

**THE HISTORY OF THE
SOVIET BLOC
1945–1991**

A Chronology

PART III: 1969-1980

SECOND ENLARGED EDITION

**EDITED BY
Csaba BÉKÉS**

**Cold War History Research Center
Budapest
2018**

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1969

January

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – January, 1969 (HC)

The Czechoslovak Hungarian Madách Publishing House begins operating in Bratislava.

Czechoslovakia – January 1, 1969 (VVR / PSC / KCA)

Czechoslovakia becomes a Federation, according to a law signed on October 27, 1968. Ludvík Svoboda is appointed president of the CSSR. (Svoboda had been president already since April 1968. He retained his post after federalization as president of the republic). Oldřich Černík is appointed prime minister. The federal state consists of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. Federal Prime Minister Černík states, —the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia would be based on sovereignty and the rule of the people. In addition, he advocates for political freedom of speech.

Czechoslovakia – January 2, 1969 (PSC)

The Presidium of the Slovak National Council is appointed, with Sádovský as chairman of the first government of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – January 9, 1969 (PSC)

Dubček receives Konstantin Katushev, the CPSU CC official responsible for intra-bloc relations. Katushev is in Czechoslovakia as the head of a Soviet delegation from December 27 to January 10.

Hungary – January 10, 1969 (HC)

The representatives of Hungary and Romania approve the 1969-1970 plan of cultural and scientific cooperation and the agreement on the exchange of university and college students and aspirants of the two countries.

Yugoslavia / France – January 10-17, 1969 (GOD)

President of the Federal Executive Council Mika Ćipiljak visits France. Two agreements are signed, one regarding economic, industrial and technical cooperation, and the other regarding visa liberalization.

Hungary/ Soviet Union – January 13, 1969 (HC)

The inaugural meeting of the Hungarian-Soviet historian joint committee takes place in Budapest. (The chairman of the Soviet section is academician A. A. Guber. The chairman of the Hungarian section is academician Zsigmond Pál Pach.)

Czechoslovakia – January 16, 1969 (PSC)

In front of the National Museum on Wenceslas Square in Prague, Jan Palach, a student at the Faculty of Philosophy at Charles University, attempts suicide by self-immolation. He dies three days later.

Czechoslovakia – January 16, 1969 (PSCZ)

Jan Palach, a protester of Soviet occupation, commits suicide. He is widely mourned as a martyr for liberty and freedom. Jan Zajíc does the same on February 25.

Czechoslovakia – January 16-17, 1969 (PSC)

At a CPCz plenary session, Peter Colotka is appointed chairman of the Federal Assembly and Smrkovský is appointed vice-president.

Hungary / France – January 18, 1969 (HC)

A French-Hungarian agreement is accepted concerning the reception/takeover of the French SECAM-system during the airing of a colored TV broadcast by the Hungarians.

Comecon / East Germany - January 20, 1969 (HC)

The 22nd session of the Comecon takes place in Berlin. (The 20-year existence of the organization is celebrated.)

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 20, 1969 (BUS / KCA)

The Soviet Government announces that it is ready to negotiate with the US on nuclear missiles. Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press department, reaffirmed the readiness of his Soviet government to start —a serious exchange of views— with the US government on the mutual restriction and subsequent reduction of strategic means of delivery of nuclear weapons, including defensive system. Moscow proposes the limitation, then reduction of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles. Two days prior to the Soviet announcement, US Secretary of Defense Clifford, announces in Congress that the USSR significantly increased the number of its ICBMs, and came close to parity with the US in this respect.

Soviet Union / Jordan – January 20, 1969 (KCA)

At the conclusion of an 11-day visit to Moscow by the Jordanian Minister of National Economy, the Soviet Union and Jordan sign (1) the first agreement on technical and economic co-operation between the two countries; (2) a trade agreement under which each country undertakes to accord most-favored nation treatment to the other in all aspects of trade and shipping; (3) a protocol under which the Soviet Union will render Jordan technical assistance in geological prospecting for oil, gas, and minerals, and in the construction of vocational schools and a technical school. The USSR technologically and economically supports Jordan in return for friendship and access to their export market.

Soviet Union – January 23, 1969 (KCA)

Four Soviet astronauts, including the first man to conduct a spacewalk, Alexei Leonov, were the victims of an attempted assassination. Official Soviet reports state the perpetrator was a —schizophrenic.—

Hungary – January 23, 1969 (KCA)

The Roman Catholic Church makes new Episcopal appointments. Ten new archbishops, bishops, and apostolic administrators take the oath of allegiance under the Hungarian constitution.

Finland/Soviet Union – January 24, 1969 (RVO)

Joining the OECD Convention is introduced to President Kekkonen. Soviet Union replies with threatening Kekkonen by stating that regular consultations would start taking place between the two countries.

Romania / Soviet Union – January 27, 1969 (RCW)

The ministry of armed forces informs Ceaușescu that from January 15 till January 18, 1969, five Romanian navy officers led by Navy Commander vice-admiral Martes Gheorghe took part in military game organized by the Black Sea USSR Navy.

Yugoslavia – January 29, 1969 (HR)

The Assembly of the Federal Republic of Serbia accepts multiple amendments to the Federal Constitution. Those amendments closely define the rights and obligations of the FRS in the areas of foreign policy, defense, state security, and the autonomous provinces.

East Germany/China, January 28-31, 1969 (CWIHP).

East Germany reports on Interkit meeting in Berlin, during which the group discussed coordination in anti-Maoist propaganda to counter China's increasing anti-Sovietsm.

Hungary / Soviet Union – January 31, 1969 (HC)

A Hungarian-Soviet inter-trade protocol is signed in Moscow.

February**Yugoslavia – February, 1969 (HR)**

At the 12th meeting of the Central Committee of the LCY, held on the 4th of February, there are talks regarding the nationalistic activity in Kosovo and Metohija, and Macedonia. The "Conclusions about the current questions of realization of equality of nations" are accepted, which disregard the goals of the Autonomous provinces to become republics. The Assembly of the AP Vojvodina and AP Kosovo accept the constitutional amendments, which define AP as socialist democratic sociopolitical communities in the FR of Serbia and constitutional elements of the SFRY.

Eastern Bloc – February, 1969 (HC)

The military representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states hold a meeting in the German Democratic Republic.

Finland / U.K. – February 1969 (SKS)

A British military report states that after the Prague Spring, neither? the British nor the whole of NATO could do much for Finland if the Soviet Union demanded joint military exercises or even in the case of a military invasion. NATO's counter-attack plans focus mainly on Austria and Yugoslavia, with certain caution in mind.

Yugoslavia – February 1, 1969 (HC)

The Hungarian Studies Institute starts to operate at the faculty of humanities of the University of Újvidék/Novi Sad (Yugoslavia). (Its primary task is to carry out scientific research.)

Yugoslavia / Romania – February 1-2, 1969 (KCA / PER)

Yugoslav President Tito and Romanian leader Ceaușescu meet in Timișoara to discuss the Soviet

—Limited Sovereignty‖ doctrine. They advocate many values of the U.N. charter, most especially —territorial integrity.‖ They both condemn the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the Brezhnev Doctrine.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – February 5-10, 1969 (HC)

During a non-official amicable visit, Mika Ćipiljak, the Yugoslav Premier (President of the Federal Executive Council), makes a stay in Hungary and carries on discussions.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – February 6, 1969 (KCA)

In reaction to the decision to hold the West German Presidential elections in West Berlin, the Foreign Ministry in Bonn receives a lengthy teletyped note from the East German Government. In the note, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the GDR protests at what it describes as the —misuse of West Berlin for the policy of annexation and revenge of the ruling circles in the Federal Republic,‖ and denouncing the holding of the presidential elections in West Berlin as a —deliberate, serious provocation.‖ The note also said that if the election was held in Berlin the Federal Government would have to bear —full responsibility for the consequences that would follow the measures which the authorities of the GDR would be forced to take.‖

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 6-10, 1969 (HC)

János Kádár, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of MSZMP, takes an amicable visit to Moscow and carries on discussions with Soviet leaders.

Finland / Soviet Union – February 7, 1969 (UKP)

The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* publishes an article on the right-wing politics in Finland.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – February 8, 1969 (HC)

József Bíró and Ján Tabaček, the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Ministers for Foreign Trade, carry on discussions in Budapest.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – February 8, 1969 (KCA)

At the request of the GDR Government (in continuation to the events of March 6, 1969), the East German Minister of the Interior issues a directive (effective from February 15), which (a) bans all members of the West German Federal Assembly -- the body which elects the West German Federal President -- from traveling across the territory of the GDR until further notice; (b) halts the transport through the GDR of all working material for the proposed West German presidential election in Berlin; and (c) prohibits all members of the West German armed forces and members of the defense committee of the West German Federal Assembly from crossing GDR territory to or from West Berlin.

Soviet Union / Peru – February 8, 1969 (KCA)

Peru formally establishes diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union (see February 17, 1969).

Yugoslavia / West Germany – February 9-15, 1969 (GOD)

A delegation of the Federal Executive Council led by Toma Granfil visits West Germany and signs an agreement regarding industrial and economic cooperation.

East Germany (GDR) / France / U.K. / U.S. / West Germany (FRG) – February 10, 1969 (KCA)

The American, British and French Ambassadors in Bonn issue a joint statement (in response to the events of February 6 and 8, 1969), pointing out that: (1) a precedent exists for holding the West German presidential elections in West Berlin; (2) the U.S., British and French Governments have been duly consulted by the German Federal Government before the decision; (3) there is therefore no justification for the measures announced on February 8 (see above) by the East German authorities; (4) free and unhindered access to Berlin for persons and goods remains not an East German responsibility but a Soviet one.

Yugoslavia / West Germany (FRG) – February 10, 1969 (KCA)

An economic agreement between Yugoslavia and West Germany is signed. Trade for industrial goods rises considerably, increasing from DM 1,170 million in 1967 to DM 1,360 million in 1969. Improved cultural ties add further harmony to the relations.

Yugoslavia – February 11, 1969 (HR)

The law about national defense is passed. It defines the new status of the Territorial defense as well as duties of Yugoslav republics, provinces, and municipalities.

East Germany (GDR) / France / U.K. / U.S. / West Germany (FRG) – February 12, 1969 (KCA)

The Government of the GDR announces that it has sent identical Notes to the U.S., British, and French Governments strongly protesting at the intention of the West German authorities to hold the presidential election in West Berlin (see February 6, February 8, and February 10, 1969).

Soviet Union / East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – February 13, 1969 (KCA) The Soviet Ambassador in Bonn, Tsarapkin, calls on the Federal Chancellor, Kiesinger, and presents a strongly-worded statement by the Soviet Government protesting against what was termed the „provocative intention“ of the Government of the German Federal Republic to hold the presidential election in West Berlin (see February 6, February 8, February 10, and February 12, 1969).

East Germany (GDR) / Soviet Union – February 17, 1969 (KCA)

Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, has a meeting in Moscow with Leonid Brezhnev. A TASS statement, while making no direct reference to Berlin, says that Brezhnev and Ulbricht have „noted the heightening activity of militaristic, revanchist, and neo-Nazi circles in West Germany who are seeking, to the detriment of the interests of peace, to create a focus of dangerous tensions in Europe.“

Soviet Union / Peru – February 17, 1969 (KCA)

A trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Peru is concluded. Details on the agreement are not released.

Austria / Italy – February 18, 1969 (KCA)

For the first time in almost fifty years, the first joint meeting between the leaders of Austrian and Italian Socialist parties occurs in Merano. The meeting is held to discuss the dispute over South Tirol and the German-speaking population there. No agreement is reached.

Comecon / Hungary - February 18-21, 1969 (HC)

The ministers of domestic trade of the Comecon member states hold a meeting in Budapest.

Poland – February 20, 1969 (KCA)

Leaders of the nationalist faction of the PUWP are purged and imprisoned. *The Times* reports, that Gomułka has personally intervened to end the —anti-Zionist‡ campaign (see spring and summer 1968), and that the —Jewish Department‡ in the Ministry of the Interior has been dissolved. This department has been responsible for compiling dossiers on all Poles of Jewish origin, and is believed to have angered Gomułka by assembling a file on his wife.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – February 21-March 2, 1969 (PSC)

Defense Minister Martin Dzúr heads a 10-member military delegation to the USSR, where he is received by Brezhnev on February 27.

Czechoslovakia – February 27-March 12, 1969 (PSC)

A delegation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, headed by Arvid Pel'she, visits Czechoslovakia as part of the process of overseeing —normalization‡.

Bulgaria / U.K. – February 28, 1969 (KCA)

A five-year agreement for co-operation in the field of applied sciences and technology is signed by the British and Bulgarian Governments.

Yugoslavia / Czechoslovakia – February 27- March 2, 1969 (HRN) An unofficial economic delegation of Czechoslovakia visits Yugoslavia.

March

Romania – March 2, 1969 (KCA)

General election to the Grand National Assembly is held. The Socialist Unity Front puts forward one candidate for each seat. The front states that 99.75 % of the candidates receive votes cast. Elections to the new local government bodies are taken place at the same time.

Soviet Union – March 2-29, 1969 (KCA)

Fighting erupts between Soviet and Chinese Frontier Guards on the Far Eastern Border. The frontier was regulated by the Treaty of Aigun of 1858, imposed on China after it had been weakened by colonial European powers. The treaty gave the Russian Empire 230,000 square miles north of River Amur and 150,000 miles east of Ussuri. This annexation of land had been a longstanding grievance for Chinese nationalists, particularly the Soviet occupation of the Damansky Island. Numerous incidents have occurred during the 1960s between the Soviet Union and China. Accurate information on the fighting is limited. However, skirmishes are fought on March 2 over the disputed border with an estimated 31 Chinese casualties. Consequently, national fervor flared up in China and Russia. The People's Daily in China described the Soviet leaders as a —herd of swine.‡ On March 29, the Soviets state firmly that they will not relinquish their sovereignty over Damansky Island (see below August 13, 1969; September 11, 1969 and October 20, 1969).

Soviet Union/Poland – March 3-4, 1969, (CWIHP) At Polish-Soviet talks in Moscow, Gomułka and Brezhnev discuss Sino-Soviet border skirmishes. Brezhnev claims that the Chinese are preparing for their Congress and trying to —cement the moods of enmity toward the USSR‡. They also discuss the possibility of improved Sino-American ties.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – March 4-5, 1969 (KCA)

In opposition to the intention to hold the West German presidential election in East Berlin, the interzonal *Autobahn* is sealed at both ends for two hours. Even Allied military traffic is being stopped, and at various times traffic was held up by Soviet and East German military vehicles, including tanks, moving across the *Autobahn*. On March 5 – the date of the West German presidential election (see above February 6, February 8, February 10, February 12, and February 13) – the East German authorities twice close the Helmstedt-Marienborn checkpoint. At the same time Soviet and East German military maneuvers build up to their climax. Gustav Heinemann is later elected president of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hungary / Soviet Union – March 5, 1969 (HC)

Hungarian-Soviet agreement is signed about the visa-free travel for official or private citizens of the two countries.

Eastern Bloc / Hungary – March 5-7, 1969 (HC)

The leaders of the Writers' Association of the socialist countries hold a meeting in Budapest.

Romania / Australia / Malaysia / New Zealand / Singapore – March 5-22, 1969 (PER)

The Romanian delegation visits Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore for the first time.

Yugoslavia – March 11-16, 1969 (KCA)

In the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Tito expresses the pressure the Soviet Union has exerted on Yugoslavia since WWII, particularly under Stalin's leadership. Tito calls for the Communist world to respect sovereignty. Furthermore, Tito announces a new Executive Bureau, made up of fifteen people. This body consists of two members from all six of the Federal republics, two more from the Autonomous Provinces, and Tito himself. The Central Committee is abolished, the first Communist country to do so.

Romania – March 13, 1969 (KCA)

The new Assembly (see March 2, 1969) unanimously re-elects Nicolae Ceaușescu as President of the Council of State and Ion Gheorghe Maurer as Prime Minister. Also, it approves a new Council of Ministers of 43 members on the same day.

Romania – March 14, 1969 (KCA)

The Assembly (see March 2, 1969) unanimously adopts a Bill establishing a Defense Council headed by the President, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and responsible to the Council of State, providing that foreign troops cannot enter Rumania for any purpose without the Assembly's prior approval.

Soviet Union / China – March 14–15, 1969 (CAC)

After an incident on March 2, 1969, clashes between Soviet and Chinese troops along disputed border on the Ussuri River.

Hungary – March 15-17, 1969 (MMS)

Multilateral meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers in Budapest.

Hungary / Romania – March 17, 1969 (PER)

The Romanian delegation led by Nicolae Ceaușescu visits the Political Assembly of the Warsaw Pact countries in Budapest.

Eastern Bloc / Hungary - March 17, 1969 (HC / MMS / BUS / CAC)

The Political Consultative Committee of the members of the Warsaw Treaty holds a meeting in Budapest. A declaration is made on convening an all-European conference on European security and peaceful cooperation. The PCC strengthens the unified command and establishes a committee of defense ministers and a military council.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – March 17, 1969 (HC)**Hungary / Romania – March 17, 1969 (PER)**

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Soviet Bloc – March 17, 1969 (LBC)

At a meeting in Budapest, the member states of the Warsaw Pact, a declaration is made on convening an all-European conference on European security and peaceful cooperation. October 16 1969; October 31 1969.

Hungary – March 17-19, 1969 (HC)

An international academic conference takes place in Budapest on the 50th anniversary of The Hungarian Soviet Republic.

Soviet Union – March 18, 1969 (KCA)

Breakthrough communication links between Washington and Moscow, after the first ever privateline teleprinter is connected.

Central Committee / Soviet Union - March 18-22 (HC)

The preparatory meeting of the conference of the communist and workers' parties takes place in Moscow.

Hungary - March 21, 1969 (HC).

The memorial of The Hungarian Soviet Republic is inaugurated in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – March 21-28, 1969 (PSC)

Celebrations due to the Czechoslovak's ice hockey team's victory over the Soviets at the World Championships in Stockholm spark spontaneous anti-Soviet demonstrations throughout the CSSR.

Romania / Turkey – March 24-29, 1969 (PER)

Nicolae Ceaușescu and Elena Ceaușescu hold discussions with the Turkish President, Cevdet Sunay in Turkey.

Soviet Union / Algeria / Morocco – March 26-April 1, 1969 (KCA)

The President of the Soviet Union, Nikolai Podgorny, makes an official state visit to Algeria and Morocco. Trade with these countries has quadrupled over the last three years and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny wants to continue this trend. *Le Monde* highlights trade between Algeria and France remains 16 times more than trade with the Soviet Union. Relations are cordial, and President Boumedienne of Algeria thanks the Soviet Union officially for its aid during the —War of Liberation. A joint communiqué is presented, in which Israel has been ordered to withdraw forces from all occupied territories. In Morocco, King Hassan has accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union. President Podgorny declares that the Soviet Union is —firmly on the side of the Arab States and peoples and is doing everything to contribute towards a just solution of the

Middle East problem.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – March 31, 1969 (PSC)

Following an extraordinary session of the CC CPSU Politburo the previous day, Marshal Grechko and Vice-Foreign Minister Semyonov arrive in the Czechoslovakia without notice. They meet Czechoslovak officials to discuss the demonstration of March 28-29. Semyonov and Dubček hold numerous meetings over the next 10 days. On April 10, Grechko orders the transfer of nearly 8,000 Soviet soldiers from the GDR to Czechoslovakia.

April

Soviet Union / France – April 1969 (KCA)

After a meeting of delegations of French and Soviet space experts they announced plans for future co-operative efforts including a project for French laser reflectors by a Soviet lunar probe, and the launch of small French satellites via Soviet rockets.

Finland / Soviet Union – April 1969 (SKS / RVO)

The Soviet Union offers Finland an active role in organizing the CSCE (Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe); an opportunity for Finland to show her neutral role in international relations. The CSCE is treated also as a way for the Soviet Union to get rid of international unpopularity and the negative stigma that followed the Prague Spring.

Hungary - April 1, 1969 (HC)

An international academic conference on trade takes place in Budapest.

Hungary / Sweden – April 1, 1969 (HC)

Hungarian-Swedish barter trade agreement is signed in Stockholm.

Soviet Union / China – April 1-24, 1969 (KCA)

At the Ninth Communist Party of China Conference, Marshall Lin Piao presents a 24,000 word document on the future of the Cultural Revolution and Chinese foreign policy. Lin reaffirms the CCP's support for both Leninist theory and the inevitable conflict against capitalism. Lin Piao quotes Lenin, —The transition from capitalism to Communism represents a history epoch. Until this epoch has been terminated, the exploiters will inevitably cherish the hope of restoration. However, China mocks the Soviet Union, labeling it a —paper tiger and denounces Brezhnev's theory of —limited sovereignty as being —revisionist and bogged down in political and economic crises. The recent Soviet border conflict was also discussed. The Soviet Union is now perceived as the PRC's enemy.

Czechoslovakia - April 8, 1969 (HC)

Government order no. 103 of 1969 is published in Slovakia, according to which a Council of National and Ethnic Minorities is established as a consultative body of the government. (members out of the 15 are Hungarian.)

Soviet Union / U.S. – April 10-11, 1969 (BUS)

President Richard Nixon's speech in NATO: a new process of détente is possible with the Soviet Union, but it depends on the actions of Eastern European countries. —Living in the real world of today means unfreezing our old concepts of East versus West, while never losing sight of great

ideological differences.‖ Nixon says that the West must be prepared to change the alliance's fist —into a hand of friendship‖ toward the Soviet bloc nations.

NATO – April 11, 1969 (LBC)

According to NATO's communiqué, —the Allies propose to... explore with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe which concrete issues best lend themselves to fruitful negotiation and early resolution.‖ The communiqué stresses that the precondition for détente is unlimited access to West Berlin, and the peaceful solution of the German question. —...Any improvement in international relations presupposes full respect for the principles of the independence and territorial integrity of states and noninterference in their domestic affairs....‖

Soviet Union / West Germany – April 11, 1969 (BUS)

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Romania / Sweden – April 11-15, 1969 (PER)

The Swedish Prime Minister, Tage Erlander visits Romania.

Soviet Union / Kenya – April 12-13, 1969 (KCA)

Victor Eliseev, First Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Nairobi, and Mikhail Domogatskih, a correspondent of *Pravda*, are served with deportation orders by the Kenya Government and leave the country on April 12 and 13 respectively.

Soviet Union / Latvia / Czechoslovakia – April 13, 1969 (KCA)

Ilya Rips, a Jewish student, sets himself on fire in Riga in a public protest against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet policy towards Jews. Rips' suicide attempt is unsuccessful.

Yugoslavia / Austria – April 15, 1969 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives Austrian Defense Minister Georg Prader.

Hungary - April 16-19, 1969 (HC)

An international agricultural trade union conference takes place in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – April 17, 1969 (KCA / PSC)

Gustáv Husák replaces Dubček as First Secretary of Communist Party, who was forced to resign following riots at the ice hockey championships in Stockholm, which have become a platform for Czechoslovaks to protest against the Soviet Union. Grechko, the Soviet Defense Minister, visits Prague. This visit is widely viewed as a political maneuver from Moscow to reinforce Soviet commitment to Czechoslovakia and warn Husák. Husák calls for unity of the state and leadership.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia / Finland – April 17, 1969 (HC)

The Hungarian Parliament ratifies the Hungarian-Czechoslovak agreement of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. (Act no. I. of 1969)

Hungary and Finland sign a cultural agreement for 1970-1971 in Budapest.

Hungary - April 18, 1969 (HC)

The Hungarian Parliament adopts act no. 2 and 3 of 1969 about the patent protection of inventions and copyright.

Romania - April 18-19, 1969 (HC)

Romania / Switzerland – April 18-22, 1969 (PER)

The President of the Swiss Confederation, Willy Spühler, visits Romania.

Soviet Union – April 20-23, 1969 (MMS)

23rd session of the COMECON summit in Moscow.

Hungary - April 21-22, 1969 (HC)

The 6th congress of the Democratic Alliance of South Slavs in Hungary takes place in Budapest.

Hungary / U.K. – April 23, 1969 (BUS)

The Bank of London and South America announces that Hungary received a 15 million Eurodollar loan to aid expansion of the Hungarian Aluminum Corporation.

Comecon / Soviet Union - April 23-26 (HC) The

Comecon is in session in Moscow.

Hungary - April 25-26, 1969 (HC)

The congress of the Democratic Alliance of Slovaks in Hungary takes place in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia – April 28, 1969 (KCA)

Alexander Dubček, lately First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, is elected President of the Federal Assembly at a joint session of its two Houses at Hradcany Castle. The session is attended by Husák, who has succeeded Dubček as First Secretary on April 17.

Hungary - April 28-29, 1969 (HC)

The 3rd congress of the Democratic Alliance of German Workers in Hungary takes place in Budapest.

Poland – April 29, 1969 (KCA)

The following changes in the Polish Government are approved by the *Seym*: (a) Janusz Burakiewicz as Minister of Foreign Trade; (b) Jerzy Szopa as Minister of Shipping. Both Ministers belong to the Polish United Workers' Party.

Soviet Union – April 29-August 5, 1969 (KCA)

Crimean Tatar leaders are tried and sentenced to up to four years in prison on anti-Soviet agitation charges. These trials are part of the Soviet Union's attempts to stop the Crimean Tatar movement for rights and permission to return to the Crimea after they were deported to Central Asia in 1944.

Finland – April 30, 1969 (PRF)

Keinonen, the commander of the Finnish army, is forced to retire due to a comment on the FCMA Treaty (YYA-sopimus). President Urho Kekkonen states that Keinonen had given a false picture of the Finnish armed forces, and also blamed Keinonen for not being aligned with the general opinion that Finland's security is dependent on Soviet forces.

East Germany (GDR) / Iraq – April 30, 1969 (KCA)

It is officially announced in Baghdad that the Iraq Government has decided to give full recognition to the German Democratic Republic and to establish full diplomatic relations with it.

May**Romania – May, 1969 (KCA)**

The worst floods to occur in Romania for more than a century affect nearly all parts of the country during May, causing the loss of over 160 lives, making more than a quarter of a million people homeless, inundating over 1,000 cities, towns and villages, and causing heavy losses and damage to both agricultural production and industrial installations.

Romania – May 1, 1969 (KCA)

Cornel Burtica, the Romanian ambassador in Rome, is appointed Minister for Foreign Trade.

Warsaw Treaty Organization – May 1969 (KCA)

Finnish government sends out memorandum to all European Countries, the United States, Canada and the U.N., offering to act as host to a European Security Conference. However, Warsaw Pact countries make it clear that such a meeting should be exclusive to only European States.

Hungary – May 3-6, 1969 (HC)

The meeting of the executive committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth takes place in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia – May 4, 1969 (KCA)

Ľudovik Sádovský is elected First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, replacing Husák who took over Dubček's role as First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Finland – May 5, 1969 (SKS)

Finland officially volunteers to be the host for CSCE. Finland sends a memo considering the CSCE to 34 countries.

Hungary - May 5-7, 1969 (HC)

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences has its 129th general assembly.

Finland – May 7, 1969 (KCA)

The Finnish Government sends a memorandum to all European countries, including East – and West Germany, the U.S. Government, the Canadian government, and the U.N. Secretary General, U Thant, offering to act as host to a European security conference.

East Germany (GDR) / Cambodia / West Germany (FRG) – May 7, 1969 (KCA)

The decision of the Cambodian Government to establish full diplomatic relations with Eastern Germany at ambassadorial level leads to a crisis in the relations between Cambodia and West Germany. Eventually Cambodia severs diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 12, 1969 (HC)

Soviet cultural minister J. A. Furceva arrives in Hungary for a four-day visit. (Negotiations about the Hungarian-Soviet cultural agreement take place.)

Poland – May 12-16, 1969 (MMS / CAC)

Warsaw Pact defense ministers and chiefs of staff meet in Warsaw to discuss mobilization readiness

Bulgaria / Hungary / Romania / Soviet Union - May 14-19, 1969 (HC)

The land forces of Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and the Soviet Union perform an army exercise on the Soviet Union's territory.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary - May 15, 1969 (HC)

First secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Gustáv Husák arrives in Budapest for a 2-day informal visit.

On the same day, two of Czechoslovakia's leading liberal weeklies, *Listy* and *Reportér* are banned. Both magazines have played a leading role in denouncing and helping to overthrow the bureaucratic Novotny regime; both were among the strongest supporters of the liberal and progressive reforms of Dubček.

Finland – May 15, 1969 (RVO)

Simonen, Minister of Justice, returns to Finland from Moscow and delivers a speech in which he states that Soviet leaders were afraid of Finland —becoming more right-wingl.

Yugoslavia / France – May 16, 1969 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives French economic delegation.

Poland – May 17, 1969 (KCA)

Gomułka calls for a European conference on collective security and peace. He also calls for Europe to be an atom free zone.

Czechoslovakia / Canada – May 18, 1969 (RFE-HU)

The Canadian Senate delegation, led by its chairman Jean Paul Deschatelets, pays a 5-days official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Finland / Soviet Union – May 19, 1969 (OJD / UKP)

Alexei Kosygin and Urho Kekkonen meet in Leningrad. They discuss general things related to the Nordek plan (Nordic Economic Union), with Kekkonen criticizing the Soviets for presenting a negative opinion on Finland joining the Nordek.

Yugoslavia – May 19, 1969 (HR)

The famous American musical *Hair* is premiered in *Atelje 212* theatre in Belgrade. The Yugoslav production (directed by Mira Trailović and Zoran Ratković) is notable for being the 4th international production of *Hair* (after London, Paris and Munich) and the first *Hair* to be produced in a communist country.

Austria – May 20, 1969 (KCA)

It is announced that the Minister of Agriculture in the Kreisky cabinet, Hans Öllinger, has resigned and succeeded by Oskar Weihs, a member of the *Nationalrat* for Graz.

Albania / Egypt / Syria – May 20, 1969 (CWIHP)

President of United Arab Republic - Gamal Abdel Nasser sends a letter to Haxhi Lleshi, the Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Council of the People's Republic of Albania, explaining his appreciation for the support toward UAR against Imperialism and Zionism. Nasser explains the principle of the non-alignment policy in decreasing hostilities and increasing the prospect of peace between the two blocs. In addition, UAR asks for foreign bases and troops to be removed.

Moreover, the UAR explains how a Soviet ship in UAR port does not imply that Soviet Union can use it as its own base. Furthermore, US support to Israel and the Soviet Union's presence in the Mediterranean are discussed

Eastern Bloc / East Germany – May 20-21, 1969 (HC / MMS / CAC)

The deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states hold a meeting in Berlin discussing a common strategy in regards to the European security conference.

Austria – May 22, 1969 (KCA)

An extraordinary congress of the People's Party held in Vienna elects Hermann Withalm as Party Chairman in succession to Josef Klaus, who resigned from all his party posts after the recent general elections.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 22, 1969 (RFE-HU)

A Czechoslovak delegation headed by minister Havelka pays an official visit to Hungary. The purpose of the visit is to establish contacts, exchange experience and deepen cooperation between the bodies dealing with the management of the press and mass media in the two countries.

Yugoslavia / Austria – May 22, 1969 (JBT)

Josip Broz Tito welcomes Australian communist leader Laurence Arons,

Soviet Union / France – May 26, 1969 (KCA)

France and the Soviet Union sign a new five-year trade and economic co-operation agreement. Lasting from 1970 to 1974, this agreement is aimed at doubling the volume of trade between the countries from 3,560 million F to 7,000 million F. Principally, trade will be based around infrastructure and raw materials. In addition, Renault, the car manufacturing company, will supply the Soviet Union with an annual capacity of 150,000 vehicles.

Czechoslovakia – May 27, 1969 (KCA)

President Ludvík Svoboda announces an amnesty for all Czechoslovak citizens who have left the country —illegally during the last year (from May 9, 1968). The amnesty lasts until September 15, 1969.

East Germany (GDR) / Sudan – May 27, 1969 (KCA)

After the overthrow of the Sudanese Government by the Revolutionary Council, the new government announces that it will officially recognize the German Democratic Republic and establish diplomatic relations with GDR as soon as possible because of its favorable view of Arab affairs, and its stand on —Israeli aggression against Palestinian territory.¶

Yugoslavia/ Italy – May 27, 1969 (AY)

Talks between Foreign Ministers Pietro Nenni and Mirko Tepavac take place in Belgrade. These talks are a part of the two countries' rapprochement initiated after the Prague Spring which leads to the subsequent solution of the most salient issue in Yugoslav-Italian relations regarding the border between the two countries, which is to be solved in 1975. During the meeting the two foreign ministers also discuss the question of international defense, the situation in the Mediterranean, and the conflict in the Middle East. On April 28th President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives Pietro Nenni.

Hungary – May 28, 1969 (HC)

The presidency of the National Council of the People's Patriotic Front is in session. (Agenda: the tasks of the people's front in developing socialist democracy.)

Austria – May 29, 1969 (KCA)

The Austrian Minister of Education, Theodor Piffel-Percevic, resigns and is succeeded by Alois Mock, chef de Cabinet to the Federal Chancellor. On the same day, Karl Piza, State Secretary for Information, resigns and is succeeded by Heinrich Neisser.

East Germany / Yugoslavia / West Germany – May 30, 1969 (BUS)

The FRG announces that it will not sever relations with the countries that maintain diplomatic relations with the GDR. The so called Hallstein doctrine is first used in 1957 concerning Yugoslavia. (The doctrine is named after a West German politician and it states that the FRG breaks off diplomatic relations with states that recognize the GDR).

Soviet Union / Ivory Coast – May 30, 1969 (KCA)

The Ivory Coast Government officially announces that it has broken off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and that all the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Abidjan will have to leave the country by June 1.

East Germany (GDR) – May 30-31, 1969 (MMS / HC)

The member states of the Warsaw Pact hold a meeting for the Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Berlin.

Czechoslovakia – May 31, 1969 (KCA)

Gustáv Husák, the successor to Alexander Dubček as First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, announces a purge of what he describes as —opportunistic elements‖ in the party.

Among the seven persons dropped from the party's Central Committee are two leading liberals and supporters Dubček: Ota Šik and František Kriegel.

June

Hungary / Soviet Union - beginning of June, 1969 (HC)

Designated staffs and units of Hungarian and Soviet troops perform army exercises in Hungary.

Poland – June 1, 1969 (HPB / KCA)

Polish General Elections for the *Sejm* take place. Voters are given a wider choice with 622

candidates listed for 420 seats. According to official sources, 97.61% of the electorate vote. PUWP wins 255 seats, United Peasant Party wins 117 seats, Democratic Party wins 39 seats, and independents win 49 seats. 191 candidates are elected for the first time, and there are now 62 female members rather than the previous 57. In addition, Cyrankiewicz is re-elected as Prime Minister.

Soviet Union – June 1, 1969 (KCA)

A petition to the Supreme Soviet for improvement in conditions in prison camps, signed by the writers Yuli Daniel, Yuri Galanskov, Alexander Ginsburg and three other inmates of the Potma camp, reaches Western correspondents in Moscow.

East Germany (GDR) / Syria – June 4, 1969 (KCA)

It is announced in Damascus that Syria has decided to recognize the German Democratic Republic and that an agreement for the establishment of full diplomatic relations has been concluded by both countries.

Soviet Union / Finland – June 4, 1969 (KCA)

The Finnish Government decides —in principle— to order the first nuclear power plant for Finland from the Soviet Union.

Hungary / Belgium / Netherlands / Luxembourg – June 5, 1969 (HC)

As the outcome of the negotiations between Hungary and the Benelux countries a barter traffic agreement is signed in Brussels.

Soviet Union / Socialist Bloc – June 5-17, 1969 (KCA / HC)

The International Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties is held in the Kremlin. The conference is attended by less parties than the previous (1960) conference, due to the fact, that only parties sympathetic to the Soviet Union are invited from countries with more than one communist party. About 100 changes are made to the conference's main document (entitled: Tasks at the present stage of the struggle against imperialism and united action of the Communist and Workers' parties and all anti-imperialist forces). Although Leonid Brezhnev makes an appeal for unity when opening the conference, differences quickly arise over the questions of China and Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia – June 10, 1969 (KCA)

The Union of Czech Writers, meeting on June 10 for the first time as an all-Czech body, elect a 30man central committee which includes some leading liberal writers and journalists in the country. It also adopts statutes which omit the customary professions of allegiance to Marxism and Socialism, neither term being mentioned.

Hungary / Finland – June 10, 1969 (HC)

A Hungarian- Finnish barter traffic agreement is signed in Budapest.

Hungary – June 13, 1969 (HC)

The thermal power station and oil refinery are opened in Százhalombatta (Fejér County).

Hungary / Cuba – June 14, 1969 (HC)

The Hungarian-Cuban economic and technologic-scientific cooperation agreement is signed in Budapest.

Hungary / Sweden – June 15, 1969 (HC)

A Hungarian-Swedish scientific and cultural work plan is signed in Stockholm.

Eastern Bloc / Soviet Union – June 15-17, 1969 (HC / MMS / CAC)

A conference of 75 communist parties meet in Moscow, but China, Yugoslavia, North Korea, Vietnam, and Albania boycott the meeting. These countries call for a new European security system and for a simultaneous dissolution of NATO and Warsaw Pact.

Yugoslavia / Benelux – June 17, 1969 (GOD)

Yugoslavia signs visa liberalization treaties with Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.

Finland – June 17-18, 1969 (JHN)

The new SAK (Confederation of Finnish trade unions) is founded. This is done by dividing the leadership between the Social Democrats and the Communists, making the leading trade union organization stronger.

Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia – June 19, 1969 (RFE-HU)

A delegation of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Art, headed by its president Josif Vidmar, was received by František Šorm, the president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

Czechoslovakia – June 20, 1969 (KCA)

The Union of University Students in Bohemia and Moravia (S.V.S.) is dissolved by the Ministry of the Interior on the grounds that the union's activity has violated a law, passed in September 1968, concerning —provisional measures to strengthen public order.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 22, 1969 (RFE-HU)

A Czechoslovak delegation headed by minister Havelka pays an official visit to Hungary. The purpose of the visit is to establish contacts, exchange experience and deepen cooperation between the bodies dealing with the management of the press and mass media in the two countries.

Czechoslovakia / North Vietnam – June 23, 1969 (RFE-HU)

Czechoslovak government donates hospital equipment worth 20 million Czechoslovak crowns to local authorities in Hongai, North Vietnam.

USSR / Czechoslovakia – June 23, 1969 (RFE-HU)

Czechoslovak deputy minister of the federal committee for industry meets its Soviet counterpart in Moscow to discuss mutual deliveries for the 1971-75 period. The delegations also approved a plan for scientific-technical cooperation in the year 1969.

Yugoslavia / Switzerland, June 26-27, 1969 (GOD)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac visits Switzerland.

USA/France– June 27, 1969 (CWIHP)

Ambassador Shriver and Henry Kissinger discuss a potential visit by President Georges Pompidou to the US. Kissinger further states that he does not know if the President wants to aid France, militarily or by nuclear means. Finally, Kissinger notes that the US does not need French aid in negotiations with the Soviets, but would not be opposed to French help in talks with the Israelis.

Romania – June 27, 1969 (KCA)potential

Following recent shortages of meat and vegetables, the Food Minister, Simion Bughici, is dismissed and replaced by Gheorghe Moldovan.

Hungary / Romania – June 27-July 2, 1969 (HC)

A Hungarian military delegation pays a visit to Romania, led by General and Minister of Defense, Lajos Czinege.

