits to France, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. He has meetings with Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Kapitsa, Mr. Arkhipov, and Mr. Nikolai Talyzin, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of Gosplan, the

USSR State Planning Committee.

**Romania – December 27, 1986 (KCA)**

Following the 41st (special) session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON, or Comecon) in Moscow on Dec. 17–18, President Ceausescu delivers a report to a meeting of the RCP EPC in which he declares himself ‘not completely satisfied’ with the outcome.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - December 30, 1986 (LBC)**

The USSR rejects the U.S. proposal for the leaders of the two great powers to greet the other’s population with a new year’s message as it was done in 1986. The Soviets say that there is no need to nurture illusions in the existing state of Soviet-American relations.

## 1987

### **Romania, 1987 (CEC)**

Romania's positive commercial trade balance, which totals \$2.8 billion, is used to pay off some of the country's foreign debt.

### **January 1987**

#### **Hungary - January 1, 1987 (PTH)**

Deputy Minister László Maróthy becomes chairman of National Planning Office with Frigyes Berecz becoming minister. With this, Péter Medgyessy becomes head of the Finance Ministry and Miklós Németh becomes head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee of HSWP

#### **Soviet Union / U.S. - January 1, 1987, (LBC)**

Radio Moscow broadcasts the edited version of Reagan's message to the Soviet people.

#### **Czechoslovakia – January 1, 1987 (KCA)**

New rules on abortion enter into effect. The law allows a woman to freely choose an abortion provided that she notifies a doctor within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, whereas previously, a woman needed a doctor's recommendation before submitting a request to a panel comprised of two doctors and a social worker.

#### **Hungary – January 1, 1987 (KCA / PTH)**

A two tier banking system is created. On the same day, Deputy Minister László Maróthy is appointed chairman of the National Planning Office. Frigyes Berecz, currently the executive director of BHG, becomes a minister. The retiring István Hetényi is succeeded by his deputy, Péter Medgyessy, as head of the Ministry of Finance. Miklós Németh comes to head the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee of HSWP.

#### **Soviet Union – January 1, 1987 (KCA)**

7 ministries and 36 enterprises begin operating with greater financial autonomy which includes an end to government support for unprofitable enterprises.

#### **Soviet Union – January 1, 1987 (KCA)**

Emigration laws are relaxed. Now applications to leave the country can be made for private business which includes family reunions, weddings, and funerals.

#### **Soviet Union / U.S. – January 1-2, 1987 (KCA)**

A New Year address by President Reagan to the Soviet people is broadcast over the Voice of America radio service, after the Soviet authorities had rejected the idea of an exchange of televised messages similar to that of the previous year. The day after, U.S. administration officials protest that the President's message has been subject to jamming routinely applied by the Soviet Union to Voice of America broadcasts.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – January 1, 1987 (KCA)**

A ceasefire is announced, but the Mujaheddin leaders reject the call.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – January 1, 1987 (KCA)**

Reagan addresses the Soviet Union in a New Year address, however there are reports that it has been subject to jamming.

**Poland - January 3, 1987 (RFE)**

The government's propaganda attack on the Church continues, with a lengthy article published in the Warsaw weekly *Polityka*, attacking the Church's finances. Jerzey Wislocki, who wrote the article, claims that the Polish clergy is being considerably overpaid and that half of the congregation's donations remain in the pockets of the parish priests. Cardinal Glemp responds to the allegations, calling them "provocative and utterly biased" and criticizes the government's religious policies. The response is another sign of the Church leaders' firmness in their dealings with State officialdom.

**Soviet Union – January 5, 1987 (KCA)**

The last-minute withdrawal of permission for four Western journalists to visit the city is taken as an indication that the clean-up operation had not yet been completed in Alma-Ata, where "a group of students incited by nationalist elements" have taken to the streets "to express disapproval of the decisions of the recent plenum" to replace the Kazakh CP First Secretary Mr. Kunayev, closely identified with the policies of Mr. Brezhnev, by Mr. Kolbin.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – January 5 – 7, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Anatoly Dobryni (the CPSU Central Committee Secretary responsible for foreign affairs) visits Kabul. The Soviet Union wants a settlement to the Afghanistan question.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – January 5, 1987 (KCA)**

Reagan submits the Budget to Congress. \$30,000,000 is given to guerrillas who are contrasting Soviet forces in Afghanistan. The U.S. also announces that they are to lift an embargo on the export of oil and gas drilling equipment.

**Hungary, JANUARY 5-7, 1987 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in the Foreign Ministry of France in Paris.

**Hungary, January 6-8, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade of Poland Andrzej Woyczik negotiated with his counterpart Péter Veress in Budapest.

**Czechoslovakia – January 6, 1987 (KCA)**

Charter 77, a human rights group who promotes political and democratic change in Czechoslovakia, celebrates its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

**Romania / UN – January 6, 1987 (KCA)**

A UN spokesman states that Mr. Bota's contract has been renewed for 1987 in spite of his absence, although steps are being taken to find a replacement for the post. Mr. Bota, who was director of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in Geneva, Switzerland, has

failed to return to his post after being summoned on Dec. 24, 1985, to return to Romania for “urgent consultations”.

#### **Czechoslovakia - January 6, 1987 (DRC)**

Charter 77 introduces its new spokesmen Jan Litomisky, Libuše Šilhánová and Josef Vohryzek. Moreover, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its founding, Charter 77 organizes a press conference attended by seventeen correspondents from the foreign media.

In its document “A Word to our Fellow Citizens,” Charter 77 expresses the view that throughout the Soviet bloc, the social and political climate is gradually moving towards “greater democracy.” It also issues the “Letter to Signatories of Charter 77,” proposing careful consideration and discussion of several basic principles of the Charter organization. This “Letter” highlights some of the burning problems of the Charter, and, above all, the problem of different generations and the question of relations between the Charter in Prague and outside the country.

Finally, to mark the tenth anniversary of its establishment, Charter 77 has received greetings from U.S. President Reagan, West German Social Democratic Party Chairman Willy Brandt, and the International Committee of the Labour Party of Great Britain.

#### **Soviet Union / Finland – January 6-9, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Ryzhkov, the Soviet Prime Minister, visits Finland. Agreements are signed on trade, space research co-operation, and exchange of information in cases of nuclear accident.

#### **Soviet Union – January 7, 1987 (KCA)**

The edition of *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* reports that a teacher in Alma-Ata has been sentenced to five years’ imprisonment for preparing “provocative” literature for students involved in the riots.

#### **Czechoslovakia – January 8, 1987(RFE / KCA)**

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee approves the ‘principles of economic restructuring’. A document is published proposing to take power away from central planning bodies and give it to individual enterprises. To this end, 120 industrial enterprises are to participate in an experiment in which they are freed from central planning. These companies will be able to control their own production and distribution, and will receive no state subsidies.

#### **Hungary, January 8-10, 1987 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in the Foreign Ministry if Pakistan in Islamabad.

#### **Soviet Union – January 10, 1987 (KCA)**

A plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee elects Mr. Sagidulla Kubashev, an ethnic Kazakh, as party second secretary in place of Mr O. Miroshkin, a Russian.

#### **Poland - January 10, 1987 (RFE)**

The Independent Students’ Association (NZS), banned shortly after the introduction of martial law, holds its second congress underground in Warsaw.

**Soviet Union – January 11, 1987 (KCA)**

The newspaper *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* reports that a former secretary of the Komsomol (Young Communists) at the Kazakh S. M. Kirov State University has been sentenced to seven years in a labour camp for incitement.

**Hungary, January 11, 1987 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn arrived in Jakarta for a four-day visit, where he negotiated in the Foreign Ministry of Indonesia, and met the leaders of the Ministries of Economy and Finance.

**Poland / Vatican – January 12, 1987 (HDP)**

The Polish head of State Wojecich Jaruzelski visits the Vatican and is received by the Pope John Paul II.

**Poland / Italy – January 12-14, 1987 (RFE)**

General Jaruzelski pays an official three-day visit to Italy. It is the first official visit by the Polish head of state to a Western democratic country since the imposition of martial law in December 1981. The Polish media portrays the visit as a decisive step to ending the Polish government's long diplomatic isolation. During his visit, General Jaruzelski meets with Italian government officials, representatives of the Italian labour movement and Pope John Paul II. While General Jaruzelski claims the visit was a huge success, it appears to have been far more of an exercise to improve Poland's image than to produce concrete results.

**Hungary, January 12-14, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy negotiated in the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of the Congo in Brazzaville, and then between January 14-17, he consulted in the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Zaire in Kinshasa.

**Soviet Union – January 13, 1987 (KCA)**

The Council of Ministers adopts a resolution creating joint enterprises in the Soviet Union with firms from Western and developing countries.

**Hungary - January 15, 1987 (PTH)**

Council of Ministers decides to form new governmental committees; Committee for International Economic Relations, the Committee for Scientific Policy and the National Defense Committee with the Economic Supervisory Committee replacing the Economy Policy Committee.

**Hungary – January 15, 1987 (PTH)**

Decisions are made at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on forming several new governmental committees. The Economic Policy Committee is replaced by the Economic Supervisory Committee, and several new ones are established such as the Committee for International Economic Relations, the Committee for Scientific Policy, and the National Defense Committee.

**Romania / Cambodia, January 15-18, 1987 (PER)**

Norodom Sihanuk, President of Cambodia (Democratic Kampuchea), and his wife, Monique Sihanuk, visit Romania.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – January 15, 1987 (KCA)**

At the Geneva conference, the U.S. proposes a reduction of INF forces.

**Hungary/China - January 16, 1987 (PTH)**

Tse Jang becomes Managing Secretary General of Chinese Communist Party and welcomes Ferenc Havasi, Secretary of the Central Committee of HSWP, in his new role.

**Hungary/Japan – January 16, 1987 (PTH)**

Havasi then travels to Tokyo from Beijing to meet Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro and others.

**Bulgaria – January 16, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Georgi Vutsev, a former Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, is sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and confiscation of his property for 'systematically abusing his office'.

**Poland - January 16, 1987 (RFE)**

General Leslaw Wojtasik, speaking at a press conference held by the Ministry of National Defense, admits that Poland is facing a shortage of conscripts. He announces that in 1987 there would be some 90,000 fewer conscripts than in 1978.

**Hungary - January 16-19, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Hoang Bich Song was hosted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

**Hungary - January 16-22, 1987 (MNC)**

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee, visited the People's Republic of China. He negotiated with Hu Xili, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Secretary of the Central Committee and Yao Yinli, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He was received by Xiao Zeyang, acting Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

**Czechoslovakia – January 17, 1987 (KCA)**

A draft bill is published in line with the proposals that were made on January 8. The bill is due to become law by January 8, 1989.

**Soviet Union / Afghanistan – January 17, 1987 (KCA)**

Forces start to be removed from key positions in Afghanistan.

**Soviet Union – January 18, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union Central Statistical Boards publishes the results of the Soviet plan fulfilment in 1986. It shows that income rose by 4.1%, Industrial output by 4.9%, Labour productivity in industry by 4.6% and agriculture by 6.9%. Real per capita income rose by 2.3%. Foreign trade however declined by 8%.

**Hungary – January 19-22, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union V. P. Loginov negotiated with his Hungarian colleagues in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

**Hungary – January 19-22, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Ministry László Kovács took part in the meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the socialist countries in Berlin.

**Hungary – January 20, 1987 (MNC)**

The People's Republic of Hungary officially engaged in diplomatic relationship on an ambassadorial level with the United Republic of Cameroon.

**Hungary – January 20, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy interrupting his tour met the Foreign Minister of Nigeria in Lagos.

**Hungary – January 20-22, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi traveled to the Kingdom of Norway for a three-day visit. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. He was received by President of the Parliament Josef Bekow, and Madam Prime Minister Gro Harlem Bruntland. He also met King Olaf V.

**Hungary – January 20-22, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Ghana in Accra, where he met the leaders of the Ministry of Economy.

**Soviet Union – January 20, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union agrees to reduce oil exports by 7% to maintain the price of oil. This follows talks between Aristov (Soviet Foreign Trade Minister) and Nazar (the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister.)

**Soviet Union / U.K. – January 21, 1987 (KCA)**

The BBC announces that the Soviet Union has stopped jamming the BBC Russian-language radio transmissions. The jamming had been implemented in 1980.

**Hungary – January 21-23, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister József Bényi took part in the meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact, in Warsaw.

**Hungary – January 22-23, 1987 (MNC)**

Secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP János Berecz and Mátyás Szűrös took part in the meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committee of Foreign Affairs of the socialist sister-states in Warsaw.

**Hungary – January 22-28, 1987 (MNC)**

Accepting an invitation by President of the Japanese-Hungarian Economic Club Ivata Kario, Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee visited Japan. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Kuranari Tadasu, General Secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party Takesita Noboru, President of the Executive Council of the Liberal Democratic Party Abe Sintaro. He met the leading personalities of the Japanese world of banking and business. He was received by Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro.

**Poland – January 22, 1987 (RFE)**

Jozef Cardinal Glemp announces that he is declining an invitation from Moscow to attend an Orthodox symposium organized for February 14-16. Cardinal Glemp says that he cannot attend due to his tight schedule, but it is believed that the Soviet authorities continue to refuse his wish to make a pastoral visit to Lithuania, where a strong Polish minority of 250,000 people resides, as a key condition of making the trip to the USSR.

**Estonia / SSR – January 22, 1987 (RFE)**

The Estonian authorities announce the implementation of a series of measures designed to improve the demographic situation in the country. In an attempt to raise birthrates, young mothers and families will receive a number of benefits and family-related healthcare facilities are to be expanded. Estonia, which for decades has had an extremely low birth rate, appears to be the first republic where this kind of wide-ranging program has been introduced.

**Soviet Union – January 23, 1987 (KCA)**

A conference is convened by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to discuss agricultural production. They discuss the fall in agricultural production, and it is noted that even Ukraine has started to import produce.

**Soviet Union – January 23, 1987 (KCA)**

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, organ of the CP of Georgia Central Committee and the Georgian government, reports a meeting of the party Central Committee which discusses falsification of statistics in the republic's construction industry and dismisses a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers from his post. On March 6, it is reported that the head of the Central Committee's construction department and three deputy construction ministers have also been removed.

**Hungary – January 23-24, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire in Abidjan, and also met the leaders of the Ministry of Economy.

**Yugoslavia – January, 24-25 1987 (MP)**

Members of the "AFRICA fund" (India, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Argentina, Congo, Nigeria, Peru, and Yugoslavia) meet in New Delhi, India. The "AFRICA fund" is an organization directed towards combating "invasion, colonialism and apartheid" in Africa. An "Appeal for the abolition of apartheid" is issued.

**Hungary - January 24, 1987 (PTH)**

The Central Committee of the Communist Youth Organization publishes a summons entitled "Our future is at stake" aiming at involving the members of the youth organization to implement the program initiated by HSWP and making it accessible to the general public.

**Czechoslovakia – January 24, 1987 (KCA)**

The Federal Statistics Office announces that in 1986 national income rose by 3.4%, industrial production rose by 3.1%, but agricultural production only increased by 0.5%. Exports increased by 1.6% and imports by 4.3%.

**Czechoslovakia – January 27, 1987 (RFE / KCA)**

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal concedes in a speech to government officials that some of the reforms passed during the Prague Spring had been justified. Nonetheless, he maintains that the reform programme had been hijacked by the right-wing enemies of socialism.

He admits that the subsequent 'normalization' policy has failed to deliver economic progress due to its 'excessive caution'. He therefore calls for reforms to take place following the principles embodied by Gorbachev's 'restructuring' programme in the USSR.

He also states that progress towards intensifying the economy in the previous year had been slow, and that results had been unsatisfactory. He blames poor decision-making, inadequate discipline, and adherence to outdated management methods for these failings.

**Soviet Union – January 27–28, 1987 (KCA)**

A meeting of the CPSU takes place in Moscow. Gorbachev proposes reforms of party life including its democratization to ensure accountability. It includes opening up the media to public scrutiny. He also announces that restructuring of the apparatus and functions of the Foreign Ministry is to continue, as is the renewal of personnel.

**Hungary – January 27, 1987 (MNC)**

After a two-day visit, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic Herbert Krlokowski left Budapest.

**Hungary – January 27-30, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár visited Spain for the event "FITUR '87". He negotiated with Minister of Transportation Abel Caballero, and State Secretary of Trade M. H. F. Ordonez. He also met the General Secretary of the World Tourism Organization in Madrid.

**Hungary - January 28, 1987 (PTH)**

The police confiscate the collection of exhibits found in Tibor Philipp's apartment which is meant to be put on display under the title "The fighting city."

**Hungary – January 28, 1987 (KCA)**

Police raid an unofficial exhibition in Budapest. They remove 38 paintings depicting the 1956 uprising.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – January 28, 1987 (KCA)**

The UK Trade Union Congress (TUC) votes to send a delegation to the Soviet All Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) conference. This is the first time a TUC delegate has attended since 1949.

**Soviet Union – January 29, 1987 (MHC)**

The Soviet Politburo discusses the results of a recent conference in Warsaw of CC secretaries from socialist countries on international and ideological issues. Members point to the growing pro-Western orientation of Eastern Europe.

**U.S. / Poland - January 28-31, 1987 (RFE / LBC)**

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead visits Warsaw. This is the highest level Polish-American meeting since 1981. The main theme of the diplomat's talks with Jaruzelski is the lifting of sanctions imposed on Poland. Jaruzelski states that Poland conceives the possibility of normalizing bilateral relations only if the U.S. ban on export and credit for Poland is eliminated, and if Warsaw obtains the most favored nation status again. The U.S. diplomat informs Jaruzelski after the talks that he favors lifting the sanctions. The trip is hailed by the Polish media as another huge step towards normalization in relations with the U.S. and the West in general. Whitehead also meets with Cardinal Glemp and Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa. However, the Polish authorities are clearly determined to ignore the existence of the opposition. The visit is considered a success by both countries and contacts are set to be expanded in the near future.

**Bulgaria – January 30, 1987 (KCA)**

A report from the Central Statistical Office shows that in 1986 national income grew by 5.5%, industrial production grew by 4.3%, and agricultural production by 10%.

**Soviet Union – January 30, 1987 (KCA)**

Mrs. Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, the world's first woman astronaut, is replaced by Ms. Zoya Pukhova as president of the Committee of Soviet Women. This is the official organization responsible for promoting the role of women in Soviet society.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – January 30, 1987 (KCA)**

Reagan nominates Matlock as the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union.

**Hungary - January 31, 1987 (PTH)**

Béla Köpeczi, Minister of Culture, announces that the government does not recognize the Association of Writers as the only representative organization of Hungarian writers.

**India-Pakistan, January 31-February 8, 1987 (MNC)**

Indian-Pakistani negotiations started about the ease of tension along the border; on February 8, the mutual withdrawal of forces began from the border area.

**Hungary – January 31, 1987 (KCA / PTH)**

A report from the Central Statistical Office shows that in 1986 economic performance failed to meet targets. National income rose by 0.5%, industrial production by 1.8%, and agricultural production by 1%.

**Bulgaria – January 1987 (KCA)**

A group of six dissidents are arrested and detained for questioning following an appeal to the third follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in *Vienna*. This meeting is calling for the establishment of an international commission to investigate the human rights situation in Bulgaria. One of the six, Mr. Grigor Bozhinov, is sentenced subsequently to three years in internal exile in a remote area of north-eastern Bulgaria.

**Hungary – January 1987 (KCA)**

30 writers (mainly Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party members) resign from the Hungarian Writers' Union as it states that it was becoming anti-communist and adventurist.

### **Soviet Union – January 1987 (KCA)**

Vorontsov is appointed as chief negotiator at the Soviet – U.S. arms control talks in Geneva.

### **Soviet Union – January-February 1987 (KCA)**

Widespread flooding is experienced in Georgia. By mid February, 68 people have been killed and 20,000 people have been evacuated from the area.

## **February 1987**

### **Albania – February 1, 1987 (KCA)**

Elections on the 250 seats in the People's Assembly (parliament) are held. Mr. Alia becomes the deputy for the Tirana constituency formerly held by Mr. Hoxha.

### **Bulgaria – February 2, 1987 (KCA)**

An official visit to the Soviet Union by the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Mr. Atanasov, is postponed after he becomes ill during the flight to Moscow and subsequently undergoes an emergency gallbladder operation in a Moscow hospital. The visit eventually takes place at the end of April.

### **Hungary – February 2, 1987 (KCA)**

The official news agency MTI announces that the government has authorized the formation of a new writers' association.

### **Soviet Union – February 2, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union passes a decree to pardon prisoners who are convicted of subversive activities.

### **Soviet Union / U.K. – February 2, 1987 (KCA)**

A long-term credit and trade agreement is announced. It will provide financial support for UK exports and capital goods and equipment up to the year 1990. An exploratory round of talks is also held in Moscow to deal with international terrorism.

### **U.K. / Czechoslovakia - 2-3 February, 1987 (DRC)**

As part of his official visit to Czechoslovakia, British Undersecretary of State Timothy Renton meets with Charter 77 spokesman Libuše Šilhánová and representatives of VONS, Václav Malý and Anna Šabatová.

The next day, the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February, US Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead meets with Charter 77 representatives Libuše Šilhánová, Jan Litomisky, Radim Palouš and Anna Šabatová. However, The StB detains eleven active signatories of Charter 77, therefore, some of them are unable to attend the meetings with foreign diplomats.

### **Hungary, FEBRUARY 2-4, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary delegation, Alois Indra, member of the Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the federal parliament of Czechoslovakia visited Hungary. He negotiated with István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

**Hungary, February 2-4, 1987 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

**Hungary, February 2-5, 1987 (MNC)**

The Federal Information Secretary of Yugoslavia Svetozar Durutovic visited Hungary. He negotiated with the President of the Information Office of the Cabinet.

**Hungary, February 2-6, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi had an official visit in Italy. His negotiation partner was Minister of Culture Antonia Gulotti. He met Minister of Public Education Franca Falcucci, Minister of Tourism and Art Nicola Capri. On February 5, he was inaugurated as honorary doctor by the University of Rome.

**Soviet Union – February 3, 1987 (KCA)**

It is confirmed that Lt.- Gen. Yury Churbanov, the son-in-law of the late President Leonid Brezhnev, has been arrested on suspicion of corruption and bribe-taking. Lt.- Gen. Churbanov had risen to the rank of First Deputy Interior Minister following his marriage to President Brezhnev's daughter Galina Brezhneva, but had been demoted to a minor post in the Interior Ministry in November 1984.

**USA-Soviet Union, February 3, 1987 (MNC)**

The United States carried out its first underground nuclear weapons test in 1987; thus the unilaterally self-imposed in August 1985 moratorium of the Soviet Union lost its effect regarding underground tests. The Soviet underground nuclear weapons tests resumed.

**Czechoslovakia - February 4, 1987 (DRC)**

The Presidium of the CPCz CC discusses the conclusions of the January session of the CPSU CC. These conclusions are mostly received positively, despite certain reservations. For example, the CPCz does not want to reevaluate the events of 1968 or to submit to criticism its policies in the 1970s and 1980s.

The discussion constitutes in essence the first basic talks on changes in CPCz policy since Gorbachev accessed to power.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – February 4, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Gorbachev gives a negative assessment of the course of Soviet-U.S. relations in discussions with a visiting group of leading former U.S. officials which included the former Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger.

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – February 4-5, 1987 (RFE)**

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visits Prague. The Czechoslovaks affirm their full support for the Soviet 'restructuring' programme.

**Soviet Union / US - February 5, 1987 (LBC)**

Moscow announces that in response to the U.S. atomic test explosion it renounces its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

**Soviet Union – February 5, 1987 (KCA)**

Nikolayeva-Tereshkova is elected chair of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

**Soviet Union – February 6, 1987 (KCA)**

It is reported that Mr. Slyunkov has been released from the post of First Secretary of the CP of Byelorussia. He is replaced by Mr. Yefrem Sokolov, who was previously party First Secretary in Brest *oblast* (region).