Czechoslovakia / South Vietnam – June 27, 1969 (RFE-HU)

The Czechoslovak government and the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam agreed on establishing diplomatic relations on ambassadorial level.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – June 27, 1969 (RFE-HU)

František Dvorský is appointed the new Czechoslovakia's ambassador to Hungary.

Yugoslavia – June 30, 1969 (HR)

Chief of Yugoslav Military Mission in Berlin Anton Kolendić is wounded in an attack organized by Croatian anti-Yugoslav terrorist organization, publicly referred to as —Ustañel (due to their ideological and personal connections with the Ustaña movement).

July**Hungary - July 1, 1969 (HC)**

One-man operated trams and buses are introduced in Budapest.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 1, 1969 (KCA)

The Soviet Government issued a nine-point plan for disarmament, including the limitation and subsequent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons' delivery mechanisms. On the same day, President Johnson of the United States announced in Washington that the U.S. and Soviet Union had reached agreement to make discussion on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons delivery systems and defense against ballistic missiles.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 3-October 10, 1969 (KCA)

The Conference of the Committee Disarmament meet in Geneva, discussing a joint U.S.-Soviet draft treaty banning nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction from the sea bed.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – July 7, 1969 (HN)

A consultative meeting of the leaderships of 52 non-aligned states (45 members and 7 observers) takes place in Belgrade. A decision is made to foster cooperation on bilateral, regional, and global level. Once again they underline the importance of the UN in international relations.

Bulgaria / Hungary - July 8-11, 1969 (HC) – see July 10.

A Hungarian party and government delegation led by first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár pays a visit to Bulgaria. An agreement of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is signed.

Hungary / Soviet Union - July 8, 1969 (HC)

The exhibition displaying the life of Budapest is opened in Moscow.

East Germany (GDR) / United Arab Republic – July 9, 1969 (KCA)

The decision of the United Arab Republic to extend full diplomatic recognition to Eastern Germany and to exchange ambassadors with the GDR is announced by the semi-official Egyptian newspaper *Al Ahram*, and confirmed officially in Cairo the following day.

Soviet Union/ Yugoslavia / U.S. – July 9-21, 1969 (BUS)

Former U.S. Vice President Hubert Humphrey's unofficial visits the USSR, where he is invited on a wild bear hunt. He meets deputy premier Kuznetsov, the editors of *Pravda* and *Izvestia* and is received by Prime Minister Kosygin. The main theme of the talks is the issue of disarmament. Kosygin's message to Nixon is that Moscow is ready to cooperate with Washington for the cause of peace. Following his visit to the USSR, Humphrey travels to Belgrade. After his return to the U.S. he discloses in the Senate that the Soviets are worried not so much about the US's ABM system but its MIRV-ed ICBMs.

Bulgaria / Hungary – July 10, 1969 (KCA) – see July 8—11., same content

A 20-year Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Bulgaria and Hungary is signed in Sofia, during a visit by a Hungarian party and governmental delegation led by János Kádár, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party.

East Germany (GDR) / South Yemen – July 10, 1969 (KCA)

An agreement is signed in Aden with an East German delegation providing for the exchange of ambassadors between South Yemen and the GDR and for the strengthening of co-operation between the two countries in various fields.

Soviet Union / U.S. / West Germany (FRG) – July 10, 1969 (BUS / GEW / KCA)

Foreign Minister Gromyko tells the Supreme Soviet that a turning point had been reached in Soviet Relations with the Federal Republic. Furthermore, he states that if Russia's former wartime Allies were to make an approach on the problem of Berlin, —they would discover on the part of the Soviet Union a readiness to exchange opinions with the object of eliminating now and forever complications around West Berlin.¶

On Soviet foreign policy, Gromyko posits that the friendly relations with the U.S. —correspond to the interest of both the Soviet and the American peoples.¶ He refers to Nixon's statement, which states that after —a period of confrontation the era of negotiations has arrived¶ and found that —when it comes to problems of safeguarding peace the Soviet Union and the United States can find a common language.¶ Gromyko says that the strategic arms race —is mankind's most serious problem.¶ According to Gromyko, Moscow is ready for strategic arms reduction together with Washington and shows interest in a —well-prepared¶ summit proposed by Nixon. He stresses that the Warsaw Pact would never permit an encroachment on the —gains of socialism¶ and denounced as slander Western interpretations of the —Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty.¶ He denies that —Socialist countries come out not for complete sovereignty of states but for limited sovereignty,¶ and adds that —Nothing can attach fuller content to the concept of sovereignty than the right of people to defend to the end of the chosen road...Nobody can deprive such people of the right to rely on the help of friends loyal to their internationalist duty and the treaty obligations.¶

China / U.S. - July 11, 1969 (KCA)

A report by four Chinese marshals considers a U.S. attack against China unlikely, noting that the USSR poses a greater threat.

U.S. – July 16-24, 1969 (HC)

The American spacecraft Apollo 11 performs a space flight. (Astronauts: N. Armstrong, E. Aldrin and M. Collins). July 20: the lunar module Eagle lands on the Moon, where it stays for 24 hours. July 21: Neil Armstrong is the first man to step on the Moon.

Poland – July 18, 1969 (PSN)

The Radio and Television Center is opened in Warsaw. It is seen as an important source of official political propaganda with over 3.6 million TV sets in the country.

Yugoslavia / U.K. – July 19, 1969 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives an official delegation of the British Labour Party

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 22, 1969 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and United States establish consulates in Leningrad and San Francisco.

Soviet Union / U.K. – July 24, 1969 (KCA)

The Soviet government has released Gerard Brooke in exchange for the release of Peter and Helen Kroger.

Poland– July 28, 1969 (CWIHP)

Zenon Kliszko receives an overview of past efforts to meet and discuss the China question, as well as a proposal for a similarly focused meeting to take place in October 1969.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – July 27-29, 1969 (AY)

Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Mirko Tepavac visits West Germany and meets with German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt. This is one in a series of talks about the compensation for the Yugoslav victims of Nazi persecutions. This issue was opened up by the Yugoslav side in 1962 but it could not have been solved before the diplomatic relations between the two countries were reestablished (in January 1968). Only after the FRG's Foreign Minister and vice-chancellor Willy Brandt visited Yugoslavia in 1968 a dialog on this question was made possible.

Soviet Union / U.K. – July 28-30, 1969 (KCA)

Pro-liberal reformer and writer Anatoly Kuznetsov defects from the Soviet Union to Britain. He opposes the invasion of Czechoslovakia and the severe restrictions over freedom of speech. The Soviet Union demands the return of Kuznetsov, which the UK rejects.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – July 29, 1969 (RFE-HU)

Czechoslovak party leader Husák meets in Budapest with Hungarian party leader Kádár to discuss their views on further development of cooperation between their respective parties and states.

Yugoslavia – July 31, 1969 (HR)

The "road scandal" in Slovenia. The Executive Committee of the FR Slovenia accuses the Federal Government for withholding the funds from the international loan necessary for the construction of roads.

August

Romania / Egypt / Iraq / Israel / Sudan / Syria – August, 1969 (PER) see August 17 and August 18, 20, 24

Romania and Israel improve their diplomatic relations at the embassy level. This causes the Iraq government to call back their representative from Bucharest. The Sudan and the Syrian governments also break their diplomatic relations with Romania, and the Egyptian government calls back his ambassador from Bucharest.

Romania / Soviet Union / U.S. – August, 1969 (BUS) --- see August 7.

Soviet Union's reaction to the Ceaușescu speech: the U.S. policy of bridge-building is the —perfidious tactic of imperialism which aims at driving a wedge between the socialist countries to support anti-socialist forces and counter-revolutionary conspiracies. According to Moscow the success or failure of a socialist state influences all the socialist states.

Romania / U.S. – August 2-3, 1969 (BUS / PER / HOR) see page 1, [1969]

American President Nixon visits Romania. The visit is part of the President's world tour in which he pays a visit to eight countries. The U.S. and Romania agree about re-launching talks on a consular agreement and express hope that on a suitable occasion talks on a civil aviation agreement can be resumed. An agreement is made during the opening of an American library in Romania and on the establishment of a Romanian library in the U.S. This is the first time an American President has visited a socialist country.

Hungary / China – August 5, 1969 (HC)

Hungary becomes a member of the Disarmament Committee of Geneva. On the same day, a barter agreement with China is signed.

Romania – August 6-12, 1969 (KCA / ADC / CEC / BUS)

The 10th congress of the Romanian Communist Party is held in Bucharest and there are 1,915 delegates attending the congress. There are also 66 delegates of foreign Communist parties joining the congress, according to the invitation from the Romanian government. The Chinese, North Korean, Albanian, and Cuban parties decline the invitation.

General Secretary Ceaușescu explains that Romanian foreign policy rests on the principles of national independence, equal rights and mutual advantages. He rejects the principle of a —socialist commonwealth declaring that this is not a bloc in which the countries surrender their national sovereignty and unite. He stresses that Romania wishes to develop its economic relations and pursues the policy of peaceful cooperation with all countries of the world, but the basic principle of Romanian foreign policy is friendship towards the Soviet Union.

Romania / Soviet Union – August 7, 1969 (KCA)

Katushev, the delegate of Soviet Union, addresses the Romanian congress, indirectly defending the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia and criticizing the Romanian Government's invitation to President Nixon to visit Bucharest.

USSR / Romania / US – August 7, 1969 (LBC)

The Soviet Union's reaction to the Ceaușescu speech: the US policy of bridge-building is the —perfidious tactic of imperialism which aims at driving a wedge between the socialist countries to support anti-socialist forces and counter-revolutionary conspiracies. According to Moscow the success or failure of a socialist state influences all the socialist states.

Soviet Union / France / U.K. / U.S. – August 7, 1969 (KCA)

The British, French and U.S. Ambassadors, after consultation with the German Federal Government, propose talks with the Soviet Union on improving the situation in Berlin arising out of the division of the city, access to West Berlin, and general relations between Western and Eastern Germany.

Romania – August 12, 1969 (KCA)

At the conclusion of the congress, the delegates adopt a general resolution approving the main points in the Ceaușescu's report about the country's policies, including his condemnation of —the abuses and illegalities of the past. Also, they approve that the central committee will be elected by secret ballot, whereas the general secretary will be elected by the congress, and the congress will be held every five years.

Soviet Union / China – August 13-16, 1969 (KCA)

Tension escalates between the Soviet Union and China after a serious clash on the Sinkiang border. Accounts are ambivalent, with both sides accusing the other of striking first. It is believed that a Soviet attack on Chinese territory is imminent.

Hungary - August 15, 1969 (HC)

The founding stone of the pioneer town is laid in Zánka, at the Northern shore of Lake Balaton (Veszprém County).

Hungary / U.S. – August 15, 1969 (BUS)

Hungary and the U.S. announce a four point agreement aiming at the improvement of bilateral relations. According to the agreement, Hungary is setting up commercial representation in New York so as to expand U.S.-Hungarian trade (in 1968 Hungary's export to the U.S. was 3,8 million dollars, its import was 1,2 million); the staff of their embassies will be raised; U.S. social security will pay pension to 300 eligible Hungarian citizens; agreement is made on the payment of post war surplus property credit debt.

U.S. – August 15, 1969 (BUS)

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird announces that the U.S. will reduce its military expenditure for 1970 by three billion dollars. The reduction means that military expenses will amount to 74.9 billion dollars. The measure is part of the 3.5 billion dollar budget reduction announced by Nixon.

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 15, 1969 (BUS)

The U.S. and the Soviet Union sign the so called Seabed Pact which prohibits the deployment of weapons of mass destruction outside the twelve mile coastal limit as defined in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea.

Yugoslavia / Romania – August 16-20, 1969 (GOD)

Romanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Mănescu visits Belgrade.

Romania / Israel – August 17, 1969 (KCA) – see August

It is announced in Bucharest and Jerusalem that the two countries have raised their respective legations in each other's capitals to the rank of embassies. Romania is the only Communist country in Europe to have maintained relations with Israel after the June 1967 war in the Middle East.

Romania / Iraq / Sudan / Syria – August 18, 20, 24 1969 (KCA) – see August

Iraq breaks-off diplomatic relations (August 18) after the agreement between Romania and Israel to raise their respective diplomatic missions to embassy status (see August 17, 1969). Sudan (August 20) and Syria (August 24) take similar actions.

Romania – August 19, 1969 (KCA)

A major Cabinet reshuffle takes place.

Czechoslovakia – August 19-21, 1969 (PSC /KCA)

Demonstrations take place in 31 towns on the first anniversary of the invasion; Prague and Brno are the sites of the largest protests. After 35,000 members of the National Militia and Czechoslovak People's Army are called in to suppress the demonstrators, clashes ensue, leaving five persons dead, 33 seriously wounded, and 287 arrested.

Bulgaria / Congo (Kinshasa) – August 20, 1969 (KCA)

It is officially announced in Kinshasa that the Republic of Congo has severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, following the expulsion of the Bulgarian Ambassador and of M. André Lacroix, the French Consul in Kinshasa.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – August 21-28, 1969 (KCA)

100,000 Czechoslovaks congregate in Prague, chanting —Russians go home, and calling Husák a traitor. The Central Committee responds by issuing a declaration stating that the invasion of 1968 was —in no way an aggressive act against the Czechoslovak people. It is clear that the Communists are trying to negate the impact of the invasion.

US – August 21, 1969 (LBC)

Secretary of defense Melvin R. Laird announces that the US will reduce its military expenditure for 1970 by three billion dollars. The reduction means that military expenses will amount to 74,9 billion dollars. The measure is part of the 3,5 billion dollar budget reduction announced by Nixon.

Czechoslovakia - August 21,1969 (PSCZ)

Massive demonstration against the occupation are held in several cities. During the subsequent suppression, some participants are killed.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) / Soviet Union / South Africa – August 23, 1969 (KCA)

Brigadier P. J. Venter, chief of the South African security police, confirms that the South African Government has handed Yuri Nikolaevich Loginov, an alleged Soviet spy, over to a nonCommunist country.. On the previous day, the *Deutsche Presse-Agentur* (the West German news agency) reported that according to —informed sources Loginov was exchanged in July for ten West German agents held by Eastern Germany.

September

Romania / Hungary – September, 1969 (HC)

The Faculty of Hungarian language and literature starts to operate again at the University of Bucharest.

Romania – September, 1969 (KCA)

During a visit to Teheran early in September by a high-level Romanian delegation led by President Ceaușescu, a long-term economic and technical aid agreement is signed under which Romania will take nearly \$100 million worth of Persian crude oil over the next 10 years, and in return deliver industrial plants, machinery, and equipment to assist in Iran's industrialization programme.

West Germany (FRG) – September 1969 (GEW)

National West German election takes on a historic dimension as the various platforms become public.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – September 2-6, 1969 (AY)

Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko visits Yugoslavia. Meetings are organized between Gromyko and Mirko Tepavac, and Gromyko and Tito. The purpose of this visit is to overcome the existing problems caused by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Yugoslav side insists that the basis of Yugoslav-Soviet relations should be the declarations signed in Belgrade (1955) and Moscow (1956). Alongside bilateral relations, main topics of conversations held in Yugoslavia include the situation in Czechoslovakia, European security and cooperation, the policy of non-alignment, the German question, the Sino-Soviet conflict, etc.

Czechoslovakia – September 8, 1969 (KCA)

The resignation of the entire presidium of the Czechoslovak Journalists' Union and the dissolution of the Prague City Journalists' Association, is reported by the *Ceteka* news agency.

Hungary – September 9, 1969 (HC)

The European conference of the World Health Organization takes place in Budapest.

Soviet Union / Finland – September 9, 1969 (KCA)

A protocol is signed in Helsinki by Bänö Leskinen, the Finnish Minister of Industry, and Semyon Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, providing for the building of an atomic power station in Finland with technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / China – September 10, 1969 (KCA) --- see September 11

Following the death of Ho Chi Minh, Zhou Enlai meets _officially_ with a Soviet delegation headed by Kosygin. They issue a draft of a 5-point peace plan. Since the meeting, there have been no further border incidents between the Soviet Union and China.

Hungary / Libya – September 11, 1969 (HC)

The People's Republic of Hungary recognizes the Libyan Arab Republic.

Soviet Union / China - September 11, 1969 (CAC) ---see Sept. 10.

Soviet Premier, Kosygin, and Chinese Premier, Zhou Enlai, meet at the Beijing airport to try to defuse Sino-Soviet tension, but their discussion ends inconclusively (see October 20, 1969).

Romania / Austria – September 11-17, 1969 (PER)

The President of Austria, Franz Jonas, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / France / U.K. / U.S. – September 12, 1969 (KCA)

In reply to a note by the Ambassadors of France, the U.K. and the U.S. (see August 7, 1969), the Soviet Union agrees that the question of Berlin should be discussed by the four Powers, but does not suggest a place and time, nor make any proposals.

Yugoslavia – September 13, 1969 (RYA)

Yugoslav archaeologists uncover one of the most important Mesolithic and Neolithic settlements in Europe at Lepenski Vir, east of Belgrade.

Yugoslavia / India – September 17, 1969 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito welcomes Indian Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh.

Soviet Union / U.N. / U.S. – September 18, 1969 (KCA)

American President Nixon delivers a speech to the U.N. General Assembly on American-Soviet Relations. Nixon calls for the era of confrontation to evolve to an era of negotiation. —We can achieve mutual respect ... we will not be encumbered by prejudice, Nixon claims. Nixon expresses that ending the war in Vietnam is a foreign policy priority for the United States.

Eastern Bloc / U.N. – September 19, 1969 (HC)

The 24th session of the UN General Assembly takes place. (The delegations of Belarus, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Mongolia, Romania, the Soviet Union and Ukraine hand over a draft agreement to Secretary General U Thant about the banning of chemical and bacterial weapons.)

Czechoslovakia – September 20, 1969 (HC)

The Hungarian Pedagogue Training Institute in Slovakia and the Hungarian Pedagogical Faculty in Nyitra / Nitra celebrate their 10-year anniversaries.

Yugoslavia / Romania – September 20, 1969 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Romania on the occasion of opening a hydroelectric power plant *Djerdap I* on the Yugoslav-Romanian border. During the official meeting, Josip Broz Tito and Nicolae Ceausescu discuss mainly bilateral issues. Ceausescu mentions the possibility of Romania joining the Non-Aligned Movement.

Finland / Romania – September 22-26, 1969 (PER) The President of Finland, Urko Kekkonen visits Romania.

Hungary - September 25, 1969 (HC)

The Parliament adopts act no. VI of 1969 about the training of skilled workers and act no. VII of 1969 about the usage of gas energy.

Czechoslovakia – September 25-26, 1969 (PSC / KCA / PSCZ)

A plenary session of the CPCz CC disavows the August 21, 1968 resolution of the CPCz CC Presidium condemning the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and starts the —purge process in the CPCz and Czechoslovak society. It cancels all measures approved by the Congress in Vysočany.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – September 25-28, 1969 (KCA / HC)

Alexander Dubček is dismissed from the Party Presidium. Czechoslovakia undertakes a serious purge against ‘liberals’ from the leadership of the Communist Party. The most notable change is

the removal of Dubček from all senior political positions; he is excluded from the Central Committee's Presidency, he loses his Parliamentary Chairman office and his mandate, however, he still retains his membership of the Central Committee. Many see the change as a takeover by Moscow _hard liners,' the leader being Husák. In addition, several ministers from the Central Committee renown for holding pro liberal views have been dismissed. The purge of _liberals' continues through to the regional levels of government. Simultaneously, the Central Committee also announces a number of changes in the Czechoslovak Federal Government and in the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic.

Finland / Hungary – September 26, 1969 (HC)

President of Finland Urko Kekkonen arrives in Hungary for a 6-day visit.

October

Yugoslavia – October, 1969 (HC)

The Hungarian Language Cultivation Association in Yugoslavia organizes the first —Gábor Szarvas language cultivation days in Ada (Vojvodina).

Czechoslovakia – October 1, 1969 (KCA)

Jiří Pelikán, former Director-General of Czechoslovak Television, announces in London that he had decided not to return to Czechoslovakia until free speech has been restored.

Hungary / Finland – October 1, 1969 (HC)

Urho Kekkonen, the Finnish Head of State visits Hungary. An agreement is signed on mutual visafree travel.

Czechoslovakia / Australia – October 1, 1969 (KCA)

The Australian Department of External Affairs announces that Karel Franc, Counsul-General in Sydney and Czechoslovakia's most senior diplomat to Australia, has permission to remain in Australia as an immigrant.

Soviet Union / Poland– October 1-3, 1969 (CWIHP)

During a Soviet-Polish meeting in Moscow, Brezhnev describes China as anti-Soviet and anti-Communist and refers to it as a source of ideological divergence between the two states

Yugoslavia / Italy – October 2-6, 1969 (AY)

Italian President Giuseppe Saragat and Foreign Minister Aldo Moro visit Belgrade. In talks with the Yugoslav representatives they address the problematic question of Yugoslav-Italian frontier, the economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as a series of international issues with an emphasis on the Middle East crisis.

Yugoslavia – October 2-7, 1969 (HR)

An international children's festival *Joy of Europe (Radost Evrope)* takes place in Belgrade for the first time.

Finland / Czechoslovakia – October 4, 1969 (TFD)

President Kekkonen visits Prague. The Finnish communists had earlier condemned the Soviet

troops for entering Prague in 1968, but Kekkonen discusses how smaller states should find their national roles within the international contacts in a way that avoids conflicts.

East Germany (GDR) – October 5-8, 1969 (HC)

Celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the existence of the German Democratic Republic take place in Berlin.

Poland - October 6, 1969 (CAC)

The Polish Foreign Ministry prepares a proposal for a European collective security treaty and a draft charter for a European security organization.

GDR– October 6, 1969 (CWIHP)

Rakhmanin, First Deputy Head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, and Bruno Mahlow discuss the topics addressed by Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kosygin in a recent meeting: Chinese/Soviet border lines, propaganda issues, Chinese domestic disturbances and other foreign policy issues

Yugoslavia – October 7, 1969 (HR)

The Belgrade Music Festival (BEMUS), nowadays the oldest and the most prominent international music festival in Serbia and one of the most distinctive classical music festivals in the SouthEastern Europe, founded in Belgrade.

Czechoslovakia – October 9, 1969 (KCA)

There is an announcement that all visas issued to Czechoslovaks to visit capitalist countries have been cancelled. The citizens of Czechoslovakia are forbidden to travel to the West except as members of groups organized by Čedok (the national travel agency).

see below

Soviet Union / France – October 9-14, 1969 (KCA)

The French Foreign Minister, Maurice Schumann, visited Moscow, and met with Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and other Soviet Leaders.

Soviet Union / Turkey – October 10, 1969 (KCA)

A construction deal between Soviet Union and Turkey at Iskenderun in the Black Sea is signed. The state-owned steel work plant will be funded in part by the Soviet Union.

Hungary / India – October 10-21, 1969 (HC)

Pál Losonczi, the President of the Presidential Council, takes an official visit to India.

Yugoslavia / Austria – October 12, 1969 (AY)

The new bridge over the Mura River in Gornja Radgona, a town in Slovenia near the YugoslavAustrian border, is ceremonially opened by presidents Josip Broz Tito and Fanz Jonas.

Romania / India – October 13-18, 1969 (PER)

Nicolae Ceaușescu and Elena Ceaușescu visit India to hold discussions with the President of India, Varahagiri Venkata Giri and with the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi.

Soviet Union – October 13-18, 1969 (KCA)

Three Soviet spaceships are launched into earth's orbit: Soyuz 6, 7 and 8. Reports state the mission

was successful.

Soviet Union / North Vietnam – October 14-15, 1969 (KCA)

Following talks in Moscow, agreements are signed on the latter day by the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, respectively Kosygin and Pham Van Dong. The agreements include free Soviet economic and military assistance in 1970, as well as the granting of long-term credits.

Yugoslavia / Tanzania – October 14-16, 1969 (JBT)

Tanzanian leader Julius Nyerere visits Yugoslavia, and meets Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. The main topic in talks between the two statesmen is the future of the Non-Aligned Movement and the forthcoming summit conference. They agree that the next conference should be held in Africa.

Finland – October 14-18, 1969 (PRF)

Podgorny visits Finland, and the Soviet side deletes all references to Finnish neutrality from the final communiqué. This was the first time since 1956 that an official visitation between the two countries was concluded without a direct reference to Finland's neutrality. Kekkonen threatened to resign if Finland's neutrality was not recognized, and the Soviet side agreed to his conditions.

Czechoslovakia – October 15, 1969 (KCA)

Rudé právo announces that Dubček has been succeeded as Chairman of the Federal Assembly by Dalibor Haneš, former Chairman of the Chamber of Nations, and that Soňa Pennigerová has succeeded Josef Smrkovský as chairman of the House of the People.

Hungary / Italy – October 15, 1969 (HC)

A long-term Hungarian-Italian trade and economic agreement is signed in Budapest.

Soviet Union / Belgium / Canada / U.S. – October 16-21, 1969 (BUS)

The Brussels meeting of NATO. NATO secretary general, Manlio Brosio states that the Warsaw Pact's proposal for an all-European security conference has three dangers: the Soviet Union excludes the U.S. and Canada, or forces them to participate in a different status from the rest of the participants; NATO will be replaced by a different security organ; Moscow may try to use the conference to cement German division. - Senator Mansfield, the leader of the Senate majority prepares to table a draft on the significant reduction of the U.S. army in Europe. According to British Secretary of Defense Denis Healey the reduction of the American army would mean that Europe would need to rely on nuclear arms to a greater extent, thus the nuclear threshold would be lower, which in turn would reduce strategic flexibility.

Poland / East Germany (GDR) – October 18, 1969 (KCA)

The GDR and Poland reach agreement for the construction of a second oil pipeline which will transfer oil and gas from the Soviet Union into both countries. The intention is to widen the production of raw material and chemical industries.

Yugoslavia – October 18-20, 1969 (AY, HR)

American astronauts visit Belgrade on their world tour *Giantstep Apolo 11* during which they visit 22 countries including Yugoslavia as the only communist state. The visit is organized at the highest official level, and the astronauts are received by President Tito himself

Austria – October 19, 1969 (KCA)

Land elections are held in Voralberg and Lower Austria; elections to the *Landtag* in Salzburg.

Hungary / Denmark – October 20, 1969 (HC)

József Bíró, the Minister of Foreign Trade, signs a Hungarian-Danish economic cooperation agreement in Copenhagen.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 20, 1969 (KCA)

Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, informed U.S. President Nixon that the Soviet Government was ready to proceed with the talks, which William P. Rogers, the U.S. Secretary of State, had previously informed the Soviet Ambassador that the U.S. Government decided July 31 was a —target date for a disarmament talk, but there was no reply from the Soviet Government at that time.

Soviet Union / China – October 20, 1969 (KCA)

Negotiations on the border question (see March 2-29, 1969; August 13, 1969 and September 11, 1969) open in Beijing.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – October 20-28, 1969 (BUS/ KCA)

Soviet leaders' nine-day visit in Prague. President Svoboda reaffirms the commitment of Czechoslovakia to the Soviet Union and Marxist-Leninist doctrine. Moreover, the Soviet Union will increase its deliveries of oil, pig iron, cotton and other commodities. It is announced that cooperation and friendship between the Czechoslovak Army and the provisionally stationed Soviet units will begin. In the end, a joint statement announces that both countries intend to create a new Treaty of Friendship, Co-Operation, and Mutual Assistance by May 1970.

West Germany – October 21, 1969 (CAC)

Following West German elections on September 28, Willy Brandt becomes Chancellor and soon initiates a new policy toward the East: *Ostpolitik*.

Czechoslovakia / Eastern Germany / Poland / Soviet Union - October 22–28, 1969 (CAC)

The Warsaw Pact conducts the —Oder–Neisse 69 exercise. It is the largest joint military exercise to date. The USSR, GDR, PPR, and ČSSR armies, except for strategic missile units, participate.

Czechoslovakia – October 24, 1969 (KCA)

Rudé právo announces the expulsion from the Communist Party of Colonel Emil Zátopek, the famous Olympic athlete due to his lack of understanding of the fundamental problems of the developments of the socialist party and the need to defend it on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and proletarian internationalism.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 24, 1969 (HC)

The Soviet Union and the United States ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which comes into force 5 March 1970.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 25, 1969 (BUS)

According to a joint Soviet-American announcement, the two countries will commence preliminary talks in Helsinki on the limitation of the strategic arms race (aka. SALT talks). Both the MIRV and the ABM systems will be included in the discussions..

Hungary / Romania – October 26, 1969 (HC)

A Hungarian-Romanian cultural agreement is signed in Budapest about the establishment of the

Romanian Institution in Budapest and of the Hungarian Institution in Bucharest.

Yugoslavia – October 26-27, 1969 (KCA)

The Bosnian city of Banja Luka is largely destroyed by two earthquakes. Nine people died from the incident and hundreds of people injured. 40,000 of the population are made homeless and 70 percent of the city's buildings are destroyed or badly damaged.

Romania / Netherland – October 27-30, 1969 (PER)

The President of the Netherlands, Piet de Jong visits Romania.

Austria – October 28, 1969 (KCA)

In order to reduce the effect of the Deutsche Mark revaluation (at midnight on October 26-27, 1969) on domestic prices, the Cabinet decides to cut certain import duties for important consumer goods; to lower the equalization tax on certain goods; and increase import quotas on certain Japanese and Eastern European goods.

Poland / West Germany (FRG) – October 28, 1969 (KCA)

Steps are taken to normalize relations between Poland and West Germany. Newly elected West German leader, Willy Brandt, initiates talks. Gomulka announces his intention to improve relations on the condition that West Germany recognizes —the existing frontier on the Oder and Neisse as final and inviolate.¶

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – October 28, 1969 (KCA)

West German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, says in his policy statement that the Federal Government is ready to offer to the Government of the German Democratic Republic —negotiation at governmental level without discrimination on either side, which should lead to contractually agreed co-operation¶ between Western and Eastern Germany.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 28, 1969 (KCA)

Joseph J. Sisco, U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs had submitted new American proposals over the Middle East problems to Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador in Washington.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany (FRG) – October 30, 1969 (KCA)

An agreement outlining West Germany's payment of DM 7.5 million for Czechoslovak victims of Nazi experiments in German concentration camps is signed by a delegation of both countries in Bonn.

Warsaw Treaty Organization – October 30-31, 1969 (KCA / HC / MMS / CAC)

The Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact meet in Prague, publishing a declaration stating —a panEuropean conference could be held in Helsinki in the first half of 1970¶. The focus would be to foster economic and security networks and arrangements across Europe. They call for bilateral and multilateral preparatory meetings, accept U.S. and Canadian participation, and draft agreements on the renunciation of force and expanded cooperation.

November

Hungary / Romania – November, 1969 (HC)

A Hungarian broadcast begins airing in Romania for a total of 90 minutes per week.

The publisher for ethnic and national minorities of Romania, the *Kriterion Publishing House* in Bucharest opens. (A chief editorial office opens in Cluj-Napoca – Hungarian name: Kolozsvár.)

Hungary - November 1, 1969 (HC)

The Presidential Council approves the renaming of the Budapest University of Medicine to Semmelweis Medical University.

Yugoslavia / Algeria – November 5-9, 1969 (AY, HN)

Josip Broz Tito visits Algeria to discuss the mutual economic cooperation. The visit also serves as a preparatory meeting for the forthcoming summit conference of the non-aligned countries.

Presidents

J.B. Tito and H. Boumediene also discuss the most important international issues, including the Middle East crisis and the war in Vietnam, thus accusing power politics and advocating the principles of equality, sovereignty, independence, and harmonious economic development.

Poland / Ecuador – November 7, 1969 (KCA)

Diplomatic relations between Poland and Ecuador resume. The delegations are to be elevated to ambassadorial level.

Soviet Union / United Arab Republic – November 9, 1969 (KCA)

General al Nemery visits Moscow. He signs a trade agreement providing for increased exchanges with the Soviet Union. It is also announced that the General was received by Brezhnev, and their talks were —marked by cordiality and mutual understanding.¶

Hungary / India / Iran – November 10-17, 1969 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi travels to India and Iran.

East Germany / West Germany – November 12, 1969 (KCA)

Willi Stoph, the East German Prime Minister, expresses the readiness of the German Democratic Republic to negotiate with the Government of the German Federal Republic for a normalization of relations between the two states, insisting that it is —an indispensable necessity.

Soviet Union/Hungary– November 12, 1969 (CWIHP)

The Hungarian Ambassador in the DPRK discusses with Soviet officials Soviet-DPRK relations and Korea's stance on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Romania – November 17, 1969 (KCA)

The Assembly adopts a Bill providing for the introduction of —collective leadership¶ in Ministries and other national administrative bodies. Also, the Bill establishes a —collegium¶ in each ministry, consisting of the Minister, the heads of departments, experts and representatives of trade unions and other organizations.

Czechoslovakia / South Vietnam – November 18, 1969 (RFE-HU)

The Czechoslovak prime minister Černík meets a delegation of the South Vietnamese provisional revolutionary government headed by Tran Buu Kiem, a member of the Front's presidium.

Soviet Union / U.S. – November 17-December 22, 1969 (KCA / CAC)

In Helsinki, preliminary talks on SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) between the US and Soviet Union resume after two years, stalling due to the Soviet led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. SALT is a Soviet initiative. Semyonov of the USSR and Gerard Smith of the U.S. lead the discussions. Both leaders promise to negotiate a plan for the sake of international peace.

Bulgaria – November 18-20, 1969 (KCA)

National Assembly of Bulgaria approves the extension of its own term and the term of People's Councils and the extension of the mandate of current Assembly and People's Councils until 1971. This implies that the next general and local elections, due in 1970, can take place after the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist party, which is to lay down the basic principles for the further development of the socialist society and State.

Soviet Union / West Germany (FRG) – November 24, 1969 (KCA)

Rudolf Hess, former Deputy *Führer* of National Socialist Germany and the last of the Nazi war criminals to remain in Spandau Prison, is taken to the British military hospital in West Berlin to be treated for a stomach ulcer.

Romania / U.K. – November 24-29, 1969 (PER / BUS)

Ion Gheorghe Maurer visits Great Britain to discuss with Prime Minister, Harold Wilson. He is also received by Queen Elizabeth II.

Czechoslovakia – November 26, 1969 (KCA)

The Ceteka news agency announces the expulsion of nine deputies from the Czech National Council (the parliament of the Czech Socialist Republic), the resignation of 53 others, and the election of 62 new deputies in their places. Among those who resign is Čestmír Císař, the chairman of the Czech National Council.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany (GDR) / Hungary / Poland / Soviet Union – November 27, 1969 (HC)

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union release a joint statement about the situation in the Middle East.

Soviet Union / U.K. / France / U.S. – November 28, 1969 (KCA)

The U.S., U.K., the Soviet Union, and France aim to hold talks to settle the problems in the Middle East. The talks were in recess since the beginning of July. The talks were expected to resume on December 2, 1969.

Soviet Union / West Germany – November 28, 1969 (KCA)

An agreement on Soviet gas supplies to West Germany is initialed.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – November 28, 1969 (RFE-HU)

The Czechoslovak and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences sign a protocol of scientific cooperation in technical, natural and social sciences.

Romania / U.K. – November 24-29, 1969 (KCA)

The Prime Minister of Romania, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, and the Foreign Minister, Corneliu Mănescu, visit London at the invitation of the British Government. A communiqué is issued at the

end of the Romanian Ministers' visit.

Austria / Italy – November 30, 1969 (KCA)

The eighth and final ministerial meeting on South Tirol is held in Copenhagen. The ministers of both countries, Aldo Moro from Italy and Kurt Waldheim from Austria, agree to sign an agreement between the two countries for settlements of any future dispute between the two countries.

December

Albania / Turkey – December 1, 1969 (KCA)

An Albanian Consulate-General is opened in Istanbul. It is the first time that the Albanian Government has established consular relations with Turkey. The Turkish Government does not demand reciprocity in opening a consular office in Albania.

Soviet Union / Bolivia – December 1, 1969 (KCA)

Diplomatic relations are established between Bolivia and the Soviet Union. Previously, on September 26, 1969, a bloodless military coup installed a new —Revolutionary Government in Bolivia with General Alfredo Ovando Candía as its leader.

Yugoslavia / Bulgaria – December 2-12, 1969 (GOD)

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Ivan Hristov Bashev visits Yugoslavia.

Warsaw Treaty Organization – December 3-4, 1969 (KCA / HC / MMS / CAC)

Warsaw Pact members meet in Moscow to focus on —European Security. A principle point of the meeting is to expand the number of states to the NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty). They also try to decide on common responses to West Germany's new —Ostpolitik.

Finland – December 5, 1969 (JHN)

The Nordek plan attracts Finland, but as the EEC offers both Denmark and Norway to apply for membership, Prime Minister Koivisto decides not to sign the Nordek plan and cancels the meeting in order to maintain good Eastern relations. Soviet Union states that joining the Nordek would be Finland's first step towards EEC membership.

Soviet Union / West Germany (FRG) – December 7, 1969 (KCA)

Talks between Soviet Union and West Germany about the renunciation of violence begin.

Soviet Union / West Germany (FRG) – December 8, 1969 (KCA / HC)

An agreement on German delivery of steel pipes to the Soviet Union was initialed.

Soviet Union – December 9-10, 1969 (MMS / CAC / HC)

Reunion of Warsaw Pact Military Council in Moscow, they discuss shortening the alarm times needed to achieve combat readiness.

Soviet Union / United Arab Republic – December 9-12, 1969 (KCA)

A party and governmental delegation from the United Arab Republic visits Moscow, for talks with Soviet leaders, including Brezhnev, Kosygin, and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny. The UAR delegation is led by Anwar Sadat, personal representative of President Nasser

and member of the supreme executive committee of the Arab Socialist Union, and included the Egyptian Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, respectively General Fawzi and Riad.

Soviet Union / Italy – December 10, 1969 (KCA)

Italy and the Soviet Union sign a long-term trade deal after years of protracted negotiations. The Soviet Union will supply Italy with 100,000 million cubic meters of Soviet methane gas. In return, Italy will contribute to the building of the supply line.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary - December 16, 1969 (HC)

First secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár arrives in Czechoslovakia for a 3-day visit.

Austria – December 16, 1969 (KCA)

The statement on settlement of Austria's dispute with Italy over South Tirol by Josef Klaus, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, is approved by the *Nationalrat* in Vienna.

Soviet Union / U.K. / France / U.S. – December 16, 1969 (KCA)

Identical Notes are presented by the British, French and U.S. Ambassadors in Moscow to the Soviet Government. They are proposing Four-Power discussions on improving the situation in Berlin, with particular focus on guaranteeing free access to the city. The notes call for talks to be held at an official level.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – December 17, 1969 (RFE-HU)

Hungarian and Czechoslovak delegations of civic defense meet in Bratislava to discuss further deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – December 17, 1969 (RFE-HU)

The Polish minister of communications Edward Kowalczyk arrives in Prague to exchange experiences in the field of communications and to discuss cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – December 17, 1969 (KCA)

A Draft Treaty is proposed between the East and West Germany. Both states seek to maintain a peaceful coexistence and respect the current territorial borders. Subject to ratification, the Article 10 Treaty shall be concluded for 10 years.

Czechoslovakia – December 17, 1969 (KCA)

The *Ceteka* news agency announces the resignation of 11 deputies -- almost all are known liberals -- from their seats in the Federal Parliament.

Hungary / Democratic People's Republic of Korea – December 17, 1969 (HC)

Hungarian-Korean barter traffic agreement and payment agreement is signed in Budapest.

Hungary / Spain – December 17, 1969 (HC)

Hungarian-Spanish consular and trade agreement is signed in Paris.

Hungary / East Germany (GDR) – December 17, 1969 (HC)

Hungarian-East German treaty on dual citizenship is signed in Budapest.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – December 18, 1969 (KCA)

A letter from East German leader Walter Ulbricht to West German President Heinemann suggests that the heads of governments, Willi Stoph and Willy Brandt should meet in January 1970 to negotiate the establishment of normal relations between the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

Soviet Union – December 19, 1969 (KCA)

A decree is issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, stating that Svetlana Alliluyeva (Svetlana Stalin), Stalin's daughter, is deprived of her Soviet citizenship. In August 1968, Alliluyeva – then living in Princeton, New Jersey, - wrote to a friend that she burned her Soviet passport and stated that she had no intention of returning to the Soviet Union, which she described as —a land of uninterrupted pain and trauma (see January 21, 1970).

Soviet Union / Central African Republic – December 19, 1969 (KCA)

Under a trade agreement signed in Moscow, valid for five years and thereafter renewable by tacit agreement, the Central African Republic and the Soviet Union granted each other most-favored-nation status for the exchange of Soviet-made machinery and other finished goods for raw materials from the Central African Republic.

Soviet Union / U.S. – December 22, 1969 (KCA)

The joint communiqué between the United States and the Soviet Union announced that both countries agreed to resume negotiations on strategic arms limitation (SALT) in Vienna on April 16, 1970, and later in Helsinki.

Hungary – December 22, 1969 (HC)

The overpasses above Baross Square (connecting Roads Rottenbiller and Imre Mező) and Hungária Boulevard are opened.

Soviet Union – December 22-23, 1969 (KCA / HC / MMS / CAC)

The first meeting of the Warsaw Pact committee of defense ministers takes place in Moscow. The group calls for an increase in both conventional and nuclear capabilities because of the uncertainty of détente.

Soviet Union / U.S. – December 23, 1969 (KCA)

The Soviet Union replies to the US proposals of Oct 28, and the State Department's spokesman describes it as —not constructively responsive.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 22-29, 1969 (HC)

János Péter, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, makes an official visit to Moscow.

Hungary – December 31, 1969 (HC)

Order no. 1 of 1969 of the Presidential Council on the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. (It puts down its task, authority, organs and institutions.)

1970

January

Soviet Union – January, 1970 (KCA)

The following governmental appointments are announced by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet throughout January: (a) Timofei Guzhenko as Minister of Merchant Marine; (b) Voldemar Lein as Minister of the Food Industry; (c) Vladimir Sitnin as chairman of the State Committee for Prices.

Soviet Union / West Germany – January, 1970 (KCA)

Egon Bahr, State Secretary in the Federal Chancellor's Office, arrives in Moscow at the end of January to head the West German delegation that is conducting the preparatory talks for the planned Soviet-West-German treaty. Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, heads the Soviet delegation.

Hungary – January 1, 1970 (HC)

A national census takes place in Hungary.

Hungary – January 1-15, 1970 (HC)

Twenty-eight representatives of European governments and labor parties meet in Moscow to issue a statement on the issues of collective security and peace.

Hungary – January 2, 1970 (HC)

Economic negotiations between Hungary and the countries of the Middle-American Common Market (Peru, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Uruguay) end.

Hungary / France – January 5, 1970 (HC)

József Bíró, the Minister of Foreign Trade, and Valéry Giscard d'Estaigne, the French Minister of Economy and of Finance sign a long-term Hungarian-French economic and trade agreement in Paris. The terms of the agreement will be in place for five years.

Czechoslovakia – January 7, 1970 (KCA)

Rudé právo announces that the Czechoslovak Communist Party has opened —proceedings against three former leading supporters of Alexander Dubček, all of whom are predominantly associated with the liberalization policy. Those accused of (WHAT ARE THEY ACCUSED OF??) are General Josef Pavel, Professor Eduard Goldstücker, and Milan Hübl.

East Germany (GDR) / Congo (Brazzaville) – January 9, 1970 (KCA)

The People's Republic of Congo and the German Democratic Republic establish diplomatic relations with each other at legation level. Congo (Brazzaville) is the first Black African country to establish diplomatic relations with East Germany.

Denmark / Finland / Norway / Sweden – January 12, 1970 (KCA)

Mauno Koivisto, Finnish prime minister, says that the Finnish Government is prepared to continue participation in negotiations over Nordek, but reserved the right to withdraw if the other three countries begin talks with another European organization, while the talks for Nordek are continuing.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 12, 1970 (KCA)

Soviet Union rejected all the proposals for a Middle East settlement made by William Rogers, the US Secretary of State, on October 28, 1969.

Czechoslovakia – January 12 – 15, 1970 (KCA)

The police, according to the Ministry of Interior, —controll a total of 18,152 persons in Prague and throughout Bohemia and Moravia, search 2,052 premises, detain 1,470 persons, and make 118 arrests. The police action is designed to prevent popular demonstration on the first anniversary of the self-immolation of Jan Palach, who on January 17, 1969, lit himself on fire to protest the consequences of the Soviet invasion.

Hungary / Yugoslavia - January 12-17, 1970 (HC)

Mirko Tepavac, the Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs, takes an official amicable visit to Hungary.

USSR – January 13, 1970 (LBC)

The head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry press section, Leonid Zamiatin, announces that his country accepts US participation at the prospective European security conference.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – January 14, 1970 (KCA)

A declaration by Willy Brandt, West German Chancellor in his first report on the State of the Nation to the *Bundestag* defines the Federal Government's attitude to normalize relations with the German Democratic Republic.

Soviet Union – January 14-25, 1970 (HC)

The delegations of 28 European communist and workers' parties hold a conference in Moscow discussing European collective security and peace.

Hungary - January 15, 1970 (HC)

Hungary is re-elected for three years on the UN's Economic and Social Council's (UNECOSOC) committee concerning the international status of women. The Hungarian government renews the mandate of the previous Hungarian representative, Hanna Bokorné Szegő.

Soviet Union – January 15, 1970 (KCA)

A census takes place in the Soviet Union (see April 18, 1970 for the results)

Yugoslavia – January 15-16, 1970 (HR)

The 10th Meeting of the Central Committee of FR Croatia puts forward the demands for the distribution of capital, and the foreign currency system. The question of the future of the Yugoslav state is raised.

Hungary / Norway - January 17, 1970 (HC)

Hungarian-Norwegian long-term barter traffic agreement is signed in Budapest.

Soviet Union / France – January 19, 1970 (KCA)

A further technical co-operation protocol between the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry and the Renault Company is signed, providing for new contracts worth 100 million Francs for the supply of equipment by Renault to the Soviet Motor industry.

Hungary / U.S - January 20, 1970 (HC)

Hungarian-American agreement is ratified concerning the settlement of pre-WWII trade debt.

Czechoslovakia / Bulgaria – January 20, 1970 (RFE-HU)

An agreement on post and telecommunication services between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague.

Austria – 21, January 1970 (KCA)

The National Bank states that increasing Austria's bank rates is designed to reduce inflationary pressures on productive capacity, and also bring rates more in line with international interest levels.

Soviet Union – January 21, 1970 (KCA)

It is disclosed in Moscow that Svetlana Alliluyeva (Svetlana Stalin), Stalin's daughter, has been deprived of Soviet citizenship by a decree issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (see December 19, 1969). Commenting on the Supreme Soviet's action, she says: —I am very happy that they have taken this step and that I no longer belong to the Soviet State and the Soviet Society; as for Russian culture, literature, art and friends, no one can deprive me of them.¶

Albania / Greece – January 21, 1970 (KCA)

The Albanian and Greek Chambers of Commerce agree on a trade agreement in Paris, allowing Greece to export industrial products and raw materials to Albania. In return Albania exports products and supplies oil to Greece. This results in the first official contact between the two governments after the Second World War in June 1970.

Yugoslavia – January 21, 1970 (HR)

The meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of FR Serbia shows readiness to confront the —greaterserbian¶ nationalism.

Yugoslavia – January 22, 1970 (HR)

The Presidency of LCY accepts "The conclusions about the socio-economic and political questions of the SAP Kosovo¶ which demand further development and enlargement of the autonomy of the SAP Kosovo.

East Germany / West Germany – January 22, 1970 (KCA)

Willy Brandt writes a letter to Willi Stoph proposing to open talks between East and West Germany (see November 12, 1969, December 17 and December 18, 1969, January 14, 1970).

Austria – January 22, 1970 (KCA)

The Austrian bank rate increases from 4.75% to 5%. On January 21, The National Bank of Austria states that the move is designed to reduce inflationary pressures on productive capacity and also bring rates more into line with international interest levels.

Prior to the increase in the bank rate, it was reported in the press that Schiller, Minister of Economic Affairs, unsuccessfully urged the Cabinet to take further fiscal steps to restrain inflationary pressures in the economy, in addition to measures already proposed by him on 22 January.

Austria – January (KCA)

The national budget for 1970 is published.

Yugoslavia / Africa – January 25-February 27, 1970 (JBT)

Josip Broz Tito visits 8 African countries: Tanzania (January 26-February 2), Zambia (February 29), Ethiopia (February 9-12), Kenya (February 12-20), Uganda (February 20), Sudan (February 20- 23), Egypt (February 23-25), and Libya (February 25-27). The aim of these visits is to discuss with African leaders the issues of economic cooperation and the forthcoming conference of non- aligned countries

Poland / Warsaw Treaty Organization - January 26-27, 1970 (HC)

The Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member states of the Warsaw Pact meet in Sofia.

Poland / West Germany (FRG) – January 27, 1970 (KCA)

Poland and West Germany begin the first high-level negotiations since WWII. Leaders reflected on the meeting as —frank, factual and useful.†

Czechoslovakia – January 27, 1970 (KCA)

A Berne announcement states that Ota Āík, author of the economic reform during the liberalization period and former Deputy Prime Minister, has asked for asylum for himself and his family in Switzerland, where he has been living since October 1968.

GDR / Hungary January 27, 1970 (HC)

First secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár and chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock travel to the German Democratic Republic for a 4-day visit.

Czechoslovakia – January 28, 1970 (KCA / HC)

A new cabinet is appointed and Dubĉek ceases to be a member of the Central Committee. Lubomír Ātrougal is appointed as Prime Minister.

Czechoslovakia – January, 28-30, 1970 (PSCZ)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party begins a purge of 330,000 Party members.

Czechoslovakia – January 30, 1970 (KCA)

Gustáv Husák promises that the Communist Party will never again permit show trials against political opponents, or a return to the police terror of the Stalin era.

Romania – January 31, 1970 (HOR)

Romania ratifies the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Arms (signed on 1 July 1968 in London, Moscow, and Washington).

February

Yugoslavia – February 1970 (KCA)

In preparation for the third Summit of the Non Aligned Countries, Yugoslav President Tito makes a preparatory trip to eight African nations (Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, UAR, Libya). Topics discussed revolve around economic cooperation.

Soviet Union / West Germany – February 1, 1970 (KCA)

Three Soviet-West German agreements are signed in Essen: (a) a long-term agreement on supply of Soviet natural gas to West Germany. The Soviet Union will supply West Germany with a 20-year

supply of natural gas. Such a partnership was initially designed in 1962, but was thwarted by NATO. The embargo has been lifted and the USSR will supply West Germany with 500 million cubic meters of gas, starting in 1973; (b) a supply by West German Mannesmann group to the Soviet Union of 1.2 million tons of large diameter steel pipes and other equipment; (c) a grant by a consortium of 17 West German banks to the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank of a credit of DM 1,200 million.

Hungary / West Germany – February 1-4, 1990 (HC)

Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, the national executive of the German Social Democratic Party and Eugen Selbmann, the foreign representative of the Social Democratic Party's parliamentary fraction makes a non-official visit to Budapest. The guests are welcomed by Zoltán Komócsin, the President of the Hungarian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee and János Péter, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Soviet Union / U.S. / U.K. / France – February 2, 1970 (KCA)

Personal messages on the Middle East situation from Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, to President Nixon, Harold Wilson, British Prime Minister, and President Pompidou, are delivered.

Hungary – February 3, 1970 (HC)

György Lázár is now head of the Ministry of Labor.

Hungary / Romania – February 3-5, 1970 (HC)

Hungarian-Romanian negotiations about cooperation are held in Oradea / Nagyvárad, led by Antal Apró, the Deputy Prime Minister, and Iosif Banc, the Vice-President of the Socialist Republic of Romania's Cabinet.

Finland / Denmark / Norway / Sweden – February 4, 1970 (KCA)

A draft treaty on the establishment of a customs union and other measures of economic cooperation between Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden is signed by officials of the four countries in Stockholm.

Hungary – February 5, 1970 (HC)

The general assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences takes place. (The new constitutional structure is adopted. Chairman: Tibor Erdey-Grúz, secretary-general: Ferenc Erdei.)

Poland / West Germany – February 5-6, 1970 (KCA)

The first round talk for normalizing relations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany is held in Warsaw led by Wieniewicz, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland, and Duckwitz, the State Secretary in the Federal Foreign Ministry of West Germany.

Yugoslavia / EEC / France – February 6, 1970 (LBC)

Yugoslavia and the EEC sign a three-year non-preferential, non-discriminative commercial treaty. (This is the EEC's first general trade treaty with an East European state). According to the treaty, the EEC reduces the duty on Yugoslavian beef by 25% and promises to speed up the Kennedy Round talks, which would make it possible to reduce duty on certain Yugoslavian export items. Earlier negotiations failed because France opposed the inclusion of Yugoslavian beef into the agreement. Up to this point Yugoslavia had a continual trade deficit with the EEC.

Finland / Denmark / Norway / Sweden – February 7-12, 1970 (KCA)

The 18th full assembly of the Nordic Council is held in Reykjavik, Iceland. The council approves the scheme of economic cooperation between the four countries., Also, the necessary institutional framework is planned to be set up with effect from January 1, 1971.

Hungary / U.K. - February 9-12, 1970 (HC)

A Hungarian-English trade joint-commission negotiates in London.

Soviet Union / U.S. – February 10, 1970 (KCA)

An agreement on the enlargement of US-Soviet cultural exchanges between 1970 – 1971 and joint studies of environmental problems is signed at the State Department in Washington. This is an extended agreement from a series that dates back to 1958.

Soviet Union / Palestine – February 10-20, 1970 (KCA)

Yassir Arafat, leader of the Al Fatah guerrilla organization, visits Moscow as the guest of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. A statement issued at the end of his visit expresses the support of the Solidarity Committee and the Soviet people for the Arab cause, and denounces Israeli —aggression and US —imperialism.

East Germany / West Germany – February 12, 1970 (KCA)

Willi Stoph writes a letter to Willy Brandt accepting the proposal of talks between East and West Germany in East Berlin according to Brandt's letter on January 22, 1970.

Hungary / Austria - February 13, 1970 (HC)

A Hungarian-Austrian trade protocol is signed in Vienna.

Yugoslavia – February 15, 1970 (HR)

The University in Priština (Kosovo) is founded, from an already existing branch of the University of Belgrade in Priština. On the 30th of October the Association of Writers of Kosovo is founded. The provincial Library in Priština becomes the National and University Library.

Hungary / Bulgaria - February 16-21, 1970 (HC)

János Péter, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, takes an amicable visit to Bulgaria on the invitation of Ivan Basev, the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Soviet Union / U.S. - Feb 17 – April, 1970 (KCA)

The Conference of the Committee Disarmament meets in Geneva, discussing a joint U.S.-Soviet draft treaty banning nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction from the sea bed.

East Germany/ West Germany – February 18, 1970 (KCA)

Brandt, Chancellor of West Germany, writes to Stoph accepting his invitation to visit East Berlin for talks, but suggesting, in view of the Federal Government's commitments, that these should take place in the second or third week of March rather than on the dates in February proposed by Stoph. On the same day, the Christian Democratic Opposition (CDU) announces, that it supports the Federal Government's decision to enter into talks with the GDR on all questions affecting the coexistence of Germans, including renunciation of force

US / Yugoslavia – February 18, 1970 (LBC)

President Nixon's Congressional message on the foreign policy of the US, in which the President

spoke about the —unnatural division of Europe. The US —is not out to employ negotiations as a forum for cold-war invective and ideological debate. He wants to deal with his communist —adversaries as nations that follow what they perceive to be their interest. The talks must follow the quid pro quo principle. The US does not intend to —undermine the legitimate security interests of the Soviet Union and —the time is certainly passed when any power would seek to exploit Eastern Europe to obtain strategic advantage against the Soviet Union. The American government's willingness to negotiate seeks to reduce this tension. Washington treats these states as sovereign countries and not as —parts of a monolith and would not accept any doctrine that —abridges their right to seek reciprocal improvement of relations with us or others. Nixon is ready to start talks with these countries looking toward —a gradual normalization of relations and was willing to adjust —to whatever pace and extent of normalization these countries are willing to sustain. — The World Bank announces a 40 million dollar loan to develop the Yugoslav telephone network.

Austria – February 22 and March 15, 1970 (KCA)

Landtag elections are held in Carinthia and Styria respectively. In both provinces the Socialist Party gains considerably more votes than the People's Party.

Czechoslovakia – February 23, 1970 (KCA)

The campaign against former leading Communists associated with the liberalization policy carried out under Alexander Dubček prior to the Soviet and Warsaw Pact invasion of August 1968 continues. The Czechoslovak citizenship of the following were revoked: Jiří Pelikán, Otašík, Ivan Sviták, Otakar Rambousek. All leading liberals during the Dubček era are now living in exile.

USA– February 23, 1970 (CWIHP)

Henry Kissinger briefs President Nixon on his initial meeting with President Pompidou during his visit to the US. Pompidou told Kissinger that he wanted to discuss issues relating to the Soviets, Germany, and other defence matters. Financial issues and the establishment of a private channel of communication were other topics of interest.

Yugoslavia / U.K. – February 23-26, 1970 (KCA)

The Prime Minister of Yugoslavia visits the UK. The endurance of trade and cultural ties is mutually reassured via a joint communiqué.

USA/France– February 24, 1970 (CWIHP)

President Pompidou meets with President Nixon during his visit to the United States. At the meeting Nixon states that he wants good relations between the US and France because both countries share the same goals; furthermore they should find common ground for cooperation even though France wants to be independent from NATO.

Bulgaria - February 24-25, 1970 (HC)

The party leaders of the socialist countries consult in Sofia on ideological and political questions.

Soviet Union - February 24-25, 1970 (HC)

The Executive Committee of the Comecon holds its 45th session in Moscow.

Hungary / Belgium - February 24-28, 1970 (HC)

János Péter, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, makes an amicable visit to Belgium on the invitation of Piene Harmel, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Poland / Bolivia– February 25, 1970 (KCA)

Poland and Bolivia resumes their diplomatic relations for the first time since the German invasion of Poland at the beginning of the Second World War.

Finland/Soviet Union – February 25, 1970 (RVO)

President Kekkonen meets Brezhnev in Zavidovo. Brezhnev thanks Kekkonen for agreeing to host the CSCE, but he also claims that there is an anti-Soviet atmosphere developing in Finland.

Soviet Union/Poland– February 27, 1970 (CWIHP)

A meeting is proposed for the international departments of the seven parties to meet and discuss issues related to China, including the political and economic situation in Shanghai, China's international activities, and the ideology of its leadership.

March

Soviet Union– March 1970 (CWIHP)

The CPSU issues a draft on the 'China Problem' following the ninth CCP Congress. The draft is primarily concerned with China's actions and ideology, and the increasing tensions between China and the Soviet Bloc.

Romania – March, 1970 (KCA)

In further Cabinet changes, Mircea Malita succeeds Constantinescu as Education Minister; Trojan Ispas succeeds Dumitru Mosora as Minister for the Building Industry; and Teodor Vasiliu succeeded Adrian Dimitriu as Minister of Justice.

Austria – March 1, 1970 (KCA / HC)

General elections are held, resulting in the loss of its majority by the People's Party Government of Klaus and a narrow majority for the Socialist Party led by Bruno Kreisky.

East Germany / West Germany – March 2-3 and 9-10, 1970 (KCA)

The initiation of preparatory discussions between the delegations of East and West Germany starts in Berlin, prior to the meeting between Brandt of West Germany and Stoph of East Germany. Five meetings are held between the two leaders and they share political letters. Disagreements arise over where to hold a further meeting, as East Germany does not recognize West Berlin as part of West Germany.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – March 3-5, 1970 (AY)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives West German Federal Minister of Economic Affairs Karl Schiller.

Yugoslavia – March 4, 1970 (KCA)

The Yugoslav writer Mihajlo Mihajlov is released after 3 ½ years in prison for 'hostile propaganda.'

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – March 5, 1970 (KCA)

Sahm and Schussler meet again (see March 3, 1970) to discuss the disputed question of Brandt travelling via West Berlin on his way to or return from East Berlin. No agreement can be reached as the GDR does not agree to this, while Brandt refuses to accept any restrictions.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – March 8-10, 1970 (KCA)

Brandt writes again to Stoph on March 8, the letter being handed by Sahm to Schussler on March 9. It is published in Bonn on March 10, the Federal Press Office explaining that the GDR Government previously published a statement which it sent to Brandt via Schussler and Sahm, and which made it clear that the GDR insisted on determining the route to be taken by the Federal Chancellor to East Berlin.

Hungary / Poland - March 9-12, 1970 (HC)

János Péter, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, takes an official amicable visit to Poland on the invitation of the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stefan Jędrzychowski.

US / USSR – March 10, 1970 (LBC)

It is announced that the US will start deploying MIRV-ed missiles in June. The announcement is made when Soviet diplomats express their interest through informal channels to ban the testing and deployment of MIRVs. According to the Chief of Staff of the US Air Force, the USSR is deploying missiles at such a pace that it is evidently striving for strategic superiority.

Soviet Union / Botswana – March 11, 1970 (KCA)

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Botswana at ambassadorial level is announced in Moscow and by the Botswana High Commission in London.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – March 11, 1970 (RFE-HU)

A protocol on the cooperation of press departments of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian ministries was signed in Prague.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – March 12, 1970 (KCA)

At a further meeting, Schussler proposes Erfurt for the first meeting (see March 3, 1970 and March 2-3, 1970).

Soviet Union / France – March 12, 1970 (KCA)

An agreement covering credit arrangements for Soviet imports of French goods in the period of the five-year Franco-Soviet trade pact (1970-1974) is concluded in Paris. The arrangements provide that 4.5 billion Francs of the expected 7 billion Francs worth of Soviet imports will be financed by long term credits.

Czechoslovakia – March 13, 1970 (KCA)

Josef Pavel, Minister of the Interior before the Soviet Invasion of 1968, is expelled from the Communist Party. In that capacity he dismantled the apparatus of police terror, curbed the power of the secret police, and dismissed —hardliners— Stalinists from his Ministry.

Finland – March 16, 1970 (RVO)

Parliamentary elections result as a victory for Vennamo's SMP (Finnish Rural Party). The rightwing National Coalition Party gains 11 more seats. This result is seen as a protest against the overly leftist reforms, but also leading to a possible increase in mistrust among Soviet leadership. There

are serious issues with forming a coalition government after the elections due to lack of common interests.

Hungary / Soviet Union – March 16-18, 1970 (HC)

Government delegation led by Prime Minister Jenő Fock is staying in Moscow on the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. They discuss coordination of their respective 5-year plans.

Yugoslavia – March 16-18, 1970 (HR)

At the Meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the LCY criticism is voiced about the disintegrative tendencies in the LCY. Representatives from Serbia advocate the concept which enables the development of separate republics while adhering to the unity of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia / South-East Asia – March 18-April 4, 1970 (GOD)

Yugoslav foreign minister Mirko Tepavac visits Burma (March 18-21), Singapore (March 21-26), Indonesia (March 26-29), and India (March 30- April 4). The main topic of talks is the forthcoming summit conference of non-aligned countries.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – March 19, 1970 (KCA)

Willy Brandt, the German Federal Chancellor, and Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, meet in Erfurt, Eastern Germany, the first meeting between the Heads of Government of the two states since the Second World War. An estimated crowd of 2500 people gather, mostly young, shouting out affectionately — Willy, Willy, Willy Brandt. A joint agreement is published for discussions to continue in Kassel (West Germany) on May 21, 1970. (see November 12, 1969, December 17 and December 18, 1969, January 14 and January 22, as well as February 12, 1970).

Yugoslavia / European Economic Community (EEC) – March 19, 1970 (KCA)

A trade agreement is signed in Brussels between the EEC and Yugoslavia, coming into force on May 1. Under its terms Yugoslavia and the EEC agree: (a) to grant each other most-favored-nation status in trade; (b) to introduce at a faster rate the import duty concessions envisaged in the Kennedy round; (c) to enforce special regulations for Yugoslav exports of veal to the EEC; (d) to set up a multi-national commission to carry out the agreement and to suggest solutions for problems which might arise.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – March 20, 1970 (KCA)

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union discuss a Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance in Prague. Both states reiterate the desire to hold an all European Conference.

Soviet Union – March 20, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced that the Soviet Supreme Court has ruled that the person who fired on four cosmonauts who were being given a triumphal reception in Moscow on January 23, 1969, after the Soyuz 4 and Soyuz 5 space flights is found insane and not responsible for his actions.

Czechoslovakia – March 21, 1970 (KCA)

The suspension from party membership of Dubček, now Ambassador to Turkey, and the expulsion from the party of 10 leading personalities who were prominently associated with the liberalization policy, is announced by *Rudé právo*.

Soviet Union / West Germany – March 22, 1970 (KCA)

A communiqué is issued stating that from January 30 to February 18 and from March 3 to March 21 an exchange of views took place in Moscow between the two delegations—in connection with the aim of both sides to conclude an agreement on the renunciation of force between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic. Also, the two countries agreed on the establishment of a Soviet consulate-general in Hamburg and a West German consulate-general in Leningrad.

Soviet Union / Hungary - March 23-30, 1970 (HC)

Hungarian cultural days take place in the Soviet Union. (The Hungarian delegation taking part is led by minister of public education Pál Ilku.)

Soviet Union / U.K. – March 25, 1970 (KCA)

Lord Chalfont tells the House of Lords that an approach to the Soviet Government for the release of Rudolf Hess made at the end of February by the British Ambassador in Moscow, is rejected.

Hungary - March 25, 1970 (HC)

Law decree no. 7 of 1970 of the Presidential Council about the exercise of general amnesty on the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the country is adopted.

Finland – March 26, 1970 (UKP)

President Kekkonen rejects the Nordek plan. PM Koivisto asks Kekkonen to leave out the Nordek issue from his speech, but Kekkonen threatens him with resigning as President, and Koivisto gives up on his proposal.

Soviet Union / U.K. / Japan / France – March 28-April 13, 1970 (KCA)

Aeroflot and Japan Air Lines start Paris-Moscow-Tokyo services via Siberia on March 28; Air France inaugurates regular flights on the Paris-Moscow-Tokyo route via Siberia on April 10. On April 13, a supplementary protocol to the Anglo-Soviet Civil Aviation Agreement of 1957 is signed in London. The protocol gives BOAC flying rights on the London-Moscow-Tokyo route via Siberia, while Aeroflot is given the right to fly across the Atlantic via London. BOAC's transSiberian flights are expected to start in June 1970.

Soviet Union / Argentina – March 29, 1970 (KCA)

An unsuccessful attempt is made by members of an extreme right-wing group to kidnap Yuri Pivovarov, Assistant Commercial Attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires. A note is issued on part of the Soviet Union, stating that the —campaign of threats and blackmail which is under way in Argentina against members of the Soviet Embassy has —deprived them of the opportunity to discharge their functions normally. Hope is expressed that the Argentine Government would create the necessary conditions to ensure the normal activity of the members of the Soviet Embassy.

Hungary / Romania - March 29-31, 1970 (HC)

Frigyes Puja, the first Deputy of the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, takes an amicable visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

April**West Germany / U.S. - April 1970 (DKK)**

Willy Brandt and Richard M. Nixon agree that the treaties with the East should only be ratified, when there is concrete progress in treaties concerning Berlin.

Bulgaria / Soviet Union – April 1970 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria announce in Sofia that they will start a natural gas pipeline project by late 1970 and this will be the second largest source of energy in Bulgaria. Starting at the Soviet frontier town and Danubian port of Izmail, it will link up with the Soviet pipeline network. The proposed new pipeline will run under the Danube by a subterranean duet, and then run 130 miles across the Romanian Dobruja, and enter Bulgarian territory near the frontier village of Yovkovo, continuing to Sofia.

Hungary - April 1, 1970 (HC)

The State and Kossuth Prizes are awarded during a great ceremony.

Hungary - April 2, 1970 (HC)

The section between Fehér Road and Deák Square of the first, East-West line of the Budapest underground is opened.

Czechoslovakia – April 3, 1970 (KCA)

Party officials known during the ‘Dubček era’ for their liberal views are excluded from leadership.

Hungary - April 3-5, 1970 (HC)

There are commemorations and ceremonies throughout the country on the 25th anniversary of the liberation of the country. The People’s Army performs a monumental parade on April 4.

Finland / EEC – April 6, 1970 (KCA)

President Kekkonen announces that Finland is interested in establishing trade agreements with the EEC provided that this could be done without compromising Finland’s policy of neutrality.

US / USSR – April 6, 1970 (LBC)

After preliminary talks in Helsinki, the SALT talks begin in Vienna. Nixon says that the American goal is to limit the ABM systems on a low level and to set an upper ceiling for ICBMs and SLBMs. According to the Secretary of Defense, in the past five years the USSR increased the megaton value of its warheads five fold, while the US reduced it by 40%. – According to figures given by the London Institute for Strategic Studies the US has 4235 and the USSR 1880 deliverable warheads. Nixon claims that the US has 1054 ICBMs and the Soviet Union has 1240. At the same time the US deployed 600 SLBMS as opposed to the 200 by the Soviet Union.

Hungary– April 7, 1970 (CWIHP)

At the meeting of the Political Committee, they discuss the political situation in China; border issues with the Soviet Union; relations with Albania, the GDR, Japan and Bulgaria; the political isolation of China; and the organisation of the political party in China.

Hungary / Sweden – April 7-12, 1970 (HC)

János Péter, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, takes an official visit to Sweden.

East Germany (GDR) / Somalia – April 11, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced in a joint communiqué that Somalia and the German Democratic Republic have decided to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors, and to start early negotiations

for co-operation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres.

Hungary / France – April 12-18, 1970 (HC) A

French trade delegation visits Hungary.

Soviet Union / U.K. – April 13, 1970 (KCA) see March 28-April 13.

A supplementary protocol to the Anglo-Soviet Civil aviation agreement of 1957 is signed in London. The protocol gives BOAC flying rights on the London-Moscow-Tokyo route via Siberia, expected to start in June 1970.

Romania / Turkey – April 13-17, 1970 (PER)

The President of Turkey, Cevdet Sunay, visits Romania.

Non-Aligned Movement – April 13-17, 1970 (HN)

A preparatory meeting for the Third NAM Summit Conference takes place in Dar es Salaam. 59 leaderships attend the meeting (51 members and 8 observers). A decision is made to organize the forthcoming summit conference in Lusaka (Zambia) before the 25th General Assembly meeting, and to found a Preparatory Committee of 16 non-aligned countries responsible for organizing the conferences. The Committee meets three times before the Summit Conference – once in New Delhi (May 6-12), and two times in Lusaka (July 26-27, and September 6)

US / Hungary – April 14, 1970 (LBC)

According to a report by the New York Times, US-Hungarian relations are developing so rapidly that Washington may soon return the Holy Crown to Budapest.

Soviet Union / U.S. - April 16, 1970 (KCA)

The second round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union take place in Vienna, Austria. The two delegations are led respectively by Gerard Smith, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Vladimir Semyonov, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

Soviet Union – April 18, 1970 (KCA)

The Soviet Union publishes the census results from January 15, 1970. It states that the USSR has a population of 241,748,000, an increase of 15.8 % from the last census in 1959.

East Germany (GDR) / Central African Republic – April 19, 1970 (KCA)

The Central African Republic and the German Democratic Republic agree on mutual diplomatic recognition and the opening of embassies in the two capitals in the near future.

Yugoslavia – April 20, 1970 (KCA)

Dragoljub Budimovski is appointed head of the Federal Secretary of Information.

Austria – April 20, 1970 (KCA)

The discussions between the Socialist Party and the People's Party on the formation of a coalition government finally break down, after a last attempt at reaching a compromise between Bruno Kreisky and Witham. Upon these developments, President Jonas asks Kreisky to form a new government on a different basis. As a result, Kreisky presents a Cabinet list for an exclusively Socialist minority Government. After being sworn in, Kreisky announces that the Government will submit a large social reform programme.

Soviet Union – April 21-22, 1970 (KCA / HC)

The centenary of the birth of Lenin is celebrated in the Kremlin by a joint meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and the Russian Federation. The main speech is delivered by Brezhnev. *Le Monde* describes the speech as —striking for its severity, or rather its intransigent orthodoxy, as if emphasis had been deliberately placed on the most dogmatic aspects of the line followed by the Soviet leadership.

On the following day, a long editorial on the centenary appears in the three leading Chinese papers, *The People's Daily*, *Red Flag*, and *The Liberation Army Daily*. The papers violently attack the so-called —Brezhnev Doctrine, which was used to justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Finland / Soviet Union – April 22, 1970 (UKP)

President Kekkonen delivers a speech at the Lenin Centennial Ceremony, and he is awarded the Lenin medal.

Hungary - April 22, 1970 (HC)

Tiszaszederkény, pronounced a town in 1966, receives the name Leninváros [Lenintown].

Hungary - April 23, 1970 (HC)

The National Council of the People's Patriotic Front holds a session. (István Bencsik is elected as Secretary-General.)

Hungary / Warsaw Treaty Organization – April 27-28, 1970 (HC)

The Military Council of the joint armed forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact holds its upcoming meeting in Budapest.

Bulgaria – April 27-28, 1970 (KCA)

At a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party held in Sofia. Todor Zhivkov Prime Minister and First Secretary of the party puts forward proposals for the reorganization of co-operative and state farms into larger units to be known as —agricultural industrial complexes. The proposed and approved reorganization is the third of such plans Bulgarian agriculture has undergone since the introduction of the Communist regime.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – April 29, 1970 (KCA)

The path towards normalization of ties between East and West Germany continues. They agree on postal payments and telecommunications between East and West Germany. The number of telephone lines between the two 'states' will increase from 34 to 74.

Soviet Union / Israel / UAR – April 29, 1970 (KCA)

The Israeli Government issues a statement announcing that Soviet pilots are flying operational missions in Egypt. Speaking in Jerusalem the same day, Golda Meir, the Prime Minister of Israel, described the presence of the Russian pilots in Egypt as —a grave step that greatly changes the situation in the area. In Washington, it is stated that President Nixon ordered an —immediate and full evaluation of the reports.

US – April 29, 1970 (LBC)

The US lifted the export ban on 222 commodities to communist states with the exception of China, Cuba, North Korea and North Vietnam. The items include textiles; chemicals; iron and steel products; office machines; telephone and telegraph equipment; agricultural machinery; and certain

television, radio and machine tool parts.

Hungary / Norway – April 29-May 5, 1970 (HC)

Bernt Ingvaldsen, the President of the Norwegian Parliament, makes an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / United Arab Republic / Syria - April 29. – May 11, 1970 (HC)

A Hungarian military delegation led by general and defense minister Lajos Czinege visits the United Arab Republic and Syria.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – April 30, 1970 (KCA)

The Federal Government decides to take the following measures to reduce the large West German surplus in trade with Eastern Germany: (a) with effect from July 1, sales to Eastern Germany are made less profitable by the imposition of a value added tax of 6 %; (b) with effect from May 1, purchases of industrial goods from Eastern Germany are made cheaper by raising tax preferences from 5% to 11%.

May

Yugoslavia – May, 1970 (HR)

Yugoslavia hosts the FIBA World Championship. Yugoslav national team wins the first place.

Romania – May-June, 1970 (HOR) Catastrophic floods cause great material damage and loss of life in the country.

Soviet Union – late May, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced that Boris Bugayev is appointed Minister of Civil Aviation.

Soviet Union / Israel / UAR – May 1, 1970 (KCA)

President Nasser describes the Israeli allegations that Russian pilots were flying operational missions in Egypt (see April 29, 1970) as —Israeli propaganda. However, he did not deny the reports.

Romania / Hungary - May 1, 1970 (HC)

The Sándor Petőfi Community Center is opened in Bucharest. (Its library has 30 000 books in the Hungarian and Romanian languages.)

Soviet Union / U.K. / France / U.S. – May 3, 1970 (KCA)

The United States, Soviet, the United Kingdom, and French representatives at the UN instructs their deputies to prepare a memorandum on the progress of the talks to date.

Hungary / U.S. – May 5, 1970 (HC)

The government of the People's Republic of Hungary issues a statement condemning the new South East Asian policy of the United States.

Hungary - May 5, 1970 (HC)

Law decree no. 9 of 1970 of the Presidential Council about the re-regulation of academic degrees is adopted.

Hungary/ USA / Indochinese Region - May 6, 1970 (HC)

A government communiqué is released which condemns the aggression and intervention of the United States in Indochina.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – May 6, 1970 (KCA / VVR)

The 20-Year Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance is signed between Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union. Husák thanks the Soviet Union on behalf of the ‘majority’ of people for its —truly fraternal assistance to Czechoslovakia.¶ While in Prague, the Soviet delegation attends the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Czechoslovakia’s liberation from German occupation.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 6-9, 1970 (HC)

A Hungarian party and state delegation led by Pál Losonczi, the President of the Presidential Council of the People’s Republic of Hungary, attends commemorations held in Prague for the 25th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation.

Yugoslavia/Zambia – May 6-12, 1970 (JBT)

Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda visits Yugoslavia, and talks with President Tito about the forthcoming conference of non-aligned countries in Lusaka as well as about the bilateral economic cooperation. K. Kaunda and J.B. Tito attend the military parade in Belgrade and visit the headquarters of *Energoprojekt*, Yugoslav construction company involved in building the Kafue Hydroelectric power plant in Zambia.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – May 7 and 15, 1970 (KCA)

The Act of 1966 granting safe-conduct in the Federal Republic to certain representatives of the East German Socialist Unity Party is formally abolished by the *Bundestag* and (*Bundesrat* May 15). These Socialist Unity Party representatives might have prevented Germans from leaving the GDR to the West.

Soviet Union / West Germany – May 11, 1970 (KCA)

Egon Bahr, the State Secretary in the Federal Chancellor’s Office of the German Federal Republic, visits Moscow for a third round of talks with Andrei Gromyko on the treaty for the renunciation of force. He says to journalists that all problems in connection with the talks are settled, and both sides are in a position to start formal negotiations.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary - May 11, 1970 (HC)

The great assembly of the Czechoslovak Hungarian Workers' Cultural Association takes place in Bratislava. (Secretary-general: Béla Varga.)

Hungary - May 11-12, 1970 (HC)

An academic session takes place in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on the occasion of the 100th birth anniversary of V. I. Lenin (April 22).

Soviet Union / Comecon – May 12-14, 1970 (KCA)

The 24th Session of Comecon is held in Warsaw, and all member Prime Ministers attend. It is proposed that Comecon should set up an investment bank that will supplement the growth of global socialist states. The bank would be held in Moscow; however, all member states would be represented on the board of the bank, all having an equal vote. Decisions would be settled by a

majority three quarter vote. The Romanian government opposes the proposed project.