**Soviet Union – February 6, 1987 (KCA)**

A mission using the first of the new *Soyuz TM* series of space craft begins.

**Soviet Union – February 7, 1987 (KCA)**

A law is drafted for greater rights and responsibilities of management in individual enterprises.

**Romania – February 9, 1987 (KCA)**

President Ceausescu goes so far as to condemn some current reformist ideas as a “betrayal of socialism”.

**Soviet Union – February 9, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union passes a decree to pardon prisoners who are convicted of subversive activities. On the same day, Sukharev, the Justice Minister, announces a review of the penal code to humanize it. It will curtail the use of the death penalty and reduce the number of crimes punishable by prison.

**Hungary – February 9-10, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Committee on International Economic Relations József Marjai visited the Kingdom of Belgium. He negotiated with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, and Prince Albert, honorary President of the Foreign Trade Agency. He had talks with leaders of the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Transportation, Postal Offices, and Banks.

**Hungary – February 9-10, 1987 (MNC)**

While staying in Belgium, Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Committee on International Economic Relations József Marjai negotiated with the President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, Jacques Delors, and members of the Commission of the EEC.

**Soviet Union-People’s Republic of China – February 9-23, 1987 (MNC)**

Soviet-Chinese negotiations started about the issues of the border. At the same time an agreement was made, that the entire length of the Soviet-Chinese border should be inspected.

**Soviet Union / China – February 9-23, 1987 (KCA)**

The Sino-Soviet border talks are attended by Chinese and Soviet delegations led by Mr. Qian and Mr. Rogachev respectively. Although no details are released concerning their outcome, they are reported to have been “serious and frank”.

**Czechoslovakia – February 10, 1987**

Vasil Bilak, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Presidium member, gives a speech arguing that the CPCS should stick to its core principles, and only ‘reinforce the foundations that have

been created by socialist construction'. This is clearly intended as a response to the wholehearted call for 'restructuring' which Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal had made in a speech of 27<sup>th</sup> January.

**Soviet Union – February 10, 1987 (MHC)**

The USSR announces that it has pardoned 140 individuals convicted of subversive activities. This marks the largest release of political prisoners since 1956.

**Soviet Union – February 10, 1987 (KCA)**

Gerasimov announces that 140 prisoners convicted of subversive activities have been pardoned under two decrees passed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on Feb. 2, and under a further decree of Feb. 9, and that a comparable number of cases are under review.

**Soviet Union – February 10, 1987 (KCA)**

According to figures published by the Central Statistical Board, alcohol consumption has declined by 38 per cent since legislation against alcoholism was introduced in 1985.

**Hungary – February 10-14, 1987 (MNC)**

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP – during his stay in Paris – negotiated with the President of the National Assembly of France, Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. He was received by President of the Republic of France, Francois Mitterrand.

**Hungary – February 11, 1987 (MNC)**

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee – during his stay in Moscow regarding issues of the COMECON – consulted with Vadjim Medvedev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**Soviet Union – February 12, 1987 (KCA)**

Three resolutions by the Council of Ministers on the establishment of co-operatives to produce consumer goods and provide consumer services and public catering are published in the Soviet press.

**Bulgaria – February 13, 1987 (KCA)**

After hearing the conclusions of a government commission that the explosion at Bulgaria's largest chemical plant at Devnya is the result of violations of maintenance and servicing regulations, the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) politburo orders the dismissal of the plant's director-general and deputy director-general and instructs the public prosecutor's office to begin an investigation into criminal liability. The explosion killed 17 people and injured a further 19.

**Soviet Union – February 14-16, 1987 (KCA)**

An officially sponsored international forum on world peace and disarmament is held in Moscow and is attended by some 700 Soviet and foreign scientists and cultural, religious, and business figures. Mr. Gorbachev addresses the forum on Feb. 16.

**Romania – February 16, 1987 (CEC)**

Students participate in a revolt (lasi) against the intolerable college conditions and against the lack of electricity.

**Romania – February 16, 1987 (CEC)**

Students in Iași revolt against intolerable collegiate conditions, including a lack of electricity.

**Soviet Union – February 16, 1987 (KCA)**

Nazarkin becomes the Soviet delegate to the UN Conference on Disarmament. He declares that a deal on chemical weapons will be reached. He also affirms that the Soviet Union is now willing to allow on-site international inspection of its chemical weapons. They also are going to drop its objection to a full declaration of their chemical–weapons stock.

**Hungary – February 16, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Finance of Czechoslovakia Yaromir Zak consulted with Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy in Budapest.

**Hungary – February 17-19, 1987 (MNC)**

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet (and his wife) visited the Republic of Italy. He met Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, President of the Senate Amintore Fanfani. He was also received by President of the republic Francesco Cossiga.

**Hungary – February 17-20, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Committee of International Economic Relations József Marjai had an official visit to the Republic of Greece, where he consulted Deputy Prime Minister Yoannis Haralmpulos. He met Foreign Minister Karolos Papulias, Minister of National Economy Kostas Smitis and leaders of other ministries.

**Hungary – February 17-21, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, Minister of Justice Dr. Imre Markója visited Bulgaria where his host was Minister of Justice Svetla Daskalova. He was received by Deputy Prime Minister Igor Stoichkov and Vice President of the Council of State Yaroslav Radev.

**Hungary/ USA / Western Europe/ Japan - February 17, 1987 (PTH)**

Hungarian National Bank representatives sign an agreement with a consortium of American, Japanese, and Western-European banks for a loan of 200 million USD.

**Hungary / Italy / Vatican – February 17, 1987 (PTH)**

Prime Minister György Lázár, on his official visit to Italy, is given private audience by the Pope.

**Latvia / SSR – February 17-19, 1987 (RFE)**

Mikhail Gorbachev arrives in Riga on February 17, starting his tour of the Baltic republics. In his speeches, he focuses on publicizing his policies of restructuring the Soviet economy.

**Albania – February 18, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Cerrava is relieved of his duties as a Central Committee secretary, and he is replaced by Mr. Celiku,

**U.S. / Poland – February 19, 1987 (MHC)**

Reagan lifts economic sanctions on Poland.

**Hungary – February 18-20, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy – during a meeting of co-chairmen of a committee of cooperation and economy – consulted with member of the federal government Egon Padovan in Yugoslavia.

**Hungary – February 19, 1987 (MNC)**

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet – during his official visit in Italy – was received by Pope John Paul II. He negotiated with other leaders of the Vatican.

**Poland / USA – February 19, 1987 (MNC)**

The United States lifted the remaining items of the economic sanctions ordered against Poland in December 1981, and applied the principle of most favored nation in favor of Poland once again.

**Estonia / SSR – February 19-21, 1987 (RFE)**

Mikhail Gorbachev makes the first ever visit of a Soviet General Secretary to Estonia. Although he praises the high level of Estonia's economic performance and speaks about various stages of liberalization, included in his "perestroika" program, Gorbachev announce a hardline stance on nationality problems, emphasizing that the Russification of Estonia will continue.

**US / Poland - February 19, 1987 (RFE)**

President Ronald Reagan removes all but one of the USA's remaining sanctions against Poland, imposed upon the declaration of martial law, signing an order, which restores most-favoured-nation status to Poland and cancels the ban on government credits. The measure is considered more as an act of political recognition than something that is likely to produce immediate economic benefits.

**Albania – February 19, 1987 (KCA)**

The People's Assembly unanimously re-elects Mr. Alia as President of the Presidium, a post which he has held since November 1982.

**Albania – February 19, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Aranit Cela is reappointed President of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Rrapi Mino is reappointed Attorney General. On the same day, Mr. Gjyzari, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, presents a review of plan fulfilment in 1986 and of the 1987 state plan and budget to the People's Assembly session. Although he states that in 1986 the development guidelines "were fulfilled better than in any previous year by many branches and sectors," in comparison with the targets announced at the beginning of 1986 shortfalls in all areas of the economy are exposed.

**Czechoslovakia – February 19-21, 1987 (KCA)**

Dr. Bohuslav Kucera is re-elected chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party at the party's ninth national conference.

**Hungary / Vatican – February 19, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Lázár attracts an audience with the Pope during a two-day official visit to Italy.

**Albania – February 21, 1987 (KCA)**

The 1987 plan and the new five-year plan are adopted by the People's Assembly.

**Poland - February 21, 1987 (RFE)**

In a speech to party activists, General Jaruzelski expresses his full support to Mikhail Gorbachev and commends the “revolutionary” changes taking place in the USSR as a key step to strengthening socialism.

**India-Pakistan, February 21, 1987 (MNC)**

President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq met the Prime Minister of India during the former's non official visit.

**Lebanon, February 22, 1987 (MNC)**

Syrian troops entered Lebanon and took control in the Western half of Beirut.

**Hungary – February 22-25, 1987 (MNC)**

Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, President of the House of Lords of the British Parliament visited Hungary. He negotiated with István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. He met Minister of Justice Imre Markója. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

**Hungary – February 22-25, 1987 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg Robert Goebbels consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest. He met Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress and Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

**Soviet Union – February 24-28, 1987 (KCA)**

The 18th congress of the *Vsesoyuznyy Tsentralnyy* Soviet Professionalnykh Soyuzov (All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions–AUCCTU) is held in Moscow. At the closing session on Feb. 28, the congress re-elects Mr. Stepan Shalayev as chairman of the AUCCTU and adopts a resolution on changes in the AUCCTU rules, which are described by the official Soviet news agency Tass as “a step forward in democratizing the inner trade union life”.

**Yugoslavia – February 24-26, 1987 (MP)**

A preparatory meeting of the Mediterenean members of the NAM is held in Belgrade. It determines that the next Mediterenean NAM conference be held in Brioni, Yugoslaiva. Support to the PLO is expressed.

**Hungary/Vatican City - February 25, 1987 (PTH)**

The Pope meets Prime Minister György Lázár on his official visit to Italy.

**Hungary/Yugoslavia - February 25, 1987 (PTH)**

János Kádár welcomes Milanko Renicova, President of the Union of Yugoslavian Communists' Presidency.

**Hungary – February 25-27, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, Milanko Renovica, President of the Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia visited Hungary. He held talks with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**France – February 25, 1987 (MNC)**

Head of State of France, F. Mitterrand, negotiated in Italy.

**Soviet Union – February 26, 1987 (MNC)**

An underground nuclear weapons test (the first after the unilaterally self-imposed moratorium of 1985) was carried out in the Soviet Union.

**Latvia / SSR – February 26, 1987 (RFE)**

Latvian Communist Party activists of the Gulbene raion for the first time elect their organization's leader from a slate of two candidates they themselves had nominated. These are the first multiple-candidate elections of a party secretary held in the republic.

**Yugoslavia – February 27, 1987 (MHC)**

The Yugoslav government places emergency controls on wage levels; nationwide strikes break out.

**Soviet Union / U.S. - February 28, 1987 (LBC)**

Gorbachev proposes the elimination of INF forces in Europe. He wants to decouple the issue from other problems of arms reduction. In the official report of TASS, the Soviet Union proposes that INF missiles be taken out of the package and should then conclude an agreement on them without delay. It is a surprising development compared to Reykjavik that Gorbachev no longer insists on the solution of the SDI issue. The general secretary of the CPSU states that in case of an agreement, he is ready to withdraw Soviet SRINF missiles from the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Washington expresses its desire for a rapid conclusion of the agreement. Reagan announces that the U.S. will take the opportunity.

**USA / Soviet Union – February 28, 1987 (MNC)**

The statement of M. S. Gorbachev was released; the Soviet Union proposed to make a treaty about the medium-range missiles in Europe (the detailed proposal was submitted on March 3, during the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva). The submission of the American proposal was on March 4.

**Romania – February 28, 1987 (KCA)**

*Le Monde* reports that the Hungarian-language cultural review *Muevëlodes*, which has been published in Romania for the last 38 years, has ceased to appear in news stalls since Jan. 1. It continues to appear only in its Romanian-language version, *Cintarea Romaniei*.

**Soviet Union – February 28, 1987 (KCA)**

Sergei Manyakin becomes the Chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – February 28, 1987 (KCA)**

Gorbachev announces that the Soviet Union is willing to sign an agreement to eliminate Soviet and U.S. INF's in Europe over five years. They will, however, retain 100 warheads.

**Soviet Union – February 1987 (KCA)**

It is reported that four officials at the Ministry of Geology have been sentenced to prison terms of between four and nine years for illegally selling apartments in Moscow intended for ministry personnel.

**Soviet Union – February 1987 (KCA)**

The party First Secretary and other officials in Voroshilovgrad oblast are dismissed in connection with a recent scandal involving the local security services.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – February 1987 (KCA)**

The UK Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr. Michael Jopling, visits the Soviet Union in mid-February.

**March 1987****Estonia / SSR – March 1987 (RFE)**

In the March issue of Estonian literary monthly *Looming*, the country's leading novelist, Jaan Kross's autobiographical short story about Stalinist repression is published. The publishing of a short story addressing arguably the most painful period in Estonian history is unprecedented in official Estonian literature. Kross had received a sentence of ten years in a forced labour camp for his "anti-Soviet" activities. The decision to publish this story is seen as a sign of Gorbachev's 'glasnost' policy being implemented.

**Hungary – March 2, 1987 (PTH)**

A new law passed abolishes permanent leasehold.

**Czechoslovakia - 2 March, 1987 (DRC)**

In Prague, a meeting of functionaries and leading economists is organized in order to focus on the tasks of "restructuring of the economic mechanism". The Czechoslovak Premier Lubomír Štrougal delivers a reform-oriented speech.

**Hungary – March 2, 1987 (PTH)**

A new law on land is passed, which abolishes the institution of permanent leasehold.

**Hungary / Yugoslavia / Canada – March 2, 1987 (PTH)**

Hungary joins to support the joint Yugoslavian-Canadian proposal of the Vienna Meeting concerned with European security and cooperation which is aimed at strengthening the rights of European national minorities.

**Soviet Union - March 2, 1987 (LBC)**

Soviet chief of staff Marshal Akhromeiev announces that the Kremlin does not insist on including British and French forces, although the two countries will have to join the process. Akhromeiev wants local monitoring of the treaty.

**Hungary – March 2-5, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic Li In Gyu consulted in Budapest.

**Hungary – March 3, 1987 (KCA)**

Dr. Laszlo Paskai is appointed Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – March 4, 1987 (KCA)**

The U.S. presents a draft treaty which calls for a 100 warhead global longer-range intermediate nuclear force (LRINF) limit with no missiles in Europe.

**Hungary - March 5, 1987 (PTH)**

State Construction Company of Veszprém faces legal action under new Bankruptcy Act.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – March 5, 1987 (KCA)**

One Soviet soldier stationed in Hungary is sentenced to death and another to eight years in prison for the murder of a Budapest taxi driver on Nov. 25, 1986.

**Hungary – March 6, 1987 (PTH)**

Pope John Paul II appoints László Paskay Archbishop of Esztergom.

**Czechoslovakia / China – March 7, 1987 (KCA)**

An agreement to establish consulates in the Chinese city of Shanghai and Bratislava is signed during a visit to Prague by the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Wu Xueqian.

**Hungary – March 7-9, 1987 (MNC)**

Accepting the invitation of Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress, the Minister of Trade of Thailand Montree Pongpanit visited Hungary.

**Hungary – March 8-10, 1987 (MNC/PTH)**

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pays a three-day visit to Hungary and signs a contract for protecting investments and for cultural cooperation with his Hungarian partners.

His host was Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He met Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy, Minister of Health László Medve, and Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai, and Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was also received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Hungary / U.K. – March 8-10, 1987 (KCA)**

UK Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe visits Hungary.

**U.K. / Hungary - March 9-10, 1987 (LBC)**

British Secretary of Foreign Affairs Howe visits Budapest. He is received by party general secretary Kádár.

**Hungary – March 9-10, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister Frigyes Berecz had an official visit to the Soviet Union. He negotiated with V. Nikonov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Deputy Prime Ministers A. Antonov, Y. Maslyukov, and I. Silayev.

**Romania / Bangladesh / Burma / India / Nepal – March 9-18, 1987 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Bangladesh, Burma, India, and Nepal.

**Czechoslovakia – March 10-11, 1987 (KCA/DRC)**

During a trial in Prague, the prosecution argues that continuing distribution and sale of books and cassettes by the Jazz Section is illegal since it has ceased to be a registered organization upon the dissolution of the Musician's Union. The District Court for Prague 4 sentences representatives of the independent arts organization the Jazz Section: Vladimír Kouřil is given a sentence of ten months in jail and Karel Šrpa one year and four months; Joska Skalník, Čestmír Huňát, and Tomas Kiivánek are given suspended sentences.

**Yugoslavia – March 10-12, 1987 (MP)**

An extraordinary meeting of the NAM is held Georgetown, Guyana. The meeting is focused on the situation in Central America.

**Hungary – March 11, 1987 (PTH)**

The Hungarian National Bank devalues the Hungarian Forint by 8% for the second time in the last six months.

**Hungary – March 11, 1987 (MNC)**

Gerhard Briska, Minister of Trade and supply of the German Democratic Republic left Budapest after his negotiations with Minister of interior trade Zoltán Juhár and Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

**Soviet Union – March 14, 1987 (KCA)**

Tass reports the proceedings of a plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee at which the party bureau has been instructed to examine Mr. Kunayev's responsibility for "gross violations of the norms of party life, establishment of the cult of his personality, distortions of the cadre policy, and manifestations of complete licence, which led to the development in the republic of protectionism, abuse of office, bribery, corruption, and nationalist and other negative phenomena."

**Hungary – March 14-16, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai negotiated with his counterparts Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Günter Kleiber during International Faire in Leipzig. In Leipzig he also met Polish Deputy Prime Minister Władysław Gieras, Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany Martin Bangemann and Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg Lothar Späth.

**Hungary – March 15, 1987 (MNC)**

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Committee of International Affairs of the Parliament, accepting an official invitation traveled to the United States for two weeks. His caller and host was Dante Fascell, head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. He negotiated with first Deputy of the Secretary of State John Whitehead, and State Secretary of the State Department Rozanne Ridgway. He met senators, government personalities of trade and national security and important representatives of the political and business life. He was received by Vice President of the United States George H. W. Bush. He also met the General Secretary of the UN Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

### **Hungary - March 15, 1987 (PTH)**

In his speech, Imre Pozsgay talks of possible political and institutional reforms. The independent commemorations in Budapest take place without any atrocities on the part of the authorities. György Gadó speaks in front of the House of Parliament and talks about Imre Nagy's martyrdom at the Batthyány sanctuary lamp. From here, a few hundred people march to the Bem sculpture where Tibor Pákh, referring to the 12 points of 1848, calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops. Mátyás Szurös, secretary of the Central Committee of HSWP is conducting negotiations in the United States. He is received by Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz.

The political police continue harassing and imposing fines under various different pretexts on the editors of the samizdat paper *Égtájak között* (Among corners of the world). These editors include Mikolta Bognár, József Talata, Gyula Bartók, and László Rusai.

### **Hungary – March 15, 1987 (KCA / LBC / MHC)**

2,000 people demonstrate in Budapest calling for freedom, democracy, and national independence. It comes on the anniversary of the 1848 uprising against the Hapsburg rule.

### **Poland – March 15, 1987 (MHC)**

Poland announces price increases of between 10 and 100% on basic foodstuffs, cigarettes, fuel, alcohol, transportation, and postal services.

### **Soviet Union - March 17, 1987 (LBC)**

The USSR proposes the establishment of an international committee to stop nuclear weapons from being deployed in outer space.

### **Bulgaria – March 17, 1987 (KCA)**

It is announced that Mr. Yordan Yotov has been relieved of his duties as editor-in-chief of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) daily newspaper *Rabotnichesko Delo* in order to allow him to concentrate on his responsibilities as a politburo member and Central Committee secretary. He is replaced by his former deputy, Mr. Radoslav Radev.

### **Czechoslovakia – March, 1987 (RFE / KCA)**

At the fifth plenum of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, President Husak gives his lukewarm approval for the 'restructuring' programme. He declares that by June 15 the government will have drafted a new law allowing for 'socialist enterprise'. He also suggests some more radical workplace reforms might take place, including the election of 'leading employees'. In addition, he hints that Czechoslovakia might follow the example of Gorbachev's political reforms, by introducing a secret ballot in party elections as well as allowing voters to choose from multiple candidates.

Husak dismisses any suggestions that the Soviet reform programme is causing divisions within the party as 'fabrications' by the 'enemies of socialism'.

Personnel changes also take place: Josef Korcak retires both from the Presidium and his position as Czech Prime Minister, apparently due to illness. Ladislav Adamec replaces him in both capacities. Karel Hoffman resigns as Chairman of the Trade Union Council, and is replaced by Miroslav Zavadil, previously Czechoslovak Ambassador to Moscow.

**Poland - March 18-19 (RFE)**

The Sejm meets, with Polish foreign policy dominating the agenda. The Sejm deputies also pass a bill on public consultations and referendums. However, the idea of institutionalizing the concept of “public consultations” has been met with fierce criticism.

**Czechoslovakia - 18-19 March, 1987 (DRC)**

The fifth session of the CPCz CC is devoted to the ‘acceleration of scientific and technical development’. In a report of the Presidium of the CPCz CC, Miloš Jakeš comes out in favour of perestroika as the ‘revolutionary programme of social restructuring’. The CC elects Ladislav Adamec to the Presidium and Karel Hoffmann as Secretary of the CC.

The Central Council of Trade Unions elects Miroslav Zavadil as the new Chairman of the Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement (ROH).

**Czechoslovakia – March 19, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Josef Korcak is released from membership of the Central Committee presidium at his own request on health grounds and was replaced by Mr. Ladislav Adamec. Mr Karel Hoffman, a presidium member, is elected as Central Committee Secretary and member of the secretariat while Mr. Miroslav Zavadil, who up to now was ambassador to the Soviet Union, is elected as secretariat member.

**Czechoslovakia / Poland – March 19, 1987 (KCA)**

A court in Ostrava sentences two employees to 12 and 18 months in prison for negligence and reduces the salaries of three others. They were working in a factory at Hranice in North Moravia, where a spillage of heating oil caused extensive pollution along both the Czechoslovak and Polish stretches of the Oder (Odra) River on Nov. 9, 1986.

**Czechoslovakia - 20 March, 1987 (DRC)**

The Presidium of the Czech National Council calls for the resignation of Czech Premier Josef Koréak and replaces him with First Deputy Premier Ladislav Adamec.

**Czechoslovakia – March 20, 1987 (KCA)**

Adamec is appointed First Deputy Premier. Horcik is appointed Deputy Premier in the government of the Czech SR.

**Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia - 23 March 1987 (DRC)**

In a letter, Charter 77 appeals to Mikhail Gorbachev to withdraw Soviet troops and to remove nuclear weapons from Czechoslovakia.

**Hungary – March 23-24, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister József Bényi consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Czechoslovakia in Prague.

**Hungary – March 24-25, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow. The Committee released the documents “For the development and successful completion of the pan-European process” and “For the prohibition of chemical weapons”. The participants of the session were received by M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**Hungary – March 24-25, 1987 (MNC)**

Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense negotiated with Marshal S. Sokolov, reserve member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union.

**Czechoslovakia - 24 March 1987 (DRC)**

Charter 77 issues a statement entitled 'Stop the Political Trials,' reacting to the intensified judicial repression in recent months.

**US / Soviet Union - March 24, 1987 (LBC)**

According to the Pentagon's Soviet Military Power, the Soviet SS-19s are less accurate than previously assumed and the SS-24 ICBMs will be operable in one year only. The Soviets dismantled 100 mobile SS-25s, but deployed a generation of SLBMs.

**Romania – March 24, 1987 (KCA)**

A Central Committee plenum releases Mrs. Gainuse from membership of the EPC and releases Mr. Iosif Banc from membership of both the EPC and the secretariat "owing to the state of his health". UGSR Mr. Dobrescu is relieved of the office of Chair of the Party Central Collegium, being replaced by Mr. Constantin.

**Bulgaria – March 25, 1987 (KCA)**

A plenum of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) committee in Sofia elects Mr. Ivan Panev as First Secretary in place of Mr. Anastasi Donchev, who has occupied this post for only a year. On the same day, the 15th congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union is held in Sofia. It finishes on March 27 and leads to the re-election of Mr. Andrei Bundzhulov as First Secretary.

**Soviet Union – March 25, 1987 (KCA)**

Soviet Procurator General, Mr. Aleksandr Rekunov, in an interview with *Pravda*, discloses that 200,000 government officials have been investigated in the past year. It is part of the Soviet campaign against corruption and inefficiency.

**Poland - March 26, 1987 (RFE)**

As part of a bilateral agreement, residents of Warsaw have been able to receive Soviet television programs by satellite.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - March 26, 1987 (LBC)**

The seventh round of the disarmament talks in Geneva ends. The parties were unable to agree on the elimination of "Euromissiles". The reason: the question of SRINFs. The West believes that the USSR has 130 480-960 km range missiles trained on Western Europe, while the West has 72 such missiles under West German control. The Soviets wish to freeze these rockets, while the U.S. wishes to convert some of its INF missiles to short range ones to balance Soviet superiority. The Soviets accuse the U.S. of not wanting to agree, claiming that the zero solution was a "bluff from the outset".

**Hungary – March 26-27, 1987 (MNC)**

Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the Cabinet of the People's Republic of Bulgaria had an official friendly visit to Hungary. He met György Lázár, member of the Political

Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Czechoslovakia – March 27-28, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Zbynek Zalman is re-elected chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party at the fourth party congress.

**Soviet Union / Japan / U.K. – March 27, 1987 (KCA)**

Letters are exchanged between the UK ambassador in Moscow, Sir Bryan Cartledge, and the Soviet Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr. Boris Bugayev, allowing for (i) weekly non-stop British Airways and British Caledonian Airways flights to Tokyo (Japan) across Soviet territory; (ii) more flights by the Soviet national carrier Aeroflot on the London-Moscow-Tokyo route; and (iii) weekly flights between Moscow and Manchester.

**U.K. / Soviet Union - March 28-April 1, 1987 (LBC / MHC)**

Thatcher makes a visit to Moscow. The event is favorably received by both the Soviet and the British press. Thatcher asserts that the West cannot trust the USSR in the field of disarmament, while Moscow fails to improve the human rights situation. Thatcher calls on the hosts to pull out of Afghanistan and to give up the idea of spreading socialism. The British premier supports the American interpretation of the ABM treaty, which makes the SDI program possible, but at the same time proposes a solution for the "star wars" issue. The preparations would be suspended, and after a while, both sides would prepare deployment, but would inform the other side of the experiments. Thatcher expresses doubts about the zero solution. Gorbachev refutes Thatcher's claims about human rights as well as the proposal on SDI. Bilateral treaties are signed on diplomatic, cultural, scientific, and educational cooperation and about the modernization of the London-Moscow hot line.

**Romania / Angola / Congo / Zaire – March 28- April 3, 1987 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Angola, Congo, and Zaire.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – March 28-1, 1987 (KCA)**

Thatcher pays an official visit to the Soviet Union. They agree to aim to achieve an increase in bilateral trade.

**Soviet Union / United Kingdom – March 28-April 1, 1987 (MNC)**

British Prime Minister M. Thatcher had an official visit to the Soviet Union.

**Poland - March 29, 1987 (RFE)**

The government sharply increases prices for fuel and food as the first step in a series of price rises, designed to impose austerity. The immediate consequence is a drastic drop in the standard of living for many Poles. Food prices increase by 10% and regular gasoline by 25%. This is the fourth time since the declaration of martial law that food and fuel prices have increased dramatically. Since 1982 none of the government's proposals for economic reform have been successful, mainly because they have not commanded support from the public.

**Estonia / SSR – March 28, 1987 (RFE)**

After rumours of his dismissal appeared in the West in February, the Estonian CP CC officially announce that Toomas Leito, the Party's Propaganda Chief has been fired for allowing a series of articles about Estonians going on strike in Chernobyl to appear in the publication *Noorte Haal*.

### **Soviet Union – March 30, 1987 (KCA)**

At the end of a trial lasting since March 12, Capt. Vadim Markov, the former master of the Soviet cruise liner *Admiral Nakhimov*, and Capt. Viktor Tkachenko, former master of the grain freighter *Pyotr Vasev*, are each sentenced to 15 years in prison and fined 40,000 roubles for “criminal arrogance and negligence in discharging their duties”. The collision of the two vessels on the night of Aug. 31, 1986, outside the port of Novorossiysk, led to the sinking of the *Admiral Nakhimov* with the loss of 398 of its 1,234 passengers and crew.

### **Soviet Union / WJC – March 30, 1987 (KCA)**

A meeting between the Soviet Union and the World Jewish Congress results in an agreement that states that by the end of 1987, 12,000 Jews will be allowed to emigrate. However, they will be sent to Israel via Romania not Austria to make sure they can't settle in Europe. A Soviet official, however, later denies this.

### **Soviet Union / U.K. – March 31, 1987 (KCA)**

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey, and the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs sign agreements covering: (i) upgrading of the “hot-line” communications link between Moscow and London; (ii) co-operation in civilian space research; and (iii) formal approval of sites for new embassies in Moscow and London. They also endorse a memorandum on cultural, information, and educational exchanges. Also, on March 31, Mrs. Thatcher formally opens the offices of the Anglo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Moscow's International Trade Centre. During discussions on the same day, Mrs Thatcher and Mr. Ryzhkov agree to try to achieve an increase in the volume of bilateral trade.

### **Albania / Greece – March 1987 (KCA)**

In a statement published at the end of March 1987, the Greek government announces that a treaty which would formally end the technical state of war between Greece and Albania is expected to be signed before the end of the year.

### **Hungary – March 1987 (PTH)**

Jenő Nagy, manager of the independent publishing house ABC, is first sentenced to pay severe fines, then all his personal property is sequestered.

### **Hungary / Romania – March 1987 (KCA)**

In a new dispute in late March, the Hungarian government accuses the authorities in Romania of allowing excessive levels of chemical pollution to flow into the Hungarian stretch of the Sebes-Koros/Crisul Repede River, which crosses the border downstream from the Romanian town of Oradea.

### **Romania – January-March, 1987 (KCA)**

A Hungarian-language newspaper in Transylvania reports that there are increasing signs of discontent among the Hungarian population in the region.

### **Soviet Union – March 1987 (KCA)**

The *oblast* party first secretaries in Dnepropetrovsk and Lvov are dismissed for “shortcomings”.

## **April 1987**

### **Czechoslovakia – April 1987 (RFE)**

Cardinal Tomasek sends a memorandum to the Czech Minister of Culture calling for an end to religious persecution.

### **Hungary/Romania – April 1, 1987 (PTH)**

The government spokesman and a statement issued by the presidency of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences both rebut the accusations made by Rumanian circles concerning the three volumes of the publication entitled "The history of Transylvania," which implicate revenge and the distortion of history.

### **Hungary – April 1, 1987 (KCA)**

The 4-month wage freeze that was imposed on Dec 20, 1986 is lifted.

### **Hungary, APRIL 1, 1987 (MNC)**

Secretary of State Rezső Bányász, head of the Information Office of the Cabinet, spokesman of the government released a statement about the accusations made against Hungary on the summit of the Council of Workers' of Hungarian Nationality in Romania. (The Hungarian Academy of Sciences released a statement about the same issue.) On February 26-27, the Council of Workers of Hungarian Nationality of Romania held a summit in the presence of several high-ranking Romanian politicians. On the summit and the following press campaign, Hungary was accused of maiming the history of the Romanian people, attempting to interfere with the interior issues of Romania, after a three-volume book on the *History of Transylvania* was published by the HAS in Budapest.

### **Hungary – April 2, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Justice Imre Markója returned from Belgium, where he negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice Jean Gol.

### **Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia - 3-11 April 1987 (DRC)**

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev visits Czechoslovakia, where he is welcomed by thousands of Czechoslovaks who consider his visit as a sign of hope for dynamic changes in policy and politicians.

### **Soviet Union / West Germany / U.S. – April 4, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union lodges a formal protest with West Germany against the SDI.

### **Hungary – April 5-8, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy visited the Soviet Union. His host was Minister of Finance of the Soviet Union Boris Gostiev.

### **Soviet Union – April 6, 1987 (KCA)**

It is reported that Mr. Aleksandr Budyka, who is described as a member of the Soviet Union's ethnic Greek population, has been appointed Minister of Grain Products in place of Mr. Grigory Zolotukhin.

**Bulgaria – April 7-10, 1987 (KCA)**

At the 10th Bulgarian Trade Union Congress, Mr. Petur Dyulgerov is re-elected as chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

**Hungary – April 8, 1987 (PTH)**

László Paskai, Archbishop of Esztergom, takes oath under the Hungarian constitution.

**Hungary / Netherlands, April 8-11, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary delegation, István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament visited the Kingdom of the Netherlands. He negotiated with President of the First Chamber of the parliament P. A. J. Steenkamp and President of the Second Chamber D. Dolman. He was received by Queen Beatrix.

**Warsaw Pact, April 9, 1987 (MNC)**

The Committee of Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact proposed to the countries of NATO to impose a moratorium on both sides on military expenditures for one or two years (the document was handed over to the addressed by Romania).

**Soviet Union, April 9-10, 1987 (MNC)**

In his speech during his visit in Prague, M. S. Gorbachev stated that the Soviet Union has already stopped the manufacturing of chemical weapons and is prepared to destroy the still existing ones. He proposed to start parallel negotiations about the diminishment of the middle and shorter range nuclear weaponry installed in Europe.

**Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia – April 9, 1987 (MHC)**

Gorbachev visits Prague to meet with CPCz leader Gustáv Husák.

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – April 9-11, 1987 (RFE / KCA)**

Mikhail Gorbachev visits Czechoslovakia. President Husak reaffirms his country's support for the Kremlin's 'restructuring' programme.

Gorbachev declares he has arrived at a time of 'great transformations', with the USSR in the midst of a 'tumultuous process of restricting, acceleration and democratization'. He also expresses the idea that each individual Eastern Bloc country's experience of socialism has its own value, and that therefore each should pursue its own solutions to domestic issues rather than looking to the Soviet model for guidance.

Official reports refer to a 'frank' exchange of views between the two leaders, a formula normally used to denote differences of opinion. In his speech of the second day, Gorbachev declares that the Soviet Union, too, is an heir to European civilization. He announces a new initiative for reducing the number of short-range nuclear weapons in the Eastern Bloc, and that his country has ceased production of chemical weapons.

**Hungary - April 10, 1987 (PTH)**

The Jurta Theater of the Hungarian Theater Circle is dedicated in Népliget; its director is László Romhányi.

**Soviet Union, April 10, 1987 (MNC)**

The withdrawal of a part of the Soviet forces temporarily staying in Mongolia started (it was finished on June 7).

**Portugal, April 11-17, 1987 (MNC)**

Prime Minister of Portugal A. C. Silva had an official visit to China.

**Hungary – April 12, 1987 (PTH)**

The Council of Ministers announces a central rise in consumer prices. Prices rise for meat and meat products, alcoholic drinks, and a few machine industrial consumer goods.

**Hungary – April 12, 1987 (KCA / PTH)**

The Council of Ministers announces an increase in retail prices after they decide to cut subsidies.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – April 13-15, 1987 (KCA)**

Shultz and Gorbachev indicate that they are to abolish all short-range intermediate nuclear forces (SRINF) in Europe and aim to reach an agreement within one year on longer-range intermediate nuclear forces (LRINF).

**Soviet Union / U.S. – April 13-16, 1987 (MHC)**

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in Moscow to negotiate on arms control. He meets with Gorbachev, Shevardnadze, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nikolay Ryzhkov.

**Hungary, April 13-14, 1987 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Yugoslavia in Belgrade. He was received by Deputy Prime Minister Yanez Zemlyaric.

**USA-Soviet Union, April 13-15, 1987 (MNC)**

A Soviet-American treaty – for five years – was signed on the negotiations of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries about the cooperation in the exploration and peaceful exploitation of space.

**Hungary, April 13-15, 1987 (MNC)**

Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP Mátyás Szűrös visited the Bulgarian People's Republic. He negotiated with Milko Balev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee, and Dimitar Stanishev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. He was received by Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

**Hungary, April 13-15, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Interior Trade of Poland Jerzy Józwiak – during his stay in Budapest regarding issues of the COMECON – negotiated with Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár.

**Hungary – April 13-15, 1987 (MNC)**

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, Poul Schüllet, (and his wife) had an official visit to Hungary. His host was György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, and Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

**Hungary – April 13-17, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Justice Imre Markója traveled to the Soviet Union for a five-day visit, where he met Minister of Justice of the Soviet Union, Boris Kravtsov.

**US / Czechoslovakia - April 14, 1987 (DRC)**

At the US Embassy in Prague, representatives of Charter 77 meet with U.S. Senator Sam Nunn.

**USA / Soviet Union – April 14, 1987 (MNC)**

During the American Secretary of State's stay in Moscow, M. S. Gorbachev proposed to elaborate on the basic principles regarding offensive weaponry, missile defense systems and nuclear weapons tests.

**US / Soviet Union - April 15, 1987 (LBC)**

In the course of Schultz's talks in Moscow, Gorbachev proposes the dismantlement of SRINF missiles. The Soviet proposal includes tactical nuclear missiles (of a range below 500 km) and would allow the implementation of the ground based SDI.

**Hungary – April 21-22, 1987 (MNC)**

The 36 Summit of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation was held in Budapest, led by Deputy Prime Ministers József Marjai and Aleksey Antonov. A. Antonov was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet and Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

**Hungary – April 21-23, 1987 (MNC)**

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary had an official visit in the Kingdom of Sweden. He was invited by Ingvar Carlsson, President of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Sweden, Prime Minister. In honor of János Kádár, King Carl Gustav XVI and Queen Sylvia held a reception. He met the representatives of the business life. On April 22, during a press conference, he talked in front of the representatives of the international press. Péter Várkonyi – accompanying János Kádár – held talks with Swedish Minister of Foreign Trade, acting Foreign Minister Anita Gradin.

**Hungary – April 21-23, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union V. P. Loginov consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

**Hungary – April 21-24, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Roman Názorný – during his stay in Budapest – consulted in the Foreign Ministry.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – April 21, 1987 (KCA)**

It is announced that Mr. Gorbachev will visit Romania at the end of May.

**Poland / Soviet Union – April 21, 1987 (PSM)**

General Jaruzelski pays a “friendly” two-day visit to Moscow. Both countries hail the visit as a momentous occasion, as the Soviet leadership, who had previously despaired at the failure of the “normalization” campaign in Poland, pledges its full support to Jaruzelski as Poland’s undisputed leader. While there Poland and the Soviet Union sign an Agreement on Ideology, Science, and Culture.

**Hungary / Sweden – April 21-23, 1987 (KCA)**

President Kádár pays an official visit to Sweden.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – April 22-26, 1987 (KCA)**

Ligachev, the Secretariat of the CPSU, visits Hungary for talks with government officials.

**Soviet Union – April 22, 1987 (KCA)**

Gen. Vladimir Pikalov, the commander of the Soviet Defence Ministry's chemical forces, reports that “higher than admissible readings of soil contamination with long-living radionucleides” continue to be registered, mostly at the Chernobyl station and in the zone extending for 5 km around it and in several other pockets in the neighbouring republic of Byelorussia.

**Hungary – April 22, 1987 (MNC)**

Head of the State Department of the United States of America (Deputy Minister rank) Tom Simons consulted in Budapest. He was received by Géza Kótai, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

**Hungary – April 22-26, 1987 (MNC)**

Y. K. Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Secretary of the Central Committee visited Hungary. He held talks with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party. He also negotiated with Károly Németh, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party; Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee; Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, First Secretary of the Party Committee of Budapest.

**Hungary – April 23, 1987 (PTH)**

The Board of Foreign Ministers of the Common Market authorizes the committee of the EEC in Brussels to carry on negotiations with Hungary aiming to make a trade and economic agreement.

**GDR – April 23, 1987 (MHC)**

GDR leader Erich Honecker publicly rejects the idea that East Germany should emulate Soviet political and economic reforms.

**Bulgaria / Turkey – April 23, 1987 (KCA)**

A Bulgarian soldier who had crossed into Turkey near the Thracian town of Kirklareli is wounded and captured by a Turkish border patrol after he had killed one person and injured two others. The Turkish Foreign Ministry later announces that the incident is not political, and the Bulgarian authorities describe the attacker as a mentally ill deserter.

**Soviet Union – April 23, 1987 (KCA)**

At a press conference, Mr. Leonid Ilyin, Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences and the director of the Soviet Institute of Biophysics, announces that 196 of the 209 survivors of the Chernobyl accident who had been diagnosed with radiation sickness have been cured.

**Hungary – April 24, 1987 (MNC)**

Heeding the invitation of the Patriotic People's Front, Daniel F. Annan, Deputy Head of State of the Republic of Ghana, member of the Temporary Council of National Defence arrived to Hungary.

**Yugoslavia – April 24, 1987 (HR)**

Slobodan Milošević visits Kosovo, and supports the gathered Serbs. His words "Nobody is allowed to beat you" directed at the Serbs which were under pressure signal the change in the attitude towards Kosovo.

**Soviet Union – April 24, 1987 (KCA)**

It is announced that plans to proceed with construction of two new reactors at Chernobyl have been postponed at least until the next Soviet five-year plan, which is due to begin in 1991.

**Czechoslovakia – April 26, 1987 (KCA)**

During the first anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union, five members of the environmental organization Greenpeace stage a demonstration in the centre of Prague to call for the closure of seven Czechoslovak nuclear reactors of the same design. The demonstrators are quickly apprehended by police.

**Soviet Union / West Germany - April 27, 1987 (LBC)**

The Soviet Union's new condition for the INF treaty demands the elimination of the West German owned Pershing I/A rockets. Since these are in German hands, they were not part of the Soviet-American talks.

**Hungary – April 27, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Zsolt Keszthelyi, the editor of the underground magazine *Abredoe Magyarasag* and Hungary's first conscientious objector on political grounds since the Second World War, is sentenced by a military court in Budapest to three years' imprisonment for refusing to enter military service.

**Soviet Union / U.S. - April 27, 1987 (KCA)**

The talks by Shultz and Gorbachev where they indicated that they are to abolish all short ranged intermediate nuclear forces in Europe are formalized by talks at Geneva. The Soviets

however state that any agreement has to include the abolishment of the 72 Pershing IAs which are located in West Germany.

#### **Hungary - April 27-28, 1987 (MNC)**

The delegation of the so-called Front-Countries of Africa visited Hungary. Its members were: Foreign Minister of the Republic of Zambia Luke John Mwanashiku; Foreign Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania Benjamin Mkapa; Foreign Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe Witness Mangwende; Minister of Justice of the Angola People's Republic Fernando da Franca Van-Dunem; Deputy Foreign Minister of the Mozambique People's Republic Daniel Saul Mbanze. They negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. The delegation was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the HSWP.

#### **Hungary – April 28, 1987 (PTH)**

The Common Market reasserts it is willing to negotiate the possible trade agreement with Hungary.

At the meeting of the Economic Panel working parallel with the Central Committee of HSWP, Ferenc Havasi, economic secretary of the CC, Imre Pozsgay, and Rezs Nyers support the memorandum entitled "Change and reform." This is the first coherent economic proposal to solve the economic crisis since 1968.

#### **Hungary – April 28-30, 1987 (PTH)**

A Central Committee of HSWP meeting puts on its agenda the basic principles of the new central and corporation taxing system. A press release issued on April 30 stresses the need to transform the taxing system for private incomes and corporations and to modify the pension system.

#### **Hungary - April 29-30, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi traveled to Austria. His host was Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock. He met Leopold Gratz, President of the National Council of the Parliament. He was received by Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitsky and Head of State Kurt Waldheim.

#### **Czechoslovakia - 30 April 1987 (DRC)**

Charter 77 issues the document 'So That We Can Breathe Here', drawing attention to the catastrophic state of the natural environment in Czechoslovakia and to possible ways to improve it.

#### **Bulgaria / Poland – April 1987 (KCA)**

President Zhivkov pays official visits to Poland.

#### **Bulgaria / Soviet Union – April 1987 (KCA)**

During a visit to Sofia at the end of April 1987, Mr. Boris Yeltsin, a candidate member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) politburo, the then party First Secretary in Moscow, and the most outspoken advocate of reform within the Soviet leadership, comments that co-operation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is being disrupted by 'obstacles' on both sides. These include excessive bureaucracy and the failure of economic planning bodies to reach agreement.

**Czechoslovakia / China – April 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Strougal visits China at the end of April.

**Hungary – April 1987 (PTH)**

The political police are continuing to harass and impose fines under various different pretexts on the editors of the samizdat paper *Égtájak között*: Mikolta Bognár, József Talata, Gyula Bartók and László Rusai.

**Romania / U.K. – April 1987 (KCA)**

The London-based monitoring organization *Index on Censorship* reports on the activities of an organization calling itself the Romanian Association for the Defence of Human Rights, or Emancipation, which was set up in 1986 to gather and disseminate information and to campaign on human rights issues using “exclusively peaceful, non-violent, and civilized means”.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – April 1987 (KCA)**

Soviet officials tell a delegation from the UK Trades Union Congress (TUC), which visited the Ukraine, that their latest estimates of deaths in the next 40 years from cancer caused by radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl accident would be only one-tenth or even one-twentieth of previous international estimates.

**May 1987****Romania / West Germany – May 1, 1987 (KCA)**

The West German Foreign Ministry reports that an ethnic German woman of Romanian nationality has burned herself to death in front of the West German embassy in Bucharest after Romanian guards prevented her from entering the building. The incident appears to be related to the question of emigration by ethnic Germans, a significant number of whom have been permitted to leave for West Germany in recent years.

**Soviet Union – May 1, 1987 (KCA)**

Individuals are permitted to engage in 29 specific activities within the production and service sectors privately on a part-time basis. Anyone in full employment is allowed to start offering individual labor activity.

**Hungary - May 3-7, 1987 (MNC)**

Géza Kótai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the HSWP – during his visit to the Communist Party of Spain in Madrid – met the Foreign Minister of Spain Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, and Rafael Tunen, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the governing Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

**Hungary - May 4-5, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister of Ethiopia Berhanu Bayih had an official visit to Hungary. His host was Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege, Hungarian Co-Chairman of the Committee of Economic Cooperation. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, György Lázár, member of

the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet and Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

**Hungary - May 4-6, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress took part in the 6 Summit of the Hungarian-Austrian Joint Committee of Barter, Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation in Vienna. He talked with Minister of Economy Robert Graf, Minister of Transportation and Nationalized Industry Rudolf Streicher. He was received by Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

**Hungary - May 4-7, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár held talks with Minister of Trade Han Dzan Gun in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**Czechoslovakia – May 4-5, 1987 (DRC)**

At the Fourth Congress of the Czech Dramatic Arts, the popular actor Miloš Kopecký makes a speech expressing doubts about whether the CPCz leadership intends to push through genuine perestroika and the democratization of society.

**NATO – May 5, 1987 (LBC)**

According to the NATO general secretary, the Soviets are aiming at the denuclearization of Europe by insisting on the elimination of SRINFs. He claims this could be “fateful” for Europe.

**Bulgaria / China – May 5, 1987 (KCA)**

President Zhivkov begins a six-day official visit to China, the first visit by a Bulgarian head of state to the People's Republic. Agreements on long-term economic and scientific-technical co-operation are signed on May 6. During talks on May 7, China's ‘elder statesman’ leader, Mr. Deng Xiaoping, tells Mr. Zhivkov that their two countries should forget past differences.

**Hungary - May 5-9, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai stayed in Helsinki for the opening program of the Hungarian Economic Days, organized in Finland. He met President of the republic Mauno Koivisto, who visited the Hungarian exhibition. He was received by Prime Minister Harri Holkeri.