Finland – May 14, 1970 (VTV)

The Social Democratic Koivisto government steps down, and the caretaker government led by Teuvo Aura starts its two-month term with governmental gridlock being solved.

US / USSR, May 14, 1970 (LBC)

The president of Ford Motor Co. announces that it will not satisfy a Soviet request to build a truck factory in the USSR. It is assumed that the company cancelled the deal because of US governmental pressure

Hungary - May 14-16, 1970 (HC)

A national conference on adult education takes place in Budapest.

East Germany (GDR) / Soviet Union – May 16-17, 1970 (KCA)

Shortly before the Kassel meeting (see May 21, 1970) Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, accompanied by Willi Stoph, visit Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders. It is understood that the forthcoming talks between the GDR and the FRG are among the subjects discussed, as well as the question of the FRG's *Ostpolitik* in the light of the negotiations opened by the Federal Republic with the Soviet Union and Poland.

Romania / Soviet Union – May 18-19, 1970 (PER)

Nicolae Ceaușescu holds discussions with Brezhnev in Moscow.

East Germany (GDR) / Algeria – May 19, 1970 (KCA)

At the end of a visit by the East German Foreign Minister, Otto Winzer, it is announced in Algiers that both Governments have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors at an early date. Both sides also agree to intensify their economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations, and sign an agreement on economic co-operation.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – May 21, 1970 (KCA)

Following their meeting on March 19 at Erfurt (see above) in the GDR a second meeting takes

place at Kassel, in the FRG, between Brandt, the German Federal Chancellor, and Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. The Kassel meeting, like that at Erfurt, ends without any agreement on the political issues dividing the two German states and no communiqué is issued.

Bulgaria / Warsaw Treaty Organization – May 21-22, 1970 (HC)

The Ministers of Defense of the member states of the Warsaw Pact consult in Sofia.

Soviet Union / West Germany- May 22, 1970 (KCA)

On leaving the Soviet capital, Bahr tells journalists that all remaining problems in connection with the preparatory talks are settled; that both sides are in a position to start formal negotiations; and, that he will be making a —positive report in Bonn on the progress of his discussions in Moscow.

East Germany (GDR) / Maldives – May 23, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced in East Berlin that a representative of the GDR Government and the Government of the Maldives have signed an agreement for the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations.

Soviet Union / China / Vietnam – May 26, 1970 (HC)

A Sino-Soviet agreement is made concerning economic and military aid provided to North Vietnam.

Czechoslovakia – May 27, 1970 (KCA)

The Federal Assembly approves the dismissal of the President of the Supreme Court, Otomar Boček, and of six judges of the Supreme Court for —anti-socialist and —anti-Soviet opinions. The Assembly also expels two of its members for the same reason.

Romania / Soviet Union – May 29, 1970 (PER)

Ion Gheorghe Maurer meets with Aleksei Kosygin.

June**Finland / Sweden / U.S. – June 1970 (PRF)**

The U.S. allows Finland to purchase Sidewinder missiles for the Swedish Draken aircraft system. They are deployed in the Finnish Lapland in recognition of the increasing strategic significance of the northern region.

Soviet Union – June 1, 1970 (KCA)

Soviets launch Soyuz 9 to make an orbital record of 19 days.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – June 1, 1970 (KCA)

The 20-Year Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is ratified in Moscow by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and in Prague by President Svoboda after being signed on May 6.

Albania / Greece – June 2, 1970 (KCA)

Albania and Greece conclude their first trade agreement after the Second World War in Athens. As Albania and Greece are still officially in a state of war, the agreement was concluded at a nongovernmental level.

Yugoslavia / Hungary June 2, 1970 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock travels to Yugoslavia for a four-day visit.

Soviet Union/ West Germany – June 7, 1970 (KCA)

Guidelines for negotiating the renunciation-of-force agreements with the Soviet Union and with other East European countries are approved by the German Federal Cabinet at a special session.

Soviet Union – June 14, 1970 (KCA)

Elections take place for the two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet – the Soviet of the Union (767 deputies) and the Soviet of Nationalities (750 deputies) – the four-year term of the previous Chambers having expired. The turnout is 99.96%. It is announced that 99.74% of the electorate voted for the candidates for the Soviet of the Union and 99.79% voted for the candidates for the Soviet of Nationalities.

Hungary / Austria – June 15-19, 1970 (HC)

Franz Jonas, the President of the Republic of Austria, makes an official visit to Hungary.

Yugoslavia / Sudan – June 15-19, 1970 (GOD)

Prime Minister of Sudan J. M. el Nimeiry visits Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / Hungary - May 16-18, 1970 (HC)

An academic conference of the delegations of 33 communist and workers' parties takes place in Moscow. (Topic: The increasing role of communist and workers' parties in the revolutionary phase of the building of socialism and communism.)

Hungary / Japan – June 16-20, 1970 (HC)

A delegation of the Japanese Parliament makes a visit to Hungary.

Romania / France – June 19, 1970 (LBC)

Romanian party leader Ceaușescu concludes his five day visit to France where he spoke with President Georges Pompidou. The two countries agree in doubling their trade of 250 million dollars in the next five years, and increased industrial cooperation, including the assembly of Renault motorcars and Alouette type helicopters in Romania.

Soviet Union – June 19, 1970 (KCA)

Soyuz 9 of Soviet Union (see June 1) lands on earth safely in the predetermined area, 45 miles west of Karaganda, Kazakhstan.

Hungary / Warsaw Treaty Organization – June 21-22, 1970 (HC)

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member states of the Warsaw Pact consult in Budapest about the actual issues of the European Security Council.

East Germany (GDR) / Ceylon – June 22, 1970 (KCA)

Following an exchange of letters between Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Ceylonese Prime Minister, and Stoph, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the Government of Ceylon extends full diplomatic recognition to the German Democratic Republic with effect from June 16.

Soviet Bloc – June 22, 1970 (LBC)

The Budapest conference of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact urges a all-European security conference as soon as possible with US and Canadian participation

Hungary / Sudan - June 22-25, 1970 (HC)

Gafaar Mohamed Nimeiri, the President of the revolutionary council of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, makes an official amicable visit to Hungary.

Romania / Federal Republic of Germany – June 22-26, 1970 (PER)

Ion Gheorghe Maurer visits the Federal Republic of Germany to discuss with Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – June 24-30, 1970 (GOD)

President of the Federal Executive Council of SFRY Mitja Ribičić visits the USSR.

Austria – June 25, 1970 (KCA)

The Austrian Supreme Administrative Court rules the results of the parliamentary elections of

March 1 in three of the seven Viennese constituencies to be invalid. The Court's decision means that nine Socialist and seven People's Party deputies lose their parliamentary mandates with immediate effect.

Czechoslovakia / Denmark – June 23, 1970 (KCA)

The Czechoslovakia Ambassador in Copenhagen, Anton Vaňek asks for political asylum in Denmark for himself and his family. His request is granted by the Danish Government on July 2, 1970.

Czechoslovakia – June 26, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced in Prague that Alexander Dubček is expelled by the CKP Central Committee from the party and he is also deprived of his mandate as a member of the Federal Assembly (the Czechoslovak Parliament).

Romania / Iran – June 26- July 1, 1970 (PER)

The Shah of Iran, Mohamed Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr and his wife, Farah, visit Romania.

Romania / US – June 28, 1970 (LBC)

Romanian foreign minister Corneliu Mănescu's speaks with Secretary of State, William Rogers, in San Francisco. On the 29 of June, Mănescu meets Nixon.

Romania / China – June 28, 1970 (PER)

The People's Republic of China grants financial support to Romania.

Czechoslovakia – June 29, 1970 (KCA)

Rudé právo, the Czechoslovak Communist Party's newspaper, lists a number of offences for which Alexander Dubček was expelled from the Communist Party. He is accused by Husák, his successor, of having led Czechoslovakia to the verge of —disintegrationll.

Czechoslovakia - June 29-30, 1970 (HC)

Ministers of public education of the socialist countries hold a conference in Karlovy Vary.

Soviet Union / United Arab Republic – June 29-July 17, 1970 (KCA)

President Nasser of the United Arab Republic visits Moscow. Views on the Middle East are shared and both states mutually condemn Israel for aggressive behavior.

USA / France– June 30, 1970 (CWIHP)

Gerard Smith advises Kissinger against assisting the French weapons program. He warns that this assistance might jeopardize SALT negotiations and also hurt US negotiations with Germany.

July

Soviet Union / Central African Republic – early July, 1970 (KCA)

During a visit to Moscow, President Bokassa signs a co-operative agreement with the Soviet Union under which Soviet experts are to be sent to the Central African Republic to study the possible construction of a hydro-electric power station, and the improvement of the cotton industry.

Bulgaria – July 1970 (KCA)

Although the average size of a production complex was planned to be from 20,000 to 30,000 hectares, it is reported that one occupying 113,000 hectares and employing over 100,000 people will be set up with the town of Plovdiv as its centre.

East Germany / Soviet Union / West Germany – July, 1970 (BES)

Leonid Brezhnev tells Erich Honecker the guidelines of German politics: stabilized and civilized reassessment of the GDR, with contractual adjustment with the FRG, but at the same time, simultaneous proportionality in order to save the GDR from negative results of the new eastern politics of the FRG.

Hungary - July 1-9, 1970 (HC)

The Warsaw Treaty's joint forces perform staff exercise in Hungarian territory.

Finland / Hungary - July 3-9, 1970 (HC)

A Finnish-Hungarian friendship week takes place in Helsinki and Budapest.

Czechoslovakia – July 6, 1970 (KCA)

It is reported from Prague, though not officially announced, that Cernik has been suspended from Communist Party membership.

Romania / Soviet Union – July 6-8, 1970 (KCA / PER)

Aleksei Kosigin travels to Bucharest to sign a 20-year Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance. It replaces the Soviet-Romanian treaty concluded in 1948. The new treaty includes the term: respecting national sovereignty.

Czechoslovakia – July 8, 1970 (KCA)

The Federal Assembly unanimously deprives Černík and four other deputies of their parliamentary mandates.

Soviet Union – July 9, 1970 (KCA)

At a press conference in Moscow in which the Soyuz 9 cosmonauts and Soviet space scientists take part, it is stated that Colonel Nikolayev and Sevastyanov found it difficult to stand upright upon returning to Earth and would have preferred to lie down. Changing over from one position to another had —negative effects on their general well-being and notably increased their heartbeats, and they also lost weight after their 18 days in space.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / Poland / Hungary / Mongolia / GDR /Soviet Union - July 10, 1970 (HC)

The representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, and the Soviet Union sign an agreement in Moscow about the establishment of the International Investment Bank.

Romania / Central African Republic – July 11-16, 1970 (PER)

The President of the Central African Republic, Jean Bedel Bokassa, visits Romania.

Czechoslovakia – July 14, 1970 (KCA)

Rudé právo, the Czechoslovak Communist Party's newspaper, reports that over 12,000 members of municipal and local councils in the country has been purged or has resigned since January in a campaign to remove —rightist opportunistsl from local government.

Soviet Union / Mauritius – July 14, 1970 (KCA)

The Government of Mauritius announces that it has granted harbor facilities to Soviet trawlers at the rate of 15 vessels a year, and also landing rights to Soviet aircrafts used for exchanging trawler crews. The decision follows the signing of an agreement on technical assistance, under which Mauritius is to receive from the Soviet Union trawlers at a reduced cost for its own fishing industry.

Czechoslovakia – July 16, 1970 (KCA)

Rudé právo, the Czechoslovak Communist Party's newspaper, publishes a 6,000-word denunciation of Dubček, aiming to destroy what is called the —Dubček legend.l The paper states that the legend, —still lives in our countryl and —penetrates deeply into the consciousness of our people, including Communistsl.

Soviet Union / West Germany – July 16, 1970 (KCA)

The preparatory talks for the renunciation of force is concluded and there is released an announcement from Bonn stating that both Soviet Union and German Federal Republic's governments agrees to open formal negotiations in Moscow on July 27, 1970.

Soviet Union / Finland – July 17 - 20, 1970 (KCA) see July 20

The Soviet Union and Finland announce a Twenty-Year Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance. The joint communiqué reiterates the mutual desire to maintain the peaceful stability of Europe.

Hungary -- July 19, 1970 (HC)

The press publishes the guidelines of the 4th Five-Year Plan. (It schedules a 30-32% growth of the national income.)

Finland / Soviet Union – July 20, 1970 (PRF/SKS) See July 17—20

President Kekkonen visits the Soviet Union, where discussions about Finnish neutrality get tougher. Peaceful neutrality is no longer accepted by the Soviets, and the FCMA-treaty (YYA) is to be continued for another 20 years.

Albania / Switzerland – July 20, 1970 (KCA)

Swiss and Albanian governments establish diplomatic relations. The Swiss ambassador to Yugoslavia is accredited to Albania, although continuing to reside in Belgrade.

Mongolia / Czechoslovakia – March 24, 1970 (RFE-HU)

The Czechoslovak president Ludvík Svoboda leaves Prague for a ten-day visit to Mongolia.

Soviet Union – July 22, 1969 (KCA)

The chief Soviet delegate says, during the Conference of the Committee Disarmament in Geneva, that his government wishes to —make it abundantly clear that the prohibition of biological weapons only, without a simultaneous ban on chemical means of warfare, would be erroneousl.

Hungary / China – July 25, 1970 (HC)

A Hungarian-Chinese barter traffic and payment agreement is signed in Beijing.

Finland / U.S. – July 22-28, 1970 (SKS)

President Kekkonen visits the U.S. to meet President Nixon. He speaks about the CSCE, emphasizing the advantages of Finnish neutrality in its organization.

Soviet Union / West Germany – July 28, 1970 (KCA)

The discussion between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic on the renunciation of force is opened (see July 16). The delegations of both countries continue their negotiations on the treaty for 10 days.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 30, 1970 (KCA)

At a press conference, President Richard Nixon stresses that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) do not involve the disarmament of either side, but the limitation and eventually the mutual reduction of strategic arms. The U.S. Government hopes to reach an agreement on either a comprehensive or selective basis as a first step towards the limitation of the development and deployment of —more instrument of destruction when both have enough to destroy each other many times over.

Soviet Union/U.S. – July 31, 1970 (KCA)

The New York Times reports that on July 24, 1970, the U.S. delegation submitted a comprehensive proposal for a freeze or reduction in the size of offensive and defensive missile system during the second round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union.

August**East Germany (GDR) / India – August 3, 1970 (KCA)**

The Indian External Affairs Minister, Swaran Singh, announces that India and the German Democratic Republic have decided to establish relations at consular level and to set up Consulates General in New Delhi and East Berlin.

East Germany / U.S / France – August 3, 1970 (CWIHP).

American foreign policy expert, Sonnenfeldt, summarizes various recent types of military cooperation between the United States and France in a France-American Military Relations Memorandum. These types of military cooperation include working together on contingency plans for dealing with Germany and US nuclear assistance to France.

Soviet Union / Iraq – August 4-12, 1970 (KCA)

An Iraq party and governmental delegation headed by Saddam Hussein Takriti, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and Assistant General Secretary of the *Bath* Party, visits Moscow for talks with a Soviet delegation headed by Kiril Mazurov, First Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee. A communiqué is issued at the end of the visit. It is commented by *The Guardian* that the communiqué is —unique among Arab-Soviet communiqués in that it did —not even mention the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Soviet Union / West Germany – August 7, 1970 (KCA)

The final agreement on the treaty of renunciation of force between the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic is reached.

Soviet Union – August 7, 1970 (KCA)

Intercosmos 3, the third in the series *Intercosmos* satellites, is launched.

Soviet Union/ West Germany – August 9, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced in Bonn that Willy Brandt has accepted a Soviet invitation to visit Moscow for the formal signing of a treaty.

Soviet Union/West Germany – August 11, 1970 (KCA)

Brandt, the West German Chancellor, arrives in Moscow. It is the first visit of a West German Chancellor to the Soviet capital since Adenauer in 1955.

USSR / FRG – August 12, 1970 (LBC)

The Soviet Union and the FRG sign a treaty that renounces the use of force in settling disputes between the two states. The treaty recognizes the Oder-Neisse line as the German-Polish border.

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 14, 1970 (KCA)

A joint communiqué between the Soviet Union and the United States announces that the two delegations from both countries agree to resume negotiations in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in Helsinki, on November 2, 1970. It also concludes that the Vienna talks are useful for both sides and have —made it possible to increase the degree of mutual understanding on a number of aspects of matters discussed.

Yugoslavia / Vatican – August 14, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced in both Rome and Belgrade that the Vatican and Yugoslavia have agreed to resume full diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level after an interval of nearly 18 years. Diplomatic relations between the two states were broken off by Yugoslavia in December 1952 after the late Archbishop Stepinac had been raised to the rank of Cardinal by Pope Pius XII, and were only partially resumed in 1966.

Soviet Union / Hungary - August 16-23, 1970 (HC) The 13th Congress of Historians takes place in Moscow.**Soviet Union – August 17, 1970 (KCA)**

Soviet Union launches *Venus 7*, the seventh and largest automatic interplanetary station in the —Venus shots series. The station's mission is to explore Venus.

Yugoslavia / China – August 17, 1970 (KCA)

Sino-Yugoslav relations, which have been at chargés d'affairs level since 1958 owing to ideological differences, are restored to ambassadorial level with the arrival in Belgrade of Tseng Tao.

Hungary - August 18, 1970 (HC)

The presidential post of the National Technological Development Committee is taken over by vicechairman of the Council of Ministers Miklós Ajtai.

Hungary - August 19, 1970 (HC)

A festive meeting takes place in Székesfehérvár on the occasion of the 1000th birth anniversary of (Saint) King Stephen I. (August 20.) (The ceremonial speech is delivered by chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi. August 26. A memorial meeting is held at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.)

Soviet Union / West Germany (FRG) / Warsaw Treaty Organization – August 20, 1970 (KCA / HC)

A one-day summit meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries is held in Moscow. The communiqué issued at its conclusion describes the treaty signed on August 12 between the Soviet Union and West Germany (see above) as —a major step on the road towards relaxation.¶

Hungary / Sudan / Tunisia / United Arab Republic - August 21. – September 1, 1970 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi makes a tour in Africa. (The stations of his trip are: Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic.)

Italy / Hungary - August 21, 1970 – September 2, 1970 (HC) The world conference of Ministers of Culture takes place in Italy.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – August 21-September 6, 1970 (AY)

An official delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany led by Herber Wehner visits Yugoslavia. They are received by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito on September 2nd.

Yugoslavia / DR Congo – August 29-31, 1970 (GOD)

President of DR Congo Joseph-Desiré Mobutu visits Yugoslavia.

September

Soviet Union – September 1, 1970 (KCA)

The central committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union issue a statement, in the form of a resolution adopted by both bodies, announcing the decision to reestablish a Union-Republican Ministry of Justice as part of an increasing drive against crime, particularly the embezzlement of state property.

Yugoslavia / Sudan – September 6, 1970 (AY) Josip Broz Tito visits Sudan on his way to Lusaka.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Countries – September 7, 1970 (KCA)

The summit of the Non-Aligned Countries is attended by representatives from 52 states, including Yugoslavia. The draft resolutions are approved expressing alarm at rising conflict in Asia, and the request of all non-aligned states to consider measures to exclude South Africa from all U.N. specialized agencies.

Yugoslavia / Sudan – September 6, 1970 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Sudan on his way to Lusaka.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – September 8-10 (AY, HN)

The Third Conference of Non-Aligned countries takes place in Lusaka, Zambia. It is attended by 62 delegations (53 members and 9 observers). 17 documents are accepted at the conference, including the declaration On Peace, Independence, Economic Development, Cooperation, and the Democratization of International Relations. This declaration emphasizes the main political aims of the NAM: ensuring peace, peaceful coexistence, strengthening of the role of the UN, settling disputes by peaceful means, struggle for economic independence and cooperation between states,

cessation of the arms race, and struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism. In special resolutions the conference condemns the U.S. foreign policy in Indochina and the actions of Israel in the Middle East, thus demanding the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, and liberation of the Arab territories from Israel. In his speech to the conference on September 9th President Josip Broz Tito addresses several main issues: overcoming the gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries, economic cooperation between the non-aligned countries, adherence to principles in internal and international affairs, the right of each state to political, economic, and cultural sovereignty. He also condemns colonialism, neo-colonialism, domination, exploitation, and racism, and advocates peace, freedom, and independence of each nation and state.

Soviet Union / France – September 8-11, 1970 (KCA) see Sept. 11

The fifth session of the Franco-Soviet Joint Permanent Session (the —big commission) is held in Paris. The heads of respective delegation are Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and V. A. Kirillin. A new co-operation protocol is signed between the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister and the Renault motor company, awarding contracts to Renault worth up to 700 million Francs for the supply of equipment and technological studies.

Hungary / West Germany – September 8-16, 1970 (HC)

As a result of Hungarian-West German economic negotiations the two countries' representatives reach a long-term barter traffic and economic-technical cooperation agreement in Bonn.

East Germany (GDR) / Guinea – September 9, 1970 (KCA)

A communiqué signed by President Sekou Touré and Paul Verner, a member of the SED's Politburo, issued simultaneously in Conakry and East Berlin, announces that it has been decided, with immediate effect, to raise the status of the consulates-general existing in the two countries to that of embassies. On the following day, the West German Foreign Ministry states that the West German Government deplores this step as —prejudicial to friendly relations.¶

USSR / France – September 11, 1970 (LBC) see Sept. 8—11.

A Soviet-French agreement is signed according to which Renault will help build a Soviet truck factory.

Yugoslavia / Uganda – September 12, 1970 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Uganda on his way back from Lusaka.

Romania / Canada / Iceland / United States / U.N. – September 12-27, 1970 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Canada, Iceland, and the U. S. Nicolae Ceaușescu receives the United Nations jubilee medal from U Thant.

East Germany (GDR) / Somalia – September 13, 1970 (KCA)

At the end of a visit to Eastern Germany (September 4-13) by a delegation led by General Mohammad Ainshe Guled, vice-chairman of Somalia's Supreme Revolutionary Council, a longterm trade agreement between the two countries is signed for the years 1971-1975.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 13-19, 1970 (HC)

Jan Marko, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, takes an official visit to Budapest.

Soviet Union / Hungary - September 14-15, 1970 (HC)

Economic negotiations take place in Moscow between Hungary and the Soviet Union. (The harmonization of the plans for 1971-1975)

Soviet Union / Spain – September 15, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced that the Soviet news agency *TASS* and the Spanish national news agency *EFE* are to exchange correspondents, involving the opening of a *TASS* bureau in Madrid – for the first time since the Spanish Civil War – and of an *EFE* bureau in Moscow.

U.N. – September 15, 1970 (KCA)

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the U.N. is held along with a Commemorative session and anniversary declarations.

Soviet Union – September 16, 1970 (KCA)

Soviet Union launches *Luna 16*, a Soviet probe, into a circular orbit round the moon. It makes a soft landing on the lunar surface, just north of the lunar equator and about 200 miles north-east from where the American *Apollo 11* made the first landing on the moon in July 1969. It collects samples of moon-dust and moon-rock before returning to earth safely in the predetermined area of Soviet Central Asia on September 24, in the Karaganda province of Kazakhstan.

Hungary / FRG - September 16, 1970 (HC)

Hungary and the Federal Republic of Germany sign a long-term barter trade and economic agreement in Budapest.

Soviet Union / U.N. – September 19, 1970 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and eight other communist countries presents to the U.N. General Assembly a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, and on their destruction.

Romania / Soviet Union – September 20, 1970 (KCA)

The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, signed in Bucharest on July 7, 1970 (see above) is ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Romanian State Council.

Yugoslavia – September 21, 1970 (HR)

Josip Broz Tito announces the founding of a collective head of state in the forthcoming constitutional changes. Work on the change of constitution begins.

Romania / Austria – September 21-25, 1970 (PER)

Nicolae Ceaușescu and Elena Ceaușescu visit Austria to discuss with the Austrian President, Franz Jonas.

Hungary / Vietnam – September 22, 1970 (HC)

A Hungarian delegation of the Foreign office led by András Gyenes, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, visits Hanoi and Pyongyang.

Soviet Union- September 24, 1970 (KCA)

The airtight capsule from *Luna 16* containing the lunar material detaches itself from its rocket when it is about 30,000 miles from Earth and makes a soft landing on Sept. 24 in the Karaganda province of Kazakhstan, in the general area of the Baikonur cosmodrome from which *Luna 16* was launched.

Romania / United States – September 26, 1970 (PER)

Nicolae Ceaușescu holds discussions with Richard Nixon in the White House. Ceaușescu relays the Chinese and Vietnamese message to put an end to the Vietnam War.

Hungary - September 28-30, 1970 (HC)

The representatives of 45 communist and workers' parties hold a meeting in Budapest. (Topic: Some current questions on the fight against imperialism.)

Soviet Union / United Arab Republic – September 29-October 3, 1970 (KCA)

During his visit to Cairo to attend the funeral of late President Nasse, the Soviet Prime Minister, Kosygin, has extensive talks with Anwar Sadat – the acting President – and other Egyptian leaders. At the end of the talks a communiqué is issued, stating both sides' determination to strengthen diplomatic ties and to continue their efforts towards a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Hungary - September 30. – October 3, 1970 (HC)

The Parliament adopts act no. II of 1970 about the five-year plan and act no. III of 1970 about the amendment of act no. II of 1966 about the election of the representatives and council members.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – September 30-October 2, 1970 (AY)

The U.S. President Richard Nixon, accompanied by Secretary of State William Rogers and National Security advisor Henry Kissinger, visits Yugoslavia. Firstly, the two delegations address the bilateral issues: economic, financial, agricultural, academic, and scientific cooperation. The emphasis during the talks is on the international matters, especially the Middle and Far East crises, as well as on the results of the Lusaka Conference.

October**Soviet Union / U.S. – October-November 1970 (KCA)**

Important talks are held between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and President Nixon in Washington. The issues under discussion include US-Soviet relations, general issues of European Security, and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) – between the USA, USSR, the Middle East and Indo-China.

Finland – October 1, 1970 (SKS)

The Parliamentary Defense Committee is established. Its function is to come up with new ways of defending Finland with its armed forces, as the Prague Spring in 1968 brought fears of a possible Soviet invasion.

Austria – October 4, 1970 (KCA)

Fresh elections take place in three Viennese constituencies (see June 25, 1970 and March 1, 1970). It is announced on October 8 that nine Socialist, six People's Party candidates, as well as six Freedom Party members were elected.

Hungary / India – October 4-7, 1970 (HC)

Varahagiri Venkata Giri, the President of the Republic of India, makes an official visit to Hungary.

Austria – October 5, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced that Klaus resigns from his seat in the *Nationalrat* because of the set-back suffered by his party in the latest Viennese elections (see October 4, 1970), with the aim of enabling a younger man to join the Parliament.

Yugoslavia – October 5, 1970 (RYA)

Nationalistic riots take place in Split, developing out of demonstrations sparked off by football fans.

Poland / Hungary - October 6-8, 1970 (HC)

Hungary and Poland negotiate in Warsaw about planning bureaus for the harmonization of People's Economic Plans for 1971-1975.

Soviet Union / France – October 6-13, 1970 (KCA)

President Pompidou, accompanied by Claude Pompidou and French Foreign Minister, Maurice Schuman, pay an eight-day visit to the Soviet Union. At the end of the visit President Pompidou and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny of the Soviet Union sign a protocol designed to broaden and strengthen political consultation between the two countries.

Yugoslavia / Western Europe – October 6-23, 1970 (AY)

In October 1970 Josip Broz Tito makes two trips to Western Europe and visits Belgium (October 6-9), Luxemburg (October 9-11), Federal Republic of Germany (October 11), Netherlands (October 20-23), and France (October 23). The aim of this —European tourl is to discuss bilateral economic cooperation, international matters, to foster cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community, and to represent Yugoslavia as an independent, non-block, yet European country. In Belgium the Yugoslav delegation meets with king Baudouin of Belgium and a Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens. In a three-day long visit to Luxembourg Yugoslav delegation meets with the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Prime Minister Pierre Werner, and politician and diplomat Gaston Thorn. In West Germany President Tito talks with Prime Minister Willy Brandt about the Middle East crisis, the European security, the EastWest relations, as well as about the Yugoslav-German mutual entering the Third World markets. In Netherlands Yugoslav delegation attends a ceremonial meeting with the Queen of Netherlands Julijana and her daughter and successor Beatrix, and arranges political talks with a Government delegation. During the short stay in France meetings are organized with the French delegation headed by Georges Pompidou about the political situation in Europe, on the Mediterranean, the Middle East and in Indochina. During each visit Josip Broz Tito tries to convince the participants in the talks that Yugoslavia is a European country, and that its non-bloc position is not an obstacle for cooperation, but a political orientation which contributes to peace, cooperation in various fields, and to overcoming bloc divisions.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 7, 1969 (KCA)

Leonard and Roshchin, the U.S. and Soviet Delegates, present a joint draft treaty prohibiting the placement of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea bed.

Soviet Union / Egypt – October 8, 1970 (KCA)

Kosygin and Egyptian leadership meet to improve and strengthen diplomatic relations.

Soviet Union / France – October 8, 1970 (KCA)

French President Pompidou flies to the Baikonur cosmodrome with Brezhnev where they watch the launching of a *Cosmos* satellite. President Pompidou is the only Western leader to see the cosmodrome other than General Charles de Gaulle in 1966.

Soviet Union/U.S. – October 12, 1970 (KCA)

A NASA statement says that several meetings, both in Moscow and in Washington, will probably be necessary before any firm agreement on standardized spacecraft docking apparatus can be reached.

US / Soviet Union – October 12, 1970 (LBC)

Five NASA engineers take part in a conference in Moscow to discuss how a Soviet and an American spacecraft could be linked up in outer space. July 17 1975.

Hungary - October 12-13, 1970 (HC)

A national homeland knowledge conference takes place in Budapest.

France / USSR – October 13, 1970 (LBC) see October 6—13 and October 8.

French President Georges Pompidou and Nikolai Podgorny sign a political and economic agreement in Moscow. According to the political agreement the foreign ministers of the two states meet twice annually, particularly at times of political crises in order to strengthen their political consultations and embrace international problems of mutual interest. A separate economic document envisions the doubling of Franco-Soviet trade until 1974 and contains a preliminary agreement on French participation in exploiting Russian mineral reserves. Pompidou is seen off by Brezhnev, a gesture that transcends usual protocol requirements. Pompidou visited Baikonur.

Soviet Union – October 14, 1970 (KCA)

Intercosmos 4, the fourth in the series *Intercosmos* satellites, is launched to the earth's orbit.

Hungary – October 15, 1970 (HC)

János Péter, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivers a speech during the Jubilee Session of the UN.

Albania / China – October 16, 1970 (KCA)

Following the visit of an Albanian Government delegation, a number of economic agreements between Albania and Communist China are signed in Beijing. The agreements cover: (a) the arrangement of a long-term interest-free loan by China to Albania; (b) commercial exchanges and payments between the two countries during the years 1971-75. The leaders of the two delegations are respectively Li Hsien-nien, Vice Premier of the Chinese State Council, and Abdyl Kellezi, head of the Albanian Government economic delegation and President of the Albanian State Planning Commission.

Warsaw Pact – October 20, 1970 (CWIHP)

During the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe negotiations on the changing positions and roles of the socialist states in Europe are assessed positively, and it is stated that —unity and —solidarity amongst the countries of the Eastern Bloc is necessary to effectively achieve security and progress in the face of capitalist, -imperialist aims and forward the international class struggle.

Soviet Union – October 20, 1970 (KCA)

Zone 8, an automatic space station, is launched towards the moon. It takes photos of the lunar surface and carries out —research into physical properties along the flight path and in near-lunar space.

Soviet Union – October 20-21, 1970 (HC)

Twenty-seven European countries' representatives consult in Moscow about the planned European Security Conference.

Hungary - October 20-22, 1970 (HC)

The leaders of the miner trade unions of the European socialist countries hold a conference in Budapest. (Topic: the industrial revolution, vocational training and the tasks of trade unions in connection with these.)

Soviet Union / U.S. / Turkey – October 21, 1970 (KCA)

Three U.S. officers, including two generals, and a Turkish officer are detained in Leninakan (Armenia) after their aircraft, a twin-engine *Beechcraft*, inadvertently crossed into Soviet territory and landed at Leninakan instead of the Turkish town of Kars, its intended destination.

Hungary / Vietnam / France – October 23, 1970 (HC)

Huan Thuy, the Minister of State and the leader of the North Vietnamese delegation negotiating in Paris, takes an official amicable visit to Hungary.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 26-27, 1970 (KCA)

A two-day meeting between top American and Soviet space engineers is held in Moscow. The talks are of a preliminary character to discuss —problems of the compatibility of the approach and docking systems of manned spaceship and stationl.

Soviet Union / UK – October 26-29, 1970 (KCA)

Talks between Gromyko, Edward Heath (PM) and Sir Alec Douglas Home (Foreign minister) occure and result in a joint communiqué outlining the following: Disarmament – both sides urge all states to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the 25th session of the UN General Assembly; SALT talks – Sir Home expresses approval of USSR-USA Arms Limitation talks; European Security – exchange of views on a proposal to establish a multilateral All-European Conference in which the USA and Canada could participate; Middle East – both actors seek to defuse tension in the region in accordance with UN resolution 242; and Vietnam – issues concerning Vietnam were expressed.

Hungary / West Germany – October 27, 1970 (HC)

Péter Veress, the Minister of Finance of Hungary, and Karl Schiller, the Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany, sign a long-term barter traffic, economic and technical agreement between the two countries in Budapest.

Bulgaria / Warsaw Treaty Organization – October 27, 1970 (HC)

The commanders of the joined armed forces of the armies of the Warsaw Pact meet in Varna, Bulgaria.

Poland / West Germany (FRG) – October 28, 1970 (KCA)

The appointment of Brandt as Chancellor of the German Federal Republic following the West German general elections in 1969 is followed by a West German initiative for the normalization of relations between the FRG and Poland.

Hungary - October 30, 1970 (HC)

Government order no. 43 of 1970 about the meter-based registering of lands is adopted.

Poland / Pakistan – October 29-November 1, 1970 (KCA)

Marian Spychalski, Chairman of the State Council of Poland is in Pakistan for a state visit and conducts talks with President Yahya Khan. A communiqué is issued in Islamabad on November 1 in which both heads of state agree to support the strengthening of the United Nations. The communiqué also states that the two countries seek greater cooperation in the fields of culture, science and technology. During the visit the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Zygfryd Wolniak is killed along with three Pakistani officials, during an incident in Karachi Airport on November 1st. Spychalsky narrowly escapes unharmed and cuts his visit short and returns to Poland on November 2nd. The Pakistani government expresses regret concerning the incident and creates a special inquiry commission to investigate the incident. The driver of the baggage truck identified as Mohammad Firoz Abdullah, a member of the ultra-right wing Jamiat-i-Islam party. He supposedly shouted anti-communist slogans during the incident. Abdullah is subsequently charged with murder and was remanded in custody.

Hungary / West Germany – October 29- November 3, 1970 (HC)

Gerhard Schröder, the president of the Federal Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Republic of Germany, makes a non-official visit to Hungary.

Soviet Union – October 30, 1970 (KCA)

Cosmos 376, the latest in the series of *Cosmos* satellites is launched and orbited around the earth.

November**USSR / US – November 2, 1970 (LBC)**

According to SIPRI's report, the USSR caught up with the US in the field of ICBMs. The institute reported that in 1970 there were 50 thousand tons of nuclear explosives in the world.

Soviet Union / U.S. – November 2-December 28 1970 (KCA)

The third round of SALT talks is held in Helsinki. The delegations are led by Gerard Smith, the Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Vladimir Semyonov, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister. Following the talks, a joint communiqué is issued.

US / Poland – November 6, 1970 (LBC)

The Nixon administration rejects the sale to Poland of high technology oil equipment.

Hungary / Spain – November 10, 1970 (HC)

As a result of the negotiations in Budapest the first long term economic agreement between Hungary and Spain is signed. In addition, they decide to mutually establish the official consular and trade missions.

Soviet Union / U.S. – November 10, 1970 (KCA)

The three American officers detained after their aircraft crossed into Soviet territory are released. The Soviet government issues a statement calling for a —thorough investigation of the plane incident.

Poland / Romania – November 10-13, 1970 (PER)

A Polish delegation led by Władisław Gomułka (the leader of the Polish United Workers' Party), visits Romania to sign a friendship and collaboration pact between the two countries. It replaces the treaty concluded in 1950.

Hungary / Austria – November 12-18, 1970 (HC)

The Hungarian-Austrian economic council holds its first session in Vienna.

Albania / Belgium – November 13, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced in Brussels that the Belgian and the Albanian Governments have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Romania / North Vietnam – November 14-20, 1970 (PER)

The Romanian Vice-Prime Minister, Gogu Rădulescu, visits the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to sign several agreements.

Soviet Bloc - November 16, 1970 (HC)

The International Investment Bank (→ July 10.) holds its first meeting in Moscow.

Hungary / Spain - November 17, 1970 (HC)

Hungary and Spain sign a long-term economic agreement in Budapest.

Hungary / Turkey – November 17, 1970 (HC)

Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, makes an official visit to Hungary.

Albania / Netherlands – November 18, 1970 (KCA)

It is announced in The Hague that the Dutch and the Albanian Governments have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Hungary / Soviet Union / Bulgaria / East Germany - November 18, 1970 (HC) Hungary joins the agricultural agreement already signed by the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, and Bulgaria.

Poland / West Germany– November 18 and 20, 1970 (KCA)

Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany sign a treaty normalizing relations between the two countries on November 18 and publish the treaty on November 20 after seven rounds of talks over 10 months.

Bulgaria / Romania – November 18-21, 1970 (PER) Nicolae

Ceaușescu visits Bulgaria.

Romania / China – November 20-26, 1970 (PER) A Romanian delegation led by Gogu Rădulescu visits the People's Republic of China. China offers Romania a long-term credit loan, without any interest.

Hungary - November 23-29, 1970 (HC)

The 10th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place in Budapest. (First secretary of the Central Committee: János Kádár; secretaries: György Aczél, Béla Biszku, Zoltán Komócsin, Rezső Nyers, Miklós Óvári and Árpád Pullai; members of the political committee:

György Aczél, Antal Apró, Valéria Benke, Béla Biszku, Lajos Fehér, Jenő Fock, Sándor Gáspár, János Kádár, Gyula Kállai, Zoltán Komócsin, Dezső Nemes, Károly Németh, Rezső Nyers.)

Yugoslavia / West Germany – November 25-27, 1970 (HRN)

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel visits Yugoslavia. An agreement on extradition is signed.

Germany / Yugoslavia– November 26, 1970 (KCA)

West Germany and Yugoslavia sign an extradition treaty of Bilandžić.

Poland / France – November 27, 1970 (PSM)

Poland and France sign a Declaration of Friendship and Polish-French Cooperation providing for regular consultations between the two countries, especially on European issues.