**Hungary -May 5-10, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, the President of the Senate of Spain José Federico de Carvajal visited Hungary. He negotiated with István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. He held talks with Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by Károly Németh, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

**Hungary - May 6, 1987 (PTH)**

The presidency of the Jewish World Congress meets in Budapest.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – May 6, 1987 (MHC)**

The U.S. and the USSR agree to establish nuclear Risk Reduction Centers in their respective capitals.

**Hungary / WJC – May 6-7, 1987 (KCA)**

The World Jewish Congress holds its annual meeting in Budapest, the first annual meeting to take place in a communist country.

**Soviet Union – May 6, 1987 (KCA)**

400 members of the nationalist group Pamyat stage a demonstration in central Moscow where they demand a meeting with Gorbachev. They are addressed in Moscow by Yeltsin.

**Romania, May 7, 1987 (CEC)**

The extraction of petrol from the Black Sea begins.

**Hungary - May 7-9, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister of Canada Joe Clark had an official visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP; György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet; Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

**Poland - May 8, 1987 (MNC)**

Poland proposed comprehensive measures first for Central-Europe, then the whole continent for strengthening security and trust.

**U.S. - May 8, 1987 (LBC)**

The U.S. comes up with an arms reduction proposal: the number of warheads and nuclear delivery vehicles should be halved in seven years. In the meantime, the ABM treaty would be observed, but after the seven years are up, both sides would deploy an ABM system.

**Czechoslovakia – May 8, 1987 (KCA)**

Some changes are made to the Czech government: (i) Mr. Rudolf Hegenbart replaces Mr. Frantisek Sramek as a Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Czech Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning; (ii) Mr. Karel Julis replaces Mr. Milan Vondruska as Education Minister; and (iii) Mr. Jaroslav Vavra replaces Mr. Karel Polak as Minister of Construction.

**Poland – May 8-10, 1987 (RFE/PSM)**

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) holds its second conference in Warsaw. Although the congress follows a rather predictable course, electing new officers and publishing congress documents, General Jaruzelski's disarmament program for reducing nuclear and conventional arms in central Europe is the high point of the event. The plan also promises to reduce armed forces on the territory of nine countries (Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Denmark and Hungary). Dubbed "the Jaruzelski Plan", the proposal not only addresses the issue of weaponry, but also advises a fundamental change in military doctrines, rendering them defensive in nature. Although several other countries have already made similar declarations in the past, General Jaruzelski's plan is seen as a sign of Poland's desire to return to play an important role in

regional European affairs, having spent the last few years embroiled in domestic turmoil. The plan, similar to the plans of Rapacki and Gomulka, is rejected by the leaders of the NATO countries.

**Soviet Union – May 9, 1987 (MHC)**

The CPSU Politburo, with Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev in attendance, discusses a new WTO doctrine.

**Hungary / Vatican – May 10, 1987 (PTH)**

Negotiations begin between Hungary and the Vatican in Budapest; Imre Miklós, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs and Nuncio Francesco Colosauonno discuss the relations between the two states.

**Bulgaria / Soviet Union – May 11, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Zhivkov, the Bulgarian President of the State Council, has talks in Moscow with Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the secretary-general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**Hungary - May 11-13, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister of the Republic of Greece Karolos Papulias had an official visit to Hungary. His host was Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP; György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet; Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

**Romania -May 11, 1987 (MNC)**

Accepting an official invitation, N. Ceausescu Romanian Party General Secretary and Head of State arrived in Prague.

**Soviet Union - May 12, 1987 (MNC)**

A Bulgarian-Soviet joint proposal was born on the disarmament negotiation in Geneva for the diminishment of naval nuclear weaponry.

**Hungary – May 12-14, 1987 (MNC)**

During the 9 consultative meeting of the Ministers of Justice of the socialist countries, the following stayed in Budapest:

- From Afghanistan, Minister of Justice Bashir Baghlani;
- From Angola, Minister of Justice Femando Viera Dias Van-Dunem;
- From Czechoslovakia, Minister of Justice Antonin Kaspar;
- From Ethiopia, Minister of Justice Wondayen Mehretu;
- From Poland, Minister of Justice Lech Domeraczki;
- From Mozambique, Minister of Justice Osumane Aly Dauto;
- From the German Democratic Republic, Minister of Justice Hans-Joachim Heusinger;
- From the Soviet Union, Minister of Justice Boris Kravtsov.

**Hungary - May 12-14, 1987 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn took part in the consultation of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow.

**Hungary / Austria – May 13, 1987 (KCA)**

Three members from the United Green Party of Austria are arrested in Hungary protesting against a hydroelectric complex built between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

**Soviet Union – May 13, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet Justice Minister, Mr. Boris Kravtsov, reveals that in 1986 a total of 14 judges were dismissed, 76 were moved to other posts, and a further 837 were found administratively liable through incompetence.

**Hungary - May 13-14, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister of Poland and President of the Planning Committee Manfred Gorywoda negotiated in Budapest with László Maróthy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister, President of the National Planning Office. He also held talks with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Hungary - May 14-16, 1987 (MNC)**

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee – accepting the invitation of the Bavarian government – visited the Federal Republic of Germany. He negotiated with Prime Minister of Bavaria Franz Josef Strauss, and other members of his government. He was received by Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Kohl.

**Hungary/USA - May 15, 1987 (PTH)**

Political Committee of HSWP Political Committee member György Aczél conducts negotiations in Washington, DC.

Raoul Wallenberg's sculpture is inaugurated in Buda.

**Hungary – May 15, 1987 (KCA)**

A statue of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, a former Swedish diplomat in Budapest who helped thousands of Jews to escape from Hungary during the Nazi occupation of 1944–45, is unveiled in a Budapest suburb.

**Poland - May 15, 1987 (RFE)**

The Polish Council of Ministers passes a resolution to establish a Committee for the Implementation of Economic Reform.

**Bulgaria – May 16, 1987 (KCA)**

The 10th congress of the Fatherland Front (the umbrella organization in which the other legal political party, the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union, and the various mass social organizations are united behind BCP policy) re-elects Mr. Pencho Kubadinski as chairman of the National Council.

**Yugoslavia – May, 16-17 1987 (MP)**

A meeting of the CSCE members of the NAM movement takes place at Limassol, Cyprus. CSCE is supported as a positive process towards a more stable future.

**Hungary – May 17, 1987 (KCA)**

Dr. Zoltán Káldy, the Presiding Bishop of the Hungarian Lutheran Church and President since 1984 of the Lutheran World Federation, dies.

**Australia / Czechoslovakia - 17 May 1987 (DRC)**

Nine representatives of Charter 77 meet in Prague with members of the delegation of the Australian Foreign Minister William G. Hayden, who inform them about human rights in Czechoslovakia and other social issues.

**Hungary -May 18, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi visited Czechoslovakia. His negotiation partners were Milan Kusak, Czech, and Miroslav Valek, Slovakian Minister of Education.

**Hungary – May 18-19, 1987 (MNC)**

Head of the Foreign Ministry of Spain Jesus Ezquerra consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

**Hungary - May 18-21, 1987 (MNC)**

Géza Kóttai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the HSWP visited the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) in the Federal Republic of Germany. He negotiated with members of the Charimanship of the SPD Egon Bahr, Anke Fichs, Hans Ulrich Klose, and Deputy President of the parliamentary faction of the SPD Horst Ehmke and Wolfgang Roth. He also met personalities of the Christian Social Union.

**Hungary - May 18-21, 1987 (MNC)**

Stanislaw Ciosek, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party visited Hungary. He negotiated with István Horváth, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He also held talks with Interior Minister János Kamara, Minister of Justice Imre Markója. He was received by Károly Németh, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Hungary - May 18-24, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament visited Canada. His host was John A. Frazer, President of the House of Commons. He met Guy Charbonneau, President of the Senate and Foreign Minister Joe Clark. He was received by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

**Hungary - May 19-22, 1987 (MNC)**

Sergei Sokolov, reserve member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union had an official friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense. He held talks with István Horváth, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Hungary - May 19-23, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, Abu Iyad, member of the Central Council of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Deputy leader of the El-Fatah visited Hungary. He negotiated with Secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP Mátyás Szűrös and István Horváth.

**Hungary/ Soviet Union – May 19, 1987 (PTH)**

Soviet Minister for Defense Sergei Sokolov pays a visit to Hungary.

**Latvia / SSR – May 21, 1987 (RFE)**

The Latvian CP's newspaper *Cina* announces that the Central Committee has approved the formation of a commission on national and intra-national relations. Relations between different nationalities have been tense for some time, especially between Latvians and Russians, and this move reflects the Latvian Soviet leadership's concern with quelling the mounting tensions.

**North Korea - May 21-24, 1987 (MNC)**

North Korean Party General Secretary and Head of State Kim Il-Sung had an official visit to China.

**Poland - May 22-23, 1987 (RFE)**

The PUWP's Fourth CC Plenum takes place in the Ursus tractor factory near Warsaw, in an attempt to underline the bond between the party and its proletarian roots. The meeting is devoted to revitalizing the party's basic organizations and enhancing the prestige of the party's rank-and-file members. The resolutions passed include proposals to boost the party's membership and restrict its bureaucratic apparatus, however whether the party will achieve these goals remains to be seen.

**Hungary - May 24-25, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi had an official visit to Switzerland. He negotiated with Pierre Aubert, President and Foreign Minister of the Swiss Confederation.

**Hungary - May 24-25, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi and Minister of Building and Urban Planning László Somogyi took a work-visit to the Soviet Union (Tengiz). László Kapolyi negotiated with Minister of Petroleum, Gas, and Religious Affairs V. Tchirskov, Minister of Oil V. Dinkov, Minister of Automobile Manufacturing N. Pugin, Minister of Automation and Instrument Industry M. Shkabardnia, and Deputy Prime Minister I. Silayev.

**Hungary - May 25-27, 1987 (MNC)**

Accepting the invitation of Minister of Building Hans Gustafsson, László Somogyi, Minister of Building and Urban Planning visited Sweden.

**Soviet Union - May 25-27, 1987 (MNC)**

M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had an official friendly visit to Romania.

**Hungary - May 25-28, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Transportation Lajos Urbán traveled to the Republic of India, where he consulted with Minister of Railways Madharro Scindia.

**Soviet Union / Romania – May 25, 1987 (MHC)**

Gorbachev visits Romania and makes a speech explaining the reform process in the USSR.

**Romania / Soviet Union – May 25-27, 1987 (PER / ADC)**

Mihail Gorbachev visits Romania. The Communist authorities in Romania do not popularize the *glasnost* and *perestroika* policy.

**Soviet Union / Romania - May 25-27, 1987 (LBC)**

Gorbachev makes a visit to Romania. The Soviet leader on relations with Romania: “We must not pretend that everything is going smoothly. We all care for Socialism and want to make it as attractive as possible, but if we are silent about some shortcomings, they will inevitably grow. A half truth is worse than a lie.”

**Hungary - May 26, 1987 (PTH)**

János Kádár is congratulated on the occasion of his 75<sup>th</sup> birthday at a parliamentary ceremony.

**Hungary - May 26-27, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy took part in the 13 Summit of the Hungarian-Yugoslavian Intergovernmental Committee of Economic Cooperation in Belgrade. He negotiated with Minister Egon Padovan and Deputy Prime Minister Yanez Zemlyaritz.

**Soviet Union – May 28, 1987 (MHC)**

Eluding vaunted Soviet air defenses, West German peace activist Matthias Rust lands a small private plane near Red Square.

**Soviet Union / Finland / West Germany – May 28, 1987 (KCA)**

A single-engined Cessna 172 light aircraft flown by a 19-year-old West German amateur pilot, Herr Mathias Rust, makes an unauthorized and unimpeded flight of more than 650 km from Helsinki (Finland) to the centre of Moscow, where it lands beside the walls of the Kremlin close to Red Square. Herr Rust goes on trial on Sept. 2 before the Soviet Supreme Court on charges of unlawful entry into the Soviet Union, violation of international flight rules, and malicious hooliganism. On Sept. 4, Herr Rust is sentenced to four years in an ordinary-regime labour camp for “malicious hooliganism.” Herr Rust is also given concurrent sentences of three years for violating international flight rules and two years for illegal entry into the Soviet Union. On Sept. 2, the Finnish Justice Ministry announced that it was investigating whether Herr Rust had also violated Finnish law.

**Soviet Union / Greece – May 28, 1987 (KCA)**

Gas importation agreements with the Soviet Union are signed.

**Soviet Union - May 28, 1987 (MNC)**

M. Rust, a West German citizen with his single-engine airplane flew into the Soviet Union from the direction of Finland, and landed on the Red Square in Moscow. He was sentenced to four years, but was released on August 3, 1988.

**Warsaw Pact - May 28-29, 1987 (MNC)**

The Summit of the Political Consultative Committee of the members of the Warsaw Pact was held in Berlin. They signed a statement about the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact; a

document was accepted about the overcoming of weak development and the creation of a new economic world order.

**Soviet Union – May 29, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet weekly newspaper *Nedelya* reports the March death of Vladimir Shevchenko, a film director who contracted radiation sickness while making the documentary film “Chernobyl: A Chronicle of Difficult Weeks” in the contaminated zone around the plant in the days immediately following the accident.

**Soviet Union – May 29, 1987 (KCA)**

Tass reports that the Minister of Forestry in Turkmenia has been dismissed for “inertia”.

**Soviet Union – May 30, 1987 (MHC)**

USSR Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov is fired and replaced by Dmitri Yazov. The chief of Soviet air defenses and other generals are also replaced, reportedly as a result of the Rust incident.

**Czechoslovakia – May 1987 (KCA)**

*Pravda* reports observations by two Soviet nuclear engineers that, in the past five years, there have been more than 350 safety violations at Czechoslovakia's Dukovany and Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power stations.

**June 1987**

**Czechoslovakia – June, 1987 (RFE)**

On June 9 and June 18 respectively, political prisoners Jan Dus and Petr Pospichal are released from prison before completing their sentence. Both releases follow significant international and internal pressure.

**Hungary - June 1, 1987 (PTH)**

János Kádár welcomes Armand Hammer, Chairman of Occidental Petroleum in Budapest.

The Hungarian National bank decides to raise the interest rate of short-term loans available for banks and other financial institutions by 2%.

**Poland - June 1-10, 1987 (RFE)**

The first international trade fair for regions adjoining the Polish-Soviet border is held in Bialystok. While the trade generated by the fair is relatively meager, the long-term political implications of institutionalizing trade between the border areas are significant. The fair took place as a result of the October 1986 Polish-Soviet economic agreement.

**Hungary - June 1-5, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a military delegation, Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense had an official friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic. His negotiation partner was Field Marshal Heinz Kessler, Minister of Defense. The delegation was received by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the State Council and National Defence Council of the German Democratic Republic.

**Hungary - June 1-5, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi was in the Netherlands for the opening of the Hungarian Cultural Days in The Hague and other Dutch cities. He negotiated with Ministers and university leaders. He was received by Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands.

**U.S. / Poland / Romania – June 2, 1987 (MHC)**

Reagan informs Congress that Romania and Hungary should be offered MFN status.

**Bulgaria – June 3, 1987 (KCA)**

The Council of Ministers declares that commercial banks are to be set up to provide investment finance for self-managing enterprises.

**Yugoslavia – June, 3-4 1987 (MP)**

A meeting of the Mediteranean member of the NAM takes place at Brioni, Yugoslavia. The president of presidency Lazar Mojsov holds the opening speech. The delegates express their concern about the situation in the Near East and the rise of terrorism.

**Romania / U.S. – June 3, 1987 (KCA)**

The U.S. State Department half-yearly report on human rights in Eastern Europe has noted that, despite constitutional guarantees, “the practice of religion in Romania continues to be circumscribed by the government,” and officially tolerated religious activity is being restricted to the 14 denominations recognized by the government. In August, the US administration issues a protest to the Romanian government about its policies on religious practice.

**Soviet Union – June 3, 1987 (KCA)**

Tass announces that the former First Secretary in Bukhara *oblast* has been sentenced to death for corruption.

**Soviet Union – June 4, 1987 (KCA)**

The newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya* reports that the pilot of a Tupolev 134 airliner, which crashed in October 1986 at the end of an internal flight from Sverdlovsk to Kuybyshev, has been sentenced to 15 years in prison for “criminal negligence”.

**Hungary - June 4-5, 1987 (MNC)**

Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee and Ion Stoian, Secretary of the Central Committee visited Hungary. They held talks with Secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP Mátyás Szűrös and István Horváth. They were received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**People's Republic of China- June 4-21, 1987 (MNC)**

Xao Zeyang, Prime Minister of China, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, leading party- and state-delegation, had an official visit to Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

**Hungary/Romania - June 5, 1987 (PTH)**

Emil Bobu and Ion Stoian, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, pay a visit to Budapest. In the course of the negotiations, the Hungarian party states its position clearly; although settling the matters of ethnic Hungarians in Rumania is an internal

affair of their country, the issue has international aspects and bears on Hungary as well.

**Yugoslavia – June 5-19, 1987 (MP)**

World Student Games are held in Zagreb. Yugoslav student athletes place 6<sup>th</sup> after USA, USSR, Romania, Italia and China.

**Czechoslovakia – June 5, 1987 (KCA)**

Stefan Bachar is appointed editor-in-chief of *Pravda*.

**Poland / China – June 5, 1987 (PSM)**

Poland and China sign an Agreement on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

**GDR, June 5-6, 1987 (MHC)**

East German youth and police clash when crowds approach the Berlin Wall to hear an outdoor rock concert on the western side.

**Hungary - June 5-6, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Culture of the Serbian Socialist Republic (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) Branislav Milosevic visited Hungary. His negotiation partner was Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi.

**Hungary - June 5-8, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Iran in Teheran.

**Hungary - June 6-8, 1987 (MNC)**

During his stay in Hungary, Minister of Investment and Industry of Indonesia Ginandjar Karashashmita negotiated with Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress.

**Czechoslovakia – June 6-7, 1987 (RFE)**

Mother Theresa pays an unexpected visit to Slovakia, and joins 40,000 Catholics on their annual pilgrimage to Sastin.

**Soviet Union – June 7, 1987 (KCA)**

Tass announces that Mr. Boris Belousov, previously First Deputy Minister of the Defence Industry, has succeeded Mr. Vyacheslav Bakhirev as Minister of Machine Building.

**Poland – June 8-14, 1987 (RFE)**

Pope John Paul II makes this third pilgrimage to his native Poland. The visit is timed to coincide with the Second Eucharistic Congress called by the Polish Episcopate. On the last day of his trip, Pope John Paul II pays an “unofficial” visit to Warsaw’s St. Stanislaw Kostka church to pray at the grave of the murdered Father Jerzy Popieluzko.

**Hungary - June 8-10, 1987 (MNC)**

With the leadership of Dzambin Batmenhnek, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party, and the Chairmanship of the State Great Khural of the Mongolian People’s Republic a party- and state-delegation had an official friendly visit to Hungary. The negotiating Hungarian delegation was led by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party.

**Hungary - June 9-11, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister Judit Csehák had an official visit to the Kingdom of Norway. Her negotiation partners were Minister of Health and Social Affairs Tovo Strand Gerhardsen, Minister of Education and Religion Kollege Groendal, Minister of Culture and Science Hallvard Bakke.

**Czechoslovakia - 10 June 1987 (DRC)**

In the Prague flat of Dana Němcová, the first Charter 77 forum on a single topic takes place to discuss current environmental issues and was attended by about fifty people. One of the results of the forum is the initialization of an independent environmental conservation movement, which leads to the establishment of the Environmental Conservation Society (Ekologická společnost).

**Bulgaria / Turkey – June 10-11, 1987 (KCA)**

Bulgarian and Turkish officials have talks in Ankara on the delimitation of their common border along the Rezovska (Rezvaya) River.

**Hungary/China – June 10, 1987 (PTH)**

For the first time in 30 years, top level leaders of Hungary and China meet in Budapest. Talks between Chao Tse Yang and János Kádár result in an agreement for long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

**Hungary - June 10-12, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Building and Urban Planning László Somogyi visited the Federal Republic of Germany. His host was Minister of Interior Affairs and Building of Bavaria August R. Lang.

**Hungary - June 11-13, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai visited the Slovenian Socialist Republic (Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). He negotiated with President of Executive Council of the Slovenian Socialist Republic Dusan Sinigoy. He was received by President of the Central Committee of the Alliance of Slovenian Communists Milan Kucan, and member of the State Bureau Andrey Marinz.

**Hungary - June 11-17, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister Judit Csehák had an official visit to the Kingdom of Sweden. She was received by Minister of social affairs Gertrud Sigurdsen, Director-General of Health and Social Affairs Maj-Britt Sanlud.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – June 12, 1987 (MHC)**

During a speech in West Berlin, Reagan proclaims, “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.”

**Czechoslovakia / China – June 11-13, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premier and acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, visits Czechoslovakia.

**Yugoslavia – June 13, 1987 (MP)**

A meeting of the NAM countries is held at Pyongyang, North Korea. The meeting is centered on bolstering the economic cooperation between “South” and “South”.

**Bulgaria – June 14, 1987 (KCA)**

A decree authorizes private enterprises in certain production and service industries. Individuals who are already in employment are allowed to engage in private enterprises.

**Latvia / SSR – June 14, 1987 (RFE)**

A peaceful demonstration is held in Riga to commemorate for the first time in postwar Latvia the deportation of 15,000 Latvians to Siberia on 14 June 1941. The event had been announced well in advance and received approval from the authorities. Similar protests are organized in Lithuania and Estonia.

**Hungary - June 14-18, 1987 (MNC)**

During his stay in Hungary, Xiao Zeyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the State Council of the People's Republic of China met János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He negotiated separately with Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic. Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Xien Xixen – along with Xiao Zeyang – consulted in the Foreign Ministry. He signed an agreement about the renewal of the Treaty of Cultural and Scientific Cooperation from 1951.

**Poland - June 14-21, 1987 (RFE)**

The 59<sup>th</sup> Poznan International Fair takes place. Polish media declare this year's event to be a huge success, as 30% more business is transacted than the previous year and contracts with Western countries more than doubled. However, it also highlights the continuing crisis in the Polish economy, with the most salient issue being the inability to trade successfully with the West.

**Hungary / China – June 14-18, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premier and acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, visits Hungary as part of a five-nation East European tour.

**Soviet Union – June 14, 1987 (KCA)**

A demonstration takes place in Latvia to commemorate the victims of the mass arrests and deportations which took place in Latvia in 1940 and 1941.

**Soviet Union – June 15, 1987 (KCA)**

Vladimir Sushkov (former Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade) is sentenced to 13 years in prison and his property is confiscated for accepting bribes. His wife, Mrs. Valentina Sushkova, formerly a senior official at the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, is sentenced to 11 years in prison and confiscation of her property on similar charges. Mr. Sushkov's assistant, Mr. Yevgeny Kuzminykh, is imprisoned for six years.

**Hungary – June 16, 1987 (PTH)**

On the 29<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the execution of Imre Nagy and his associates, the Batthyány sanctuary lamp in Budapest is symbolically pronounced to be the Batthyány-Imre Nagy memorial lamp in the presence of some 50 to 60 people and a large body of police. The commemoration was mainly organized by the Inconnu group. In the evening, another commemoration takes place in Tibor Philipp's home, where Pál Lócsei, Pál Szalay, and Tibor Pákh make a speech and read out Erzsébet Nagy's message. A leaflet is issued in several

hundred copies in Budapest demanding the rehabilitation of Imre Nagy.

**Hungary – June 16, 1987 (KCA)**

A small group of dissidents stage a demonstration to mark the 29th anniversary of Mr. Nagy's execution for treason.

**Soviet Union – June 16, 1987 (KCA)**

It is announced that a student named Mr. Kairat Ryskulbekov has been sentenced to death for his part in the killing of a militia volunteer during the Alma-Ata riots and that four other rioters have been sentenced to labour camp terms of between four and fifteen years.

**Hungary - June 16-18, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Transportation Lajos Urbán traveled to France, where he met his counterpart Jacques Douggiagues.