December

East Germany / West Germany – December 1970-March 1971 (KCA)

In four separate incidents, civilian access on the routes between West Germany and West Berlin are blocked by East German authorities in protest against meetings in the city of West German leaders and parliamentarians. In January 1971, Allied military traffic is temporarily disrupted for the first time since 1969. On February 4, 1971 the East German Prime Minister announces in a meeting with Danelius - Chairman of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party - that East Germany is willing to conclude an agreement with the West Berlin Senate guaranteeing access routes on the condition that the Federal Republic's political presence is expelled in the city. On March 6, 1971, talks between East German State Secretary Kohrt and Müller, Head of the Chancellory of the West Berlin Senate, open and continue on March 12 and March 27. However, the East German government refuses to allow West Berliners to visit relatives during Easter.

Hungary / Austria – December 1, 1970 (HC)

János Péter and Rudolf Kirschlager, the Hungarian and Austrian Ministers of Foreign Affairs, meet unofficially in Eisenstadt (Kismarton) and Sopron.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary - December 1, 1970 (HC)

According to the census, the number of Hungarian people living in Czechoslovakia is 572 568 (533 934 live in Slovakia out of the total); the number of native speakers of Hungarian is 621 588 strong.

Hungary - December 2, 1970 (HC)

An academic memorial meeting takes place in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on the occasion of the 150th birth anniversary of Friedrich Engels.

Hungary / U.S. – December 2, 1970 (HC)

Within the framework of the Hungarian-American scientific cooperation, an agreement is signed in Washington about the development of relations between the two countries' Academies of Sciences.

East Germany / Warsaw Treaty Organization – December 2, 1970 (HC)

The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact consults in Berlin about European security and the situations in the Middle-East and Indo-China.

Poland / West Germany – December 6-8, 1970 (HC)

Willy Brandt, West-German Chancellor, makes an official visit to Warsaw. During his stay a Polish-West German agreement is signed about the recognition of the Odera-Neisse border by the Federal Republic of Germany. The two states also renounce the use of force in the settlement of disputes.

Poland – December 8, 1970 (HPB)

According to the census, there are 32,642,000 citizens of Poland. 52.3% of society lives in the urban areas.

Yugoslavia / Italy – December 8, 1970 (JBT)

Josip Broz Tito receives a trade union delegation from Italy.

Czechoslovakia – December, 10-11, 1970 (PSCZ)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party issues the document —Lesson from the Crises Development in the Party and Society After the XIII. Congress of the Communist Party.

Poland – December 12, 1970 (HPB)

The government announces a rise in the price of meat (17.6%) and other food stuffs (13.38%). Compensation is granted, but does not cover the difference between prices.

Poland – December 14, 1970 (HPB / .KCA / PSM)

In reaction to the announcement of price increases, riots break out in Baltic ports, beginning in Gdańsk and spreading in later days to Gdynia, Sopot and Elbląg. On December 15 demonstrating workers crush a police blockade and march into the city, setting fire to the local building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. On December 15 Władysław Gomułka decides to let the police use firearms against the demonstrators. Allowing the army into the city makes the situation more tense; strikes take place in almost all workplaces in Gdańsk and Gdynia. There are several dead and injured as police decide to use firearms. A similar scene takes place in Szczecin, while shorter strikes on a smaller scale also take place in Warsaw, Cracow, and other cities. On December 18 the battles between police and demonstrators come to an end with 44 people killed and 346 injured. Following the riots, the government announces a wage increase and a price freeze.

Hungary / Romania - December 14, 1970 (HC)

Cultural negotiations start between Hungary and Romania in Bucharest. (December 19: the plan of the cultural and scientific cooperation is adopted.)

Hungary / Soviet Union - December 14, 1970 (HC)

Hungary and the Soviet Union sign a five-year trade and payment agreement in Budapest.

Yugoslavia – December 14, 1970 (HR)

Based on the initiative of Josip Broz Tito in the Federal Assembly the process of the change of the Constitution starts. The Commission for the constitutional matters is headed by Edvard Kardelj. The task of the Commission is to create the preliminary versions for the constitutional amendments.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia - December 14-16, 1970 (HC)

Hungary and Czechoslovakia start talks in Budapest. (The harmonization of the people's economic plans takes place.)

Hungary - December 16-17, 1970 (HC)

An academic conference takes place at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. (Topic: —The Lenin peace policy of today.¶)

Poland – December 19, 1970 (HPB) see December 20—23.

Władysław Gomułka is replaced by Edward Gierek as the First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party. Several changes in the Central Committee are announced and a special commission to investigate the events in December 1970 is established.

Hungary / Romania – December 19, 1970 (CEC)

Romania and Hungary sign an agreement regarding cultural and technical collaboration.

Poland – December 20-23, 1970 (KCA) see December 19.

Following the riots in port cities on December 14-16 (see above), Gomułka resigns as First Secretary of the PUWP on December 20, 1970, and Gierek replaces him. President Spychalski resigns on December 23, 1970 and Cyrankiewicz becomes President, his successor as Prime Minister is P. Jaroszewicz.) In response, a joint communiqué is issued after Polish and Soviet leaders meet on January 5, 1971, expressing Soviet support for the competence of the PUWP to solve the crisis. On December 22, an article in *The People's Daily* was published in China that expressed Beijing's support for the strikers and rioters against the —revisionist¶ Polish authorities and —Soviet imperialism.¶

Poland – December 23, 1970 (HPB)

Piotr Jaroszewicz is appointed the Prime Minister; Jozef Cyrankiewicz becomes the chairman of the National Council.

Yugoslavia – December 28, 1970 (KCA)

Changes are announced in Belgrade for the Federal Executive Council. Jakov Sirotkovich is appointed a Vice-President of the FEC with the approval of all chambers of the Yugoslav parliament.

Poland / Soviet Union – December 29, 1970 (PSM)

Poland and the Soviet Union sign a trade agreement for the years 1971-1975. It aims to increase the trade exchange between two countries by 75% on the previous period.

Hungary - During the year, 1970 (HC)

According to the data of the Central Statistical Office the population of Hungary is 10 314 152 strong.

1971

January

Yugoslavia – January, 1971 (RYA)

Matica hrvatska and Matica srpska, two cultural organizations, agree to continue the joint publication of the Serbo-Croatian dictionary, but a few days later Matica hrvatska withdraws and announces its intention to publish its own Croatian dictionary. Matica srpska also announces its intention to publish separately, but it will continue to publish a Serbo-Croatian dictionary.

Poland – January-February, 1971 (KCA)

Strikes of shipyard workers in the Baltic ports and of textile workers in Łódź compelled the Polish Government to make a number of major concessions to the strikers' demands in January and February, including the cancellation of the price increases announced in December and of the unpopular new bonus incentive scheme.

The industrial unrest among shipyard and transport workers in Gdańsk and Szczecin, where some of the most serious rioting occurred in December, continue until January 25, when it is announced that the bonus incentive scheme will not be introduced in its original form. The Gdańsk shipyard workers, who have struck several times since January 6, resume work on January 18, but tramway workers in the city stop work for some hours on January 19 and 20 to hold meetings at which they formulate their demands. Edward Gierek, the First Secretary of the PUWP, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, the Prime Minister, received a joint delegation representing the management and workers of the Gdańsk, Gdynia and Szczecin shipyards on January 19.

West Germany / Hungary – January 1971 (KCA)

The West German Government agrees to pay compensation to Hungarian victims of Nazi medical experiments, totaling a sum of DM 6,250,000 to be paid in three installments

Poland – January, 1971 (KCA) see January 18

New First Secretary of the PUWP Gierek receives a joint delegation representing the management and workers of the Gdańsk, Gdynia, and Szczecin shipyards. In response to the strikes in Gdańsk and Szczecin after the price-increase riots in December 14, 1970, the PUWP makes concessions to the workers' demands, including the cancellation of price increases, the new unpopular bonus incentive scheme, and taking steps to ferment relations with the Catholic Church.

Poland / Cuba - 1 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/1)

Radio Warszawa praises the USSR and other socialist countries for helping the people of Cuba in their revolution and subsequent establishment of the first socialist state in South America, twelve years ago on this day. The radio broadcast emphasises the success that these socialist states have had in resisting 'American pressures'. Politicians such as Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the ruling Polish United Workers' Party, send out messages to Fidel Castro and Osvaldo Dorticós celebrating the Cuban national holiday.

Poland - 1 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/1)

A broadcast by *Radio Gdansk* looks back on Communist successes of the previous year, noting that 9000 families from the poorest areas of the Gdansk voivodeship had been allocated better

housing. Tadeusz Bejm, a Polish United Workers' Party politician, looks forward to the year ahead, where he pledges that 500 more houses will be built than were in 1970, with the building of a large new hospital in Gdansk also commencing. Bejm declares that these endeavours are all directed towards the one key goal of the Communists: the improvement of the living conditions of the population.

Poland / Italy - 2 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/1)

Pope Paul VI appeals to the working masses to ask the leaders of their countries to renounce war and use methods of conflict settlement, according to *Radio Warszawa*.

Hungary – January 1, 1971 (HC)

The altered economic regulatory system enters into force. Instead of the number of the employed, it is the wages of those already employed which has to be increased.

Czechoslovakia – January 3, 1971 (KCA)

An extensive governmental reorganization is carried out in Czechoslovakia, involving not only the Federal Government but also the membership and power of the Czech and Slovak Cabinets. The changes, exclusively of economic nature, involve: (1) eight new appointments to the Federal Cabinet, including two new Deputy Premiers; (2) the transformation of two Federal Commissions (Prices and Technology) into Ministries; (3) the splitting of a third Federal Commission (Industry) into two separate Ministries (Fuel and Energy; Metallurgy and Engineering); (4) the suppression of four —nationall ministries in the Czech and Slovak Cabinets (Transport, Telecommunications). The general effect of the reorganization is to increase the power of the Federal Cabinet *vis-à-vis* those of the Czech and Slovak national Cabinets.

Poland / Cuba - 4 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/1)

The International Organisation of Journalists, originally launched by the Soviet Union, begins its 7th Congress in Havana, with the official aim of defending peace and strengthening friendships between nations. The 350 delegates from 95 countries also plan to discuss a number of problems closely related to the role and exercise of the profession of journalism. The Polish delegation is led by Michał Szulczewski.

Poland – January 4-8, 1971 (PSM)

Polish delegations visit the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary. Trade agreements are signed with the GDR and Romania.

Hungary – January 5, 1971 (HC)

The country's first agro-industrial factory working as an independent organization is established at Tokaj-Hegyalja.

Hungary / Soviet Union – January 6, 1971 (HC)

István Horváth, the first secretary of the Hungarian Young Communist League consults with Komsomol-leaders in Moscow about the problems of the communist education of the youth.

Hungary / Libya / United Arab Republic / Jemen / Somalia / Syria – January 6- February 14, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian goodwill delegation led by Frigyes Puja, the First Deputy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, visits the Libyan Arab Republic, the United Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Jemen, the Democratic Republic of Somalia, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Poland – January 6, 1971 (KCA)

The Gdańsk shipyard workers begin a series of stoppages demanding the release of fellow-workers arrested during the previous disturbances, a visit to Gdańsk of Gierek to discuss their problems, and the removal of Ignacy Loga-Sowiński.

Soviet Union / EEC – January 6, 1971 (KCA)

Soviet opposition to any form of membership of the EEC by Austria, Sweden or Switzerland is expressed by Andrei Kuznetsov, political commentator of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*. Entry into the Common Market by these three neutral countries, he says, would have an adverse effect on the political climate in Europe through the establishment of close political ties.

Hungary / East Germany (GDR) – January 7, 1971 (HC)

Representatives of Hungary and the German Democratic Republic sign a long-term barter traffic agreement in Budapest.

Poland - 7 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/2)

A two-day national conference of economists commences in Warsaw. Representatives of a 450-thousand-strong entity of specialists working in the roles of economists in Poland discuss the most important challenges concerning the theory and practice of management. The congress operates under the slogan of 'economists in the service of intensive development of the country'.

Poland / Germany - 8 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/2)

This marks the last day of Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Jędrzychowski's three-day visit to Berlin. The discussions raise concerns about the problems of European security, and the final round of talks concerns the development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Hungary / Vietnam – January 8-13, 1971 (HC)

A government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam led by Le Thang Nghi, the Deputy Prime Minister, travels to Hungary to conduct negotiations. An agreement is made concerning the loan and grant given to Vietnam in 1971.

Poland / Bulgaria - 9 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/2)

The Polish Minister for Foreign Trade receives the Bulgarian Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, Dobri Aleksiev. The matter of further development of trade between the two countries in the years 1971-1975 is discussed.

Soviet Union – January 9-16, 1971 (KCA)

Soviet foreign minister Gromyko visits the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Poland – January 11, 1971 (KCA)

A section of the Szczecin shipyard workers attempt to organize a strike but fail to convince the other workers. Antoni Walaszek, the PUWP first secretary for the Szczecin region, is removed from his post.

Poland / Germany - 11 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/3)

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the government of the German Democratic Republic, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Edward Gierek, and Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz embark on a friendly visit to Berlin. At the railway station in Berlin, the Polish leaders were, according to *Radio Warszawa II*, warmly welcomed by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council, Walter Ulbricht, the Prime Minister Willi Stoph, as well as other leading East German politicians such as Erich Honecker, Hermann Axen and Kurt Fichtner. Also present was the Polish Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, Tadeusz Gede. The following day, *Radio Warszawa I* reports that talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, with much agreement taking place between the two parties.

Hungary / Poland – January 12, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-Polish barter traffic and a payment protocol is signed in Budapest.

Soviet Union / United Arab Republic – January 13-15, 1971 (HC)

N. V. Podgornil, the president of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, visits Egypt. (During his stay he envisages/promises further support.)

Poland - 13 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/3)

Scientists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, East Germany, Romania, Hungary and the USSR, who participated in the national conference of economists in Warsaw, meet Kraków economists. They become acquainted with the idea of steelworks.

Poland - 14 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/3)

In Koszalin begins a two-day exchange of programmes between different cultural centres (*Dom Kultury*) representing their respective towns and presenting their achievements in the fields of organising events and co-operation with various institutions. This is the first such exchange of its kind in Poland.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – January 15, 1971 (HC) The FRG-GDR negotiations concerning bilateral relations are renewed.

Poland – January 15, 1971 (KCA)

Ignacy Loga-Sowiński resigns from his chairmanship of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and is succeeded by Władysław Hruczek.

Poland / Yugoslavia - 15 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/4)

The Polish Minister for Education, Professor Henryk Jabłoński, completes a five-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. During the visit, he conducted a series of talks with representatives of Yugoslav political, scientific and cultural life on the subject of exchanging experiences and developing Polish-Yugoslav co-operation in the field of science and culture.

Poland / The Netherlands - 18 January, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-16:257/4)

In the capital city of Warsaw, a two-day gathering devoted to security and co-operation in Europe, as well as bilateral relations, commences with representatives from Poland and the Netherlands.

Poland – January 18, 1971 (KCA) see January, 1971

New First Secretary of the PUWP Gierek receives a joint delegation representing the management and workers of the Gdańsk, Gdynia and Szczecin shipyards. In response to the strikes in Gdańsk and Szczecin after the price-increase riots in December 14, 1970, the PUWP makes concessions to the workers' demands, including the cancellation of price increases, the new unpopular bonus incentive scheme and taking steps to ferment relations with the Catholic Church.

Hungary / Finland – January 18-22, 1971 (HC)

A government delegation pays a visit to Finland led by Prime Minister Jenő Fock. The most important topics of the official discussion are the European Security Conference and the relations of the two countries.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 21, 1971 (KCA)

An agreement whereby the United States and the Soviet Union agree to exchange samples of moon rock as part of a wide-ranging accord on space co-operation between the two countries is signed in Moscow.

Poland / Soviet Union / China – January 21-22, 1971 (KCA)

The Soviet Press avoids to comment on the situation in Poland (See January 6, 1971, January 11, 1971, January 15, 1971). The first Soviet comment comes in a message sent to Gierek by Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. It describes Gierek as a —sincere friend of the Soviet Union‖ and expresses confidence that the PUWP will —be able to overcome successfully the difficulties which have taken place in the life of the country recently.‖

The following day, the Beijing *People's Daily* extends —warm congratulations‖ to the Polish working class for their —revolutionary struggle against revisionist rule.‖

Hungary / West Germany (FRG) – January 22, 1971 (KCA)

Under agreements signed in Bonn, the West German Government undertakes to pay Hungarian victims of the pseudo-medical experiments conducted by Nazi medical practitioners the sum of DM 6.25 million and a further amount of DM 100 million, payable in three annual instalments between 1972-74 .

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – January 23, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-Czechoslovak long-term trade agreement is signed in Budapest.

Hungary / North Korea – January 26, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-North Korean barter traffic and payment agreement is signed in Pyongyang.

Yugoslavia – January 26, 1971 (KCA)

A man is critically injured by a bomb in the centre of Belgrade.

Hungary – January 27, 1971 (HC)

The orders of the Council of Ministers about the allocation, building,, and renting of flats are adopted (enter into force on July 1st). Allocation is the task of the council, while co-renting and the increase of rent as well as house usage fees are ceased. Flat maintenance and flat building co-ops are established.

Hungary / U.S. / Israel – January 28, 1971 (HC)

The session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place. It condemns the aggression of the US in Vietnam and of Israel in the Middle East. It decides to hold parliamentary elections in the spring.

Hungary – January 29, 1971 (HC)

The order of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Transportation and Post Office about the rules of the transport is adopted. The heavily altered rules enter into force on February 1 st.

West Germany – January 30, 1971 (KCA)

Chancellor Brandt defends his government's Ostpolitik policy from criticism during his visit to West Berlin and discussions with Schütz, declaring that the Federal Government regarded a stable Berlin settlement as —an essential, even decisive, element for effective détente in Europe.¶

West Germany / East Germany – January 31, 1971 (KCA)

Telephone links between East and West Berlin are restored for the first time since May 1952.

February

Soviet Union / Finland – February, 1971 (DIE) Kosygin and Kekkonen meet in Moscow.

Hungary / Romania – February 1-3, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-Romanian long-term coordination project protocol is signed in Bucharest.

Soviet Union / Syria – February 1-3, 1971 (KCA)

General Assad visits Moscow. Although General Assad strongly criticized past Soviet interference in Syrian affairs, his assumption of power was welcomed by the Soviet Union.

Hungary / UN - February 2, 1971 (HC)

The law decree no. 1 of 1971 of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic announces the international agreements adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization (UN) on November 26th 1968 in New York, according to which war crimes and crimes against humanity do not lapse.

Hungary – February 3, 1971 (HC)

A memorial committee is established led by Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi in order to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Sándor Petőfi (January 1, 1973).

Hungary / Yugoslavia – February 3-6, 1971 (HC)

Zoltán Komócsin, the Secretary of the MSZMP's Central Committee, visits Yugoslavia. President Tito welcomes him.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – February 4, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-Yugoslavian long-term barter traffic agreement is signed in Budapest.

Albania / Yugoslavia – February 5, 1971 (KCA)

Yugoslavia and Albania have both agreed to raise their respective diplomatic relations in Belgrade

and Tirana to higher level.

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 5, 1971 (HC)

Mátyás Rákosi (the ex-General Secretary of the Hungarian Working People's Party) dies in the Soviet Union.

Hungary / Greece – February 5, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-Greek interstate trade protocol is signed in Budapest.

Poland – February 6-7, 1971 (KCA)

Gomułka, former first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party is suspended from the PUWP Central Committee following heavy criticism of his policies including the price increases that led to the December 14, 1970 riots.

European Economic Community – February 8-9, 1971 (KCA)

The details concerning the first of a three-stage strategy for complete economic and monetary union within the Community by December 1980 is agreed upon at a meeting of the Foreign and Finance Ministers of the Six in Brussels.

Hungary – February 10, 1971 (HC)

The last session of the 1967-1971 term of the Parliament of the Hungarian People's Republic takes place. It adopts the new Council Act. (*„Councils are the representational, local governmental and state administrative institutions of the socialist state realizing the power of the people based on democratic centralism.”*) The law sets out the increase of effectiveness, enlargement of the independency, authority, and economic opportunities of the local councils. At the same time the law strengthens the efficiency of central governance.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – February 10, 1971 (JBT)

Josip Broz Tito meets with Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Patolichev in Yugoslavia.

Romania – February 10-11, 1971 (KCA)

The Communist Party's Central Committee orders improvements in trade union activity, with a view to —expanding working class democracy, ensuring the participation of the working class and all employees in the conduct of enterprises and institutions and socialist society as a whole. Furthermore, the enhancement of the role of trade unions in solving social problems of the working people as well as in the socialist education of the masses is demanded. President of the State Council Ceaușescu emphasizes that the present organization of the unions no longer suits the stage which has been reached in the country's development.

A report on the implementation for the Fourth Five Year Plan (1966-1970), issued by the Communist Party's Central Committee after its meeting, shows that the revised targets laid down in 1966 have been met or, in many cases, exceeded in most major industrial sectors.

Soviet Union / Romania / U.K. / U.S. – February 11, 1971 (KCA / PER)

The joint U.S.-Soviet Draft Treaty on the prohibition of the placement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and ocean floor is signed in London by Great Britain, the USSR, the U.S., and 64 other nations.

Hungary / Italy – February 13, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-Italian barter traffic protocol is signed in Budapest.

Soviet Union – February 13-20, 1971 (KCA)

The Leningrad Hijacking Trial concerning 16 people, mostly Jews that had been refused permission to emigrate to Israel were arrested in Leningrad on June 15, 1970 on charges of plotting to hijack an aircraft. Following international protest, two death sentences given on December 24 are commuted to imprisonment. On January 5, 1971, Lieutenant Zalmanson is given a five-year sentence for desertion and the trial of nine other Jews is postponed and is not resumed.

Hungary – February 14, 1971 (HC)

Gyula Illyés' letter to György Lukács is published concerning Lukaács' book: —Hungarian literature – Hungarian culture.

Poland – February 14, 1971 (UNW)

The authorities announce the withdrawal from the idea of increases in prices. The decision follows a wave of strikes in Łódź.

Soviet Union – February 14, 1971 (KCA)

The draft directives for the Ninth Five-Year Plan, covering the years 1971-75, are published in the Soviet Press. The plan is remarkable as it is the first which provides for a faster rate of increase in the production of consumer goods than in the growth of heavy industry. Other notable features of the plan include the fact that in many branches of the economy it envisaged a slower rate of growth than the previous plan, and the emphasis laid on more efficient methods of management. Contrary to the practice followed in every previous plan, details of the allocation of capital investment between the various branches of the economy are not given. Foreign commentators suggest that this omission and the postponement of the Party Congress are the result of disagreement inside the leadership over the allocation of investment between the heavy and defense industries and consumer industries.

Yugoslavia / Egypt – February 14-20, 1971 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Egypt, and meets with Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar el-Sadat. The main focus in discussions is on international relations, the Middle East crisis, and the U.S. foreign policy.

Albania – February 15, 1971 (KCA)

Albania and Luxembourg establish diplomatic relations.

Hungary – February 16, 1971 (HC)

Mátyás Rákosi is buried in Budapest (Passed away on February 5)

Hungary – February 18, 1971 (HC)

The meeting of the National Council of the People's Patriotic Front takes place. It supports the initiative of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party about declaring the parliamentary and council elections.

Romania / Warsaw Pact Countries – February 18-19, 1971 (PER)

An assembly of Ministers of Foreign Affairs representing members of the Warsaw Pact meet in Bucharest.

Romania / China - February 18, 1971 (KCA) see April, 1971

Representatives from Romania and China sign a Sino-Romanian Trade and Payments Agreement for 1971 and an agreement on Commodity Exchanges in 1972-75 in Bucharest. Both of these agreements expand trade between the two states.

Romania / Warsaw Pact - February 18-19, 1971 (HC)

The Foreign Ministers of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty consult in Bucharest about the preparations for the Pan-European security conference.

Hungary / U.K. – February 19, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-British barter traffic protocol is signed in Budapest.

Romania – February 21, 1971 (KCA)

After a year in which only about 7,000 Romanian Germans were allowed to depart for West Germany, President of the State Council Ceaușescu, in a speech at the plenary meeting of the Council of Working People of German Nationality of Romania, takes what is generally regarded as an uncompromising stand on the matter of the German-speaking minority in Romania (see May 1720, 1971). Speaking of the achievements of the recently concluded Five-Year-Plan, he stresses the fact that these achievements are the result of the joint efforts of all nationalities in Romania, reasserting that the homeland of the Germans who have lived in Romania for hundreds of years is the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – February 22 - 24, 1971 (HC)

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomír Štrougal pays a visit to Hungary.

Egypt / Czechoslovakia – February 23, 1971 (RFE-HU)

A Czechoslovak CC CP delegation headed by the party's secretary Vasil Bil'ak pays a visit to Egypt to discuss with an Arab Socialist Union on the Middle East crisis and relations between the two parties.

Soviet Union – February 23-25, 1971 (KCA)

The —World Conference of Jewish Communities on Soviet Jewry is held in Brussels and attended by over 800 delegates from 40 countries. Despite protests from the Soviet Government on February 22, 1971, the Brussels Government releases a statement confirming that they will not intervene to stop the conference.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – February 23-27, 1971 (GOD)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac visits the USSR.

GDR– February 24, 1971 (CWIHP)

East German representatives report that the Interkit meeting held in Sofia was dominated by the China problem, as the foreign and domestic policies of Mao's PRC continue to be in opposition with the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia – February 24, 1971 (RFE-HU)

Czechoslovak prime minister Lubomír Štrougal declared readiness to start talks with the West German government.

Poland / Soviet Union - February 25, 1971 (PSM)

Poland and the Soviet Union sign an agreement on providing the Soviet Union with 25 ships.

U.S. / Romania / Soviet Union / Yugoslavia / U.S. – February 25, 1971 (BUS)

Nixon states to the world, —An assessment of U.S.-Soviet relations at this point in my Administration has to be mixed.‖ Nixon calls the SALT talks, the seabed treaty, the ratification of the non-proliferation treaty, and the Berlin talks hopeful developments. The President claims that the USSR significantly increased its strategic capabilities in the past year. While the U.S. did not raise the number of its ICBMs, Moscow increased its own from 1109 to 1440, and its SLBMs from 240 to 350. According to Nixon one of the main differences between the two powers is in the definition of offensive strategic weapons. How the Soviets define strategic offensive weapons is that each one is capable of reaching the territory of the other, but this definition excludes their own theater nuclear forces of medium or intermediate range missiles. The U.S. wants to link the agreement on defensive and offensive weapons, while the USSR wants to agree on defensive systems. The President pledges to maintain and develop US forces in Europe. On détente the President asserts that it meant —negotiating the concrete conditions of mutual security that will allow for expanded intra-European contact and cooperation without jeopardizing the security of any country. Soviet policies and doctrine, however, too often interpret détente in terms of Western ratification of the status-quo and the acknowledgment of continuing Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe.‖ Nixon promises to ask for a Congressional guarantee of American private investment in Romania and Yugoslavia.

March

Romania / Hungary – March 1971 (KCA) See March 10

Hungary and Romania signed a five-year trade agreement for 1971-1975, increasing inter-country trade by 90%.

Soviet Union – March 1, 1971 (KCA)

The prices of a wide range of consumer goods, such as television sets, washing machines, motor cycles, and electric razors are reduced. In some cases by as much as 30%. *Le Monde* suggests that the reductions, which it is officially claimed will save consumers 800 million roubles a year, are intended to create a favorable atmosphere for the opening of the Party Congress, and are also the result of recent developments in Poland, which have shown —the mistakes to be avoided and their dangers.‖

Hungary / Warsaw Treaty Organization – March 2-4, 1971 (CAC / HC / MMS / PER)

The Committee of Ministers of Defense, of Warsaw Pact members, sits in Budapest. Soviet Marshal Grechko said that the international situation has deteriorated and called for strengthening the alliance's offensive capacity. Topic: to strengthen the armies of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and supply them with modern arms and technical equipment.

Hungary / India – March 3, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-Indian long-term trade and payment agreement is signed in Budapest.

Hungary / Romania – March 10, 1971 (HC) See March

A Hungarian-Romanian long-term barter traffic and payment agreement is signed in Budapest.

Poland - 13 March, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-9:1/1)

A Polish Roman Catholic newspaper, *Słowo Powszechne*, warns its readers that anyone alleged to have passed secret information to *Radio Free Europe* will be prosecuted. This comes after a revelation by Andrzej Czechowicz, a member of the Polish Intelligence Service, that he had discovered the names of a number of people who had secretly supplied the private American radio station with information.

Soviet Union / France – March 15, 1971 (BUS)

France and the Soviet Union sign a seven million dollar uranium agreement where the Soviet Union undertakes enriching French uranium. The agreement breaks the monopoly of the US Atomic Energy Commission to enrich uranium for the Western states and obliges the Soviet Union to produce enriched uranium for an atomic power station to be built in France.

Hungary / Warsaw Treaty Organization – March 15-19, 1971 (MMS)

Meeting of WP Chiefs of the General Staff in Budapest.

Hungary – March 16, 1971 (HC)

Resolution no. 1006/1971 of the Council of Ministers about the guidelines of regional development is adopted. (The effective utilization of the resources of the people's economy and certain areas has to be secured. By converging the employment and productivity standards of the regions and the supply standard of the towns the differences in the material and cultural standards of the population of the towns have to be mitigated.)

Hungary / Iraq – March 16-April 2, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian delegation led by Ferenc Lévárdi, the Minister for Heavy Industries, visits Iraq to negotiate oil and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Poland - 17 March, 1971 (HU OSA 300-50-9:1/1)

A Polish secret agent, Andrzej Czechowicz, following his return to Poland from his mission to infiltrate the *Radio Free Europe* organisation in Germany, describes in an interview aired on *Radio Warszawa* how he endured many 'difficult, unpleasant moments' during his time spent there. He also describes what he discovered during his mission in Germany; for instance, that *Radio Free Europe* held files containing information about the most important Polish political figures.

Soviet Union / Mexico – March 18, 1971 (KCA)

The Mexican Government declares five members of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico to be *personae non gratae* and recalls Carlos Zapata, Mexico's Ambassador in Moscow, for consultations. These events occur as consequence of an earlier bank robbery in the center of Mexico City. One of the arrested suspects is a member of the *Movimiento de Accion Revolutionaria* (MAR), a movement formed at the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, and whose members received military training in North Korea.

Hungary / Soviet Union – March 19, 1971 (HC)

A new Hungarian-Soviet consular agreement is signed in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Sweden – March 19, 1971 (KCA)

Two Yugoslav *émigrés* are each sentenced to 3 ½ years' imprisonment in Gothenburg for having temporarily occupied the Yugoslav consulate in that city on February 10 and threatened to kill three staff members held as hostages unless the Yugoslav authorities released Miljenko Hrkac from

prison in Belgrade.

Czechoslovakia / Mongolia – March 19, 1971 (RFE-HU)

An agreement between Mongolia and Czechoslovakia on the exchange of goods and payments for the years 1971-75 was signed in Prague. According to the agreement, Mongolia is to deliver to Czechoslovakia animal products such as meat, wool, furs and leather goods, and Czechoslovakia, in return, will supply Mongolia with buses, chemicals, industrial equipment and some other consumer goods.

Soviet Union / U.S. – March 20, 1971 (KCA)

The U.S. and Soviet governments issue a joint statement that they have agreed on an agenda for the forthcoming SALT talks.

Soviet Union / China – March 23, 1971 (KCA)

It is officially stated in Moscow that trade between China and the Soviet Union in 1971 will total between 120 and 130 million roubles. Sino-Soviet trade, which reached its peak in 1959, has steadily declined after the split between the two Communist parties in the following year.

Yugoslavia – March 23, 1971 (HR)

At the Meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the LCY delegates are informed that a secret commission headed by Stane Dolanc is formed. Its task is to verify the rumors about the contacts between the Croatian LCY leadership and the 'ustaša' emigres. The Croatian Leadership has accused the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs for inspiring the rumors.

Hungary / Soviet Union – March 24, 1971 (HC)

V. J. Pavlov, the Soviet Union's new Hungarian ambassador presents his credentials.

Hungary – March 24-27, 1971 (HC)

An international musicological conference takes place in Budapest on the occasion of the 90th birth anniversary of Béla Bartók.

Yugoslavia / Italy – March 25-29, 1971 (KCA)

President Tito visits Italy. On March 29, President Tito visits Vatican City. This is the first official visit from a Yugoslav head of state, following an earlier official visit from Mika Ćipiljak, President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

Soviet Union / Albania / China – March 27 and 29, 1971 (KCA)

In response to critical articles in the Chinese (March 18) and Albanian (March 25) Press, *Pravda* reprints a series of articles from the Polish, East German, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Bulgarian Press defending Soviet policy. The most important of these is a long article by Edward Gierek, who accuses the Chinese party of seeking to undermine the unity of the Soviet Union and its allies, and thereby increasing China's isolation.

Yugoslavia / Vatican – March 29, 1971 (AY)

Official Yugoslav delegation headed by Josip Broz Tito visits Vatican and meets with Pope Paul VI. The importance of the visit lies in the fact that it marks a normalization in relations between the Holy See and a communist country. Among the main topics discussed between Pope Paul VI and Josip Broz Tito are conditions of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia and the international issues.

Hungary / Romania – March 29-31, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-Romanian Economic Cooperative Joint Committee sits in Bucharest. (The Hungarian delegation is led by vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Antal Apró.)

Bulgaria – March 30, 1971 (KCA)

The draft text of the new *Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria* is issued for —nationwide discussion, prior to submission for a referendum. The draft is worked on by the National

Assembly (Sobranje) and overseen by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Todor Zhivkov. The National Council of the Fatherland Front urges the Bulgarian people to participate *en masse*.

Poland - 30 March, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-141-21)

Polish First Secretary, Edward Gierek, heads the Polish delegation at the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Hungary – March 30, 1971 (HC)

The order of the Minister of Cultural Affairs about the new rules of secondary school graduation exams is adopted: the number of graduation subjects is decreased; in the clause of the graduation certificate it is indicated what scope of activities the degree qualifies the graduate for; and, the degree shows that its owner can work as a skilled worker in his or her qualifying field.

Soviet Union - March 30, 1971 (KCA / CAC / HC)

The 24th congress of the Soviet Communist Party opens in Moscow. It is attended by 4,949 delegates and by 102 delegations from Communist and left-wing Socialist parties and nationalist organizations from 91 countries. Notable exceptions include Albania and the People's Republic of China. Leonid Brezhnev, presents the Central Committee's report, the general tone of which is conciliatory and non-controversial in its reference to both international and internal affairs.

Yugoslavia – March 31, 1971 (KCA)

Census results indicate that the Yugoslav population is 20,504,516, including all 6 republics aggregated populations, revealing an average population increase of 1% over 10 years.

German Democratic Republic / Czechoslovakia – March 31, 1971 (RFE-HU)

Ladislav Šupka, the Czechoslovak minister for technical development and investments, concluded his visit in the GDR, where he discussed widening of scientific and technical contacts between the two countries in the 1971-75 period.

Soviet Union - Spring and Summer, 1971 (KCA)

The Soviet Government's policy towards the Zionist element of the Jewish community produces a number of contradictory measures. Firstly, a greater number of Jewish peoples are permitted to emigrate to Israel than at any other previous time (4000 in the first half of 1971, compared with 1010 in the first half of 1970), however, 22 members of the Zionist groups in Leningrad, Riga, and Kishinev are connected with the group alleged to have hijacked an aircraft on June 5, 1970 and are brought to trial in May and June of 1971 and sentenced to imprisonment.

April

Yugoslavia / France – April, 1971 (JBT)

French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas visits Yugoslavia and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito on April 23rd. He asks about Tito's opinion on Soviet policy towards European cooperation and security, and on Arab-Israeli conflict. Another issue discussed during these talks is economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community.

Soviet Union / Finland – April, 1971 (DIE)

Alexei Kosygin and Ahti Karjalainen (PM) meet in Moscow.

Romania / China – April, 1971 (KCA) see February 18

Representatives from Romania and China sign a Sino-Romanian Trade and Payments Agreement for 1971 and an agreement on Commodity Exchanges 1972-75 in Bucharest. Both of these agreements expand trade between the two states.

Romania – April, 1971 (KCA) see April 17--24

Romania, having declined to join the International Investment Bank created by COMECON in May 1970, is unanimously admitted to membership of the Bank by the original 7 member countries.

Hungary – April 2, 1971 (HC)

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Biological Research Center at Szeged is opened. (The director general is academician Brunó Straub F.)

Soviet Union / Finland – April 2, 1971 (JHN)

The government significantly extended Finland's eastern trade by making an agreement with the Soviet Union on the import of natural gas.

Soviet Union / Pakistan – April 3, 1971 (KCA)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny sends a message to the President of Pakistan, General Yahya Khan, appealing on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for —the adoption of the most urgent measures to stop the bloodshed and repression against the population in East Pakistan and for the adoption of peaceful methods of settlement.¶

Hungary – April 4, 1971 (HC)

A youth rally takes place in Heroes' Square, Budapest.

Soviet Union / India / Pakistan – April 5, 1971 (KCA)

President Yahya Khan of Pakistan responds to Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny's message concerning the East Pakistan Civil War. President Khan reiterates Pakistan's commitment to not allowing any country to interfere in its internal affairs, stating that the Pakistani government has full mastery of the situation and that any claims to the contrary are politically motivated fabrications of the 'Indian media'. President Khan also calls for the USSR to utilize political influence with India to deter the Indian state from interfering in Pakistan's domestic affairs.

East Germany / Chile – April 6, 1971 (KCA)

It is announced in Berlin and Santiago that Chile and the GDR established diplomatic relations according to an agreement signed on March 16, 1971 and will cooperate in the fields of economic, scientific, technological and cultural affairs. The West German's Press and Information Office expresses —regret¶ over the decision and expresses concern over the future of Chilean and West

German relations and West German aid to Chile.

Soviet Union – April 6, 1971 (KCA)

After Brezhnev's report (see March 30, 1971) was unanimously approved, the Chairman of the Council of Minister, Alexei Kosygin, presents a report on the directives for the ninth Five-Year Plan, which, he states, must be finalized by August 1.

Hungary – April 7, 1971 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock announces at an electoral rally in Tatabánya that pedagogues of elementary, secondary schools and kindergartens, doctors and chemists will receive a 20% increase in their wages and other workers in health care as well as professional soldiers will receive an increase of 10% from June 1st.

Yugoslavia / Sweden – April 7, 1971 (KCA)

The Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden, Vladimir Rolović, is attacked in the Stockholm Embassy by two members of the Croatian Ustashe separatist movement, receiving gunshot wounds from which he dies on April 15.

Soviet Union – April 8, 1971 (KCA)

The congress (see March 30, 1971) elects a new Central Committee, which elects its Political Bureau and Secretariat. The Central Committee is enlarged from 195 full and 165 candidate members in 1966 to 241 full and 155 candidate members.

Hungary – April 9, 1971 (HC)

An extensive exhibition about Soviet space research is opened at the Museum of Applied Arts.

Soviet Union – April 9, 1971 (KCA)

At the closing session of the congress (see March 30, 1971) Brezhnev announces the names of the new Politburo and Secretariat. The absence of any change in the leadership is unprecedented in the party's history, and appeared to reflect the desire for stability which was the keynote of the congress.

Hungary – April 13, 1971 (HC)

The Házgyár [House Factory] in Debrecen is opened.

Romania – April 14, 1971 (KCA)

Romania agreed to serve as an intermediary between the United States and China in establishing diplomatic relations.

Hungary / Italy – April 14-17, 1971 (HC)

The visit of Foreign Minister János Péter takes place in Italy. Pope Paul VI receives him at a private hearing (April 16.)

Hungary – April 15, 1971 (HC)

The government order no. 14/1971 about the concept and protection of state and official secrets is adopted.