**Hungary - June 17-19, 1987 (MNC)**

E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union had an official friendly visit to Hungary. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet, and Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – June 17-18, 1987 (KCA)**

Shevardnadze (Soviet Foreign Minister) visits Budapest for talks with Kadar, Lazar, and Varkonyi (Hungarian Foreign Ministers).

**Bulgaria / China – June 18-21, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premier and acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, visits Bulgaria.

**Soviet Union – June 18, 1987 (KCA)**

The Supreme Soviet Presidium grants amnesty to certain categories of offenders. Those covered would be those who are convicted for religious offences, anti-Soviet slander, and anti-Soviet propaganda.

**Hungary - June 18-23, 1987 (MNC)**

Interior Minister of Nicaragua Tomas Borge Martinez had an official friendly visit to Hungary. His host was Interior Minister János Kamara.

**Soviet Union – June 21, 1987 (KCA)**

Elections are held in all 15 union republics of the Soviet Union. Councils, territories, and districts court judges are elected. The lowest turnout is in Latvia with 97.58%. The electoral system has changed due to the reforms Gorbachev announced on January 27.

**Hungary - June 22, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai took part in the event of the World Economic Forum in Geneva.

### **Hungary – June 23, 1987 (PTH)**

At the meeting of the CC of HSWP, several leading party officials are replaced. The new secretaries of the CC are: György Fejti, responsible for the armed forces, János Lukács, for the party and other labor organizations, and Miklós Németh, for the economy. György Lázár becomes the new Deputy Secretary General. The new member of the politburo are János Berecz and Judit Csehák. Ferenc Havasi is elected secretary of the Budapest party committee.

### **Hungary – June 23, 1987 (KCA)**

Lazar becomes the Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. (HSWP).

### **Soviet Union – June 23, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr. Midkhat Shakirov is dismissed as party First Secretary in Bashkiria. Mr. Shakirov, who is subsequently removed from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has been denounced by the Bashkir oblast party committee in May and has been accused by Pravda of having imprisoned a colleague who opposed his views.

### **Hungary – June 25, 1987 (KCA)**

The Hungarian National Assembly elects Karoly Nemeth (General Secretary of the HSWP) as Hungary's head of state, Karoly Grosz as prime minister, and Lajos Czinege as deputy premier.

### **Hungary, June 25, 1987 (MHC)**

Hungary announces that President Pál Losonczi and Prime Minister György Lázár will retire. Miklós Neméth becomes president and Károly Grósz prime minister.

### **Hungary - June 25, 1987 (MNC)**

Succeeding György Lázár, the new President of the Cabinet became Károly Grósz, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

### **Hungary – June 25-26, 1987 (PTH)**

In a secret session, the Parliament approves of the recommendations of CC, of HSWP, and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front concerning the replacement of leaders. Pál Losonczi is relieved from his office; Károly Németh becomes the president of the Presidential Council. Károly Grósz succeeds György Lázár as Prime Minister. István Horváth replaces retiring Lajos Czinege as deputy Prime Minister.

In his report, the Minister of Finance reports that the deficit of the state finances in 1986 was twice as high as thought beforehand.

### **Soviet Union – June 25-26 – 1987 (MHC)**

Gorbachev strengthens his position by promoting three supporters to full membership in the Politburo – Party Secretaries Aleksandr Yakovlev, Viktor Nikonov, and Nikolay Slyunkov- and by reducing the role of his chief rival, Yegor Ligachev.

### **Yugoslavia – June 26, 1987 (MHC)**

The CC of the Yugoslav League of Communists meets in Belgrade to discuss problems in Kosovo.

### **Soviet Union – June 26, 1987 (KCA)**

At a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolai Slyunkov and Aleksandr Yakovlev are promoted from candidates to full members of the politburo.

### **Hungary - June 28-July 1, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a ward heeler-delegation, Soulivong Ohradithideth, Vice President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Deputy Foreign Minister visited Hungary. He held talks with Géza Kótai, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. Using his stay in Hungary, he consulted in the Foreign Ministry as well.

### **Soviet Union - June 28-July 1, 1987 (MNC)**

General Secretary of the UN Javier Perez de Cuellar had an official visit to the Soviet Union.

### **Soviet Union – June 29, 1987 (KCA)**

At a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Rafik Nishanov is confirmed as a Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Kolbin and Sokolov are also appointed members of Parliament.

### **European Economic Community- June 29-30, 1987 (MNC)**

The Summit of the Heads of State and Prime Ministers of the members of the European Economic Community was held in Brussels.

### **Soviet Union – June 30, 1987 (KCA)**

The Supreme Soviet adopts the “USSR Law in the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts against Illegal Actions by Officials Infringing upon Citizens’ Rights.” It is in line with their corruption policy.

### **Bulgaria / West Germany – June 1987 (KCA)**

President Zhivkov pays official visits to West Germany.

### **Soviet Union / Vatican City – June 1987 (KCA)**

Pope John Paul II is not invited to the celebrations marking the 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Christianization of Lithuania. Officially, this is due to the Vatican's refusal to acknowledge the incorporation of the three Baltic republics into the Soviet Union.

### **Czechoslovakia – June 1987 (KCA)**

A leaked official document published by Charter 77 shows that emissions of sulphur dioxide around Prague are 60 times higher than permissible and that a quarter of Bohemia's forests have been destroyed by acid rain.

## **July 1987**

### **Hungary - July 1, 1987 (PTH)**

The private travel tariff raises from 6,000 to 10,000 forints per person.

The “public work” institution is introduced: unemployed people can be hired by the local

councils to do various occasional jobs for the good of the local community.

The Tax and Financial Auditing Office is established.

**Hungary – July 1, 1987 (KCA)**

Amendments to the law on marriage, family and guardianship are introduced, intending to tackle Hungary's rising divorce rate, the highest in Europe, and related social problems. These involve (i) raising the marriageable age for women from 16 to 18 years "to prevent thoughtless marriages"; (ii) increasing the compulsory waiting period of couples registered to marry from one to three months; and (iii) ensuring the equal rights and responsibilities of divorced parents for alimony payments and the priority of the child's interests in custody cases.

**Warsaw Pact- July 1-3, 1987 (MNC)**

The Summit of the Presidents of Parliament of the members of the Warsaw Pact appealed to the Parliaments of the countries who signed the Helsinki Accords. At the Summit, Hungary was represented by President of the Parliament István Sarlós.

**Soviet Union / India- July 2-4, 1987 (MNC)**

Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi had an official visit to the Soviet Union. He signed a treaty about long-term technical-scientific cooperation.

**Hungary - July 2, 1987 (PTH)**

CC of HSWP meeting fails the current economic policy. A new program for economic and political development is accepted.

**West Germany / Czechoslovakia - 2 July 1987 (DRC)**

The spokesman of Charter 77 and some of his signatories meet in Prague with a delegation of the Bundestag led by Philippe Jenninger (of the Christian Democratic Union). They discuss defending human rights in the process of international cooperation.

**Hungary – July 2, 1987 (KCA)**

The HSWP central committee approves a "stabilization program".

**Soviet Union – July 2, 1987 (KCA)**

Gen. Ivan Tretyak is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Air Force.

**Hungary - July 5, 1987 (PTH)**

CC of HSWP releases a statement claiming "the economic reform process needs to be extended on a large scale."

**Hungary / Spain – July 6-8, 1987 (KCA)**

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain visit Hungary.

**Soviet Union / Sweden – July 6, 1987 (KCA)**

The home service of radio Stockholm (Sweden) alleges that the Military Commissar in Estonia (i.e. Estonia's highest military officer) has been arrested on suspicion of taking

bribes from conscripts, wanting to avoid service in Afghanistan and in the decontamination operation at Chernobyl.

### **Hungary / Great Britain - July 6, 1987 (PTH)**

John Charles I visits to Hungary.

### **Hungary - July 6-8, 1987 (MNC)**

King of Spain Juan Carlos I (and his wife) had an official visit to Hungary. They were received by Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic. He met János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, István Sarlós, President of the Parliament, and Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. Foreign Minister of Spain Francisco Fernandez Ordenez – accompanying the King – talked with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

### **Hungary - July 6-10, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister József Bényi took part in the consultation of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the socialist countries in Sofia, before the 42 Summit of the UN General Assembly.

### **Federal Republic of Germany- July 6-11, 1987 (MNC)**

Head of State of the Federal Republic of Germany R. von Weizsäcker had an official visit to the Soviet Union.

### **Romania – July 7, 1987 (ADC)**

A report by Amnesty International is published, stating that human rights are not being maintained in Romania.

### **Soviet Union – July 7, 1987 (KCA)**

The trial of six senior officials and technicians from the Chernobyl nuclear power station in northern Ukraine opens. The proceedings do not receive extensive coverage in the Soviet media and a limited number of Western journalists are permitted to attend only the opening and closing sessions.

### **Czechoslovakia / Spain – July 8-10, 1987 (KCA)**

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain visit Czechoslovakia.

### **Hungary – July 9, 1987 (PTH)**

For the first time the unemployed are hired in public labour jobs in Miskolc and Ózd.

### **Bulgaria – July 9, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr Pavel Ignatov, the pastor of an unregistered Pentecostal congregation in Sofia, is released early from a three-year term of internal exile without trial in January. Two other Pentecostal leaders, Mr Toma Spassov and Mr Stanislav Todorov, are released early from similar exile terms in August and September.

**Soviet Union – July 9, 1987 (KCA)**

Kiev radio reports that the city authorities have discontinued radiation testing of food in city markets since no contaminated food has been found for some time.

**Hungary - July 10, 1987 (MNC)**

Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Secretary of the Central Committee – during his recreation in Hungary – held talks with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and György Lázár, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Soviet Union – July 10, 1987 (KCA)**

A session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet opens and Vitaly Masol becomes First Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and head of the Ukrainian state planning committee.

**Federal Republic of Germany- July 12-22, 1987 (MNC)**

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany H. Kohl took a tour in the Far East, China and Nepal.

**Czechoslovakia – July 13, 1987 (RFE / KCA)**

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia announces that licenses will be issued to allow private citizens to open small stores, restaurants and bars in the following year. In 1986 state-operated catering enterprises made a loss of \$8,200,000.

**Poland - July 14, 1987 (RFE)**

At a press conference the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban announces that two independent public associations may soon be registered. This is significant, as it is in keeping with the government's tentative agreement to accept the establishment of separate public groups to deal with the country's economic problems.

**Hungary - July 14-15, 1987 (MNC)**

During his visit in Hungary, the Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Hungary - July 15-16, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a party- and state-delegation, Pedro de Castro dos Santos Van-Dunem, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the MPLA – Labour Party, Minister of State of the Angola People's Republic, Co-Chairman of the Hungarian-Angolan Joint Committee of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation visited Budapest. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister Frigyes Berecz, and the Hungarian Co-Chairman of the Committee of Cooperation. He was received by Miklós Óvári, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

**Bulgaria – July 15, 1987 (KCA)**

Amnesty International accuses Bulgaria's treatment of ethnic Turks as inadequate.

### **Bulgaria / Greece – July 15, 1987 (KCA)**

The Greek Prime Minister, Dr Andreas Papandreu, and the Bulgarian, President Zhivkov, have talks in Sofia. Later, Dr Papandreu speaks of a ‘new epoch’ in bilateral relations.

### **Hungary - July 16, 1987 (PTH)**

The government spokesman says: “the council of ministers will submit its program of action to the Parliament in September.”

### **Hungary - July 16-19, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai had an official friendly visit to the Croatian Socialist Republic (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). His host was the President of the Executive Council of the Croatian Socialist Republic Anton Milovic. He was received by President of the Chairmanship of the Republic, Ante Markovic.

### **Hungary - July 17-18, 1987 (MNC)**

Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet took an friendly visit to the Soviet Union. He met N. I. Rizhkov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Cabinet of the Soviet Union. He was received by M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

### **Hungary/ Soviet Union – July 17, 1987 (PTH)**

Károly Grósz travels to Moscow for two days, where he meets Gorbachev. The Hungarian Prime Minister states that "the revolutionary changes taking place in the Soviet Union are looked upon favourably" by the Hungarian nation.

### **Austria/ Czechoslovakia - 17 July 1987 (DRC)**

During an official visit to Czechoslovakia the Austrian Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister, Alois Mock, meets with Václav Havel for a short discussion in the residence of the Austrian Ambassador. It was the first time since 1977 that a visiting minister of foreign affairs publicly received a Charter 77 signatory.

### **Czechoslovakia – July 17, 1987 (KCA)**

A draft bill is published to give enterprises greater independence in production, technology, finance and accounting, to link wages more closely to output, and to make managers more accountable. In September a similar bill outlining the application of the ‘principles of restructuring’ in the agricultural sector is published, followed by a bill clarifying the future status of co-operatives.

### **Hungary / Soviet Union – July 17, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr Grósz visits Moscow, his first foreign visit as Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

### **Hungary – July 19, 1987 (PTH)**

István Csurka writes a letter to Miklós Vásárhelyi, in which he cancels participation at the second meeting in Monor, on behalf of populist circles, thus causing the meeting to fail. Csurka cancelled participation because of the paper “Social Contract” published in *Beszélő*

which speaks for the whole opposition but has not been agreed upon by the populists. (Earlier Sándor Lezsák has already been asked to organize a meeting dominated by the populists.)

**Hungary - July 19-24, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign minister József Bényi consulted in the Foreign Ministry of India in New Delhi.

**Hungary - July 20-25, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary delegation, the President of the National Council of the Swiss Confederation Jacques Cvevy visited Hungary. He met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and István Sarlós, President of the Parliament.

**Hungary - July 20, 1987 (PTH)**

The Council of Ministers decides to raise prices again, justified partly by the endeavour to reduce the budget deficit. The price of power supplies, cigarettes, flour and bakery products rises significantly. At the same time a decision is made "to take measures to supplement incomes."

**Hungary – July 20, 1987 (KCA)**

A further round of price increases takes effect, affecting food, fuel and consumer goods.

**Hungary – July 20, 1987 (MHC)**

Hungary raises prices 10-29% on certain consumer goods and services to help combat its hard currency trade deficit.

**Soviet Union – July 20, 1987 (KCA)**

Tass reports that the head of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, Mr Aleksandr Yezhevsky, has consolidated the portfolio of Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. It was previously held by Mr Leonid Khitrun, who stepped down from his post on July 18 in connection with his election as his party's first secretary in Ryazan *oblasst* (region). It is also reported that the portfolios of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and of Power Machine Building have been consolidated under the former Minister of Power Machine Building, Mr Vladimir Velichko.

**Bulgaria / U.K. – July 21, 1987 (KCA)**

Col. Ivan Djambov, the military attaché at the Bulgarian embassy in London, is ordered to leave the UK within 14 days because of 'activities incompatible with his status'.

**USA - July 21, 1987 (MNC)**

An American-Japanese Treaty (supplemented with secret protocols) was signed in Washington D.C. about the Japanese participation in the American SDI-program (SDI – Strategic Defense Initiative).

**Poland - July 21, 1987 (MNC)**

Poland handed out to every country who signed the Helsinki Accords, the extended version of the “Jaruzelsky-plan” about the issues of military security and disarmament, originally submitted on May 8.

**Hungary - July 21-22, 1987 (MNC)**

During an official visit, Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi met Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal Vice-Chancellor, Foreign Minister in Bonn.

**Hungary - July 22, 1987 (PTH)**

The leaders of the Hungarian National Bank and a consortium of 39 western banks sign an agreement for a 400 million USD loan.

**Soviet Union - July 22, 1987 (LBC)**

In an interview Gorbachev declares that he is willing to accept the global double zero solution, and he will not station INF and SRINF weapons in Europe or Asia if the US will not station such weapons either. àDecember 8, 1987.

**Hungary – July 22, 1987 (PTH)**

The leaders of the Hungarian National Bank and a consortium of 39 western banks sign an agreement on a 400 million USD loan.

**Soviet Union – July 22, 1987 (KCA)**

Gorbachev announces that he is prepared to accept a “global double zero option.” This means that all Soviet longer-range intermediate nuclear forces (LRINF) and short-range intermediate nuclear forces (SRINF) will be eliminated. He also states that he will not insist on the withdrawal or reduction of US nuclear weapons in South Korea, the Philippines and Diego Garcia. Gorbachev’s announcement is tabled at Geneva. The Deputy Foreign Minister, Vorontsov announces again that the German Pershing IAs should be incorporated in any agreement.

**Hungary / Poland – July 23, 1987 (KCA)**

Following protests by the Polish government, the levy imposed at the beginning of the month on Polish citizens entering Hungary is suspended. The measures were intended to prevent Poles from selling Western goods, to which they had unrestricted access in Polish hard-currency shops, on the Hungarian black market.

**North Korea - July 23, 1987 (MNC)**

The government of North Korea proposed in a statement that the two Koreas should diminish their armies to 100,000 persons in three stages between 1989 and 1991. They stated that North Korea is ready to unilaterally decrease the number of their troops by 100,000 in 1987.

**Poland - July 23, 1987 (RFE)**

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban condemns the U.S. Congress for their decision to appropriate \$1 million for Solidarity. However, he stresses, it will not have a negative impact on the current Polish-US relations.

**Poland - July 25, 1987 (RFE)**

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases its semiannual report on Poland's economic performance. The report states that the Polish economy is still experiencing some serious difficulties, mainly due to low productivity, made worse by a recent spike in absenteeism, and the obsolescence of plant and machinery.

**Soviet Union – July 25-31, 1987 (KCA)**

A series of protests begun in Moscow by Crimean Tartars, seeking to return to the homeland which they were expelled from in 1944, culminate in a 27-hour demonstration by around 300 protesters outside the Kremlin on July 25–26. On July 27 representatives of the protesters met President Andrei Gromyko, who have been appointed to chair a commission set up on July 23 to examine their grievances, but they announce afterwards that they are dissatisfied with the results of their talks since no concrete solutions have been put forward. Several Crimean Tatar activists are detained for questioning, and on July 30–31 several hundred of the demonstrators are ordered to leave Moscow.

**Hungary – July 27, 1987 (PTH)**

Several parliamentary committees discuss tax reform schemes.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – July 27, 1987 (KCA)**

The US accepts Gorbachev's proposal that was announced during the Geneva talks regarding the global elimination of short-range intermediate nuclear forces (SRINF). The US abandons its previous intention to convert its Pershing IIs into short range Pershing IBs.

**Soviet Union – July 27-28, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr Kunayev is removed from his remaining official positions in Kazakhstan and from membership of the Supreme Soviet on Aug. 24.

**Hungary – July 27-28, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress took part in the summit of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva.

**Organization of African Unity- July 27-29, 1987 (MNC)**

The Summit of the Heads of State of the members of the Organization of African Unity was held in Ethiopia.

**Hungary - July 27-29, 1987 (MNC)**

Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahatmir Mohammad (and his wife) had an official visit to Hungary. His host was Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by György Lázár, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

**Hungary - July 28-30, 1987 (MNC)**

Yanez Zemlyaric, Vice President of the government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Budapest. He was received by György Lázár, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

### **USA / Soviet Union – July 28, 1987 (MNC)**

Washington sent an official reply to the Soviet Union: they accept the proposal for the disposal of all Soviet and American nuclear missiles with a range between 500 and 5000 km-s (the “Double Zero” deal).

### **Bulgaria – July 28, 1987 (MHC)**

In a speech to the CC Plenum in Sofia, Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov calls for a reduction of the Party’s role in the government and the economy.

### **Bulgaria – July 28-29, 1987 (KCA)**

The Bulgarian Communist Party holds their committee conference. Zhivkov outlines a concept for the further construction of Socialism. It proposes constitutional and economic reforms. The next day the proposals are approved by the central committee. The main points of these proposals are: self-management of collectives and enterprises; government and party reorganization; an improvement in culture, humanity and ethics, and a more objective and critical approach to the work of the leadership (the so-called ‘Glasnost’). The proposals will be discussed by a specific BCP conference at the beginning of December 1987.

### **Soviet Union – July 29, 1987 (KCA)**

The Chernobyl trial’s verdicts are handed down. Mr Bryukhanov is sentenced to 10 years in a labour camp on the main charge of criminal negligence and five years (to run concurrently) for abusing his authority by giving false information about the consequences of the accident and failing to order the immediate evacuation of nearby settlements despite being correctly informed shortly after the accident of the dangerous radiation levels in the town of Pripyat, 5 km from the plant. Mr Fomin and Mr Dyatlov also receive sentences of 10 years in a labour camp for criminal negligence, while Mr Rogozhin is sentenced to five years’ imprisonment, Mr Kovalenko to three years and Mr Laushkin to two years.

### **Soviet Union - July 29, 1987 (MNC)**

The Soviet Union sent in a proposal during the bilateral negotiations in Geneva, titled: “Treaty (draft) about several measures for the strengthening of the treaty about the restriction of missile defence systems, and the prevention from the arms race ever spilling to the Space”.

### **Bulgaria / France – July 30, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr Dimitar Penchev, a dissident who has spent a total of 14 years in prison or internal exile since he was first imprisoned in 1961 for sympathizing with the banned Agrarian Party, emigrates to France with his wife and daughter, following his release from internal exile in south-western Bulgaria. A committee campaigning for his release was formed in France in May.

### **Soviet Union – July 30, 1987 (KCA)**

The Supreme Soviet announces (in line with the Soviet campaign against corruption) that reform of the legal system is proceeding too slowly and that the system needs to be reviewed to ensure the legal rights of individuals.

### **Soviet Union - July 31, 1987 (MNC)**

The Soviet Union handed in another proposal during the bilateral negotiation in Geneva: “Treaty (draft) about the diminshment and restriction of offensive weaponry”.

### **Bulgaria / Greece – July 1987 (KCA)**

An agreement is reached on the exchange of observers during national military manoeuvres.

**Czechoslovakia – July 1987 (KCA)**

At the end of July 1987 *Rude Pravo* publishes an account of a dispute at a uranium mine in Western Bohemia where workers are claiming that they were exposed to excessive levels of radiation because of major breaches of safety regulations.

**Hungary – July 1987 (KCA)**

Kapolyi (the Industry Minister) announces that due to “structural modifications” it is expected that 73,000 people will be made redundant before 1990.

**Soviet Union – July 1987 (KCA)**

It is announced that at the beginning of the year, 13,000 people have been granted permission to leave the Soviet Union including 3,899 Jews (many who had been refused beforehand) and 5,432 ethnic Germans.

**Soviet Union – July 1987 (KCA)**

The Uzbek Minister of Social security is dismissed for inadequate leadership.

**August 1987**

**Yugoslavia – August, 1987 (HR)**

The biggest financial scandal in Yugoslav history erupts in Velika Kladuša. The director of the company “Agrokomerc” Fikret Abdić is accused of financial mismanagement.

**Czechoslovakia – August 1, 1987 (RFE / DRC)**

On the anniversary of the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia, Charter 77 calls for a ‘national reconciliation on a democratic basis’, based on three demands: the release of political prisoners, the possibility for all, according to ability, to work in an occupation of one’s choice; an amnesty allowing exiles to return to Czechoslovakia; and the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

**Hungary – August 1-3, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Justice of Greece Elefterios Verivakis visited Hungary. He negotiated with Minister of Justice Imre Markója.

**Hungary - August 3, 1987 (MNC)**

Ferdinand Lacina, Federal Minister of Finance of the Republic of Austria negotiated with Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy in Győr.

**USA – August 3, 1987 (MNC)**

An American-West German treaty was signed in Washington, on a Minister of Defense-level, about the joint manufacturing of missile defense weaponry.

**Hungary - August 3-7, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of electronics of the Soviet Union V. G. Kolesnikov visited Hungary. His host was Minister of Industry László Kapolyi.

**Hungary - August 3, 1987 (PTH)**

The member of the Council of Ministers and the leaders of the National Council of Trade Unions discuss issues of the tax reform and the main directions of the economic plan for the coming year.