Soviet Union / Netherlands – April 15, 1971 (KCA)

A bomb explodes outside of the Soviet Trade Embassy in Amsterdam. Several people are injured

and the U.S. consulate is damaged. A sign fixed to the gate of the building states, —Never again, let our people go! - slogans attributed to the Jewish Defense League (see May 13, 1971).

Soviet Union – April 16, 1971 (KCA)

The Soviet Statistical Board issues detailed figures of the census taken in January 1970. They show that the population of the Soviet Union in January 15, 1970 stood at 241,720,134. The census returns show that illiteracy has been eradicated throughout the Soviet Union, whereas before the Russian Revolution nearly 75% of the population were illiterate.

Romania / COMECON – April 17-24, 1971 (KCA) see April, 1971

Romania, having declined to join the International Investment Bank created by COMECON in May 1970, is unanimously admitted to membership of the Bank by the original 7 member countries.

Soviet Union - April 19, 1971 (KCA)

The USSR's unmanned spacecraft, the Salyut, is successfully launched. According to a TASS report, the mission aims to aid the design of space vehicles and to conduct scientific experiments in space.

Soviet Union / Finland – April 19-23, 1971 (KCA)

Ahti Karjalainen, the Finnish Prime Minister, pays an official visit to the Soviet Union and on April 20, he and Kosygin, sign a new Soviet-Finnish Treaty on the development of economic, technical, and industrial cooperation along with three agreements concerning specific projects in Moscow.

Hungary - April 20, 1971 (HC)

An electoral rally in Kőbánya (presenter: János Kádár).

Bulgaria – April 20-25, 1971 (KCA)

The 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria (BCP) is held in Sofia. The Congress lays out the principles of Todov Zhivkov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, for Bulgaria's foreign policy and a sixth five-year plan.

Hungary – April 21-24, 1971 (HC)

János Kádár, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party travels to Bulgaria for the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party (see April 20-25, 1971)

Soviet Union – April 24, 1971 (KCA)

Another manned spacecraft, *Soyuz 10*, with three cosmonauts aboard (Colonel Vladimir Shatalov, Alexei Yeliseyev and Nikolai Rukavishnikov) successfully conducts a docking operation with the *Salyut*.

Hungary – April 25, 1971 (KCA/HC)

The first parliamentary and local elections are held in accordance with the electoral reforms approved in October 1970. The Communist-dominated People's Patriotic Front organization receives 98.9% of the vote.

Hungary – April 27, 1971 (HC)

An international archeological conference starts in Szeged about the questions of 8-10th century settlements in The Carpathian Basin.

COMECON – April 28, 1971 (KCA)

Comecon member states agree to establish seven new scientific centers in Moscow.

Hungary – April 29, 1971 (HC) The meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place.

Secretary of the Central Committee Rezső Nyers gives an account of the current questions of the economic work. An educational policy committee consisting of 27 members is established under the leadership of György Aczél. András Gyenes is appointed as the head of the Foreign Office of the Central Committee.

Yugoslavia – April 29, 1971 (RYA)

Yugoslav press publishes the first census results which show that the total Yugoslav population in 1971 is 20,504,516. An analysis of the distribution of the increase in population in the Yugoslav republics shows that the highest increase has occurred in Kosovo (29%) and Macedonia (17%), and the lowest in AP Vojvodina (5%) and Croatia (6%).

May**Finland – May, 1971 (TFD)**

The Socialist International meets in Helsinki.

Bulgaria / Hungary / Poland / Peru – May, 1971 (KCA)

Peru establishes diplomatic relations at embassy level with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland.

Soviet Union – May 1971 (KCA)

Two Soviet spacecraft, *Mars 2* and *Mars 3*, are launched into space and orbit planet Mars.

East Germany (GDR) – May 3, 1971 (KCA)

It is announced in East Berlin that Walter Ulbricht has resigned as First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) in favor of Erich Honecker. However, Ulbricht retains the post of Chairman of the Council of State [i.e. Head of State] and is made chairman of the SED.

East Germany (GDR) – May 4, 1971 (KCA)

Reporting to a plenary session of the SED Central Committee on the 24th Soviet Party Congress, Honecker (see May 3, 1971) affirms the intention of the SED to keep the German Democratic Republic completely apart from the —imperialist Federal Republic.¶

Hungary / Romania – May 4-8, 1971 (HC)

The 22nd Congress of the Hungarian trade unions takes place. The Chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions is Aladár Földvári. The Secretary-General is Sándor Gáspár. Members of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party György Aczél and Zoltán Komócsin travel to Romania.

Yugoslavia – May 5, 1971 (RYA)

The second Congress of Self-Managing Enterprises gets under way in Sarajevo.

Poland / Pakistan – May 10, 1971 (KCA)

A special military court in Karachi sentences Mohammed Firoz Abdullah to death on charges of having killed four people, including the Polish Deputy Foreign Ministers, Zygfryd Wolniak, at Karachi Airport on November 1, 1970.

Hungary – May 11, 1971 (HC)

The Secretary-General of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Ferenc Erdei, dies.

Hungary – May 12, 1971 (HC)

The inaugural meeting of the Parliament takes place. The executives of the Presidential Council, the Government and the Parliament are elected. Chairman of the Presidential Council is Pál Losonczi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers is Jenő Fock and president of Parliament is Antal Apró. The new government is formed. The chairman of the Hungarian Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Government is Jenő Fock, the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers are Miklós Ajtai, Lajos Fehér, Mátyás Tímár, Péter Vályi. The ministers are the following: *domestic trade*: István Szurdi, *domestic affairs*: András Benkei, *healthcare*: Zoltán Szabó, *construction and urban development*: József Bondor, *defense*: Lajos Czinege, *justice*: Mihály Korom, *furnace and engineering industry*: Gyula Horgos, *light industry*: Jánosné Keserű, *transportation and post*: György Csanádi, *international trade*: József Bíró, *foreign affairs*: János Péter, *agriculture and catering*: Imre, Dimény, *labor*: György Lázár, *education*: Pál Ilku, *heavy industry*: Gyula Szekér, *financial affairs*: Lajos Faluvégi. Chairman of the National Planning Bureau: Imre Párdi.

East Germany / Warsaw Treaty Organization – May 12-15, 1971 (CAC / MMS)

At a meeting of the WP Military Council in Berlin, Marshal Iakubovskii describes the situation as extremely tense and calls for the introduction of a common alert system.

Soviet Union – May 13, 1971 (KCA)

The Soviet Embassy in London experiences a riot when around 50 members of the Universities Committee for Soviet Jewry apply for visas to attend the trials of Jews in Leningrad and Riga.

Hungary – May 13-16, 1971 (HC)

The General Assembly of the World Peace Council takes place in Budapest.

East Germany (GDR) – May 14, 1971 (KCA)

It is announced in East Berlin that Horst Sindermann has been appointed to the post of First-Deputy Chairman of the Council of Minister.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 14, 1971 (BUS)

Brezhnev calls on the Western states to start talks on troop reduction in Central Europe.

Yugoslavia – May 15, 1971 (RYA)

Mika Tripalo, the Croatian League of Communists leader, declares that in case of Croatia the concept of "class" is just as important as the concept of "nationality", and that neither component should have priority.

Hungary / Poland – May 15-16, 1971 (HC)

First secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, Edward Gierek, and Polish Prime Minister, Piotr Jaroszewicz, pay a visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Vietnam / South Korea – May 16, 1971 (HC)

A youth peace rally takes place in Budapest supporting the freedom of Vietnam. (Lady Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the South Korean Interim Government is present.)

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 16, 1971 (BUS)

U.S. Secretary of State, William Rogers, states that the US is ready to conduct talks with the USSR on troop reduction in Central Europe. (The Soviet proposal comes when Democratic Party Senator, Mike Mansfield, recommended a 50% troop reduction in Europe. Mansfield's proposal is voted down with 61 to 36 votes in the Senate).

Bulgaria – May 16 and 18, 1971 (KCA)

The new Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is promulgated on May 18 following its approval on May 16 in a national referendum, the results of which are announced as follows: the turnout was at 99.7 % of which 99.66 % were in favor of the new constitution.

West Germany / Romania – May 17-20 1971 (KCA / PER)

President Gustav Heinemann of West Germany accompanied by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel pay a state visit to Romania for talks with President of the State Council Ceaușescu. As the first visit of a West German president to a European Communist country, this is hailed as an improvement of relations between the two states. During his stay in Romania, President Heinemann visits Brașov, where a large number of Romania's German-speaking minority live. The event is considered to be of significance in view of the problem constituted by this groups (see February 21, 1971).

Soviet Union / Canada – May 17-29, 1971 (KCA)

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau makes an official visit to the Soviet Union. Following talks between the Canadian and Soviet delegations, Trudeau and Alexei Kosygin sign a protocol on consultations between the two countries.

Hungary – May 19-20, 1971 (HC)

A theoretical conference takes place in Balatonaliga about the questions of socialist state and socialist democracy.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 20, 1971 (KCA / BUS)

The U.S. and Soviet Governments issue a joint statement that they have agreed on an agenda during the SALT talks. The U.S. and the Soviet Union announce that the SALT I talks will focus on the reduction of ABM systems. According to Nixon this is a significant development that could give new impetus to the talks that were in a deadlock for a year.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary - May 24-29, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian party delegation led by János Kádár travels to Prague to the 14th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (May 25-29.).

Soviet Union United Arab Republic / Israel – May 25-28, 1971 (KCA)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny, along with Foreign Minister Gromyko, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ponomarev, and General Pavlovsky, Soviet Deputy Minister of Defense, make an —unofficial friendly visit to Cairo. Talks conclude with the publication of a communiqué, reaffirming the USSR's support for the UAR against Israel.

Czechoslovakia – May 25-29, 1971 (KCA)

The 14th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party is held in Prague. Brezhnev (Soviet Union); János Kádár (Hungary); Edward Gierek (Poland); Todor Zhivkov (Bulgaria); Erich Honecker (East Germany) attend. In his three-hour-long opening speech, Gustav Husák thanks the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members for having intervened militarily in Czechoslovakia in 1968. The Congress ends with the re-election of Husák but instead of First Secretary he becomes General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Albania / Norway – May 28, 1971 (KCA)

Norway and Albania have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Soviet Union / Chile – May 28, 1971 (KCA)

An economic agreement is concluded in Moscow between Chile and the Soviet Union. Under the agreement, the USSR will provide assistance to Chile by (a) building an industrial oil factory and a house-building combine, (b) increasing and prolonging Soviet credit previously granted to Chile, (c) setting up a Soviet trade mission in Santiago and a Chilean mission in Moscow (d) creating a combined Soviet-Chilean trade mission that will supervise the development of trade between the countries.

June**Hungary – June 1, 1971 (HC)**

Ten forint coins are issued [instead of previous bank notes].

Poland – June 1, 1971 (HPB)

An economic plan of development for the years 1971-1975 is accepted. It provides for the increase in investments, growth in agriculture, increase in salaries, and creating new workplaces.

Romania / China – June 1-9, 1971 (ABR / ADC / CER / KCA) President of the State Council Ceaușescu pays a nine day visit to the People's Republic of China. He is accompanied by a party and governmental delegation. While in China, he meets Party Chairman Mao, has talks with Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, and other Chinese leaders. He also travels to Nanking and Shanghai. The visit ends with the publication of a joint communiqué.

Soviet Union – June 2, 1971 (KCA)

Metropolitan Pimen of Krutitsky and Kolomna is elected as the new Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia by the Council of the Russian Orthodox Church in succession to Patriarch Alexis, who passed away on April 17, 1970.

Soviet Union – June 2-9, 1971 (KCA)

The President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, along with his Foreign Minister Kyprianou, visit the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government. A joint communiqué is issued in which the Soviet authorities express satisfaction with the independence of Cyprus (the Republic of Cyprus declared independence a decade before) and that the USSR opposes any external coercive interference directed at Cyprus.

Hungary - June 3, 1971 (HC)

The government adopts an order about the development of the bank system. The crediting of basic stocks and working assets of the enterprises are taken over by the Hungarian National Bank. The Bank of Investment gets liquidated, the State Bank of Development is established for the financing of the central investments.

Hungary - June 3, 1971 (HC)

The State Church Office and the great churches sign a protocol according to which no preliminary approval of the state is necessary for smaller church posts and the obligation of registration ends. (Signatories: Imre Miklós, President of the State Church Office; Archbishop of Kalocsa József Ijjas, President of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopal Department; Bishop Tibor Bartha, President of the Synod Council of the Hungarian Calvinist Church; Bishop Zoltán Káldy, representative of the National Session of the Hungarian Lutheran Church; Chief Rabbi Géza Seifert, President of the National Representation of the Hungarian Israelites.)

NATO – June 3-4, 1971 (KCA)

In Lisbon, the Spring Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council is attended by Foreign Ministers. A communiqué considering the results of the meeting was later issued.

Hungary – June 4, 1971 (HC) György

Lukács dies.

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 4, 1971 (BUS)

In a communiqué issued after the Lisbon meeting of NATO, Foreign Ministers accept Brezhnev's offer on troop reduction talks. The communiqué says that the talks may commence irrespectively of the security conference. Secretary of State William Rogers states that the U.S. administration can resist congressional pressure for the reduction of U.S. forces in Europe if NATO uses every opportunity to achieve force reduction with the Warsaw Pact.

Yugoslavia / China – June 8-15, 1971 (GOD)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac visits China. During the visit he meets Norodom Sihanouk (June 10), the Cambodian king in exile

Hungary – June 9, 1971 (HC)

The nuclear reactor of the Budapest University of Technology is opened.

Romania / North Korea / North Vietnam / Mongolia – June 9-24, 1971 (ADC / CER / KCA)

President of the State Council Ceaușescu visits North Korea (June 9-15); North Vietnam (June 15-19); and Mongolia (June 21-24).

Czechoslovakia / Canada – June 11, 1971 (RFE-HU)

The Czechoslovak prime minister Lubomír Štrougal meets in Prague the Canadian ambassador to the Czechoslovakia Thomas B. B. Wainman-Wood.

Poland / Czechoslovakia – June 11, 1971 (RFE-HU)

The Czechoslovak deputy prime minister and chairman of the state planning commission, Václav Hula, meets the Polish deputy prime minister, Franciszek Kaim, in Warsaw. They are going to discuss a further economic cooperation between the respective countries.

German Democratic Republic / Czechoslovakia – June 11, 1971 (RFE-HU)

The Czechoslovak deputy prime minister Jindřich Zahradník pays a visit to East Berlin to discuss there an agreement concerning a transit gas pipeline.

Hungary / GDR – June 14-20, 1971 (HC)

János Kádár, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party travels with a delegation to the German Democratic Republic to the 8th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (June 15-19.)

Hungary – June 15, 1971 (HC)

The Soviet Zhiguli cars begin to be sold in Hungary.

East Germany (GDR) – June 15-19, 1971 (KCA)

The eighth congress of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) is held in East Berlin. It is the first congress since the appointment of Erich Honecker as First Secretary. A new Central Committee of the party is elected.

Hungary – June 17, 1971 (HC)

A government order is adopted about the development of the institutional system of the further education of leaders. (Leaders should participate in courses and classes of further education at least every five years.)

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 17, 1971 (BUS)

A U.S. company, Mark Trucks Inc. makes a preliminary agreement to sell machine tools worth 750 million dollars and 100 trucks valued at 22 million dollars to the Soviet Union public. The accord requires finalization and Presidential approval. However, on September 15, the treaty lapses when the US government failed to meet the deadline for approval.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – June 18, 1971 (RFE-HU)

A bilateral agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the ministries of communications of Poland and Czechoslovakia is signed in Prague.

Soviet Union / PRC – June 19-26, 1971 (KCA)

Soviet Union and People's Republic of China border negotiations are continuing into mid-1971 according to unofficial reports.

Soviet Union / U.K. – June 20, 1971 (KCA)

The Foreign Office and Home Office of the United Kingdom announce that Anatol Fedoseyev, a Soviet scientist who disappeared from Paris in May 1971, was in Britain and has been given permission to stay. On June 22, 1971, two Soviet diplomats, L. N. Shertsnev and Valery Chousovitin, are asked to leave the U.K. after the Foreign Office accuses them of conducting —active intelligence operations. Simultaneously, two British diplomats are asked to leave Moscow. The Soviet Foreign Ministry accuses Nicholson and Jackson of conduct _incompatible with their diplomatic status and charges that British authorities were complicit in the defection of Fedoseyev, which London strongly denies.

Romania / Mongolia – June 21-24, 1971 (KCA)

President of the State Council Ceaușescu visits Mongolia.

Hungary – June 23-24, 1971 (HC)

The Parliament assembles. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock proposes the program of the government. A committee is formed for the preparations of the amendment of the constitution.

Soviet Union / Hungary - June 23-26, 1971 (HC)

Béla Biszku and Rezső Nyers, members of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party are at a meeting in Moscow.

Hungary – June 24, 1971 (HC)

A ministry order about the assistance of workers' building houses is adopted.

East Germany (GDR) – June 24, 1971 (KCA)

The *Volkskammer* appoints Erich Honecker as Chairman of the National Defence Council in place of Walter Ulbricht. The body acts as an emergency cabinet in case of the event of war.

Hungary – June 24-26, 1971 (HC)

A national historian regional meeting takes place in Keszthely about up-to-date historical education.

Romania– June 25, 1971 (CWIHP)

RCP CC Executive Committee meeting focuses on the delegations' trip led by Nicolae Ceaușescu to China, North Korea, Vietnam, Mongolia, and Moscow in June 1971. The meeting was spent describing the bilateral relations with those countries and what the delegation observed.

Austria / Hungary - June 26. - July 2, 1971 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi travels to Austria following the invitation of the federal president of the Austrian Republic Franz Jonas.

Bulgaria – June 27, 1971 (KCA)

Elections for the National Assembly (*Sobranje*) are held, the results being officially announced as follows: the turnout is at 99.85 % of which 99.9 % vote for the candidates of the Fatherland Front.

Hungary / Chile – June 29, 1971 (KCA)

A new trade agreement is signed between Hungary and Chile. Chile is granted \$5 million by the Hungarian National Bank and \$15 million by the Hungarian Government.

Romania / Finland – June 29-July 3, 1971 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Finland to meet President, Urho Kekkonen.

Soviet Union / Kazakhstan – June 30, 1971 (KCA)

The three cosmonauts aboard the record-breaking Soviet spaceship the *Soyuz 11* (which stayed in space for 24 days, breaking the record for a manned crew flight), are found dead in their seats from seemingly unexplained causes, having performed a seemingly perfect landing in Kazakhstan.

Yugoslavia – June 30, 1971 (KCA)

After several months of intense and often embittered controversy, the Yugoslav Federal Assembly adopts a series of amendments to the Constitution which limits the powers of the Federal Government to defence, foreign affairs, foreign trade, and the unity of the economic and social system. All other matters fall within the authority of the six Republics composing the Federation.

The amendments also establish a Presidency of 22 members in which all the Republics are equally represented.

July

Bulgaria – July, 1971 (KCA) See July 14

The newly elected State Council approves the formation of six auxiliary councils at its first meeting held under the chairmanship of Todor Zhivkov.

Romania – July 6, 1971 (KCA / CEC / CER)

At the plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceaușescu announces a cultural revolution. A new campaign to —improve ideological and politico-educational activity‖ throughout Romanian society, including action to eliminate —cosmopolitanism‖ and —bourgeois influences‖, especially in the cultural field, is launched.

Romania – July 7, 1971 (ABR)

Executive Committee unanimously endorses Ceaușescu proposals to combat foreign influence, cosmopolitanism, and parasitism in Romanian life.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – July 7-10, 1971 (HC)

President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Ludvík Svoboda, pays a visit to Hungary.

Soviet Union – July 8-September 24, 1971 (KCA)

The fifth round of SALT talks are held between the United States and the USSR in Helsinki. On September 24, an official communiqué is issued.

Bulgaria – July 14, 1971 (KCA) See July, 1971

The newly elected State Council approves at its first meeting under the Chairmanship of Todor Zhivkov the formation of six auxiliary councils: (1) Council for the Management of Social Relations; (2) Council for the Protection and Restoration of the Natural environment; (3) Council on the Reproduction of Material resources; (4) Council on the Reproduction of Labor resources; (5) Foreign relations Council; (6) Council for the Development of the Spiritual Values of Society.

Hungary – July 22, 1971 (HC)

The order of the minister of labor is adopted about secondary jobs and part-time jobs. (From this time on, these have to be registered in the employee's record book.)

Soviet Union / West Germany (FRG) – July 22, 1971 (KCA)

In an exchange of notes in Bonn, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany formally agree on arrangements for the establishment of a Soviet Consulate-General in Hamburg and of a West German Consulate-General in Leningrad. Agreement on the establishment of consulates general in these two cities have been reached during negotiations preceding the signing in August 1970 of the treaty between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

Soviet Union – July 23, 1971 (KCA)

A TASS press agency statement announces that Gennadi Voronov, a member of the Soviet Politburo, has been relieved of his duties as Premier of the Russian Federation and is instead

appointed Chairman of the People's Control Committee, succeeding Pavel V. Kovanov. Although no official reason is given for the transfer, Western commentators believe this is a demotion.

COMECON - July 27-29, 1971 (KCA / PER)

The 25th session of COMECON is held in Bucharest. The most crucial outcome is the endorsement of a communiqué highlighting a —complex program aimed at the attainment of greater economic cooperation and integration among the Comecon countries in the next 15 to 20 years.

Hungary - July 27-29, 1971 (HC)

An European youth seminar takes place in Budapest. (The main idea of the conference: fight for the rights to education, for the future, and for the future society of a peaceful Europe).

Soviet Union – July 28, 1971 (KCA)

Mikhail Solomentsev is appointed Premier of the Russian Federation.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – July 28-29, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-Czechoslovak conference is held on the regional development of the border areas.

Yugoslavia – July 29-30, 1971 (KCA)

The Federal Assembly elects a new Federal Executive Council headed by Džemal Bijedić, replacing Mitja Ribičić. Furthermore, President Tito (79) is re-elected President of Yugoslavia for another Five-Year term.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 31-August 3, 1971 (HC)

János Kádár, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, travels to Moscow for vacation following the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of the Soviet Union. (He meets with General Secretary Brezhnev and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, Nikolai Podgorny.)

Romania / China / U.S. – July 31-August 7, 1971 (KCA)

President of the State Council Ceaușescu visits the People's Republic of China, and publishes a joint communiqué. President Nixon describes Ceaușescu's government as occupying a unique position, with relatively positive relations with the United States, Russia, and China.

August

Soviet Union / Sudan – August 1-5, 1971 (KCA)

The Sudanese Government recalls Abdul el Hassan, the Sudanese Ambassador in Moscow. The reasons given include the —continuing tendentious campaign in the media about the Soviet Union and new protests against the —persecution of Sudanese Communists, expressed by Soviet and Eastern European Communist Party leaders during a meeting in Crimea. Mikhail Orlov, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Khartoum is also expelled. General al Nimeiry repeats on August 5 that Communism has —no place in the Sudan and adds: —We will not accept the Soviets as colonizers.

Soviet Union / Warsaw Treaty Organization – August 2, 1971 (CAC / HC / MMS)

At the first of his annual meetings with Warsaw Pact leaders in the Crimea, Brezhnev gives an

optimistic assessment of the international situation, but Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov warns against a Beijing–Bucharest–Tirana–Belgrade axis threat against the alliance. The leaders are the following: Zhivkov from Bulgaria, Kádár from Hungary, Honecker from East Germany, Cedenbal from Mongolia, Gierek from Poland, Husák from Czechoslovakia, and Brezhnev and Podgorny from the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary / Soviet Union – August 2-5, 1971 (HC)

Army exercises are carried out under the name ‖Opal'71‗ on Hungarian and Czechoslovak territory with the participation of Hungarian, Czechoslovak, and Soviet troops.

Hungary – August 4, 1971 (HC / CWIHP)

A joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers take place. They approve the Complex Program (July 27-29) and analyze the fulfillment of the People's Economic Plan of 1971.

They discuss foreign policy issues related to China, Hungary, the Soviet Union, and Romania.

Soviet Union / India – August 8-12, 1971 (KCA)

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visits New Delhi. After talks with the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, the two states sign a Treaty of Peace on August 9, 1971. The treaty contains crucial clauses, requiring immediate consultation vis-à-vis one another in the case that either state is threatened by a third party. The clause also prevents either state from entering an alliance directed against the other.

Hungary – August 10-20, 1971 (HC)

The European regional conference of the International Geographical Union takes place in Budapest.

Hungary / Soviet Union – August 13, 1971 (HC)

The exhibition, —The treasures of the Hungarian Art's 1000 Years‗ is opened in Moscow.

Romania / Yugoslavia / Soviet Union / Poland / Hungary / Czechoslovakia – August 18-20, 1971 (KCA)

In response to the Romanian government's role in facilitating President Nixon's proposed visit to China, and the gradual improvement in Yugoslavia's relations with China, on August 18, the Soviet Union publishes a demarche against the two countries. In addition, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia lead propaganda campaigns in the media against Romania and Yugoslavia. On August 20, President of the State Council Ceaușescu reaffirms Romania's commitment to pursue friendly relations with all socialist countries and an independent foreign policy.

Soviet Union / India – August 18, 1971 (KCA)

The 20-Year Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation is concluded between India and the Soviet Union (see August 8-12, 1971) during Gromyko's recent visit to New Delhi.

Romania / China – August 22-31, 1971 (KCA)

A Chinese military delegation visits Romania to express solidarity, and subsequently Soviet pressure on Yugoslavia and Romania is relaxed.

Hungary / Finland – August 23-26, 1971 (HC)

Pál Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidential Council travels to Finland following the invitation of President Urho Kekkonen.

Poland / U.S. – August 24, 1971 (BUS)

The U.S. government permits the sale of oil refining equipment to Poland previously denied a year earlier. The announcement of the deal reflected the idea that U.S.-Polish relations were improving.

Hungary – August 27-September 23, 1971 (HC)

An International Hunting Exhibition is opened in Budapest. (41 countries participate with national exhibitions.)

Hungary / Denmark – August 28, 1971 (HC)

A MALÉV IL-18 plane crashes into the sea near Copenhagen, carrying 31 victims.

September**Warsaw Treaty Organization – September 1, 1971 (CAC)**

A Warsaw conference of Foreign Ministers approves the holding of experts' meetings on problems relating to the convocation of a pan-European security conference.

Soviet Union / U.S. / U.K. / France / West Germany – September 3, 1971 (CAC / EWR) The United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France sign the Quadpartite Agreement securing access to West Berlin and clarifying the city's status in relation to West Germany.

Soviet Union/China/South-East Asia – September 7, 1971 (CWIHP)

Le Duc Tho offers advice to Leng Sary about the current conflict between China and the Soviet Union, suggesting that Cambodia, along with Vietnam, should promote international solidarity and avoid taking sides in the dispute.

Hungary / France – September 8-10, 1971 (HC)

French foreign minister Maurice Schumann negotiates in Budapest.

Poland / Austria – September 9, 1971 (KCA)

A new five-year trade and economic cooperation agreement between Poland and Austria is signed by the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Kazimierz and the Austrian Trade Minister, Josef Staribacher.

East Germany (GDR) / Nepal – September 10, 1971 (KCA)

The Nepalese Government announces that it has established relations with East Germany at the Consulate-General level.

East Germany / Finland / West Germany – September 10, 1971 (TFD)

The Finnish government proposes the two German governments with the so called —German package. This meant recognition for both Germanies in return for the recognition of Finnish neutrality, and a promise to abstain from threats of force, with economic compensation for the destruction caused by German troops in Finland during 1944-1945.

Hungary / Romania – September 10-12, 1971 (HC) A Romanian delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ilie Verdeț arrives in Budapest to visit the International

Hunting Exhibition.

Soviet Union – September 11, 1971 (HC / KCA)

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union from 1958 to 1964, and First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party from 1953 until his resignation from Premiership, dies in Moscow after a long illness, aged 77.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – September 12, 1971 (KCA)

A new five-year trade and economic cooperation agreement between Czechoslovakia and Austria is signed in Brno between Austria and Czechoslovakia, by Josef Staribacher and Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade, Andrej Barčák.

Hungary / Austria – September 12, 1971 (HC)

The unofficial meeting of Hungarian Foreign Minister, János Péter, and Austrian Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger takes place in Sopron and St. Margarethen.

East Germany / Poland / Soviet Union – September 13-18, 1971 (CAC)

An East German–Polish–Soviet command exercise, —Herbststurm 71, envisages offensive operations against Denmark in cooperation with the Warsaw Pact's Baltic navies, aimed at the destruction of reserves of NATO's Baltic Straits Command and the occupation of the Jutland Peninsula.

Hungary / North Korea – September 13-23, 1971 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi pays a friendly visit to the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Poland / U.S – September 14, 1971 (BUS)

Poland receives a \$25 million loan to buy American agricultural goods.

Hungary / Soviet Union – September 15, 1971 (HC)

The Moscow Big Theatre (Bolshoi) arrives in Budapest for a guest performance.
The company of the Hungarian State Opera House arrives for a guest performance in Moscow.

Romania – September 15, 1971 (KCA)

A new Council of Socialist Culture and Education, replacing the State Committee for Culture and Art, is set up by decree, under the chairmanship of Dumitru Popescu.

Yugoslavia / Sweden – September 15, 1971 (KCA)

Three armed Croatian terrorists, believed to be *Ustashi*, force an SAS DC-9 jet airliner on a flight from Gothenburg to Stockholm to land at Malmö Airport, where they threaten to blow up the plane unless the Swedish authorities release seven other Croats currently serving prison sentences in Sweden for various acts of terrorism.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – September 15, 1971 (BUS)

The nine day visit of a Yugoslav military mission in the U.S. comes to an end, the aim of which is to forge —normal, friendly military contacts— with the Atlantic power.

Hungary / Ukraine – September 16, 1971 (HC)

A MALÉV TU-134 plane crashes near Kiev. 49 are killed.

West Germany / Soviet Union – September 16-18, 1971 (KCA)

West German Chancellor Brandt, accompanied by Egon Bahr, meets with Soviet leader Brezhnev in Oreanda, Crimea. On September 18, a joint communiqué is issued. Speaking to journalists, Brezhnev explains that the six-point peace program set out at the 24th Congress of the CPSU must be implemented as soon as possible.

Hungary – September 18, 1971 (HC)

The statement of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament is published saying that Hungary is ready to take part in the practical preparations of the European security conference.

Soviet Union / France / West Germany (FRG) – September 19, 1971 (KCA)

Soviet diplomatic appointments are announced and include (1) the appointment of Pyotr Abrassimov, Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), as Ambassador to France in succession to Valerian Zorin; (2) the appointment of Valerian Falin, a senior official in the Soviet Foreign Ministry and an expert on German affairs, as Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) in succession to Semyon Tsarapkin.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 20, 1971 (KCA)

Two agreements, negotiated during the fifth round of SALT talks (see July 8-September 24, 1971), are signed in Washington by Rogers, the U.S. Secretary of State, and Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. The first agreement contains measures to reduce the —risk of outbreak of nuclear war. The second agreement provides for the improvement of the —hot line between the two countries (established in 1963) through the eventual replacement of the existing cable and radio teleprinter links by a satellite communications system.. Both agreements come into force immediately upon signature.

Romania / U.K. – September 20-22, 1971 (PER)

The UK Secretary for Education and Science, Margaret Thatcher visits Romania.

Hungary / U.S – September 21, 1971 (HC)

Ambassador Károly Szabó hands over his credentials to Richard Nixon, President of the United States of America.

United Nations – September 21, 1971 (KCA)

In New York, the 26th session of the UN General Assembly opens and elects Adam Malik, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, as its President for the session.

Hungary / Romania – September 21-28, 1971 (HC)

The conference of the academies of the socialist countries takes place in Bucharest.

Hungary – September 22-23, 1971 (HC)

The autumn session of the Parliament takes place. Act no. 3 of 1971 about the co-ops and act no. 4 of 1971 about the youth are adopted.

Soviet Union / Yugoslavia - September 22-25, 1971 (KCA)

Brezhnev visits Yugoslavia and recognizes the state's right to pursue independent foreign policy and internal affairs. During talks with President Josip Broz Tito on September 23rd and 24th both bilateral and international issues are discussed. Leonid Brezhnev underlines the importance of

Belgrade (1955) and Moscow (1956) declarations as the basis of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, and confirms that Yugoslav authorities are building a 'socialist' system in their country. Furthermore, they discuss the German question, Brandt's new eastern policy, the situation in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the policy of non-alignment, European security, American and Chinese foreign policy, the situation in the Third World, etc.

Hungary – September 24, 1971 (HC)

A government order is adopted about personal real estate property. An individual or a family can own one apartment and one holiday home or real estate.

Soviet Union / U.K. – September 24, 1971 (KCA)

The British Government requests the departure of 90 Soviet diplomats and other officials within two weeks, on the grounds of their alleged involvement in espionage. On the same grounds, another 15 Soviet officials currently overseas are denied permission to return to Britain. The Soviet Government responds by ordering 4 British diplomats and a British businessman to be expelled from Moscow, and denies 13 other British subjects permission to return to the USSR.

GDR / USA – September 25, 1971 (CWIHP)

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs perceives the balance of power to be ever shifting in favour of the socialist countries and posits that the US is striving to prevent the European Security Conferences from convening.

Hungary / Soviet Union – September 25-27, 1971 (HC)

L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union pays a visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Italy – September 25 – October 2, 1971 (HC) Hungarian cultural days take place in Sorrento and Naples.

Soviet Union / India – September 27-29, 1971 (KCA)

Indira Gandhi pays an official visit to Moscow at the Soviet Government's invitation. Talks that focus on the Pakistan question are conducted with Nikolai Podgorny and Alexei Kosygin.

Yugoslavia / Luxembourg, September 27-30, 1971 (AY)

Jean, Grand Duke of Luxembourg visits Yugoslavia. Although no salient international questions are raised, or any bilateral issue discussed, the importance of the visit for Yugoslav side lies in the fact that it demonstrates the wish to maintain relations with all European states, even the small ones such as Luxembourg.

Hungary / Vatican - September 28, 1971 (KCA / BUS / HC)

Cardinal József Mindszenty is received by the Pope in Rome, after living in asylum in the American Embassy in Budapest since November 4th, 1956.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 28, 1971 (BUS)

In Geneva, the U.S. and the Soviet Union present their common proposal to ban biological weapons.

East Germany / West Germany – September 30, 1971 (KCA)

Heads of the delegations from both East Germany's and West Germany's Post and

Telecommunications Ministries agree to sign a protocol on postal services and telecommunications, permitting the creation of a color television relay system between the two countries.

Hungary / U.N. – September 30, 1971 (HC)

The Hungarian National Committee of the Security and Cooperation in Europe is formed. (The Chairman is Gyula Kállai, president of the People's Patriotic Front and member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.)

Foreign Minister János Péter negotiates in New York with Indonesian Foreign Minister and President of the 26th General Assembly of the United Nations, Adam Malik.

October

Poland – October-December 1971 (KCA)

Further purges of the PUWP and removal of several Cabinet ministers consolidate Gierek's position.

Hungary / Vatican – October 1, 1971 (HC)

The Vatican lifts the restriction (July 16, 1957) that reserved the right for the Vatican to permit a Catholic priest to become a representative, member of the council or to take other political positions. (From this time on this right is due to the Hungarian Catholic Episcopal Department.)

Poland – October 4, 1971 (CWIHP)

According to an informational note to the CC PUWP Secretary, the meeting of the International Departments of seven fraternal parties will primarily focus on the situation in China, and attempt to coordinate policy.

Soviet Union / Algeria / Morocco – October 4-8, 1971 (KCA)

Kosygin undertakes an official visit to Algeria, holding talks with President Boumedienne. October 8, 1971, Kosygin makes an official visit to Morocco, holding talks with King Hassan and Prime Minister M. Karim Lamrani.

Hungary / COMECON – October 4-9, 1971 (HC)

The first agricultural symposium of the countries belonging to the COMECON is organized in Budapest.

Hungary / U.N. – October 5, 1971 (HC)

Foreign minister János Péter negotiates with U.N. Secretary-General U Thant about personal questions.

Hungary / Canada – October 6, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian-Canadian five-year trade agreement is signed in Ottawa.

Soviet Union / NATO – October 6, 1971 (BUS)

NATO commissions its former Secretary-General Manlio Brosio to start preliminary talks with the Soviet Union on troop reduction in Central Europe.

Soviet Union / Morocco – October 10, 1971 (KCA)

Agreements are signed which guarantee both the Soviet Union and Morocco respective equality in their ports in regards to port dues, freedom of access, and use of installations. The USSR also agrees to help build a hydro-electric plant at the Ait-Aadel Dam. A joint communiqué is issued referring to the Palestinian question.

Hungary – October 11-13, 1971 (HC)

The 6th Congress of the industrial co-ops takes place.

Soviet Union / Egypt (UAR) – October 11-13, 1971 (KCA)

President Sadat of Egypt visits Moscow for talks with Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. A joint communiqué is issued stating that the USSR and Egypt have agreed to take measures to strengthen Egypt's military strength.

Hungary / Soviet Union / COMECON – October 12-14, 1971 (HC)

The 55th session of the Executive Committee of the COMECON takes place in Moscow. The Complex Program is on the agenda (July 26-29).

Soviet Union - October 12, 1972 (KCA)

It is announced in both Washington and Moscow that President Nixon will visit Moscow in May 1972 for talks with the Soviet leadership, following his visit to Beijing.

Iran / Hungary October 12-16, 1971 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi travels to Iran to the celebrations commemorating the 2500th anniversary of the existence of the Iranian state.

Yugoslavia / Iran – October 13-16, 1971 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation visits Iran. President Josip Broz Tito and Deputy Foreign Minister Anton Vratusa attend the 2500 Year Celebration of the Persian Empire in Persepolis.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 14, 1971 (HC)

Chairman of the Hungarian Writers' Association József Darvas signs a Hungarian-Soviet agreement in Moscow about mutual publication of literary works.

Romania / Iran – October 14-16, 1971 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple participates in the festival celebrating the 2500th anniversary of the creation of Iran.

Hungary – October 16, 1971 (HC)

The First International Small Sculpture Biennale is opened in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / India – October 16-20, 1971 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation headed by Josip Broz Tito visits India. Main topic during meetings with Indira Gandhi and other Indian representatives is the Indo-Pakistan conflict over the Bangladesh Liberation War. They agree about the right for the Bangladeshi to self-determination and independence.

Soviet Union / Canada – October 17-26, 1971 (KCA)

The Soviet Prime Minister, Alexei Kosygin, makes an official state visit to Canada, signing an agreement on October 20, 1971, concerning scientific, technical, educational, cultural and other

exchange visits by scientists. On October 26th, a joint communiqué is issued, dealing with a number of international concerns and future co-operation between Canada and the Soviet Union.

Hungary – October 19-20, 1971 (HC)

A conference takes place in Eger with the title —Patriotism, history and history teachingl.

Yugoslavia / Egypt – October 20-21, 1971 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation headed by Josip Broz Tito visits Egypt and meets with President Anwar elSadat. The visit is organized in a cordial atmosphere and mainly international issues are discussed.

Romania – October 20-22, 1971 (KCA)

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1971-1975) is approved by the Grand National Assembly. In its final form, the Plan provides for generally higher targets than had been foreshadowed in the draft Plan presented by President Ceaușescu to the Party Congress in August 1969.

Hungary October 22, 1971 (HC)

An economic action committee meeting takes place in the Parliament. (The presenter is Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock.) The topics are the following: investment tensions; the improvement of profits; manpower-management problems; the supplementary activities and efficiency of the agricultural co-operatives; assigning responsibility for these problems.

Poland – October 23, 1971 (KCA)

Six leaders of an underground political organization known as *Ruch* (—Movementll) are sentenced to terms of imprisonment in Warsaw. The charges include —activity contrary to the vital interests of the Statell and the theft of State property.

Soviet Union / France – October 25-30, 1971 (KCA)

Brezhnev makes an official visit to France, the first he has made to a non-communist country since assuming his current office. He is given the reception of a Head of State. On October 27 a ten-year economic treaty is signed to increase Franco-Soviet trade. Renault signs a 200 million dollar deal to construct a diesel motor plant for the truck factory, Kama. On October 30, Brezhnev and President Pompidou issue a common declaration. They attach a —declaration of principlell in which they name five conditions of peaceful coexistence: the immutability of present boundaries, non interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality, independence, renouncing the use of force and the threat to use force. The Soviet-French declaration states that it is not directed against any nation and does not involve the two countries' obligations to other states.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 25 – November 3, 1971 (HC)

A Hungarian Parliament delegation is staying in Moscow. (It is led by president of the Parliament, Antal Apró.)

Hungary / Eastern Block – October 26-29, 1971 (HC)

The meeting of the Ministers of Education of the socialist countries takes place in Budapest. (Hungary is represented by minister of education Pál Ilku.)

Soviet Union / Cuba – October 26-30, 1971 (KCA)

Kosygin pays an official visit to Havana, Cuba. Where he holds talks with Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Poland / Warsaw Treaty Organization – October 26-29, 1971 (CAC / MMS)

A meeting of the WP Military Council in Warsaw decides to hold exercises with tactical missiles involving all member-states except Romania, which criticizes the multiplicity of training exercises by the Pact.

Hungary – October 27, 1971 (HC)

Government order no. 1045/1971 about further education allowances given to the children of manual workers is adopted.

Yugoslavia / Canada / U.K. / U.S. – October 27-November 8, 1971 (BUS)

Yugoslav President Tito visits the US, Canada, and the UK. On October 30, Tito meets Nixon, who calls the Yugoslav politician —a world statesman of the first rank.¶ He adds, ¶May our friendship...always be steadfast and strong and may our dedication to the principle of the right of every nation in the world to be independent in a world of peace be as steadfast and strong .¶ A joint communiqué is issued after the second meeting of the U.S. and the Yugoslav leader according to which, —Yugoslavia's policy of non-aligned policy has been a significant element in international relations. Countries following such a policy, together with the rest of the world can make an active contribution to the resolution of world problems and to the more favorable evolution of international relations.¶

Hungary – October 28, 1971 (HC)

The polyethylene factory of the Tisza Chemical Combine is opened.

Hungary – October 29-30, 1971 (HC)

A national women's conference takes place in the Parliament on the deficiencies of the success of the equality of rights.

Romania – October 30, 1971 (HOR)

With work beginning on September 7, 1964, the Hydroelectric Center at the Iron Gates on the Danube goes into operation, generating 1050 megawatts.

Soviet Union / East Germany (GDR) – October 30, 1971 (KCA)

Leaving France (see October 25, 1971), Brezhnev flies to East Berlin for talks with Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the East German Socialist Unity Party, before returning to Moscow. It is widely suggested that the purpose of his visit is to persuade the East German leaders to reach a speedy agreement with West Germany on Berlin, and thereby facilitate the holding of the proposed European security conference.

November**Yugoslavia – November-December, 1971 (KCA)**

A major political crisis in Yugoslavia arising out of the growth of nationalist feeling in the republic of Croatia, culminates in late 1971. Several prominent leaders of the Croatian League of Communists resign from office (see November 23, 1971 and December 6, 1971).

Sweden / UK / Hungary – November 2, 1971 (HC)

Dénes Gábor, scientist of Hungarian descent is awarded the Nobel-prize in physics.

Yugoslavia / Canada – November 2-8, 1971 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation headed by Josip Broz Tito visits Canada. President Tito discusses various international issues with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, including non-aligned policy, the Indo-Pakistan conflict, Soviet policy towards European security and cooperation, crises in the Middle East and South Africa.

Hungary – November 3, 1971 (HC)

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place. The topics are the following: the international situation, the development of public administration and the party-control of the state work.

Romania – November 3-5, 1971 (HOR)

A program is adopted by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, which lays the basis for a mini-cultural revolution in the country. It will be marked by the creation of a cult of personality built around Nicolae Ceaușescu. It will later also include his wife, Elena.

Hungary November 4, 1971 (HC)

Law decree no. 28 of 1971 of the Presidential Council about the amendment and addition of the penal code is adopted. Criminal acts are divided according to their social danger to crimes and offences; it restores life sentence; introduces four classes of prison.

Soviet Union / U.S. – November 5, 1971 (BUS)

The U.S. sells wheat valued at 136 million dollars to the Soviet Union. The agreement was made possible by the fact that the American Seamen's Union withdrew their demand to ship 50% of the wheat in American vessels.

Hungary – November 6, 1971 (HC)

The opera *Vérnász* [Blood Wedding] by Sándor Szokolay is presented at a gala celebrating November 7, the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Yugoslavia / U.K. – November 7-8, 1971 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito visits the U.K. on their return from Canada, and meets with British Prime Minister Edward Heath. President Tito informs British Prime Minister about his latest meetings and talks with American, Soviet, and Third World leaders, thereby underlining Yugoslav non-aligned policy and independence. On November 8th Queen Elisabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh receive President Tito and his spouse Jovanka in Buckingham Palace.

Soviet Union / West Germany – November 11, 1971 (KCA)

In Bonn, an agreement is concluded for a bi-weekly air service between Moscow and Frankfurt-amMain, by George Leber, Federal Minister of Transportation and Boris Bugayev, Soviet Minister of Civil Aviation. The service commences on February 1, 1972.

East Germany (GDR) – November 14, 1971 (KCA)

Elections for a new *Volkskammer* are held in East Germany, as well as elections for a new Municipal Assembly are held in East Berlin, and elections for 14 Regional Assemblies.

Romania / GATT – November 14, 1971 (HOR / CER)

Romania becomes a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Soviet Union / U.S. - November 15-February 4, 1972 (KCA)

The sixth round of SALT talks between the U.S. and Soviet Union take place in Vienna. On February 4, a joint communiqué is issued stating that progress was made on a number of issues and both delegations express their continued support for further talks in the near future.

Poland / Soviet Union - November 15, 1971 (PSM) Poland and the Soviet Union sign an agreement on tourism.

Hungary / Italy – November 15-19, 1971 (HC) Hungarian Economic Days are organized in Italy.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 16, 1971 (HC)

Minister of Heavy Industry Gyula Szekér signs the agreement in Moscow about the construction of the Hungarian-Soviet pipe-line.

Soviet Union / U.S. – November 18, 1971 (BUS)

The US Department of Commerce announces that it has permitted US companies to sell the USSR 528 million dollars' worth of equipment and technical data for the construction of the Kama truck factory. The department's spokesman said that the license would allow American businessmen to participate in the international competition for the construction of the truck factory.

Poland / Soviet Union / U.S. – November 20, 1971 (BUS)

U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Maurice H. Stans and Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kosygin negotiate improving bilateral trade relations in Moscow. In the course of his visit, the USSR bought 25 million dollars' worth of mining and oil drilling equipment from U.S. firms. After Moscow, Stans visits Poland. He says that the U.S. —sets its sight on a substantial increase in trade with Poland. Stans also announces that he will recommend the extension to Poland of credits through the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

Hungary / Romania – November 20-23, 1971 (HC)

Foreign minister János Péter negotiates in Romania.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 22-23, 1971 (HC)

The national meeting of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendly Society takes place. (Chairman: Antal Apró.)

United Nations – November 23, 1971 (KCA)

The UN General Assembly elects India, Yugoslavia, Sudan, Guinea, and Panama to the Security Council for two-year terms, beginning on January 1, 1971.

Yugoslavia / Romania – November 23-24, 1971 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Romania, and meets with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. They discuss bilateral and international issues.

Bulgaria / Hungary – November 23-27, 1971 (HC)

Bulgarian Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov negotiates in Budapest.

Yugoslavia – November 23-December 3, 1971 (KCA)

Students of the Zagreb University begin a strike in support of the Croatian leadership, which is currently conducting negotiations at the Federal level for a larger share of foreign exchange earnings. On November 26, students at Split join the strike. The strike lasts until December 3.

Czechoslovakia – November 26-27, 1971 (KCA)

General elections are held in Czechoslovakia for the Federal Assembly, the two national Councils, and the regional and local councils. They are the first general elections since 1964. The turnout is 99.45 % and for both Houses 99.8 % are cast in favor of the joint list presented by the communistdominated National Front.

East Germany (GDR) – November 26 and 29, 1971 (KCA)

The newly elected *Volkskammer* (see November 14, 1971) meets to nominate the members of the Council of State (supreme legislative and executive organ) and to approve the new Council of Ministers.

Soviet Union / Niger – November 26-December 2, 1971 (KCA)

A Soviet delegation headed by Alexei Shvedov visits Niger. December 6, 1971: In Moscow, it is announced that the USSR and the Republic of Niger have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

Hungary / COMECON – November 29-December 3, 1971 (HC)

The 41st session of the Permanent Transportation Committee of the COMECON takes place in Budapest. The topics are the following: shipment and transportation on the Danube; navigational cooperation in trading.

Hungary / Algeria / Congo/ Guinea – November 29-December 14, 1971 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi pays a visit to Africa. (Stations: Algeria, Guinea, Congo.)

Poland / Malta – November 30, 1971 (KCA)

A trade agreement with Poland is signed in Valetta by Paul Xuereb, the Maltese Minister of Trade, Industry, Agriculture and Tourism, and Stanisław Długosz, Director of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

U.S. / Romania – November 30, 1971 (BUS)

President Nixon empowers the Export-Import Bank to grant credit to Romania for the purchase of U.S. goods. According to the Export Expansion Finance Act passed in August, the President may make such concessions to communist states if it is in the national interest of the United States.

Poland / Warsaw Treaty Organization – November 30-December 1, 1971 (CAC / MMS)

A Warsaw meeting of Foreign Ministers appeals for accelerated preparations for a security conference, aiming to convene it in 1972.

December

East Germany / West Germany – December 1971 (BES)

Convention between FRG and GDR signed regarding the transit of civilians and goods between the FRG and West Berlin.

Czechoslovakia – December, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-60-45)

In the December issue of *Jaderna Energie*, an article by the chairman and the secretary-general of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission reaches the conclusion that the decision to use a Soviet model of nuclear reactor – the VVER or Voroniezhtype - in the construction of Czechoslovak nuclear plants was the right one given the opportunities for integration of the Czechoslovak and Soviet programmes, as well as the many problems related to the construction of the Czechoslovak type.

Hungary – December 1, 1971 (HC)

The session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place. Member of the party's political committee Rezső Nyers speaks about the people's economic plan of 1972 and the socialist work competition.

Hungary – December 2, 1971 (HC)

Government order no. 1048 of 1971 about the harmonization of the industrial activities of the agricultural co-operatives and the people's economic aims and no. 41 of 1971 about the definition of the scope of activities of the co-operatives are adopted.

Yugoslavia – December 1-2, 1971 (HR)

The 21st Meeting of the Presidency of the LCY takes place. The nationalistic and separatist politics of the leadership of the LCC is condemned. The current leadership headed by Savka Dabčević Kučar and Miko Tripalo is dismissed.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – December 2, 1971 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #13)

A plaque commemorating the Soviet 1968 intervention is unveiled in Prague.

Czechoslovakia – December 3, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-60-45)

A one-day plenum of the CPCS Central Committee assesses the general elections of November 26-7, as well as what is next on the agenda for the party and its bodies. General Secretary Husak delivers a report on both items. On the first topic, he deems the results (99% for the CPCS) to be a reflection of widespread popular support for the policies of the party. During the plenum, two new secretaries are appointed: Czech Minister of Agriculture and Nutrition Vaclav Svoboda was elected CC secretary and Frantisek Ondrich was promoted from simple member of the secretariat to full secretary.

Soviet Union – December 5, 1971 (KCA)

The Soviet Government officially attributes the blame for the Indo-Pakistan war to Pakistan in a statement. December 6, 1971: Official statements from the PRC conversely blame India for the conflict and accuse the USSR of encouraging Indian —aggression.

Czechoslovakia / China / USSR / UN – December 5, 1971 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #13)

Chinese Ambassador to the UN attacks Soviet role in 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, calling it “an act of aggression against the people of Czechoslovakia.” The Soviet Union the blasted the

Chinese “traitors”.

Soviet Union / Niger – December 6, 1971 (KCA)

Following a Soviet delegation’s visit to Niger between November 26 and December 2, it is announced in Moscow that the Soviet Union and the Republic of Niger have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – December 6, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-60-46)

Led by Secretary-General Gustav Husak, a Czechoslovak delegation leaves for Warsaw to attend the 6th Congress of the Polish United Workers’ Party at the invitation of the CC of the PUWP. Husak gave a speech on the second day of the Congress in which he mentions the common features in the history of the two nations and the importance of the fraternal cooperation between them, as well as with other socialist countries.

Poland - 6 December, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-142-18)

The Sixth Congress of the Polish United Workers’ Party is opened by First Secretary, Edward Gierek.

Yugoslavia – December 6, 1971 (KCA)

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Croatian League of Communists is held. After the meeting a statement is released in which President Tito’s criticisms of the Croatian leadership are accepted as justified and in which it is announced that —nationalist, chauvinist, secessionist and counter-revolutionary elements will be combated (see December 11-14, 1971).

Poland – December 6-11, 1971 (KCA/ HC)

PUWP First Secretary Gierek’s position is greatly strengthened at the Sixth Congress of the PUWP. During the Congress, the Partisan faction was severely weakened after its leader General Moczar was not reelected to the Politburo. In addition, the former First Secretary Gomułka and his supporters were not reelected to the Central Committee.

U.K. / U.S. – December 7, 1971 (BUS)

NATO’s Eurogroup decides that the member states will increase their defense expenditures by one billion dollars. According to British Secretary of Defense Lord Carrington, the United States can be well satisfied with what Europe is doing. He states to journalists that those who criticize European efforts do so without knowing the facts. He adds that the European members constitute 90% of NATO’s ground forces, 75% of its air force and 80% of its navy.

Czechoslovakia – December 7, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-60-46)

Following the November elections, the Czech and Slovak provincial parliaments – the National Councils – hold separate sessions in Prague and Bratislava to elect their ruling bodies and several committees. Evzen Erban and Ondrej Klokoc, respectively, are elected chairmen of these parliaments.

Czechoslovakia – December 8, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-60-46)

The Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia hold separate sessions to elect their leading representatives, respectively, Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes.

Hungary – December 8-11, 1971 (HC)

The 8th Congress of the Young Communist League takes place. (The first Secretary of the YCL is István Horváth.)

Czechoslovakia – December 9, 1971 (KCA)

Following the general elections of November 1971, Lubomír Štrougal, the Prime Minister, forms a new Federal Government.

Soviet Union / U.S. – December 9, 1971 (BUS)

Soviet Minister of Agriculture Vladimir U. Matskevich announces that his country wants to buy American agricultural machinery and licenses to manufacture tractors and combine-harvesters by the —millions! in the USSR.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – December 9, 1971 (JBT)

Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Baibakov visits Yugoslavia and meets with President Josip Broz Tito to discuss economic cooperation.

Czechoslovakia – December 9, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-60-46)

Alois Indra, a member of the Party Presidium and CC Secretariat, is elected chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia in a joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations held in Prague Castle. Lubomir Štrougal is reappointed federal prime minister and Jan Marko is replaced as foreign minister by Bohuslav Chnoupek.

NATO – December 9-10, 1971 (KCA)

The Winter Meeting of the North Atlantic Council is held in Brussels, and is attended by Foreign and Defense Ministers from 15 member countries. At the conclusion of the meeting, a communiqué is issued that includes discussions of: the Aims of the Alliance; Southern Asia, European Developments; Trade and Monetary Policy; Berlin and Germany; European Security Conference; Mutual Balance of Force Reduction; SALT talks; Disarmament and Arms Control; Mediterranean; Committee on Challenges of Modern Society; the Next Ministerial Meeting; and the Transmission of a Communiqué.

Yugoslavia – December 11-14, 1971 (KCA)

In the course of a meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, held to discuss the crisis, Savka Dabčević-Kučar (the Chairman of the Croatian League of Communists) announces that both she and Pero Pirker (the Secretary of the Executive Committee) are resigning from their official positions and from the League of Communists. On the night of December 13-14, Milka Planinc and Josip Vrhovec, both members of the Executive Committee, are elected Chairman of the Croatian League of Communists and Secretary of the Executive Committee respectively.

East Germany / West Germany – December 11-20, 1971, KCA:

Berlin and Bonn, Representatives from East Germany and West Germany meet for talks December 11-18, which are concluded despite setbacks. On December 20, West German Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel issue a comprehensive memorandum to the Western Allies informing them of the results of talks with the East German Government on transit traffic and the signing of the final protocol of the Four Power Agreement. The three Western Powers conclude in official statements that the agreements should be included in the final protocols, which they are willing to sign at any time. The USSR issues a corresponding declaration; although expressing satisfaction with the agreements, the statement concludes that dates for signing of the protocol are yet to be

fixed.

Yugoslavia/Afghanistan, December 12-13, 1971 (JBT)

Mohammed Zahir Shah, king of Afghanistan, visits Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – December 14, 1971 (RFE-HU)

The Soviet minister of coal industry, Boris Bratchenko, meets the Czechoslovak minister of fuel and power, Jaromír Matušek, in Ostrava, Czechoslovakia. The purpose of the visit is to discuss scientific-technical cooperation between the two ministries.

Czechoslovakia – December 14, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-60-47)

The federal government and the agricultural commission of the CC of the CPCPS approve a plan for the widespread mechanisation of Czechoslovak agriculture by 1980-1985. Experts in the sector have pointed to machines as the solution to solving the problem of labour shortage in agriculture.

Czechoslovakia – December 14, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-60-47)

Following a meeting of leading individuals in his office in Prague, the Czech public prosecutor Oldrich Dolejsi makes a statement saying crime in the country has risen both quantitatively and qualitatively, with new and more dangerous forms of crime being committed. A similar meeting is held in the office of the public prosecutor of Slovakia, during which lack of parental interest is cited as one of the reasons for the high rates of juvenile crime.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – December 15-17, 1971 (HC)

Yugoslavian President of the Federal Executive Council Džemal Bijedić negotiates in Hungary.

Bulgaria – December 16, 1971 (KCA)

Petar Mladenov is elected as the new Foreign Minister by the National Assembly. Previously, on December 13, Ivan Bashev, then Foreign Minister, was killed while skiing on Mount Vitosha, near Sofia.

Romania – December 16-17, 1971 (KCA)

The Grand National Assembly passes a new law on safeguarding state secrets. The new law imposes severe penalties for transmitting state secrets to foreigners. State secrets are widely defined as —information, data or documents which obviously have this character, as well as those declared and qualified as such by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – December 16, 1971 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #13)

Speaking to Congress of Soviet Journalists in Moscow, Milos Marko, chairman of the Czechoslovak Center of Journalists, expresses gratitude for the “fraternalist internationalist assistance in the years 1968 and 1969.”

United Nations – December 16, 1971 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #13)

Bulgaria, Belarus, Congo-Brazzaville, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukraine and the USSR vote against a proposal to have East Germany send experts to the 1972 Stockholm Conference on Human environment rather than be a full-member, as these countries wished.

Romania – December 17, 1971 (CEC)

A new law is passed regarding the keeping of state secrets. It forbids the publication of and contact with foreign mass media.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – December 17, 1971 (RFE-HU)

A Hungarian military delegation headed by Ferenc Karpati, the deputy defense minister and chief of the main political board of the army, meets the Czechoslovak Communist party leader Gustáv Husák.

Czechoslovakia – December 17-18, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-60-47, HU OSA 300-8-47-61-1)

A joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia is held in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle to discuss the opening statement given by federal premier Loubomir Strougal containing a program declaration made by the Czechoslovak government. Strougal also said in his speech that the elections showed that the Czechoslovak people favoured good relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and stressed the need for efficiency to achieve healthy economic development in accordance with the goals set by the economic plans for the following years. Finance minister Rudolph Rohlicek presents a draft of the 1972 federal budget, unanimously approved by the chambers in joint session the day after.

Hungary – December 20-21, 1971 (HC)

The Parliament is in session. The budget of the year 1972 is adopted.

United Nations – December 21, 1971 (KCA)

Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian Minister Representative at the UN, is chosen by the Security Council to be Secretary-General of the UN, succeeding U Thant.

Poland – December 22, 1971 (KCA)

A session of the *Sejm* decides that the Parliament should be dissolved on February 15, 1972, a year before its term expired.

United Nations - December 22, 1971 (HC)

The UN General Assembly elects Kurt Waldheim. He enters into office on January 1, 1972.

Czechoslovakia – December 22, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-1)

A bill is approved by the Federal Assembly presidium transferring the control of the Border Guards to the Ministry of the Interior, held by the Ministry of Defense since 1966.

US / USSR – December 31, 1971 (LBC)

NASA announces that a Soviet-American space research information agreement will be signed.

Soviet Union / Finland – December 23, 1971 (TFD)

An agreement is made on economic, technological, and industrial co-operation between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Hungary – December 24, 1971 (HC)

Law decree no. 33 of 1971 about pension allowance stimulating further work is adopted.

Soviet Union – December 24, 1971 (KCA)

The Soviet State Bank announces a new rate against the dollar of 82.9 kopecks, compared with the previous rate of 90 kopecks per dollar, while maintaining the existing parity against gold. This is an effective upward revaluation of the rouble in dollar terms of 8.57 %.

Poland - 26 December, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-143-1)

Archbishop Bolesław Kominek of Wrocław states, in an interview with a West German TV Network programme, that although there is no risk to the 'little man' in Poland in practising his Catholic religion, there exists a risk to anyone who would want to rise in the political world whilst openly practising their faith.

Soviet Union / Malta – December 27, 1971 (KCA)

A Maltese-Soviet trade agreement is signed by Paul Xuereb, the Maltese Minister of Trade, Industry, Agriculture and Tourism, and A. E. Petrushev, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations.

Hungary - During the year, 1971 (HC)

According to the data of the Central Statistical Office the population of Hungary is 10 374 000 strong.

1972

January

Czechoslovakia / Cuba – January, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-6)

Cuba and Czechoslovakia sign a trade deal during a visit of a delegation of the CPCS CC to Cuba. Trade between the two countries had stagnated in the previous years.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 1972 (KCA)

A number of important agreements are signed between the US and the USSR;

(1) Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems; (2) Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms; (3) US-Soviet agreement for co-operation in the field of environmental protection; (4) US-Soviet agreement on co-operation in the fields of medical research and public health; (5) US-USSR agreement on co-operation in the exploration of outer-space; (6) An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation; (7) US-USSR agreement on the prevention of incidents on the high seas and airspace above them; (8) Setting up a US-Soviet Trade Commission (9) Joint US-Soviet Declaration; and (10) A joint communiqué is published.

Yugoslavia – January, 1972 (KCA)

The Croatian crisis is a major issue at the conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia – January, 1972 (KCA)

The trials of Mgr. Kostić the Orthodox bishop of Zica - who is accused of chauvinism and nationalism, and Slobodan Milošević who, among other things, is suspected of leading an extreme Serbian nationalist underground group, begin.

Soviet Union – January 1972 (KCA)

The most virulent campaign against dissidents since the death of Stalin is launched. Hundreds of

house searches and arrests take place in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, and elsewhere. January 5, 1972: Vladimir Bukovsky, who actively opposes the practice of confining dissidents in psychiatric hospitals, is sentenced to seven years imprisonment and five years exile. June 21, 1972: Pyotr Yakir, the foremost leader of the Civil Rights Movement, is arrested. Many of the charges given are for —anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.¶

Hungary January, 1972 (HC)

The periodical Szociológia [Sociology] is first published.

Hungary – January 1, 1972 (HC)

Passports to the socialist countries are introduced. They are valid for 5 years, an exit visa is necessary for all outward journeys, and there is a special —window¶ to the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Poland / East Germany – January 1, 1972 (PSM)

An agreement on crossing the borders between Poland and the German Democratic Republic comes into power. From now on, the citizens of both countries can cross the border just with their IDs. A similar solution is implemented in relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia the following year.

USSR / COMECON / Czechoslovakia – January 3, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #56)

A Czechoslovak delegation attends the 31st session of the permanent Comecon Commission for Technical Assistance.

USSR / COMECON / Czechoslovakia – January 4, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #56)

The Czechoslovak minister in charge of the federal price office attends a session of the working group of the Comecon's executive committee for prices in Moscow to discuss measures on the implementation of the conclusions of the 25th Comecon session.

Lebanon / Czechoslovakia / USSR / Poland / Rumania / Hungary – January 5 , 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

Delegations from the socialist countries as well as from France, Italy, US. Mongolia, India, Cyprus, Jordan, Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Bahrain attend the 3rd Congress of the Lebanese Communist Party.

Hungary / U.N. – January 5, 1972 (HC)

Ambassador Károly Szarka, the Hungarian permanent representative in the UN, is elected as the president of the UN's Economic and Social Council for 1972.

Yugoslavia – January 5, 1972 (KCA)

The Tanjug news agency announces changes to the Croatian Constitution. Several incidents raise the prominence of the nationalism question in Serbia, Kosovo and Macedonia. A paper messenger is killed in the Zagreb office of a Belgrade newspaper by a bomb.

USSR / COMECON – January 7, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #56)

The 31st session of the Comecon's commission for foreign trade, attended by all Comecon foreign trade ministers, ends in Moscow.

Poland / COMECON – January 10-14, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #56)

The 16th session of the Comecon standing commission for food industries ends in Warsaw.

US / COMECON – January 10, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #56)

The New York Times publishes an article highlighting the failure of the Brezhnev doctrine of « limited sovereignty » in the economic sphere, given its inability to promote integration of Comecon members and the increasing imports of technology from the West by Comecon countries dissatisfied with the technology available to them.

Hungary – January 11, 1972 (HC)

A government statement is released; it demands the cease of the ruthless American bombings against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Yugoslavia – January 11, 1972 (HR)

Eleven prominent members of Matica Hrvatska are arrested under the charge of Croatian nationalism. Until the end of January 357 members of the League of Communists of Croatia are expelled, 255 party representatives give their resignations, and 143 are dismissed.

USSR / US – January 12, 1972 (BUS)

Soviet Minister of Culture Ekaterina A. Furtseva opens a Soviet art exhibition in Washington. The next day she meets President Nixon's wife in the White House.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany – January 13, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-3)

Following a November 12, 1971 agreement between the GDR and Czechoslovakia on the simplification of travel between the two countries, a press statement is issued by the Press Office of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR stating East German citizens will not need a passport to travel to the CSSR.

Czechoslovakia – January 13-15, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-3)

Five years after the last of its kind, a state-wide conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party is held in Prague. A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, as well as delegations from the Democratic Party of Poland and GDR's Liberal Democratic Party attend the conference.

Hungary – January 14, 1972 (HC)

The enlarged and modernized aluminous earth factory is opened at Almásfüzitő.

USSR / US – January 14, 1972 (BUS)

Republican congressman James H. Scheuer is expelled from the USSR. The government newspaper *Izvestia* accuses Scheuer of carrying a document that openly advocates the establishment of an anti-Soviet subversive organization in the US. *Izvestia* accuses Republican representatives Alphonzo Bell and Richard Blades of encouraging Soviet Zionists to take part at the Zionist World Conference in Jerusalem. *Izvestia* also claims that Republican representative Earl Landgrebe intentionally disseminated religious literature in public places. Landgrebe claims that he was assured by the State Department that the material was acceptable in the USSR and he wanted to leave it in a church, but —could not find one.¶

China / Poland / Soviet Union – January 16, 1972 (CWIHP)

A Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs delegation visits the USSR in order to discuss the issue of „anti-Soviet and anti-unity course of the policy conducted by the Chinese leadership¶. The Soviets underline that they attach a great importance in developing political, economic, cultural, and other relations with Poland.

USSR / COMECON – January 18, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #56)

The 56th session of the Executive Committee of the Comecon opens in Moscow. The deputy premiers of all Comecon countries attend to discuss cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

China / Poland / Soviet Union – January 22, 1972 (CWIHP)

The Soviets send a telegram to „Polish Comrades” with a warning about Zhou Enlai's antiSovietism and his advance in the Chinese government and address the border issues between China and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / Japan – January 23-28, 1972 (KCA)

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko makes a six-day visit to Japan. A communiqué is issued stressing the principal points of the Gromyko-Fukuda talks: namely to seek meetings later in the year to conclude a peace treaty between the two states and to hold regular consultations between the two Governments, at least once a year at the level of Foreign Ministries. Views were also exchanged on a number of pertinent international issues including arms reduction and the SALT talks between the U.S. and USSR.

Hungary – January 24-25, 1972 (MMS)

In Budapest, a meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states' military organizations is held.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact – January 25-6, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-5)

A meeting of the Warsaw Pact consultative committee is held in Prague and is attended by prime ministers, foreign ministers, and CC secretaries for international affairs. GDR premier Stoph and Soviet FM Gromyko are not present. Representatives discuss “topical problems of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe, and the question of convoking a European conference.” They issue a declaration on peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact / USA / Indochina January 25-26, 1972 (HC)

The session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty takes place in Prague. A statement is made about security and the American aggression against Indochina.

Yugoslavia – January 25-27, 1972 (KCA)

In Belgrade, a conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is held and adopts a program of action that indicates a reaffirmation of the unity of the party.

USSR / US – January 26, 1972 (BUS)

One employee dies and 13 are injured in an attempt against the headquarters of Sol Hurok Enterprises, which arranges American tours of Soviet artists. An unknown person announces that the attempt was carried out in protest against —the deaths and imprisonment of Soviet Jews for which —Soviet culture is responsible. The person finished the message with the slogan of the so-called Jewish Defense League.

Yugoslavia – January 26-27, 1972 (KCA)

The most serious terrorist attack occurs when a Yugoslav Airlines DC-9 crashes in Czechoslovakia, after an explosion onboard. 28 people are killed.

Hungary – January 27, 1972 (HC)

Hungary recognizes The People's Republic of Bangladesh. (The USSR does this on January 25.)

Czechoslovakia /East Germany – January 27, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-8)

The Warsaw Pact Prague meeting communique reflects the same ideas expressed on Radio Prague on 12 January: that Czechoslovakia would welcome a positive outcome of the Czechoslovak-West German talks on the invalidation of the Munich Agreement. The FRG is reluctant to accept this due to fear of legal consequences, such as the invalidity of the 1938 Czechoslovak-German citizenship agreement and the 1955 FRG citizenship law.

Soviet Union / Chile – January 27, 1972 (KCA)

A credit worth \$50 million from the Soviet Union is announced by Clodomiro Almeyda, Chilean Foreign Minister.

Yugoslavia – January 27, 1972 (KCA)

Recent attacks are attributed to Croatian nationalists after an anonymous caller telephones the office of the *Kvaellsposten* newspaper in Sweden who claims to be from a Croat nationalist group (not directly related to the Ustasha group) and takes responsibility for the explosion.

Hungary – January 31– February 11, 1972 (HC)

A party and government delegation led by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock negotiates in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. An agreement about new credits and the military support to be given during the year of 1972 is concluded.

February**Czechoslovakia – February 1972 (KCA)**

The Czechoslovak government approves a decree whereby the list of matters considered as State secrets are considerably extended.

Hungary / Pakistan – February 1, 1972 (HC)

Pakistan ends its diplomatic relations with Hungary because of Hungarian recognition of Bangladesh on January 27.

Hungary – February 2-3, 1972 (HC)

A German Democratic Republic delegation led by First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Erich Honecker negotiates in Budapest.

Soviet Union / Egypt (UAR) – February 2-4, 1972 (KCA)

At the end of a visit to Moscow, a communiqué is issued which – as in the many previous Soviet Egyptian communiqués – denounced Israel for pursuing an —aggressive and —expansionist policy —with the support of the United States. The communiqué calls for the full implementation of the Security Council's resolution of November 22, 1967.

USSR / Czechoslovakia – February 3, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #36)

The Czechoslovak and Soviet Friendship Societies sign a cooperation agreement.

Yugoslavia / Egypt – February 4-5, 1972 (GOD)

Anwar el-Sadat visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito as a part of his trip to the USSR, Yugoslavia, Syria and Libya. They discuss the ways to solve the Middle East crisis.

USSR / Czechoslovakia – February 7, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #36)

A delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society returns from Moscow after having signed an agreement on cooperation with its Soviet counterpart.

Czechoslovakia – February 8, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-6)

Radio Prague reports that at the conference of the Slovak Bar Association that took place in Bratislava earlier in the month, the association's deputy chairman declared that a "class approach" would from now on be adopted by lawyers when accepting clients and that they would support the leading role of the communist party.

Soviet Union / U.S. – February 9, 1972 (BUS)

According to President Nixon's state of the world message, the US-Soviet relationship will be marked by competition for a long time to come and the US will be confronted by —ambiguous and contradictory trends in Soviet foreign policy. The President presents a list of tasks ahead: an arms limitation treaty, the discussion of all aspects of European security and the identification of common objectives, which could serve as the basis for the normalization of East-West relations.

East Germany / Warsaw Treaty Organization – February 9-10, 1972 (MMS / CAC / HC)

The Council of the Ministers of Defense of the Warsaw Pact's member states meets for a session in Berlin. Warsaw Pact Chief of Staff Sergei M. Shtemenko says that despite —some détente, NATO remains a threat; the Romanians balk at the idea of joint air defense measures.

Hungary – February 10, 1972 (HC)

The session of the Budapest Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place. A sharp criticism appears questioning why the wages of the workers' are less than that of the employees working in the factories doing paid work in the co-operatives. The problems of the housing situation are also raised. (Speakers: János Kádár, first secretary of the HSWP: as problems emerge, anti-marxist, pseudo-revolutionary, dogmatic, revisionist views appear. The petty bourgeois view is the most harmful factor. Károly Németh, first secretary of the Budapest Committee of the HSWP: the workers of the large-scale plants make critical remarks because of the decreasing shares of profit and the lack of timed work organization. Wrong and hostile views also appear and these have an influence on smaller and bigger circles. The pessimistic evaluation of the state and future of society and the people's economy as well as the view irrationally suggesting the increase of the standard of living and equalization are frequent phenomena).

Czechoslovakia / Europe / Soviet Bloc / Soviet Union – February 10, 1972 (CWIHP)

The Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior and Soviet KGB agree to coordinate security efforts and bilaterally exchange information regarding politics, military business, agriculture, technology and science.

Romania – February 10-11, 1972 (KCA)

The RCP's Central Committee orders improvements in trade union activity in order to expand —working class democracy, ensuring the participation of the working class and all employees in the conduct of enterprises and institutions of socialist society and enhancing the role of trade unions in solving the social problems of the working people as well as in the socialist education of the masses. Crucially, the Central Committee calls for a —democratization of organizational

structure and guidance of trade union activity,^{ll} stressing that trade unions no longer suit the maturity of the state and are no longer merely needed as a —conveyor belt^{ll} of transmission between the government and the masses.

Hungary – February 11-14, 1972 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár pays an unofficial, friendly visit to the USSR. (The topics of the meeting are the Hungarian economic situation and cooperation).

Albania - February 15, 1972 (KCA)

Albania and Luxembourg establish diplomatic relations.

Soviet Union / U.S. – February 15, 1972 (BUS)

US Secretary of Defense Laird announces in Congress that he will ask for an increase of the defense budget next year. He signals that the Nixon administration is ready to raise the number of nuclear missiles, which remained unchanged since 1967. According to the secretary, Moscow has 50% more ground based nuclear missiles than the US and in 1973 could have more SLBMs as well. At the same time he admits that in terms of bombs and warheads, the US has an advantage of 7500 to 2700.

Hungary – February 16, 1972 (HC)

György Aczél, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party visits the Iron and Metalworks in Csepel.

Soviet Union / Chile – February 16, 1972 (KCA)

An agreement on Soviet-Chilean commercial and industrial co-operation and technical aid is signed in Santiago.

US / Czechoslovakia – February 17, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

As the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the United States gets under way, a telegram sent by the CPCZ expresses solidarity with the struggle of the American communists and regrets the US government did not authorise it to send a delegation.

Czechoslovakia – February 17-18, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-7)

The Central Committee of the CPCS holds a plenary session in Prague to discuss the implementation on the economic sphere of the decisions of the 14th Party congress.

Hungary / Romania – February 18, 1972 (HC)

A Hungarian-Romanian cultural cooperative committee is formed.

Poland / Australia – February 20, 1972 (KCA)

A joint communiqué from the Australian and Polish Governments issued in Canberra announces that the two countries are entering into full diplomatic relations with each other at ambassadorial level, and that the Polish Embassy is soon to be established in Canberra while a non-resident Australian ambassador will be sent to Warsaw.

Hungary – February 20-21, 1972 (HC)

Act no. 2 of 1972 about health care is adopted.

China / US – February 21-28, 1972 (HC / CAC)

President of the United States Richard Nixon pays an historical visit to China.

Czechoslovakia – February 21, 1971 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-7)

AFP announces a decision of the Czechoslovak government to closed down the Theater Behind the Gate, an internationally renowned theatre whose director, Otomar Krejca, was a reformist and signed the 1968 “Two Thousand Words Manifest.” The governments justification for the decision cited poor infrastructure conditions, thought to be an excuse given that the order did not apply to another theatre sharing adjacent premises.

Yugoslavia – February 22, 1972 (HC)

The Novi Sad Court (Yugoslavia) sentences university student Sándor Rózsa to three years of prison because of his writing appearing in Új Symposion [New Symposium]. (Reason: hostile propaganda, instigation of national and racial hatred.)

Czechoslovakia / USSR – February 22–24, 1972 (CAC)

Brezhnev, during a speech in Prague, calls for military détente through the reduction of forces and armaments in Europe, or at least a part of Europe.

Hungary – February 24, 1972 (HC)

The government is in session. An order (6/1972) is adopted about the expansion of the health insurance to the craftsmen, sole traders, individual smallholders and the members of the simpler agricultural co-operatives. An order is adopted about transferring the Budapest International Fare from Városliget to Kőbánya.

Romania / Hungary – February 24-26, 1972 (KCA / HC / PER /CEC) Hungarian Socialist Worker’s Party and Government delegation make an official visit to Romania. The primary aim of this visit is to resolve polemics created by Ceaușescu’s visit to China. On February 24, a new Romanian-Hungary Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance (originally valid for a 20-year period) is signed.

Hungary – February 25, 1972 (HC)

The newly appointed leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary take their oath in front of the Presidential Council. (Árpád Fábíán titular Bishop and Apostolic Governor of Szombathely; László Lékai titular Bishop and Apostolic Governor of Veszprém; László Kádár Assistant Bishop of Veszprém; Mihály Endrey Assistant Bishop of Pécs).