**Hungary - August 5-7, 1987 (MNC)**

Prime Minister of one of the federal states of Australia – Western Australia – Brian Burke had an official visit to Hungary. He was accompanied by Minister of minerals and Energy David Parker, Minister of agriculture Julian Grill, and other personalities of economy. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai; he met Minister of Industry László Kapolyi, and Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress.

**Soviet Union – August 7, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union announces that they are willing to consider an expansion of the inspection of its nuclear facilities.

**Soviet Union / Japan / West Germany – August 7, 1987 (KCA)**

Officials in Moscow display computer and photographic equipment which they claim are functioning Western espionage devices discovered in January 1986 inside a freight container being transported from Japan to West Germany along the Trans-Siberian railway.

**Poland - August 9, 1987 (RFE)**

The housing crisis in Poland shows no signs of improving. The Main Statistical Office (GUS) issues a report on the crisis, showing that Poland is short of more than 2 million housing units.

**Bulgaria – August 10, 1987 (KCA)**

The politburo publishes a resolution announcing that ceremonies such as May Day, National Day and revolutionary anniversary parades are to be abolished and that practices such as the celebration of the birthdays of political leaders and the prominent display of their portraits on public buildings are to cease. Information of public interest is to replace revolutionary slogans on hoardings.

**Poland - August 11, 1987 (RFE)**

Lech Walesa expresses his gratitude to the U.S for the aid given to Solidarity by Congress. He announces that Solidarity intends to use the money to sponsor a social fund to improve medical care in Poland.

**Soviet Union - August 11, 1987 (LBC)**

The USSR announces that it started to deploy its SS-24 ICBMs. The rockets are mobile with 10 warheads each. They can be launched from railroad carriages.

**Hungary – August 13, 1987 (PTH)**

The Council of Ministers approves of the introduction of personal income tax and turnover tax. Government spokesman Rezső Bányász announces that the forint will not be devalued before the end of the year.

**Hungary - August 14-17, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary delegation, President of the Senate and the National Assembly of Thailand Ukrit Mongkolnavin had an official visit to Hungary. His host was István Sarlós, President of the Parliament, and Vice President of the Parliament János Péter. He was received by Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

**Hungary - August 15, 1987 (PTH)**

First phase of the development of the Paks Atomic Power Station is completed, while the installation of another reactor block is started. According to current plans the power station will be installed with two more blocks, also designed by the soviets, in the 1990s.

**Hungary – August 15, 1987 (PTH)**

Starting another reactor block completes the first phase of the development of the Paks Atomic Power Station. According to current plans the power station will be installed with two more blocks, also designed by the soviets, in the 1990s.

**Hungary - August 17, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Interior Trade of the Republic of Cuba Manuel Vila negotiated with Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár in Budapest.

**Romania / Israel – August 17-20, 1987 (PER)**

The Prime Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir visits Romania.

**Bulgaria – August 18, 1987 (KCL)**

The National Assembly approves major structural changes within the Council of Ministers. Its aim is to decentralize the government. Markov and Lukanov are removed as First Deputy Chairman's of the Council of Ministers, Iliev, Doinov, Yordanov, Karamanev, Zarev and Ivanov are removed as Deputy Chairman's.

**Bulgaria / Turkey – August 19, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr Ilyas Sukruoglu (Ilyas Shukriev), a Bulgarian weightlifter who has defected to the West with three other Bulgarian weightlifters during a youth competition in Vancouver (Canada), is granted political asylum in Turkey. Following their defections both Mr Suleymanoglu and Mr Sukruoglu are named by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, as his adopted sons.

**Bulgaria – August 20, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr Lyubomir Pavlov is appointed chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Radio and Television in place of Mr Lalyu Dimitrov.

**Hungary – August 20, 1987 (KCA)**

It is announced that more nuclear power stations will be constructed, in order to obtain 50 per cent of the country's energy needs from nuclear power by the year 2000.

**U.S. - August 21, 1987 (LBC)**

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee warns Reagan that if he reinterprets the ABM treaty, the ratification of the INF treaty in Senate could be protracted. The warning demonstrates the traditional debate between the chief executive and the Senate on the right to conclude treaties.

### **Hungary – August 22, 1987 (PTH)**

On the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Theater Béla Köpeczi, Minister of Culture announces that there will be a competition to find a new site for the theater.

### **Hungary / Soviet Union – August 23, 1987 (PTH)**

The independent artistic group Inconnu - on the 48<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact - sends a letter to the embassy of the Soviet Union in Budapest in which they demand independence for the Baltic states.

### **Soviet Union – August 23, 1987 (KCA)**

Demonstrations take place in the capitals of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia marking the anniversary of the Molotov-von Ribbentrop non-aggression pact. They ask for the publication of the pact.

### **Soviet Union – August 23, 1987 (KCA)**

It is reported on Aug. 23 that Mr Nikolai Garetovsky, hitherto First Deputy Minister of Finance, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of the USSR State Bank (Gosbank) upon the retirement of Mr Viktor Dementsev. .

### **Latvia/ SSR – August 23, 1987 (RFE)**

The Latvian human rights group, Helsinki 86 organizes a demonstration in Riga in honour of those who suffered because of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (signed 48 years ago). Some 10,000 people participate, thus making the largest event of its kind in postwar Latvia. The demonstration is marked by instances of police brutality and arrests.

### **Hungary - August 24-27, 1987 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn took part in the UN-conference on the contexts of disarmament and development in New York. On August 26, he addressed the conference.

### **UN - August 24-25, 1987 (MNC)**

The UN-conference on the contexts of disarmament and development opened.

### **Hungary - August 25-31, 1987 (MNC)**

General Secretary of the Christian Democrat International Luis Herrera Campins stayed in Hungary.

### **U.S. / Soviet Union - August 26, 1987 (LBC)**

Reagan calls on the Soviet leadership to employ the policy of glasnost in domestic and foreign policy as well. He declares that the West cannot “be content anymore with accepted spheres of interest a world only half free”. The President calls on the Kremlin to take concrete steps for the sake of expanding the policy of liberalization and to terminate local conflicts. In addition, Reagan urges Moscow to stick to the promise at Yalta and allow “democratic rule and free elections” in Eastern Europe.

### **Hungary - August 26-27, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár visited Turkey for attending the International Fair of Izmir. Grabbing the opportunity, he negotiated with Minister of Industry and trade Cahit Aral. He was received by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem.

### **Federal Republic of Germany- August 26, 1987 (MNC)**

Chancellor Helmut Kohl indicated in a statement, that if certain conditions are met, the Federal Republic of Germany would be ready to state that the Pershing-1-A missiles in her area will not be modernized and will be dismantled.

**Hungary - August 26-28, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Building of France Pierre Méhaignerie visited Hungary. He negotiated with Minister of Building and Urban Planning László Somogyi.

**Hungary - August 26-30, 1987 (MNC)**

János Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee visited the Federal Republic of Germany. As the Hungarian patron of the cultural program organized in accordance with the cooperation between the city of Iserlohn from North Rhine-Westphalia and Nyíregyháza, he negotiated with the Federal Republican German patron, regional Prime Minister Johannes Rau, Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. In Bonn, he met:

- Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher;
- President of the parliamentary faction of the Free Democratic Party Wolfgang Mischnik;
- Minister and Head of the Chancellor's Office Wolfgang Schauble;
- Deputy President of the parliamentary faction of the Christian Democrat – Christian Socialist Union (CDU - CSU) Horst Teltschik;
- President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Hans-Jochen Vogel.

**Bulgaria – August 26, 1987 (KCA)**

The State Council issued a decree reorganizing Bulgaria's 28 administrative districts (*okruzhi*) into nine regions (*oblasti*).

**Soviet Union / U.S. – August 27, 1987 (KCA)**

Dr Zakharov is arrested in New York for paying an employee of a US defense subcontractor for classified documents. He is accused of working for the Soviet Union.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – August 28, 1987 (KCA)**

The US scales down its demands for adhering to the regime of reducing the number of sites that would come under inspection. This comes as a result of Soviet acceptance of zero levels

**West Germany - August 27, 1987 (LBC)**

Bonn announces that in order to assist the INF treaty it will renounce its Pershing I/A missiles.

**Hungary / World Bank – August 31, 1987 (PTH)**

Representatives of the Hungarian National Bank sign a contract with the World Bank for a 150 million USD loan to promote the ongoing program for reshaping the structure of Hungarian industry.

**Soviet Union – August 31, 1987 (KCA)**

Dr Chazov, the Health Minister, speaks on Soviet television in response to foreign allegations concerning detentions of dissidents in psychiatric hospitals, and states that the authorities are prepared to invite foreign psychiatrists to participate in examinations of alleged victims.

#### **Soviet Union / U.S. – August 31, 1987 (KCA)**

Kharchev, the chairman of the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs meets Senator Richard Lugar where he admits that the Soviet leaders' past treatment of religion was regretful.

#### **Hungary - August 31, 1987 (MNC)**

Lubomir Strougal, member of the Charimanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Cabinet of the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic took a friendly work-visit to Hungary. His host was Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

#### **Hungary - August 31-September 1, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade of Sweden Anita Gradin (Vice President of the Socialist International) visited Hungary. She negotiated with Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress. She held talks with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai, Minister of Industry László Kapolyi, Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. The Swedish Minister of Foreign Trade also met Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament.

#### **Hungary - August 31-September 2, 1987 (MNC)**

Miklós Németh, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP took part in summit in Sofia of the Secretaries of the Central Committee of Economic Policy Issues of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the members of COMECON.

#### **Bulgaria / Turkey – August 1987 (KCA)**

Turkish officials criticize a "provocative" Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) politburo decision in August 1987 to establish March 3 (the anniversary of the 1878 Treaty of San Stefano which removed Bulgaria from Ottoman Turkish domination) as a national holiday.

### **September 1987**

#### **Czechoslovakia – September, 1987 (RFE / DRC)**

Fifty Founders of the group Democratic Initiative send identical letters to each of the 250 members of the Federal Assembly asking them to support political reform. Their demands include freedom of information, an end to discrimination, and the creation of a transitional period of liberalization during which free elections could be organized.

#### **Czechoslovakia – September, 1987 (RFE)**

President Husak visits Yugoslavia and signs a Long-Range Program of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Economic and Technological Cooperation to the Year 2000.

#### **Hungary – Fall, 1987 (PTH)**

Issue No 21 of *Beszélő* publishes an essay by István Csurka entitled "On behalf of the first victim". In it Csurka traces back the "lethal state" of society to the disillusionment following 1956.

**Hungary – September 1, 1987 (KCA)**

A new Land Act takes effect. It allows co-operative farms to purchase state-owned land, gives the farmer complete freedom in choosing crops, and restrictions on multiple home-ownership regulations are eased. On the same day further amendments to the legislation covering bankruptcy comes into effect. The new regulations transfer much of the responsibility for dealing with insolvency away from the government and allow company managers or creditors to initiate bankruptcy proceedings through the courts.

**GDR – September 1, 1987 (MHC)**

Honecker begins a much-awaited visit to West Germany.

**Soviet Union – September 1, 1987 (KCA)**

After the May 6<sup>th</sup> demonstrations, the Moscow city authorities announces new guidelines concerning demonstrations in the city. This includes a ban on demonstrations in the Red Square and areas near the Kremlin.

**Soviet Union – September 1, 1987 (KCA)**

Legislation regarding bankruptcy comes into effect. The state will only intervene with financial assistance if the closure of an enterprise will make a large number of workers redundant.

**Hungary – September 2-3, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Hans van der Broek had an official visit to Hungary. He held talks with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was also received by János Kádár, Secretary General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, and Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

**Hungary – September 2-3, 1987 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn negotiated in Havana.

**Hungary - September 2-4, 1987 (MNC)**

Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense had an official visit to the Republic of Austria. His host was Minister of Defense Robert Lichal.

**Bulgaria – September 6, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr Mitko Grigorov, a Vice-President of the State Council, dies.

**Hungary - September 7-8, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár held talks with Minister of Trade and Public Service Gerhard Brikxa in Leipzig, the German Democratic Republic.

**Hungary - September 7-9, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, President of the African National Congress (ANC, Republic of South Africa) Oliver Tambo visited Hungary. His inviter was the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. He met the leaders of the Patriotic National Front, and representatives of the Department of

Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He also met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by János Kádár, Secretary General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**German Democratic Republic- September 7-11, 1987 (MNC)**

Secretary General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Head of State E. Honecker had an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Hungary - September 8-9, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Foreign Trade of Greece Panayotis Rumelotitis visited Hungary. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

**Hungary / Belgium / France / German Federal Republic / Italy / Netherlands / Sweden / U.K. – September 8, 1987 (PTH)**

Hungary signs an agreement with Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Great Britain, the German Federal Republic, Italy and Sweden to protect investments.

**Hungary / Japan – September 9, 1987 (PTH)**

Károly Grósz conducts negotiations with Japanese leading economic experts, who are then received by János Kádár, first secretary of HSWP.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – September 9, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr Daniloff, the correspondent for the US News and World Report is charged with espionage by the KGB. The US accuses him of conviction in order to provide Soviet authorities with leverage for the release of Dr Zakharov. This seriously strains Soviet – US relations.

**Hungary – September 10, 1987 (PTH)**

The Council of Ministers establishes an employment fund.

**Soviet Union – September 10, 1987 (KCA)**

A meeting of the CPSU politburo examines the report of an inquiry into a collision between a freight train and a passenger train on Aug. 7, 1987, at Kamensk Shakhtinskiy, in which an unspecified number of people aboard the passenger train were reported killed. It is announced at the meeting that the head of the South-eastern Railway and the head of a directorate at the Ministry of Railways has been dismissed from their posts in connection with the accident, while a Deputy Minister of Railways and another senior Ministry official has been “strictly punished within the party”.

**Hungary - September 10-11, 1987 (MNC)**

János Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee visited the Soviet Union. He held talks with A. N. Yakovlev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Secretary of the Central Committee, and Vadim Medvedev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**Soviet Union – September 13, 1987 (KCA)**

Police prevent a demonstration against *Pamyat* .

**Czechoslovakia - September 13, 1987 (DRC)**

Charter 77 spokesmen hold a memorial service at the cemetery in Lény to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the first President of Czechoslovakia, Tomas G. Masaryk.

**Bulgaria / Turkey – September 14, 1987 (KCA)**

A Turkish fishing boat sinks during a collision with a Bulgarian patrol boat. The Turkish Foreign Ministry disputes Bulgarian claims that the Turkish fishing boat had been fishing inside Bulgarian territorial waters.

**Hungary - September 14, 1987 (MNC)**

The representatives of the Foreign Ministries the People's Republic of Hungary and the State of Israel signed a treaty in Switzerland (Bern) about the fact that for the handling of trade and consular issues, Hungarian and Israeli Offices will be opened in their advocates, the Swedish Embassy in Tel-Aviv, and the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, respectively.

**USA - September 15, 1987 (MNC)**

The government of the United States closed the Information Offices of the PLO in Washington D.C.

**USA / Soviet Union – September 15-17, 1987 (MNC)**

In Washington D.C., the Soviet-American treaty about “Nuclear Risk Reducing Centres”, that should be founded in the capitals of both countries. The Foreign Ministers stated that they reached a conceptual agreement about the disassembly of medium range and tactical nuclear missiles.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - September 15-17, 1987 (LBC)**

A Shevardnadze-Schultz meeting is held in Washington. The two diplomats agree on the elimination of INF forces.

**Bulgaria / U.K. – September 16-18, 1987 (KCA)**

Mladenov (Bulgarian Foreign Minister) visits the UK. They sign a trade agreement regarding the taxation of exports.

**Hungary – September 16-19, 1987 (KCA)**

A “stabilization program” is presented to arrest Hungary's economic decline. It is unanimously approved.

**Soviet Union – September 16, 1987 (KCA)**

The last Jewish dissident (Alexei Magarik) has been freed from a Labour camp due to the June amnesty.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – September 17, 1987 (KCA)**

The US announces that it has expelled a number of Soviet diplomats and they are required to leave the US by October 1<sup>st</sup>. It is the largest number of Soviet diplomats ever to be expelled by the US at one time. The US states that they are senior intelligence officers.

**USSR / U.S. – September 17, 1987 (MHC)**

Shevardnadze and Shultz agree, in principle, to the elimination of the INF missiles.

**Lithuania / SSR – September 17, 1987 (RFE)**

The Presidium of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet holds an unprecedented meeting with representatives of the Catholic Church in Lithuania. The Party officials declare their desire to hold meetings more regularly, as part of an attempt to improve Church-State relations, which have been strained for many years.

**France/ Czechoslovakia - September 17, 1987 (DRC)**

French Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Didier Bariani, meets with Charter 77 spokesmen Jiří Hájek and Petr Uhl for an hour-long talk in the French Embassy, Prague. -

**Hungary – September 17-19, 1987 (MHC)**

The Hungarian Parliament approves cutbacks to subsidies in state-run enterprises and the introduction of personal income taxes and a value-added tax.

**Soviet Union – September 18, 1987 (KCA)**

Belonogov states that the Soviet mission has already been cut to 205 employees for efficiency and economy. He states that it is illegal under the 1947 agreement.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – September 18, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union and the US agree, in principle, on the elimination of intermediate – range nuclear forces. The Soviet Union however re-emphasizes that the US Strategic Defense Initiative should be curbed if a broader agreement is to be reached.

**Western Europev September 18, 1987 (MNC)**

The representatives of Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom signed the draft document for the development of a jointly manufactured tactical jet (EFA) in Madrid.

**Hungary – September 19-October 3, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in the 42 Summit of the UN General Assembly. On September 29, he made a speech in the General Assembly. On the 30<sup>th</sup>, he gave a presentation about Hungary for the request of the UN Council of Foreign Affairs. During his stay in New York, he consulted with the following people:

- Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Abdul Wakil;
- Foreign Minister of Algeria, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi;
- Foreign Minister of Argentina, Dante Caputo;
- Vice-chancellor-Foreign Minister of Austria, Alois Mock;
- Foreign Minister of Belgium, Leo Tindemans;
- Foreign Minister of Brazil, Roberto de Abreu Sodre;
- Foreign Minister of Ethiopia, Berhanu Bayih;
- Foreign Minister of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa;
- Foreign Minister of France, Jean-Bernard Raimond;
- Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Mohtar Kushumaatmadya;
- Foreign Minister of Iran, Ali Akbar Velayati;
- Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of Iraq, Tarik Aziz;
- Foreign Minister of Ireland, Brian Lenihan;
- Foreign Minister of Israel, Simon Perez;
- Foreign Minister of Japan, Kuranari Tadashi;
- Foreign Minister of Yemen (South), Abdel-Aziz Ed-Dali;
- Foreign Minister of China, Vu Hsuxien;
- Foreign Minister of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli;

- Foreign Minister of Nigeria, Bolayi Akinemi;
- Foreign Minister of Turkey, Vahti Halefoglul;
- Foreign Minister of Uruguay, Enrique Iglesias;
- Member of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Farukh Kaddumi;
- Member of the Council of the EEC, Willy Clercq;
- President of the General Assembly, Peter Florin;
- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

### **Hungary - September 19, 1987 (PTH)**

The Parliament passes the new tax laws.

### **Hungary – September 19, 1987 (KCA)**

The Hungarian Minister of Finance presents a bill on the taxation policy. From January 1, 1988 a personal income tax will be introduced taxing 20 – 60% and value tax of 25%. Corporate taxes will be reduced by 20%. It is approved.

### **Austria - September 21-24, 1987 (MNC)**

Chancellor of Austria F. Vranitzky arrived to Poland for an official visit.

### **Soviet Union – September 22, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union allows the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights to visit Moscow.

### **Soviet Union - September 23, 1987 (MNC)**

The Soviet Union proposed that the UN should secure free shipping in the Persian Gulf with their peackeeping forces (Foreign Minister Shevardnadze submitted the plan in his speech in the UN General Assembly).

### **USA / Poland - September 23, 1987 (MNC)**

The Foreign Ministers of the United States and Poland agreed – during the 42 Summit of the UN General Assembly – that they will send ambassadors to each others capitals once again.

### **Yugoslavia – September 23-24, 1987 (HR)**

The Eight Plenary Session of the Central Comitee of the LC of Serbia takes place in Belgrade. The meeting is broadcasted on live TV, and is centered on the conflict between two groups in the Central Comitee. The meeting is ended with the victory of the group around the President of the Central Comitee Slobodan Milošević and the defeat of the group around Ivan Stambolić. Stambolić resigns in December.

### **U.S / Czechoslovakia - 25 September 1987 (DRC)**

The US Ambassador to Prague, Julian M. Niemczyk, organizes a gala evening to mark the 200th anniversary of the declaration of the American Constitution, and invites Charter 77 spokesmen signatories Václav Havel, Jiří Dienstbier, Václav Malý, Anna Šabatová, Petr Uhl, and Zdeněk Urbánek to attend.

### **Poland / U.S. – September 26-29, 1987 (RFE)**

U.S. Vice-President, George Bush pays an official four-day visit to Poland. George Bush is the highest-ranking U.S. official to come to Poland since Jimmy Carter in 1977. The visit marks the resumption of full diplomatic relations and the expansion of cultural and political

contacts between the two countries. It holds more symbolic than tangible significance, but the trip demonstrates the decisive change and rapprochement in Polish-US relations, which had virtually collapsed amidst declaration of martial law in December 1981. .

**Hungary - September 26-29, 1987 (MNC)**

President of the Republic of Zambia Kenneth David Kaunda had an official visit to Hungary. His host was Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Hungary - September 26-29, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Justice of Spain Fernando Ledesma took an official four-day visit to Hungary, where he negotiated with his counterpart Imre Markója.

**Estonia / SSR – September 26, 1987 (RFE)**

Four communist social and political scientists, all conformist party figures, release a report with the proposal of turning Estonia into a closed economic region along the lines of the Chinese model. This proposal would be the most radical economic and political restructuring of the republic since the beginning of the Soviet era. Whether such a transformation is actually feasible remains in doubt, but the very raising of this question is a sign of the effect of Gorbachev's "perestroika" on the development of ideas within the Baltic republics.

**Hungary – September 27, 1987 (PTH)**

Almost 150 intellectuals get together at a "friendly meeting" in Lakitelek to openly discuss the grave situation in the country. The introductory lecture is delivered by Imre Pozsgay, first secretary of the Patriotic People's Front. A proclamation is accepted in which they call upon the leaders of the country and the party to start a dialog.

**Hungary - September 27-29, 1987 (MNC)**

Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Johannes Rau visited Hungary. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Political Committee of the HSWP Judit Csehák. He was received by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

**Hungary - September 27-October 1, 1987 (MNC)**

State Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom David Mellor consulted in Budapest.

**Hungary - September 28, 1987 (PTH)**

Károly Németh, president of the Presidential Council receives the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**Hungary / Austria – September 29, 1987 (PTH)**

Frantz Vranitzky, Austrian chancellor conducts negotiations in Budapest. A statement is issued in which the two parties raise the possibility of organizing the 1995 World Exhibition jointly.

**Hungary - September 29-30, 1987 (MNC)**

Federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria Franz Vranitzky had an official visit to Hungary. He was received by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

**Hungary - September 30-October 2, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister of Peru Felipe Valdivieso Belaunde consulted in Budapest.

**October 1987**

**Hungary – October, 1987 (PTH)**

Several publications appear in samizdat format: "Our dead"; a photo album about those died in the 56 revolution; "The background, the events and the aftermath of the Revolution"; "Studies and a chronology".

**Yugoslavia – October, 1987 (HR)**

The Slovenian journal *Mladina* publishes a document signed by 116 Yugoslav intellectuals which advocate for democratic reforms. In the following 4 months more than 6 000 people also sign the document.

**Czechoslovakia / Vatican City – October 1, 1987 (RFE)**

Pope John Paul II makes a speech in Rome in the presence of Czech primate Cardinal Tomasek forthrightly condemning the Czechoslovak regime's religious policy: it is 'without comparison in countries with a Christian tradition'.

**Hungary – October 1, 1987 (KCA)**

Ms Erzsebet Galgoczi, the secretary-general of the new Writers' Trade Union, resigns from her post in protest against increased personal income tax for individuals employed in the arts and accused the government of breaching their promise.

**Yugoslavia – October 1, 1987 (KCA)**

Yugoslavia is elected as a non-permanent member of the Security Council to occupy the seat from Jan 1, 1988.

**Soviet Union - October 2, 1987 (MNC)**

M. S. Gorbachev made a speech in Murmansk, where he described the proposals of the Soviet Union about the restriction of military activity on the Northern seas, the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Arctic and Northern Europe, the international cooperation for the exploitation of the raw material sources of the Northern seas and the Arctic Circle, joint protection of the environment, and cooperation in the shipping on the Northern seas.

**Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia – October 2-4, 1987 (DRC)**

At its Fourth Congress, the Union of Socialist Youth elects Vasil Mohorita Chairman.

**Romania – October 5, 1987 (MHC)**

A state of emergency is declared in Romania.

**Soviet Union – October 5, 1987 (KCA)**

Dr Orlov, the former chairman of the Helsinki Group, returns to the US. In 1978 he was sentenced to a seven year term in a labour camp due to anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

**Bulgaria – October 6, 1987 (KCA)**

On Oct. 6, 1987, it was announced that police had arrested a group of people in connection with a bomb explosion on board a train travelling from Burgas to Sofia in March 1985.

**Soviet Union – October 6, 1987 (KCA)**

A branch of the International Society for Human Rights (IGFM) is created in Moscow. This is the first human rights group to be formed since the Helsinki Monitoring Group was disbanded.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 6, 1987 (KCA)**

The US announces the establishment of the Office of Disinformation, Analysis and Response. It is responsible for countering Soviet efforts to mislead global opinions about US foreign policy.

**Hungary / West Germany - October 7, 1987 (PTH)**

On his visit to West Germany, Károly Grósz agrees with the German party that the Deutsche Bank - under an act of honour by the German government - gives a loan of 1 billion DM to the Hungarian National Bank.

**Hungary / West Germany – October 7, 1987 (KCA)**

A West German culture and information center is created in Budapest and an equivalent Hungarian center is created in Bonn.

**Soviet Union – October 7, 1987 (KCA)**

Police disperse two demonstrations in central Moscow against alleged human rights violations.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 7, 1987 (KCA)**

The US Senate states that the Soviet Union is using the UN as a platform for espionage, implying that Kolesnikov (special assistant to Cuellar) is a KGB operative.

**Hungary - October 7-8, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Culture of the Soviet Union Vasili Zaharov negotiated with Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi in Budapest about the event in Budapest of the Days of Soviet Culture. He was received by Lénárd Pál, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

**Hungary - October 7-10, 1987 (MNC)**

Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet had an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. His host was Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He met President of the Bundestag Philip Jenninger; federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He was received by President of the Federal Republic of Germany Richard von Weizsäcker. He met regional Prime Ministers: Franz Josef Strauss (Bavaria), Lothar Späth (Baden-Württemberg), Ernst Albrecht

(Lower Saxony), Bernhard Vogel (Rhineland-Palatinate). He held talks with Hans-Jochen Vogel, President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), Wolfgang Mischnik, President of the parliamentary faction of the Free Democratic Party (FPD), Waltraud Schoppe and Otto Schilly, spokesmen of the parliamentary faction of the "Greens".

#### **Poland - October 8, 1987 (RFE)**

The PUWP CC holds its fifth plenum. The authorities offer new proposals for the implementation of economic reform, replacing the ones prepared in April 1987. It appears that the authorities have finally begun to contemplate the possibility of political concessions as a necessary measure to resolving the country's dire economic situation. The "new" proposals do not differ substantially from the previous ones, however the party leaders have emphasized that the success of the reforms is conditional upon the public's support for them, thus recognizing the need for the general public to play a decisive role in any attempts at economic reform.

#### **Hungary - October 8-11, 1987 (MNC)**

Head of State of the Kingdom of Denmark Queen Margit II (and her husband) had an official visit to Hungary. Her negotiation partner was Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. She met János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

#### **Hungary - October 9, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark Uffe Ellemann-Jensen – accompanying Queen Margit II during her stay in Hungary – negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

#### **Hungary - October 9, 1987 (PTH)**

Friends congratulate Miklós Vásárhelyi on his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday and also in remembrance of his companions Miklós Losonczy, Pál Maléter and József Szilágyi, who were born in the same year.

#### **Hungary / China – October 9, 1987 (PTH)**

János Kádár travels to China. On November 13 he meets with Deng Hsiao Ping, president of the advisory committee of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

#### **Hungary / Romania – October 9, 1987 (PTH)**

György Lázár receives Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Rumania.

#### **Hungary / China – October 10-14, 1987 (KCA)**

President Kádár visits China.

#### **Hungary - October 10, 1987 (MNC)**

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party took a four-day official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China. He met Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China. He negotiated with Xao Zeyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. He visited Li Xiannan, President of the

People's Republic of China and Peng Zhen, President of the Standing of the National People's Congress.

**Hungary - October 10-15, 1987 (MNC)**

Colonel Saleh Abid Ahmed, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, Minister of National Defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen stayed in Hungary for an official visit for the invitation of Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense.

**Hungary – October 11-15, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, President of the Parliament of the Republic of Malta Jimmy Farrugia visited Hungary. His negotiation partner was István Sarlós, President of the Parliament.

**Poland - October 11, 1987 (RFE)**

According to recent reports in the Polish press, in an unprecedented action, Poland's official farmers' union is taking the Ministry of Finance to court on October 27 for failing to provide an adequate increase in what it pays for agricultural products. This is the first time the officially sanctioned union has come into direct conflict with the government.

**Bulgaria / Greece – October 12-15, 1987 (KCA)**

President Sartzetakis of Greece visits Bulgaria.

**Hungary – October 13-14, 1987 (MNC)**

Lead by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet, a delegation took part in the 43 (Extraordinary) Summit of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Moscow. On October 13, Károly Grósz addressed the summit.

**Hungary – October 14, 1987 (MNC)**

During his stay in Moscow, Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet negotiated with William Stoph, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the Cabinet of the German Democratic Republic.

**Hungary - October 15, 1987 (PTH)**

A new Parliamentary Secretariat of the Council of Ministers is formed, which is lead by professor Tamás Sárközy. The task of this new body is to inform the members of the House about the decisions made by the Council of Ministers and to coordinate the report submissions to the various committees of the House.

**Hungary / UN – October 16, 1987 (PTH)**

Secretary general of UN, Perez de Cuellar receives the Hungarian secretary of church affairs, Imre Miklós.

**Hungary – October 17, 1987 (MNC)**

Accepting the invitation of Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi, federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister the Republic of Austria Alois Mock – along with leaders of the delegations attending the after-meeting in Vienna of Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe – took a one-day tour in Hungary, during which he visited Kőszeg as well.

**Hungary – October 17-21, 1987 (MNC)**

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Canada in Ottawa.

**Soviet Union – October 17-18, 1987 (KCA)**

On October 17, there was a demonstration in Yerevan with some 3,000 people calling for the closure of a local chemical plant and nuclear power station without police intervention. On Oct. 18 police break up a demonstration, in Yerevan, of at least 1,000 people in support of the rights of Armenians living in the neighbouring republic of Azerbaijan.

**Hungary – October 19-22, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai traveled to Spain, where he met Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra and members of the government and businessmen. He was received by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. He was also received by Head of State, King Juan Carlos I.

**Bulgaria / Turkey – October 19, 1987 (KCA)**

It is announced that Bulgaria and Turkey have exchanged Mr Mustafa Suleymanov (Marin Kostov), a Bulgarian Turk who has been in hiding since 1985 in the Turkish embassy in Moscow and Mr Mehmet Demirel, a Bulgarian Turk who has been living in Turkey since 1978 and has been accused of espionage by the Turkish authorities in December 1986.

**Romania / Turkey – October 19-21, 1987 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Turkey.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 19, 1987 (KCA)**

The Soviet Union orders the expulsion of five US diplomats for their involvement in “impermissible activities.”

**Hungary / U.S. – October 20, 1987 (PTH)**

Sándor Rácz receives a letter from Ronald Reagan in which the US president recognizes his endeavours to work for the future of a unified Europe.

**Hungary – October 21, 1987 (PTH)**

The National Peace Council holds a press conference. Here it is announced that there is no nuclear or biological weaponry on Hungarian land.

**Soviet Union – October 21, 1987 (KCA)**

Gorbachev announces at the CPSU central committee plenum that the politburo has set up a commission to re-examine archives relating to the Stalinist purges.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 21, 1987 (KCA)**

The US orders the expulsion of 55 Soviet embassy staff in Washington and the Soviet consulate in San Francisco by November 1. On October 22 the Soviet Union orders the expulsion of 5 US diplomats by November 1. They also implement sanctions against US diplomatic activity.

**Hungary - October 22, 1987 (PTH)**

The Council of Ministers discusses issues related to the modification of the social security Bill, the planned statute regulating bonds and the introduction of treasuries.

**Czechoslovakia - 22 October 1987 (DRC)**

In the evening and night, members of the StB raid the homes and work places of several Charter 77 signatories and confiscate a large number of items including documents, books, typewriters, videotapes, and tape-recorders.

**Hungary – October 22-25, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Industry of India Vengala Rao took part in the summit of Hungarian-Indian Joint Committee of Economic Cooperation in Budapest. He held talks with Minister of Industry László Kapolyi.

**Hungary - October 23, 1987 (PTH)**

A small demonstration takes place in Budapest. The demonstrators symbolically pronounce the Batthyány sanctuary lamp to be the Batthyány-Imre Nagy lamp. In the garden of the Technical University János Dénes, György Gadó and Imre Mécs give a speech. In the evening the Inconnu group held a commemoration at Tibor Philipp's home where several people talk, including Elek Nagy, Tibor Pákh, János Dénes, Sándor Rácz, Aliz Halda, Tamás Mikes and Imre Mécs.

**Soviet Union / U.S. – October 23, 1987 (MHC)**

Shultz meets with Gorbachev in Moscow to discuss INF issues.

**U.S. / Soviet Union - October 23, 1987 (LBC)**

A Gorbachev-Schultz meeting is held in Moscow. The previous day Schultz negotiated with Shevardnadze and agreed to the following: the Germans will not be included in the INF treaty, but at the time of implementation Bonn will dismantle its missiles. Their warheads will be destroyed two weeks after the INF weapons are eliminated. Moscow is allowed to retain a maximum of 100 SRINF missiles for thirty months after the treaty comes into force. The Soviet-American INF weapons will be destroyed in three years, while the SRINFs, with the exception of the few that can be retained, will be liquidated in 18 months.

**Romania / Burma – October 23-27, 1987 (PER)**

The President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, San Yu, visits Romania.

**Hungary – October 23-27, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, President of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Venezuela José Rodríguez Iturbe had an official visit to Hungary.

**Poland - October 23-24, 1987 (RFE)**

The Sejm approves legislation providing for a major reorganization of the central government. The total number of ministries will be reduced from 26 to 19, as a measure to help streamline governmental bodies in preparation for the second stage of reform. The other major development of the Sejm session is the announcement that a referendum will be held on November 29 in which the public will be asked to answer two questions regarding the progress of economic reform and “democratization” in the country.

**Poland - October 25, 1987 (RFE)**

Solidarity establishes a single executive commission, the National Executive Committee, replacing its two previous governing bodies, the Interim Coordinating Commission and the Provisional Solidarity Council. Lech Walesa is named chairman of the new commission and the move is seen as an important step in consolidating his leadership of the organization.

**Hungary / U.S. – October 25, 1987 (PTH)**

The Organizations of Hungarian Freedom Fighters inaugurate a memorial in a park of the city of Passaic in the US. The memorial was made by sculptor Csaba Kur.

**Hungary – October 27-28, 1987 (MNC)**

Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet had an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Poland. His host was Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, President of the Cabinet of the People's Republic of Poland. He was received by W. Yaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland.

**Hungary – October 27-30, 1987 (MNC)**

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, First Secretary of the Party Committee of Budapest – answering the invitation of the government – visited the United Kingdom. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council and the House of Lords of the Parliament Lord Whitelaw, Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister of Scottish affairs Malcolm Rifkind, State Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth David Mellor, State Secretary of Finance Peter Lillay and other governmental personalities.

**Hungary – October 28-29, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in the Summit of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Prague, where they accepted appeal called: "About the increase of the efficiency of conference on disarmament in Geneva".

**Hungary – October 28-29, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry of Spain (Deputy Minister rank) Juan Ramon Martinez stayed in Budapest for the signing of a work-plan of cultural cooperation.

**Hungary / France – October 28, 1987 (PTH)**

János Kádár receives the Chancellor of the French Central Bank.

**Hungary – October 29, 1987 (KCA)**

*MTI* reports that new passport regulations will take effect from January 1, 1988. Under these new regulations individuals will only be prevented from travelling abroad in the interest of state security, public order or the protection of the rights of other people.

**Hungary – October 29-31, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister László Kovács consulted in Paris.

**Hungary / Soviet Union – October 30, 1987 (PTH)**

A Hungarian state and party delegation travels to the Soviet Union. János Kádár is awarded the Medal for the October Revolution. He speaks at the festival meeting commemorating the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary and meets with Mikhail Gorbachev.

**Hungary – October 30, 1987 (MNC)**

General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Austria (Deputy Minister rank) Thomas Klestil consulted in Budapest.

**Soviet Union – October 30, 1987 (KCA)**

The *New York Times* publishes a story stating that Yeltsin has created a political crisis by attacking Gorbachev.

**Czechoslovakia – October 30, 1987 (RFE)**

In a letter addressed to Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and to the editorial offices of two party newspapers, Charter 77 declares that its 11 respondents felt that the regime's reform proposals were insufficient. One of the respondents stated that he could not trust the party to administer reform since it had failed to carry out 'a self-critical analysis of past policy'. The group calls for the 'deep democratization of the whole of society together with personnel changes'.

**Hungary – October 31-November 9, 1987 (MNC)**

Lead by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a party- and state-delegation took part in the festivities of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow. Members of the delegation were: Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary; Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP; Sándor Rajnai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Ambassador of Hungary in the Soviet Union. On November 3, János Kádár made a speech on the festive meeting, organized in honor of the anniversary. On that day, during a friendly meeting, he negotiated with M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. During his stay in Moscow, János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party also talked with:

- Heng Shamrin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea;
- Ali Salem al-Beid, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party;
- Gerardo Iglesias, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain;
- H. M. Mengistu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
- Lars Werner, President of the Central Committee of the Swedish Left Party – Communists (VKP).

**Czechoslovakia – October 1987 (KCA)**

Scientists belonging to the Slovak Union for the Protection of the Environment and the Countryside publish a report in which they express their concern about plans to build an experimental nuclear reactor in a residential area of Bratislava.

**November 1987**

### **Romania / Soviet Union – November 1-7, 1987 (PER)**

Nicolae Ceausescu visits the Soviet Union to participate in the celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution.

### **Soviet Union – November 2, 1987 (KCA / MHC)**

Gorbachev addresses a joint session of the CPSU central committee and the members of the parliaments of the Soviet Union and of Russia. It is to celebrate the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the October Revolution. In his address, entitled *October and Restructuring: the Revolution Continues*, he gives a detailed and often frank appraisal of Soviet history, the current policy of *perestroika* (restructuring), and international developments.

### **Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia - 2-3 November 1987 (DRC)**

A Czechoslovak delegation, led by CPCZ CC General Secretary Gustáv Husák, attends a commemorative session to mark the seventieth anniversary of the October Revolution. Husák informs Mikhail Gorbachev of his intention to open the way for ‘promising’ young Communists to the leadership of the Party, and expresses his support for the current Federal Premier, Lubomír Štrougal.

### **Albania – November 3-8, 1987 (KCA)**

The ninth congress of the ruling Albanian Party of Labour (APL, or PPS–*Partia e Punës të Shqipërisë*) opens in the newly inaugurated Palace of Congresses in Tirana (the capital). The congress is opened by Mr Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the APL since Mr Hoxha's death in April 1985 and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly (i.e. Albania's head of state). Mr Alia goes on to deliver the report on the activity of the APL central committee, the main points of which are: the will of keeping the struggle and teachings of Enver Hoxha as the foundation stones of the party line;

### **Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – November 4, 1987 (KCA)**

Dr Georgy Smirnov, a leading Soviet historian and director of the CPSU's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, stated that the liberalization policies of Mr Dubcek's administration, and the 1968 Soviet military intervention, which put an end to them, needed to be ‘reassessed’ in light of the current policy of *glasnos* (‘openness’).

### **Hungary – NOVEMBER 3, 1987 (MNC)**

Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary met A. A. Gromiko, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Charimanship of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

### **Hungary – November 4, 1987 (MNC)**

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party took part and made a speech on the meeting of the leading representatives of the international communist and labor movement and advancing parties and movements in Moscow.

### **Hungary – November 4-7, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand Prapash Limpabandhu consulted in Budapest.

### **Hungary - November 5, 1987 (PTH)**

The Council of Ministers makes a decision to introduce a two-level administrative system, and to take a census of population in 1990. Rezső Bányász, government spokesman acknowledges that the rise in consumer prices is higher than expected.

### **Hungary – November 5-7, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi took part in the bicentenary event of the Vuk Karadzic in Belgrade. He negotiated about the bilateral cultural Hungarian-Yugoslavian relations.

### **Hungary – November 5-10, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, President of the National Leadership of the Liberal Party of Colombia Eduardo Mestro Sarmiento visited Hungary. He negotiated with Mrs. Ferenc Cservenka, Vice-President of the Parliament, and the leaders of the Patriotic People's Front.

### **Czechoslovakia / USSR – November 7, 1987 (RFE / KCA)**

A military and civilian parade takes place in Moscow's Red Square to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

It is noted that the Czechoslovak delegation, including President Husak, did not attend the October Revolution march-past in Red Square. It is speculated that this may be due to Prague's reluctance to follow the Kremlin's 'restructuring' initiative.

### **Estonia / SSR – November 7, 1987 (RFE)**

A peaceful demonstration, attended by 2000-3000 people, takes place in the Estonian city of Parnu on the anniversary of the October Revolution. The focus of the event is the demand for the restoration of graves and a monument to soldiers who perished in the Estonian War of Independence. The monument in Parnu was blown up by the Soviets in 1946.

### **Hungary – November 7-18, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai traveled to the United States of America. There, he took part in the events of the Hungarian Economic Days, which was organized there. He held talks with Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of trade William Verity, state security advisor of the President of the United States Colin Powell, and President of the House of Representatives Jim Wright. He met the representatives of industrial and business-life of the United States. He negotiated with President of the World Bank Barber Conable and Chief Executive Officer of the International Monetary Fund Michel Campeduss.

### **Hungary - November 8, 1987 (PTH)**

Inauguration of Ferenc Donáth's tomb takes place in the Farkasrét cemetery in the presence of a large number of people. In his speech, Miklós Vásárhelyi takes a vow to fight for the political and moral rehabilitation of his companions, the martyrs and the victims of the revolution "using every legal means possible".

### **Hungary / U.S. – November 9, 1987 (PTH)**

Hungarian economic days are held in three cities of the United States.

### **Hungary – November 9-12, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister László Kovács consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Greece in Athens.

**People's Republic of China - November 9-21, 1987 (MNC)**

During his Western European tour, Head of State of China Li Xiennen visited France, Italy, Luxembourg and Belgium.

**Hungary – November 10-11, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Justice of Brazil Paulo Brossard de Souza Pinto visited Hungary. He was received by Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

**Hungary – November 10-13, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Building and Urban Planning László Somogyi visited the state of Kuwait. His negotiation partners were Minister of Public Works Abdulrahman al-Huri, Minister of City Councils and Local Government Affairs Abdulrahman al-Ghunaum and Minister of Finance Dzassim al-Khorafi.

**Hungary – November 10, 1987 (PTH)**

In view of protecting the environment any construction work is partially banned in the Danube bend.

**Soviet Union – November 11, 1987 (MHC)**

At Gorbachev's request, the Moscow Party committee removes Boris Yeltsin as first secretary.

**Hungary - November 11, 1987 (PTH)**

The CC of HSWP discusses international issues as well as "the state of ideological activities".

**Poland - November 11, 1987 (RFE)**

In an interview with two American reporters, General Jaruzelski says that the Warsaw Pact would be prepared to reduce the number of tanks in Central Europe if NATO were willing to cut its bomber force in return. This proposal can be seen as an extension of the four-point program for arms control in Central Europe, which General Jaruzelski put forward in May 1987.

**Hungary - November 12, 1987 (PTH)**

The Financial Research Company Ltd. is established. Márton Tardos becomes its manager. The Hungarian forint is devalued by 5% with respect to convertible currencies.

**Estonia / Latvia / Lithuania / SSR – November 12-14, 1987 (RFE)**

On November 12 TASS reports that the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR has passed a resolution protesting against what it calls attempts by US congressmen and government officials to distort historical facts and to weaken the friendship of Lithuanians with the other peoples of the USSR. Similar resolutions, accusing the U.S. of staging a provocative anti-Soviet campaign are also adopted by the Supreme Soviets of the Latvian and Estonian SSRs on November 13 and 14, respectively. These resolutions are extraordinary and unprecedented, given that such issues of foreign relations have traditionally been the domain of Moscow, rather than the Baltic states.

### **Hungary – November 12-14, 1987 (MNC)**

John C. Whitehead, first Deputy of the Secretary of State of the United States of America – for the purpose of Foreign Ministerial consultation and the signing of the work-plan of cultural cooperation – arrived in Hungary. He held talks with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He met Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was also received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

### **Poland - November 12, 1987 (MNC)**

Supplementing the “Zaruzelski plan”, revealed on May 8, W. Jaruzelski announced, that according to the Warsaw Pact, he is ready to radically diminish the number of their tanks, if the NATO decreases the number of its bombers in Western Europe accordingly.

### **Nicaragua- November 13, 1987 (MNC)**

Head of State of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, revealed his eleven-point ceasefire plan on the 17. Summit of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in Washington D.C.

### **Hungary – November 13, 1987 (PTH)**

The leadership of the National Council of Trade Unions makes a statement saying that any measure to implement the stabilization program which affects the living standards of people should be heavily considered.

### **Poland - November 14, 1987 (RFE)**

The PAP, Poland's official press agency, announce the authorities' plans for proposed drastic price increases to be introduced over the next three years as part of the government's “second stage” of economic reforms. The prices of basic food products will increase by an average of 110%, of coal and energy by 60%, and of rents and fuel by as much as 140-200%. The statement tries to reassure the public by announcing that workers in the public sector will be compensated through salary increases, proportional to the price increases. However, the news appears to have caused immediate alarm and panic amongst the public, with people rushing to shops and stocking up on consumer goods. Nevertheless, the authorities maintain that they are determined to press forward with the price increases despite their unpopularity and whatever the results of the referendum on November 29, concerning economic and political reform.

### **Lithuania / SSR – November 14, 1987 (RFE)**

First Secretary of the Lithuanian CP, Petras Griskevicius dies. Griskevicius had been First Secretary since 18 February 1974. However, he showed little flair in the position and was apparently not well liked by the Lithuanian people

### **Poland - November 15, 1987 (RFE)**

At a meeting in Warsaw, 42 opposition activists announce that they have re-established the Polish Socialist Party, which was destroyed in the 1940s by the Communists, when they forced it to merge with their own party. This move challenges the Communists' monopoly on power and will test the authorities' promises of greater democracy for Poland.

### **U.S. / Czechoslovakia - 15 November 1987 (DRC)**

During his stay in Prague, Martin Wenick of the US State Department invites Charter 77 spokesmen and signatories Libuše Šilhánová, Josef Vohryzek, Václav Benda, and Jan Sternto to a meeting.

**Hungary / Argentina / Brazil / Uruguay – November 15, 1987 (KCA)**

President Nemeth begins a state visit to Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

**Romania – November 15, 1987 (HOR / ADC / CEC)**

Elections for the Great National Assembly take place and a popular revolt breaks out in Brasov, preceded by a workers' meeting to protest the lowering of salaries and the proposed loss of 15,000 jobs. Security forces and the army quell the revolt. People in Prague, Warsaw, East-Berlin and Budapest organize a demonstration to coincide with the Romanian strike.

**Yugoslavia, November 15, 1987 (MHC)**

A general wage freeze and price increases are implemented in Yugoslavia, setting off a buying panic that devalues the Yugoslav currency. On the same day, several thousand industrial workers riot in Brasov, Romania, over mandated pay cuts.

**Hungary – November 15, 1987 (PTH)**

In Brasov 20,000 workers and students protest against the regime. The police can control the demonstration only by force with the help of the army, at the cost of leaving dead victims behind. János Kádár conducts negotiations in Belgium with political and economic leaders, and also meets with representatives of the Common Market.

**Czechoslovakia / USSR – November 16, 1987 (RFE / DRC)**

Pro-reform Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visits Moscow. He discusses the 'restructuring' programme with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov. He also spends an hour with Gorbachev, with whom he reportedly discusses reform. Strougal tells journalists of the need for the two countries to coordinate their economic reforms.

**Hungary – November 15-17, 1987 (MNC)**

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary had an official visit to the Kingdom of Belgium. He met King Baudouin I. He negotiated with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. He met President of the Chamber of Representatives Jean Defraigne; President of the Senate Edward Leemans. He also met leading personalities of business-life. After the negotiations, he made a statement about the achievements of the visit during a press conference. Péter Várkonyi and János Kádár negotiated with Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium Leo Tindemans.

**Hungary / Belgium – November 15-17, 1987 (KCA)**

President Kádár pays an official visit to Belgium.

**Hungary – November 16, 1987 (MNC)**

During his official visit in the Kingdom of Belgium, János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary negotiated with Jacques Delors, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, and Willy de Clerq, member of foreign relations of the Commission.

**Hungary – November 16-19, 1987 (MNC)**

Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary (and his wife) had an official visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil. His host was President of the republic José Sarney. He met H. Licena, President of the Senate, and Deputy President of the Chamber of Deputies H. Santos. Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiated with Foreign Minister of Brazil Roberto Costa de Abreen Sodré.

**Hungary – November 16-20, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Trade of the People's Republic of China Liu Yi took part – along with Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy – on the 3 Summit of the Hungarian-Chinese Cooperation Committee of Economy, Trade, Engineering and Science in Budapest. Liu Yi negotiated with Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár. He was received by Deputy Prime Minister László Maróthy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the National Planning Office, and Miklós Németh, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

**Hungary – November 17, 1987 (PTH)**

The statutory meeting of the Hungarian Industrial Development Bank Ltd. is held.

**Hungary / U.S. – November 18, 1987 (PTH)**

József Marjai, deputy Prime Minister negotiates with US government officials, representatives of the Congress, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. .

**Latvia / SSR – November 18, 1987 (RFE)**

Both official and unofficial demonstrations are held on November 18 in Riga to commemorate the 69<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the proclamation of Latvia's independence. In response to the U.S. Congress' passing of a resolution supporting the right of Latvians to assemble on important dates in their history, the Latvian authorities organize a government-sponsored demonstration in Riga against the United States. Others gather unofficially at historical sites to commemorate Latvia's declaration of independence 69 years ago.

**Hungary – November 18-20, 1987 (MNC)**

During his two-day stay in Vienna, interior Minister János Kamara negotiated with Federal Interior Minister Karl Blecha.

**Hungary – November 18-25, 1987 (MNC)**

Secretary of State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn took part in debate about the comprehensive system of internal security in the UN General Assembly in New York.

**UN – November 18, 1987 (MNC)**

The 42 Summit of the UN General Assembly accepted the proposal containing the principles of the exclusion of violence from international relations.

**Hungary – November 19-23, 1987 (MNC)**

Károly Németh member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary (and his wife) had an official visit to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. His negotiation partner was President of the Republic Julio Sanquineti.

### **Hungary – November 19-23, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary delegation, István Sarlós, President of the Parliament visited the Kingdom of Thailand. His negotiation partner was President of the Parliament Ukrit Mongolnavin, then during November 22-24, he stayed in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, where he held talks with Math Li, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Parliament.

### **Czechoslovakia - 19 November 1987 (DRC)**

At the impetus of Vasil Bil'ak, the Presidium of the CPCz CC discusses a proposal for the division of the office of General Secretary of the Communist Party from the office of President of the Republic. Ladislav proposes the separation of these two offices Adamec, arguing that Gustáv Husák can not stand at the head of the new political orientation, since Husák is strongly connected with the past. Immediately Husák calls the proposal a plot and an attempt to thwart his intention to get younger functionaries into the top echelons of the Party leadership. In a long discussion, those present agree that the division of functions must be initiated a re-evaluation of the recent past, or with blaming him for past failures. Members of the Presidium agree that the proposal would not be presented to the Central Committee and that the discussion should be kept secret.

### **Poland - November 19, 1987 (RFE)**

In a Sejm session, the deputies appoint Professor Ewa Letowska to the post of Ombudsman, or civil rights spokesman. Poland, thus, becomes the first country in the Soviet bloc to have such a position. The office of ombudsman, which originated in Scandinavia and now exists in over 40 countries, is designed to operate independently of other state organizations as a mediator for citizens in cases in which they feel that their civil rights have been violated.

### **Hungary – November 20, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Trade of the Soviet Union Kondrat Tereh consulted with Minister of Interior trade Zoltán Juhár.

### **Soviet Union / U.S. – November 21, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr Arbatov makes a strong personal attack on President Reagan in the CPSU daily newspaper Pravda, accusing him of "rabid anti-Sovietism" and saying that the Soviet Union could no longer trust his word. The attack is apparently prompted by Mr Reagan's call on Nov. 18 for support of those fighting "the sea of darkness".

### **Czechoslovakia - 22 November 1987 (DRC)**

Members of the StB break up a meeting of Charter 77 spokesmen, which is attended by 27 people, in the flat of a current Charter 77 spokesman, Libuše Silhanová.

### **Hungary – November 22-25, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a delegation, Géza Kótai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Central Committee visited the Socialist Party of France in Paris. He held talks with leading socialist-party personalities Pierre Bérégovoy, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, Louis Mermaz, Louis Le Pensec and Pierre Guidoni. He also met the leading officials of the French Foreign Ministry.

### **Hungary – November 23, 1987 (PTH)**

The new consumer prices valid as of January 1 next year are made public. Roughly 80% of consumer goods will have a new price.

### **Romania / Egypt – November 23-25, 1987 (PER)**

The Ceausescu couple visits Egypt.

### **Hungary – November 23-25, 1987 (MNC)**

Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary (and his wife) had an official visit to the Republic of Argentina. He negotiated with President of the republic Raul Alfonsín. He met Vice President of the republic and Vice President of the Senate Victor Martínez, and President of the Chamber of Deputies Juan Carlos Puzgliese. He visited the President of the Supreme Court José Severo Caballero. Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiated with State Secretary of Industry and Foreign Trade of Argentina Juan Ciminari.

### **Hungary – November 24-27, 1987 (MNC)**

Leading a parliamentary delegation, President of the Parliament István Sarlós visited the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, where he was hosted by Lê Quang Đạo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, President of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

### **Warsaw Pact- November 24-26, 1987 (MNC)**

The Summit of the Committee of Ministers of Defense of the members of the Warsaw Pact was held in Bucharest. Hungary was represented by Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense.

### **Hungary – November 26-29, 1987 (MNC)**

In Athens, Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu signed Proclamation of Friendship and Cooperation of the People's Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Greece.

### **Hungary – November 27, 1987 (PTH)**

The Presidential Council approves of the proposal stating that as of January 1 Hungarian citizens - in principle - may travel to any country in the world with their valid passport without any restriction.

### **Czechoslovakia - 28 November 1987 (DRC)**

The second forum of Charter 77 takes place in Prague, attended by seventy signatories; it deals with the activity of Charter 77, its internal problems, and the organization of a peaceful demonstration to mark International Human Rights Day, on 10 December.

### **Hungary – November 29-30, 1987 (KCA)**

The Hungarian Writers' Union holds its general assembly.

### **Poland – November 29, 1987 (RFE)**

The government-proposed referendum, called for on October 10, takes place. Voters are asked to approve or reject two vaguely worded proposals for, firstly, a "radical curving of the

economy”, which would be accompanied by a “two-to-three-year period of rapid changes”, and, secondly, the introduction of a “Polish model of deep democratization.” The voting takes place without any major disturbances.

#### **Vatican / Czechoslovakia - 29 November 1987 (DRC)**

The Joint Pastoral Letter of the Bishops and Elders of Bohemian and Moravian Dioceses is read in Czech churches to mark the year of the Blessed Agnes of Bohemia. The Decade of Spiritual Renewal is declared, prepared by the Roman Catholic Church together with Roman Catholic underground organizations.

The same day sees the Moravian petition ‘Impetuses from Roman Catholics for a Solution to the Situation of Christians in the CSSR’, which addresses 31 issues, including a demand for the full recognition of religious freedoms and the separation of Church and state; it is initiated by the Roman Catholic layman, Augustin Navratil.

#### **Soviet Union - November 30, 1987 (LBC)**

Gorbachev’s interview on NBC television airs. He admits that the USSR is conducting experiments similar to SDI. “Practically the Soviet Union is doing all the US is doing and I guess we are engaged in research, basic research, which relates to these aspects which are covered by the SDI of the US.” At the same time he claims that the USSR will not deploy an SDI system and he urges the US to do the same.

#### **Romania / Syria – November 30- December 2, 1987 (PER)**

The President of Syria, Hafez al-Assad visits Romania.

#### **Poland – November 30, 1987 (RFE)**

It is announced at 20:00 that the government has suffered a surprise defeat in the referendum. Of Poland’s 26 million eligible voters, only 44.3% voted “yes” on the first question, and 46.3% on the second. The overall turnout was just 67.2%, the lowest for any elections since 1945. Poland’s referendum law stipulates that 51% of all eligible voters must cast positive votes for a measure to be agreed to. Despite the government’s defeat, both they and the opposition claim a moral victory. Jacek Kuron, one of the leading members of the democratic opposition, sums up the opposition’s reaction to the referendum result not as an indication that Polish society opposes economic and political reforms, but rather as a rejection of the people who are carrying them out.

#### **Hungary – November 30-December 5, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Culture of the People’s Republic of China Vang Meng visited Hungary, for the invitation of Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi. He was received by Judit Csehák, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister.

#### **Poland – November 1987 (HDP)**

The Eastern Archives – a clandestine organization dedicated to compiling and editing documents concerning the fate of the Polish people in the Soviet Union after 1939 – is established in Warsaw.

### **December 1987**

**Lithuania / SSR – December 1, 1987 (RFE)**

At a plenum the Central Committee of the Lithuanian CP elects Ringaudas Bronislavas Songaila as the new First Secretary of the party. A veteran of the Buro since 1962, Songaila has held many of the top positions in Lithuania, so his appointment as First Secretary does not come as a surprise. Songaila is only the third First Secretary of Soviet Lithuania, which has had very few in comparison with other Soviet republics.

**Hungary - December 1, 1987 (PTH)**

The Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy and the Ecumenical Council of Hungarian Churches hold their first official joint meeting.

**Hungary / Poland – December 2, 1987 (PTH)**

In Budapest Woichiek Jaruzelski and János Kádár sign a complex program specifying the relations of the two countries up until the year 2000.

**Romania – December 2, 1987 (PER)**

The Romanian T.V channel, *Antenne 2*, airs a report about the totalitarian regime in Romania.

**Hungary – DECEMBER 2, 1987 (MNC)**

W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland took a friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

**Hungary - December 3, 1987 (PTH)**

The Council of Ministers discusses the 1988 national economic plan and budget plan.

**Poland - December 5, 1987 (RFE)**

The Sejm meets to discuss the government's strategy after the referendum. The majority of the deputies stress the "positive" side of the defeat, with Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner highlighting that the two-thirds of voters, who had approved the proposals, represented a "great force that could become the social vanguard of reform." Messner also announces that the government will press forward with the planned price increases for 1988.

**Hungary – December 5-7, 1987 (MNC)**

During his official friendly visit to Hungary, the Foreign Minister of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

**Hungary – December 5-10, 1987 (MNC)**

Minister of Agriculture and Food Jenő Vánicsa negotiated with Minister of Agriculture, Fishing and Food John MacGregor in London.

**Soviet Union / U.K. – December 7, 1987 (KCA)**

Mr Gorbachev has talks with Mrs Thatcher when he stops at RAF Brize Norton en route from Moscow to Washington. The Thatcher-Gorbachev talks cover the development of the INF treaty and internal reform in the Soviet Union, in which context Mrs Thatcher described

Mr Gorbachev as “bold, determined and courageous”. She says that he is unlike any previous Soviet leader and that relations between their two countries are now better than they have ever been; and she invited Mr Gorbachev to return for a full-scale visit to the UK in the coming year. Mr Shevardnadze and Sir Geoffrey Howe discuss the possibility of Sir Geoffrey travelling to Moscow at a separate meeting in early 1988.

#### **Soviet Union / U.S. – December 7-10, 1987 (KCA / MHC)**

Gorbachev and Regan sign the INF Treaty. It states that all intermediate-range land-based nuclear weapons will be eliminated over a three-year period. However, it only affects less than 7% of the nuclear warheads owned by the two countries. It also involves the inspection of each other’s weapons facilities. The International Herald Tribune states that the US is required to destroy 429 longer-range intermediate nuclear forces (LRINF) missiles already deployed, 260 which are not yet deployed and 160 short-range intermediate nuclear forces (SRINF) which are not yet deployed. The Soviet Union has to destroy 470 LRINF already deployed, 357 which are not yet deployed and 926 SRINF.

#### **Soviet Union - December 7, 1987 (MNC)**

M. S. Gorbachev (on his way to the United States) negotiated in the United Kingdom.

#### **USA / Soviet Union – December 7-10, 1987 (MNC)**

The third American-Soviet Summit was held in Washington D.C., where Gorbachev and Reagan signed the Treaty about the Abolishment of Medium Range and Tactical Missiles; the Foreign Ministers signed the memorandum about the supplement of the treaty about civilian aviation; a joint statement was accepted about the possibilities of the joint monitoring of nuclear tests.

#### **Hungary - December 8, 1987 (PTH)**

The state of the national economy is discussed at the meeting of the CC of HSWP, and an optimistic communiqué is released concerning the fulfilment of the economic plan.

#### **France – December 8, 1987 (LBC)**

The French cultural minister opines that that the INF treaty is in itself useless because the Soviet nuclear threat on Europe remains practically unchanged and is dangerous because it constitutes the weakening of the US position. The French leadership finds the time opportune to upgrade the French nuclear deterrent and to extend the French nuclear umbrella to the FRG. (Numerically the INF treaty eliminates only a small part of the great powers’ nuclear stockpiles – the US had 23,470 warheads in early 1987 – but raising the nuclear threshold reduced the danger of an atomic war. At the same time, it is the end of the doctrine of graduated deterrence).

#### **U.S. / Soviet Union / - December 8, 1987 (LBC)**

Gorbachev and Reagan sign the INF treaty, which is the result of six years’ of negotiations. Reagan claims that the elimination of a category of nuclear arms is a historical deed. According to Gorbachev the treaty “is a historic milestone...for a world without wars.” According to the treaty both sides will eliminate their short and intermediate range (500-5000km) nuclear missiles. The FRG’s Pershing missiles are not part of the agreement. The treaty provides that the monitoring period will last for 13 years and will allow local inspection so that it is to be announced immediately prior to the event. According to the appendix attached to the treaty the US deployed 429, while the Soviets 470 INF missiles. The US figure

is higher, the Soviet is lower than the ones hitherto cited. The local monitoring does not extend to the factories that produce the missiles, the research and development facilities, but does include INF bases, storage and repair installations. The Americans are allowed to monitor 70 facilities in the USSR and seven in other Warsaw Pact states (six in the GDR, one in Czechoslovakia).

#### **U.S. / Soviet Union - December 8-10, 1987 (LBC)**

The Washington summit of Gorbachev and Reagan is held. àMay 29-June 2, 1989: Gorbachev arrives in Washington as a popular man: his popularity index is 59%, only 4% lower than his host's. – A demonstration of 200 thousand is organized in the US capital for human rights in the Soviet Union. Vice-President Bush, the leader of the Senate minority, Senator Dole and Representative Jack Kemp speak at the demonstration. They read a letter by the President in which he puts pressure on Gorbachev for the emigration of all refuseniks (Soviet Jews) and for the full freedom of religious and cultural self expression.

#### **Soviet Union / U.K. – December 8, 1987 (LBC)**

On his way to the US, Gorbachev meets Thatcher. He is the first Soviet leader to step on British soil since 1956.

#### **Poland / U.K. – December 8, 1987 (PSM)**

Poland and Great Britain sign an Agreement on Mutual Protection of the Investment.

#### **NATO – December 8, 1987 (LBC)**

The foreign ministers of NATO call the treaty an unprecedented agreement in the history of arms reduction and call for rapid ratification in the US Senate.

#### **Czechoslovakia - 8 December 1987 (DRC)**

In Prague's Grand Prior Square (Velkopřevorské náměstí) a commemorative gathering takes place to mark the seventh anniversary of the murder of the singer-songwriter John Lennon. In the presence of police, up to 500 people, predominantly young, attend. The regular police and the StB take some of them into custody for several hours.

#### **Czechoslovakia - 9 December 1987 (DRC)**

At a meeting of the Presidium of the CPCz CC, Gustáv Husák announces that at a session of the CPCz CC he would resign the office of General Secretary and would recommend Miloš Jakeš to take his place.

#### **Hungary – December 9-11, 1987 (MNC)**

Deputy Foreign Minister László Kovács took part in the 11 Summit of the Hungarian-Austrian General Joint Committee in Vienna. He was received by Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock.

#### **Hungary – December 10-11, 1987 (MNC)**

During a Co-Chairman Meeting of an Economic Cooperation Committee, Deputy Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Poland Josef Koizol negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Budapest. He was received by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

#### **Hungary – December 10, 1987 (PTH)**

The National Tourist Council announces at its meeting that next year one billion forints from

government funds will be spent on the development of tourism.

**Czechoslovakia – December 10, 1987 (RFE)**

International Human Rights Day sees 1,000-3,000 people gather in the Old Town Square in Prague to demonstrate against the regime. This follows an appeal by Charter 77 for protests against the government's poor human rights record.

**Hungary – December 11, 1987 (MNC)**

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party – along with the accompanying Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi and Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense – took part in the meeting of the state- and party-leaders of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Berlin, where M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union gave information about the Soviet-American Summit.

**Hungary – December 12-15, 1987 (MNC)**

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi had an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmad Abdel-Megid. He met: President of the Parliament Ali Lufti, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Jusef Vali, and Minister of Justice Faud Seif en-Nasr. He was received by President of the Republic Hosni Mubarak, to whom he handed over the written message of Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. He visited Prime Minister Atef Sidki as well.

**Romania – December 12, 1987 (KCA)**

It is reported that a court in Bucharest has sentenced three defendants to prison terms of between five and seven years and had sent a fourth to a reformatory [institute] for involvement in an incident on the night of Oct. 30–31 in which a synagogue in the Moldavian town of Buhusi was burned to the ground.

**Hungary – December 14, 1987 (PTH)**

A peace seminar under the title "Towards the Theology of Peace" takes place in Budapest and participants from 40 different countries attend.

**Hungary - December 15, 1987 (PTH)**

The Hungarian Stock Exchange Foundation is established.

**Romania – December 15, 1987 (CEC)**

A National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party is held. Nicolae Ceausescu wants to strengthen his personal regime.

**Poland - December 15, 1987 (RFE)**

The PUWP Central Committee formally endorses the leadership's program of "profound economic and political changes." However, First Secretary, General Jaruzelski admits that in order to implement the reforms, public support will be required.

**Hungary – December 16-17, 1987 (PTH)**

The Parliament decides to restructure the ministries, and changes are also made in the Council of Ministers. New ministries are established; namely, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Management of Water-supplies and the Ministry of Social and Health Affairs. István Horváth comes to head the Ministry of the Interior again. Frigyes Berecz is appointed minister of industry, Judit Csehák minister of social and health affairs, József Marjai, then deputy Prime Minister, minister of trade, László Maróthy minister of environmental protection and management of water-supplies, and Miklós Villányi minister of finance. Péter Medgyessy is appointed deputy Prime Minister.

#### **U.S. - December 17, 1987 (LBC)**

Because of the INF treaty the Bulletin of Atomic Science sets back its symbolical doomsday clock. The clock can be seen in the Chicago office of the organization. The bulletin's staff adjusted it from 23'57" to 23'54". "Zero hour" at midnight signifies the moment of atomic war.

#### **Czechoslovakia – December 17-18, 1987 (RFE / VVR / KCA / LBC / MHC)**

The seventh session of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee takes place. President Husak stands down as Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. He keeps the role of President, but henceforth he more of a figurehead than a political leader. He claims his old age to be the reason for the changeover.

He is replaced in his capacity as Secretary-General by Milos Jakes, who is unanimously elected at a meeting of the Central Committee.

In his inaugural address, Jakes lays out the guidelines for 'complex restructuring and the intensification of socialist democracy'.

#### **Hungary – December 21-24, 1987 (MNC)**

Miklós Németh, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP visited the Soviet Union. He negotiated with Nikolai Slunkov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Secretary of the Central Committee and Vadim Medvedev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

#### **Soviet Union - December 22, 1987 (MNC)**

According to an official Soviet announcement, the radiolocation stations on the Sari-Shagan experimental site were dismantled, the equipment entirely destroyed.

#### **Hungary – December 22-24, 1987 (MNC)**

Nguyen Co Thact, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam – interrupting his road to Albania in Budapest – negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Miklós Óvári, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

#### **Hungary – December 21, 1987 (PTH)**

The Council of Ministers discuss measures to improve the financial and moral recognition of intellectuals working in the field of technology and of those taking their first job.

#### **Hungary – December 23, 1987 (PTH)**

The statutory decree regulating traveling abroad and issuing a passport valid for the whole world is promulgated.

#### **Hungary - December 25, 1987 (PTH)**

The midnight Christmas mass held in Mathias church is broadcast on Hungarian television for the first time.

#### **Hungary – December 26, 1987 (PTH)**

The 1988 national economic plan is made public. The Council of Ministers issues a statement to inform the people about the expected rate of consumer prices for the new year; the central price is affected by the tax reform and the increase in social allowances.

#### **Poland - December 26, 1987 (RFE)**

The latest issue of *Polityka* is released, publishing the complete version of a speech made by Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the PUWP's sixth plenum (December 15) on reform, the opposition, and the role of the party. Rakowski made his political comeback at this plenary meeting, being elected as a full member to the Politburo after two years in political obscurity. Rakowski was considered to be General Jaruzelski's right-hand man throughout the martial law period until 1985. His return to the political leadership has been heralded in the West as a victory for the reformist elements within the PUWP, given Rakowski's reputation as a political moderate. However, a closer examination of the details of his speech evokes little optimism for the success of such

#### **Hungary – December 30, 1987 (PTH)**

The Presidential Council modifies the decree regulating private trading and economic associations. As of January 1 private entities are entitled to form limited liability companies jointly with legal entities.

#### **Hungary – December 31, 1987 (PTH)**

Béla Köpeczi, minister of culture says that the restrictive measures against the Association of Writers become void.

#### **Czechoslovakia – December 1987 – January 1988 (DRC)**

More than 100 members and supporters of the Bratislava-based Slovak Union of Environmental Protection publish *Bratislava nahlas* [Bratislava aloud], in which they want to bring attention to environmental, urban-planning, social, and arts problems facing the Slovak capital. The publication later meets with a considerable response among the Slovak public and in the mass media abroad. The official press of the Czechoslovak régime calls the environmental initiative an attempt to destabilize the political situation, and soon subjected its organizers to persecution by the police and courts. (Among the authors and organizers of *Bratislava nahlas* are activists who, after 17 November 1989, will found the Public Against Violence movement.

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