Czechoslovakia – February 27, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-8)

In an editorial in Rude Pravo, the top Czechoslovak party leadership relays its version of the events and communicates its official position regarding the persecution of intellectuals in the country, following a visit to Prague by Roland Leroy, member of the French CP Politburo, who was told those arrested would be freed and that there would be no trials. According to them, the arrests had been motivated by criminal activity perpetrated by non-Communists or revisionists. The editorial denied the existence of mass arrests and show trials.

Czechoslovakia – January 28, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-8)

The requirement for an exit permit for Czechoslovak citizens to visit east Germany, Romania Bulgaria and Hungary is lifted; heretofore, a mere “supplementary stamp” is needed. The same applies to travels to Poland and the USSR if done as part of a group.

March

Czechoslovakia – March 1, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-19)

A decree is issued by the Minister of Internal Affairs of the CSSR rescinding the requirement for Czechoslovak passport holders to have an exit permit in order to be allowed to cross the country's borders.

Soviet Union / Bangladesh – March 1-5, 1972 (KCA)

Sheikh Mujib of Bangladesh visits Moscow, Leningrad, and Tashkent. While in Moscow he speaks with Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny, Kosygin and Brezhnev. Sheikh Mujib signs two agreements on Soviet economic aid to Bangladesh.

Hungary – March 6, 1972 (HC)

Károly Csatorday, the Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Sigvard Eklund, the Chief Executive Officer of the International Atomic Energy Agency sign an agreement in Vienna based on the treaty regarding the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Yugoslavia / Algeria and Tunisia – March 6-11, 1972 (GOD)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac visits Algeria (March 6-9) and Tunisia (March 9-11)

Romania / Algeria / Central Africa / Egypt / People's Republic of the Congo / Sudan / Tanzania / Zaire / Zambia – March 11- April 6, 1972 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Algeria, Central Africa, Egypt, the People's Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire, and Zambia.

Czechoslovakia / Italy – March 12, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-10)

Reflecting strained relations between Czechoslovakia and Italy, the CPCS sends a second-rate delegation to the 13th Congress of the Italian CP. The delegates – Matej Lucan, Jan Simek, and Miroslav Mueller – do not hold very important positions in the party, whereas the CPCS delegation to the 12th Congress of the PCI was led by a member of the CPCS's presidium's executive committee, Evzen Erban.

Czechoslovakia – March 13, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-11)

The Czech Deputy Minister of Education announces that from now on, admission to universities will be based also on a comprehensive evaluation of the candidates and give special emphasis to the "political-moral profile of applicants" - their membership of organisations and their political commitment.

Czechoslovakia / Bulgaria – March 13-18, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-11)

A delegation of the Bulgarian party and government made up by the PM, Deputy PM, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and, and three other CC members, pays an official visit to Czechoslovakia. In their speeches, the leaders of the two countries mention amongst other things the relations between the two countries, the talks between Czechoslovakia and West Germany about the Munich agreement, and the proposed European security conference.

Hungary – March 15, 1972 (HC)

The notice of the Petőfi Memorial Committee is released. (March 15 shall be celebrated in the socialist way.) The meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place. Topics are the international situation, the amendment of the constitution.

Soviet Union / Pakistan – March 16-18, 1972 (KCA)

President Bhutto of Pakistan visits Moscow. It is his first time to visit a country which has established diplomatic relations with Bangladesh. At a luncheon in his honor Kosygin calls for talks between Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh to replace confrontation with co-operation.

Poland – March 19, 1972 (KCA)

General elections to the *Sejm* (the Polish Parliament) are held. As in previous elections, a single list of candidates is put forward by the National Unity Front, which has adopted the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) as its election program. The method of selecting a candidate is modified.

Yugoslavia / US – March 23, 1972 (BUS)

A Yugoslav-American joint company is established. The agreement was made between a Yugoslav copper mine and an American marketing company. The profit is divided 50-50.

Hungary / Pakistan – March 23, 1972 (HC)

Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Hungary are restored. (March 16-17. Pakistani President Ali Bhutto negotiates in Moscow.)

Hungary – March 23, 1972 (HC)

The Hungarian National Committee for Public Education is established.

Hungary – March 24, 1972 (HC)

The committee preparing the amendment of the constitution holds a session and publishes the draft of the amended constitution.

Hungary – March 24, 1972 (HC)

Zoltán Komócsin, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party visits the Iron and Metalworks in Csepel.

Yugoslavia / PLO – March 25-30, 1972 (GOD)

The leader of the PLO Yasser Arafat visits Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – March 26-April 1, 1972 (GOD) Soviet

Defense Minister Andrei Grechko visits Yugoslavia.

Hungary / USSR – March 27-28, 1972 (HC)

A Hungarian government delegation negotiates in Moscow. Topic: Soviet long-term raw material transports to Hungary. (Members of the delegation: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock; Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Péter Vályi; minister of heavy industry Gyula Szekér; president of the National Planning Bureau Imre Párdi.)

Hungary – March 27, 1972 (HC)

Janus Pannonius memorial ceremonies start on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the poet's

death.

Hungary March 29-31, 1972 (HC)

The 2nd Congress of the Agricultural Co-Operatives takes place. (The Chairman of the National Council of the Co-Operatives is István Szabó.)

Poland – March 28, 1972 (KCA)

The *Sejm* re-elects Piotr Jaroszewicz as Prime Minister and approves his Cabinet list the following day. A number of Ministries are reorganized as follows: (1) the Ministry of Education and Higher Education is divided; (2) the Ministry of Home Trade and the Committee of Small-Scale Industry are united as the Ministry of Trade and Services; (3) the Ministry of Municipal Economy and the Central Office of Water Economy are united as the Ministry of Local Economy and Environment; (4) the Committee of Labor and Wages is replaced by the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Welfare.

Soviet Union / Bolivia – March 29, 1972 (KCA)

The Bolivian Government issues an order for the expulsion within one week of 119 members of the Soviet Embassy in La Paz. Two weeks earlier the Government had expressed concern that an unspecified embassy in La Paz was aiding left-wing guerillas.

Soviet Union / India – March 31-April 5, 1972 (KCA)

The Indian External Affairs Minister, Swaran Singh, pays an unscheduled visit to Moscow. A joint statement, issued on April 6, states that the two sides believe that the —normalization of the situation in the subcontinent which genuinely takes into account the political realities of today would meet the vital interests of the people of the area and serve to strengthen lasting peace.

Finland / Czechoslovakia / Hungary / Rumania – March 31 – April 2, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

The Finnish Communist Party Congress in Helsinki is attended by delegations of these countries.

April

Soviet Union – April, 1972 (KCA)

A new campaign against Alexander Solzhenitsyn is launched in connection with the publication abroad of his novel *August 1914*. As Solzhenitsyn was prevented from receiving his Nobel Prize in Stockholm, he arranged for them to be presented to him by the Secretary of the Swedish Academy, Karl Ragnar Gierow, at a private ceremony in Moscow on April 9. On April 4, however, the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm refuses to grant Gierow a visa.

Yugoslavia – April 1972 (KCA)

Krste Crvenkovski and Lazar Kolićevski, two of the three Macedonian representatives on the collective Presidency, resign from the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovakia / USSR / Warsaw Pact – April, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

The General Secretary of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee replies to a letter

of support for the Prague declaration on peace, security and cooperation in Europe sent him by the representatives of the Christian Peace Conference, praising the organisation's efforts in support of the positive settlement of disputed questions in Europe.

Soviet Union / Iraq – April 6-10, 1972 (KCA)

Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kosygin pays an official visit to Iraq. During the visit, a Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the Soviet Union and Iraq is signed.

Hungary / Romania – April 7, 1972 (HC)

A Hungarian-Romanian Writers' Association meeting is held in Budapest.

Hungary – April 7, 1972 (HC)

Order no. 1007 of 1972 about the socialist work competition is adopted.

Austria / Hungary – April 9, 1972 (HC)

Resolution no. 6 of 1972 of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic about establishing relations of the level of embassy between Hungary and Austria is adopted.

UK / Soviet Union / USA April 10, 1972 (HC)

In London, Moscow, and Washington, the representatives of 70 states sign the agreement about the prohibition of bacterial weapons.

East Bloc / Romania – April 11-12 (HC/ MMS)

The Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty holds a session in Bucharest.

Czechoslovakia – April 13, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-13)

An unexpected one-day plenary session of the CPCS Central Committee takes place in Prague. The main topic on the agenda is the problems of agriculture and the food industry. It is decided that a new system of agricultural management at regional and district levels will be introduced between July and September, amounting in reality to a return to the system that existed before 1967, when the principle of voluntarism was introduced.

Soviet Union / Turkey – April 11-17, 1972 (KCA)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny visits Turkey, holding talks with Turkish President Sunay and Prime Minister Nihat Erim. A communiqué is issued as well as a joint —Declaration of the Principles of Good-Neighborly Relations between the USSR and Turkey.¶

Romania / East Germany – April 15, 1972

Romania and East Germany sign two treaties for cooperation in scientific and technical research, as well as a consultation plan in the field of management and planning in Berlin.

Romania – April 18-20, 1972 (KCA)

President of the State Council Ceaușescu approves a number of changes in the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party at the conclusion of the plenary meeting proceedings. During the session two Bills are approved: (a) introducing a constitutional amendment whereby the mandate of the Grand National Assembly and of the people's councils is prolonged from four to five years; and (b) prolonging the current legislature until March 1975 (i.e. and extension of two years). On April 20, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Maurer approves a number of cabinet changes after a meeting of the Grand National Assembly.

Yugoslavia / Egypt – April 18-21, 1972 (GOD)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac visits Egypt.

Czechoslovakia – April 18-19, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-14)

The Slovak Journalists Congress is held in Bratislava in preparation for the state-wide congress of Czechoslovak journalists expected to take place on May 17-18. 108 delegates representing the Slovak Journalists Union attend, as well as party delegations.

Czechoslovakia – April 18, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-14)

A plenary meeting of the Education and Youth Department of the Union of Czech Journalists is held at the Czech Ministry of Education in Prague. In a press conference after the meeting, Czech Minister of Education Josef Havlin says the meeting was important for the ongoing efforts to prioritise political-educational aspects in education and the preparation of a new volume containing school regulations. The reforms in the school system since 1969 represent a return to the Soviet model, a reversal of the reforms that took place between 1965 and 1968.

Czechoslovakia – April 19, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-14)

Following reports that he criticised several socialist countries, among which the GDR, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Sudan, and in the aftermath of a visit to Moscow, presidium member and CC secretary Vasil Bilak publicly denies the accusations raised against him.

Czechoslovakia – April 19, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-14)

A plenary session of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee is held in Bratislava. On the agenda are the targets for the development of agriculture and the food industry. The Slovak premier announces the rearing of cattle and milk purchases will be subsidised by the CPCS CC. Other “helpful economic measures” are approved.

Hungary – April 19-20, 1972 (HC)

The Parliament is in session. Act no. 1 of 1972 about the amendment of act no. 20 of 1949 (the Constitution) and the unified text of the Constitution of the Hungarian People’s Republic: 2. § (1) The Hungarian People’s Republic is a socialist country. 3. § The leading force of the society is the Marxist-Leninist party of the working class.

Hungary – April 21, 1972 (HC)

A government resolution (n. 1012/1972) about the national long-term academic research plan for the years 1971 to 1986 is adopted.

Romania / East Germany – April 22, 1972

Romania and East Germany sign a protocol concerning economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in Bucharest.

Czechoslovakia – April 22, 1972 (KCA)

The first congress of the newly re-formed Czechoslovak Journalist Union is held in Prague.

Yugoslavia – April 22-29, 1972 (KCA)

Yugoslavia experiences a number of major political crises stemming from the growth of nationalist sentiment in the Republic of Croatia, and culminating in the resignation of several prominent leaders of the Croatian League of Communists. These resignations follow a strike by Croatian

University students that began on November 23, 1971, and criticism of the Croatian leadership made by President Tito.

Czechoslovakia – April 24-25, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-14)

The Czech Journalists Congress is held in preparation for the state-wide congress of Czechoslovak journalists expected to take place on May 17-18. 272 delegates attend.

Soviet Union / U.S. – April 25, 1972 (BUS)

The White House announces that National Security Advisor, Henry Kissinger went on a secret mission to Moscow between April 20-24. Kissinger negotiated with Brezhnev.

Hungary – April 26-28, 1972 (HC)

The 5th Congress of the People's Patriotic Front takes place. (President: Gyula Kállai, secretary general: István Bencsik.)

Czechoslovakia – April 26-28, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-15)

The 8th collective farm congress takes place in Prague. Premier Loubomir Strogol delivers the main address; most points refer to the pre-congress document entitled "Implementing the Conclusions of the 14th Congress of the CPCPS Regarding the Continued, Effective Expansion of Socialist Agricultural Production." The resolution approved at the end relies mostly on this report and call for mechanisation, specialisation and concentration of agriculture.

Soviet Union / Egypt (UAR) – April 27-29, 1972 (KCA)

The communiqué issued at the end of a visit to Moscow by President Anwar Sadat reiterates the earlier denunciations (see February 2-4, 1972) of Israel and says that an agreement was reached —on the further strengthening of military co-operation between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia / Algeria – April 28 – May 4, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-16)

A Czechoslovak party and government delegation visits Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front. The goal of the visit is the strengthening of relations between Algeria and Czechoslovakia. A protocol of cooperation is signed envisaging "continuing contacts between party organs at every level and exchanges of material for informational and research purposes."

Romania / France – April 30, 1972 (PER)

A delegation from the French Socialist Party led by François Mitterrand pays a visit to Romania.

May

Czechoslovakia – May, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-19)

An article published in the May issue of the State Planning Commission, Planovane Hospodarsvi, describes conditions in the still underdeveloped border lands of Czechoslovakia, the target of a development program set for 1971-1975 that comprised financial inducements for settlement in these areas, among other measures.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 1, 1972 (BUS)

The White House announces that as a result of confidential exchanges between Soviet and American leaders, the chances for the SALT treaty improved. The leader of the US SALT

delegation will receive new instructions.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – May 3-4, 1972 (HC)

Under the leadership of József Marjai, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, negotiations start in Prague with the leaders of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry about the issue of bilateral cooperation.

Yugoslavia / Central African Republic – May 3-8, 1972 (JBT)

Jean-Bedel Bokassa, head of state of the Central African Republic, visits Yugoslavia and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – May 4, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #1)

On the occasion of the commemoration of the anniversary of the Czechoslovak liberation, 12 Czech citizens are awarded decorations by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Romania / Israel – May 4-7, 1972 (KCA)

Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel, visits Bucharest for talks with Ion Gheorghe Maurer, the Romanian Prime Minister, at the latter's invitation. Meir also meets Ceaușescu in Bucharest. A communiqué is signed.

Czechoslovakia – May 6, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-16)

On the anniversary of the 1945 uprising, commemorations of the Czechoslovak national holiday are held in the context of other three celebrations: that of the 50th anniversary of the USSR, the 27th anniversary of the Czechoslovak liberation, and the 2nd anniversary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship treaty. The include a rally hosted by the central Group of Soviet Armed forces in Milovice, a gala held in Prague's National Theater, and the unveiling of monuments.

USSR / Czechoslovakia – May 6, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #36)

The congress of the Czech organisation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society opens in Prague on the second anniversary of the friendship treaty between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia / USSR / Warsaw Pact – May 7, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

Czechoslovak media report that the "Družba 72" joint military exercises were conducted by Soviet and Czechoslovak troops in the past few days (unspecified start date) on Slovak territory.

Yugoslavia – May 8, 1972 (KCA)

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia unanimously approve expelling former prominent members who resigned from their posts in December 1971, including Savka Dabčević Kučar, Mika Tripalo, Pero Pirker, Marko Koprtla, and Dragutin Haramija, former Prime Minister of Croatia.

Romania / East Germany – May 11-12, 1972 (KCA, PER)

First Secretary of the East German Socialist Unity Party Erich Honecker and the East German Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph pay a state visit to Romania. On May 12, the two parties sign the East German-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, valid for a period of 20 years, originally initialed on October 1, 1970.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – May 12 and 26, 1972 (KCA)

Talks on the facilitation of transit traffic are successfully concluded and a treaty is initialed in Bonn (May 12) and signed in East Berlin (May 26).

Hungary – May 14-15, 1979 (MMS)

The Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact meets in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Great Britain – May 14-18, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-19)

The 1st plenary session of the Czechoslovak-British Joint Commission on Trade, created by an agreement on economic cooperation signed between the two countries in 1972, takes place in London. The session is chaired by the Earl of Limerick, parliamentary undersecretary of state for trade. On the agenda was cooperation in the auto, chemical, petrochemical, food processing, and machine tool industries. The two countries sign a protocol for the increase of bilateral trade.

Romania / Great Britain – May 15, 1972 (BUS)

A two year commercial and a five year technological and industrial treaty of cooperation is signed between Romania and Great Britain.

Czechoslovakia / Cyprus – May 16, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

Delegations of the CPCZ and the Cypriot progressive Party of the Working People meet in Munich for talks on their countries' internal situations and the possibility to deepen relations between them.

Yugoslavia – May 16, 1972 (HR)

The hydro energetic system *Djerdap I* begins operations. It is in the top five of such systems worldwide and was built as a joint Yugoslav-Romanian project.

Romania / Yugoslavia – May 16, 1972 (KCA)

The Iron Gates hydro-electric and navigation project on the Danube, planned by Romania and Yugoslavia in 1963 and built jointly by both countries, is formally inaugurated by President Ceaușescu and Tito, marking the successful conclusion of seven years' work. One of the five largest hydro-electric schemes in the world, the project cost about \$450 million, and represented the biggest joint project yet undertaken by two socialist states.

Bulgaria / Eastern Bloc – May 16-17, 1972 (CAC)

A meeting of the Military Council in Sofia discusses NATO's —Reforger-41 exercise as a demonstration of the growing U.S. ability to swiftly intervene in the European theater. Soviet Gen. Shtemenko emphasizes the need to counter NATO's increased emphasis on electronic warfare, while Marshal Iakubovskii sees the current situation as not permitting reductions in Warsaw Pact armed forces.

Poland / Soviet Union / West Germany – May 17, 1972 (HC)

After fierce debate in parliament, the German Federal Republic accepts the Soviet-West German Treaty of Moscow on 12 August 1970, and the Polish-West German Treaty of Warsaw on 7 December 1970.

Bulgaria / Cuba – May 17-26, 1972 (KCA)

Fidel Castro of Cuba visits Bulgaria on his wider Eastern European and African tour.

Soviet Union / Lithuania – May 18-19, 1972 (KCA)

Unrest in the Baltic Republics - Serious riots occur in Kaunas, the second largest city in Lithuania, and are believed to reflect popular dissent at the Soviet Government's policy of forcible Russification and at restrictions imposed on the practice of their religion by Roman Catholics.

Czechoslovakia – May 18-20, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-18)

A congress of the Slovak trade unions takes place in Bratislava as preparation for the upcoming statewide congress to take place in June. Successful union work, according to Slovak TU chairman Ladislav Abraham, can only be premised on the party's leading role. In his report, he also states that TU activities should be guided by Leninist principles.

Soviet Union – May 19-25, 1972 (KCA) see May 21; see also May 25

A decree is issued, on May 19, by the Supreme Soviet appointing Pyotr Shelest, First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, as the Deputy Premier of the Soviet Government. On May 25, Shelest is replaced as First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party by Vladimir Shcherbitsky, Premier of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

Romania / Turkey – May 20-23, 1983 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Turkey to discuss with the Turkish President, Kenan Evren. The Technical University of Ankara gives Elena Ceaușescu the title of Doctor Honoris Causa.

Soviet Union / Austria – May 21, 1972 (KCA)

En route to Moscow, President Nixon meets with Austrian Chancellor, Kreisky in Salzburg.

Soviet Union – May 21, 1972 (KCA) see May 19—25; see also May 25

A decree is issued by the Supreme Soviet appointing Pyotr Shelest, First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, to Deputy Premier of the Soviet Government.

East Bloc – May 21–22, 1972 (CAC)

A Moscow meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers agrees to speed up the CSCE process now that the final stage of the preparatory conference has been reached. They further agree not to allow the inviolability of borders to be linked with other issues, to reject the demand for advance notice of troop movements, and to consider human rights issues only if this is in the interests of the socialist states.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 22-30, 1972 (KCA)

President Nixon pays an official state visit to the USSR. During and at the end of President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, a number of important treaties are signed between the United States and the Soviet Union: (1) Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems; (2) Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms; (3) U.S.-Soviet agreement for cooperation in the field of environmental protection; (4) U.S.-Soviet agreement on cooperation in the fields of medical research and public health (5) U.S.-USSR agreement on cooperation in the exploration of outer-space; (6) An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation; (7) U.S.-USSR agreement on the prevention of incidents on the high seas and airspace above them; (8) Setting up a US-Soviet Trade Commission; (9) Joint U.S.-Soviet Declaration; and (10) A joint communiqué.

West Union / Soviet Union – May 23, 1972 (KCA)

The treaty between West Germany and the USSR on the renunciation of the use of force is ratified

by the West German Government.

Poland / West Germany – May, 23 1972 (KCA)

The treaty between West Germany and Poland signed on December 7, 1970, is completed with the signature of President Heinemann.

Czechoslovakia – May 23-25, 1972 (/ HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

An international conference on topical problems of the historical mission and the leading role of the working class opens in Prague. Delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, east Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and the Soviet Union are in attendance, as well as guests from Austria, Finland, West Germany and Italy.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 24, 1972 (HC)

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Péter Vályi negotiates in Moscow about HungarianSoviet economic and technological cooperation.

Soviet Union – May 25, 1972 (KCA) see May 21; see also May 19—25.

Shelest is replaced as First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party by Vladimir Shcherbitsky, Premier of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

Hungary – May 25, 1972 (HC)

János Kádár's 60th birthday is celebrated (May 26, 1912).

Hungary – May 26-27, 1972 (HC)

The 4th Congress of the Leaders of the Socialist Brigades takes place.

East Germany / West Germany – May 26, 1972 (KCA / HC)

The traffic treaty between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany is signed in Berlin. This is the first international bilateral treaty signed by the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany as two sovereign states.

Soviet Union / US – May 26, 1972 (BUS) see May 22—29 and May 22—30 too.

US President Nixon and Soviet Party First Secretary Brezhnev sign the SALT treaty in the Kremlin. It is made up of two parts. One limits the ABM systems. According to the ABM agreement both sides can deploy two ABM systems each. One may protect the capital city while the other is a part of the offensive weapon systems. Each system may be comprised of 100 interceptor missiles. The treaty is monitored by spy satellites and the parties may not interfere with the others' satellites and may not take measures that impede verification. (The ABM treaty is based on the principle of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). Since it limits the defense systems, it assures that the counter-value strike of both sides may reach their targets. Thus each side holds the population of the other hostage. Hence the principle of MAD: since in the case of a nuclear attack the aggressor's population will be wiped out, it is not worth launching the attack. Therefore, the nuclear threat need not be realized, which increases security and stability.

Romania / Cuba – May 26-30, 1972 (KCA / PER)

Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, visits Romania as part of his larger Eastern European and African tour.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 29 – June 5, 1972 (HC)

A party delegation led by member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Rezső Nyers stays in the USSR. The delegation studies the management system of the Soviet people's economy.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 30, 1972 (KCA)

Following his visit to the USSR, President Nixon visits Tehran.

NATO – May 30-31, 1972 (KCA)

In Bonn, the Spring Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council is held and attended by Foreign Ministers from 15 member countries, a joint communiqué is issued.

Hungary / Slovenia – May 30 - June 2, 1972 (HC)

Slovenian government leader Stane Kavčič visits Hungary.

Hungary / Cuba – May 30-June 6, 1972 (KCA/ HC)

Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, visits Hungary as part of his larger Eastern European and African tour.

Soviet Union – May 31, 1972 (KCA) see May 31—June 1

Following the conclusion of his visit to the USSR, President Nixon visits Warsaw.

Czechoslovakia – May 31, 1972 (KCA)

The first congress of the Czech Writers' Union and the second congress of the Slovak Writers' Union open simultaneously in Prague and Bratislava.

Poland / Soviet Union / U.S. – May 31-June 1, 1972 (KCA / BUS / HDP) see May 31

Back from his visit to the USSR and a short day trip to Iran, President Nixon visits Warsaw where he discusses the development of trade and economic relations with the Polish party First Secretary, Edward Gierek

Czechoslovakia / USSR – May 31, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-19)

In an interview for Rude Pravo, Czechoslovak party leader Gustav Husak expressed the official position of Czechoslovakia with regard to US President Nixon's visit to China: "The Soviet leaders proceeded from class positions in their negotiations with the American president."

June

Bulgaria / Chile – June, 1972 (KCA)

Two credits equivalent to U.S. \$20 million (for an onion dehydrating plant) and U.S. \$3 million (for the purchase of consumer and capital goods) are granted to Chile by Bulgaria.

Soviet Union – June, 1972 (KCA)

A petition signed by 20,000 Crimean Tartars, is sent to Brezhnev in June 1972. It asks for the organized return of the Tartars to their homeland in the Crimea; resettlement on their traditional land; the creation of the conditions for the national development of the Tartar people; and reestablishment of the autonomy granted to the Tartar people by Lenin.

Czechoslovakia – June, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-28)

Reports emerge of an increased incidence of “economic offenses,” which include the sale of goods for profit, speculation and reparation of electric devices by private individuals. According to Czechoslovak interior minister Zdenek Rajchart, this increase in offenses stems from the crisis of 1968-9, “when anarchy prevailed in the Czechoslovak economy.

Hungary / Soviet Union – June 1, 1972 (HC)

Béla Köpeczi is appointed by the government as the Secretary-General of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. A Hungarian-Soviet middle-term academic agreement is signed.

East Germany / West Germany – June 3, 1972 (KCA)

The Four-Power agreement comes into force with the signature of the final protocol by Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers.

Poland / Soviet Union / West Germany (FRG) – June 3, 1972 (KCA)

Treaties on the renunciation of the use of force (Four-Power Treaty), ratified in Moscow on May 31 (Soviet-German) and in Warsaw on May 26 (Polish-German), come into force with the exchange of the instruments of ratification in Bonn.

Yugoslavia /Soviet Union – June 5-10, 1972 (KCA)

President Tito attends an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In addition to conducting official talks with Brezhnev and other top Soviet leaders, President Tito is awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet decoration, by chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny. A joint communiqué is issued at the conclusion of the visit

Soviet Union – June 6, 1972 (KCA)

The Central Committee of the CPSU adopts a campaign to combat alcoholism in the USSR, deeming it to be —incompatible with socialist morality.¶ (see June 16, 1972).

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact – June 6-9, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

Meeting of generals and officers of the Warsaw Pact states takes place in Czechoslovakia, contributing to “further increasing the combat preparedness of the troops of the fraternal armies”, according to the Czechoslovak Defence Ministry.

Poland / Cuba – June 6-13, 1972 (KSA)

Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, visits Poland as part of his larger Eastern European and African tour.

Czechoslovakia – June 8-9, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-19)

A congress of the Czechoslovak People’s Party takes place in Prague, under the motto “For country, peace and socialism.” A report on the party’s activities since 1965 and the party’s statutes are approved.

Soviet Union / Liberia – June 10, 1972 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and Liberia announce that they have agreed on the mutual establishment of embassies after July 23, 1972.

Romania / U.K. – June 11-12, 1972 (PER)

The leader of the UK Labor Party, Harold Wilson, visits Romania.

Hungary – June 14-17, 1972 (HC)

An international round-table conference about European security and economic cooperation takes place in Budapest.

Soviet Union – June 15-18, 1972 (KCA)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny visits Hanoi, North Vietnam. American bombing of the city is suspended for the duration of his visit. The USSR expresses its continued support of the Vietnamese against 'imperialist aggression.'

Soviet Union – June 16, 1972 (KCA)

A decree listing a number of measures to be taken against excessive drinking is issued by the Soviet Council of Ministers, following the recent adoption of a resolution by the central committee of the CPSU on —measures to combat heavy drinking and alcoholism. Among the measures announced under the Soviet Government's decree are a reduction during 1972-1975 in the production of vodka and other strong alcoholic drinks; rigid enforcement of sales restrictions; and an increase in the production of soft drinks and of beer and wine.

USSR / Czechoslovakia – 16-17 June, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #36)

The 7th federal Congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society is held in Prague, after a 7-year interval, and is attended by 500 delegates from both countries. In a speech to the audience, party leader Husak thanked the association's members for remaining loyal to the Soviet Union's friendship with Czechoslovakia in « difficult times », alluding to the events of 1968.

Hungary – June 17, 1972 (HC)

Order no. 14 of 1972 of the ministry of internal trade about the regulation of alcohol is adopted. (It is forbidden to drink alcohol in public domain, and alcohol cannot be sold on factory premises).

Czechoslovakia / India – June 17-20, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-21)

At the invitation of Czechoslovak premier Loubomir Strougal, the first visit of Indian prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Czechoslovakia takes place. Leaders of both countries discuss international and bilateral problems and decide that the possibilities of economic cooperation will be explored in a series of upcoming meetings of experts.

Poland / Vatican / East Germany – June 18, 1972 (KCA)

See June 28

Yugoslavia / Poland – June 19-23, 1972 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation led by Josip Broz Tito visits Poland to discuss various bilateral and international issues, including the —German question and compensation for victims of Nazi persecutions. In unofficial talks Josip Broz Tito and Edward Gierek, allegedly, discuss and condemn Soviet policy in Eastern Europe.

USSR / COMECON – June 20, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #56)

According to the UN World Economic Survey, 1971, the Soviet Union and the East European countries grew by an aggregate 6.4% in 1971, below the 1970 rate and the annual average rate of 6.7% of the 1960s.

Hungary / India – June 20-23, 1972 (HC)

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi negotiates in Budapest.

Soviet Union – June 21, 1972 (KCA)

Pyotr Yakir, the foremost leader of the Civil Rights Movement, is arrested. Many of the charges given are for —=anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.¶

Hungary – June 21, 1972 (HC)

The joint meeting of the government and the National Council of Trade Unions takes place. Topic: workers' wages are lower at certain enterprises of the state industry as in the same scope of duties at certain co-operatives; the movement of workforce is high.

Member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers's Party Rezső Nyers is at the Iron and Metalworks in Csepel.

Czechoslovakia / Cuba – June 21 - 26, 1972 (KCA)

Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, visits Czechoslovakia as part of his larger Eastern European and African tour. On June 23, Jozef Lenárt, the First Secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, states that Cuba has adopted the 'correct position' at the time of the 'international aid given to Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact countries.'

Hungary – June 22-23, 1972 (HC)

The Parliament introduces a law about courts (act no. 4 of 1972) and about public prosecutors (act no. 5 of 1972).

Hungary – June 25, 1972 (HC)

A ceremony is held in Cegléd on the occasion of the 500th birth anniversary of György Dózsa.

Yugoslavia / Ethiopia – June 25-30, 1972 (HN)

Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie visits Yugoslavia and meets with President Josip Broz Tito to discuss international issues.

Soviet Union / Cuba – June 26-July 6, 1972 (KCA)

Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, visits the Soviet Union as part of his larger Eastern European and African tour. On June 27, Brezhnev reaffirms the Soviet policy of assuring 'protection' to Cuba. Castro is also invested with the Order of Lenin by Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny. On July 4, Defense Minister Grechko declares that the USSR was 'always ready to come to the aid of Cuba.¶ On July 6, a joint communiqué is issued reaffirming the close relations between the two countries, and condemning 'any division among the anti-imperialist forces.' The two countries also condemn the United States' blockade of Cuba, and express support for the Chilean Government of Popular Unity. Following this visit, Cuba is admitted as a full member to the Comecon.

Yugoslavia – June 27-July 21, 1972 (KCA)

Serbian nationalists are tried and sentenced from one to two and a half years for various crimes, including printing and distributing literature aimed at undermining 'the unity and fraternity of the peoples of Yugoslavia,' 'maliciously depicting the octal situation' in alleging discrimination against Serbs, attempting to revive the Trotskyist International, joining terrorist groups, and glorifying Serbian kings. The defendants include Slobodan Subotich, president of the Serbian chambers of

lawyers, retired university professor Jovan Zubovich, Orthodox priest Father Zivojin Todorovich, Radoslav Micich, Mihajlo Djurich, Orthodox Bishop of Zica Vasilije Kostich, and three students.

Poland – June 28, 1972 (KCA) see June 18

The Vatican announces the establishment of four new dioceses in the former German territories of Western Poland, and the Polish President welcomes the decision. However, the West German government official states that his government has been notified ahead of the decision and that the Vatican recognizes that the final settlement of the borders is an issue for the Four Powers to decide upon.

Yugoslavia – June 28, 1972 (KCA) see December 18

Mirko Čanadanović, former Chairman of the League of Communists of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Miloš Radojčin, former Chairman of the Regional Party Committee, and Vukasin Keselj, former Chairman of the Socialist Alliance of the Autonomous Region, are expelled from the LCY. The Belgrade newspaper Politika reports that during the last quarter of 1972, 101 Serbian municipal party officials resign, and 1,994 members of League of Communists of Serbia are expelled.

Hungary / Soviet Union – June 28-July 1, 1972 (HC)

Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party György Aczél and Miklós Óvári travel to Moscow. (They study present ideological, academic and cultural political questions.)

July

Czechoslovakia – July-August, 1972 (KCA / PSCZ)

Nine trials take place in Prague and Brno. 46 people receive sentences for charges relating primarily to subversive activity. Many of the accused were noted supporters of the —Dubček era policies. It is officially denied that the trials have a political nature; despite this, criticism is widely expressed in Western Europe including the French and Italian Communist Parties and the International Commissions of Jurists.

Czechoslovakia - July-August, 1972 (PSCZ)

Political trials of nine representatives of the opposition are held in Prague and Brno. Domestic opposition activities are suppressed for next few years

Hungary – July 1, 1972 (HC)

One-man operated public transportation is introduced in the capital.

Romania / Yugoslavia – July 1-8, 1972 (KCA)

The Iron Gates hydro-electric and navigation project on the Danube planned and built by both Romania and Yugoslavia is officially inaugurated by President of the State Council Ceaușescu and President Tito. It is one of the fifth largest hydro-electric schemes in the world and took seven years to complete.

Yugoslavia – July 2, 1972 (KCA)

Yugoslav security forces successfully attack *Ustashi*, a group of Croatian separatist terrorists, who

entered Yugoslavia from Austria, after training there and in Australia. These Croats were already under investigation by Australian authorities.

Finland / Switzerland – July 3, 1972 (CAC)

The CSCE opens in Helsinki to discuss aspects of security, human relations, and economic and scientific affairs. Talks continue in Geneva over the next two years.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – July 3-4, 1972 (HC)

Foreign minister of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chňoupek is in Budapest.

Bulgaria – July 4, 1972 (KCA)

Venelin Kotsev is appointed a Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, while on the same day Georgi Belichki is appointed Minister of Building and Building Materials.

Hungary / UN – July 4, 1972 (HC)

The science policy specialists of the European members states of the UNESCO start a 4-day conference in Budapest.

Hungary / Italy – July 4-6, 1972 (HC)

A Hungarian-Italian forum between members of parliament takes place in Rome.

Yugoslavia / India – July 4-9, 1972 (HN)

Indian President Varahagiri Venkata Giri visits Yugoslavia. During conversations with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito mainly international topics are addressed.

Soviet Union / Chile – July 4, 1972 (KCA)

Senor Alfonso Inostroza, president of the Chilean Central Bank, announces that among the credits which he has secured is one by the Soviet Union of \$260 million for machinery and other capital equipment.

Romania / U.S. – July 5-7, 1972 (BUS, PER)

US Secretary of State William Rogers arrives in Bucharest where he signs a consular agreement to promote normal travel and commercial relations. Rogers negotiates with party General Secretary Ceaușescu.

East Germany – July 6, 1972 (KCA) see September 23—30.

A report of the Politburo of the East German Socialist Unity Party is submitted to the Central Committee and published in *Neues Deutschland* on the following day. It announces that the complete nationalization of the economy is essentially finished.

Hungary / US – July 6-7, 1972 (BUS/ HC)

In the course of his visit in Budapest, Rogers speaks with János Kádár. This is the first time that the first secretary of the HSWP conducts talks with a member of the US cabinet. Rogers invites Foreign Minister János Péter for a visit in Washington.

Romania – July 6, 1972 (KCA)

The Communist Party Executive Committee endorses a 17-point program submitted by Ceaușescu to end —shortcomings and deficiencies— that exist in the Party and the State's politico-ideological and cultural-educational spheres, while denying reports in the West that Romania was embarking

on a —mini-cultural revolution.

Soviet Union / Canada – July 6, 1972 (KCA)

A program of cultural and scientific exchange between Canada and the Soviet Union is announced in Ottawa. Negotiated in Moscow during June by the Joint Commission established under the Canadian-Soviet agreement of October 1971, the program covers exchanges during 1972-1973 in the fields of sport, the universities, and the arts, and increased co-operation in Arctic development.

Romania / United States – July 6-7, 1972 (PER)

The Secretary of the U. S. Department of State, William Rogers, visits Romania.

Europe / West Germany / Soviet Union / US – July 7, 1972 (CWIHP)

Willy Brandt writes a letter to President Nixon on economic affairs. Brandt explains why common currency would work for Europe and why the cooperation of the US is necessary.

France / Soviet Union / US – July 7, 1972 (CWIHP)

Henry Kissinger and French Minister of Defense Debré discuss US-French nuclear cooperation and the recent US technical assistance to the French ballistic missile program. Debré requests information about Soviet missile defenses.

Soviet Union / Latvia – July 7, 1972 (KCA)

The *Daily Telegraph* reports that anti-Russian disturbances have occurred in Latvia by students of the Tallinn Polytechnic University (see May 18-19, 1972). Furthermore, an open letter from 17 veteran Latvian Communists reaches Western Communists and calls for these parties to persuade the CPSU to abandon the Russification policy.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – July 7-9, 1972 (GOD)

The U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers visits Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 8, 1972 (KCA)

President Nixon announces a three-year agreement between the U.S. and the USSR. Under the agreement, the USSR will purchase a minimum of \$750,000,000 worth of US-grown food grains during this period – the biggest grain agreement between any two states. Details of the agreement are released on a fact sheet by the U.S. Secretaries of Agriculture and of Commerce, Butz and Peterson respectively.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – July 8-9, 1972 (HC)

First secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár pays a short unofficial visit to Bratislava.

Yugoslavia / COMECON – July 9, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #56)

Yugoslavia sends its premier to the session of the executive committee of the Comecon for the first time since it began cooperating with the economic bloc as per the 1964 agreement.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – July 10-15, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

A delegation of CPCZ official visits the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

COMECON / Soviet Union – July 10-12, 1972 (KCA / HC / MMS)

The 26th session of Comecon is held in Moscow. The leaders of delegations are Kosygin (Soviet Union), Stanko Todorov (Bulgaria), Lubomír Štrougal (Czechoslovakia), Willi Stoph (East Germany), Jenő Fock (Hungary), Piotr Jaroszewicz (Poland), Ion Gheorghe Maurer (Romania), and D. Maidar (Mongolia). The Yugoslav delegation is led by Džemal Bijedić. It is the first time that Yugoslavia is represented by a Federal Premier at a Comecon session.

Czechoslovakia – July 12, 1972 (KCA)

The eighth congress of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement opens in Prague. The congress annuls all the documents and resolutions adopted by the previous congress (held in March 1969 shortly before the fall of Alexander Dubček), including the right of workers to strike.

Hungary – July 13, 1972 (HC)

Government order no. 1023 of 1972 about the weekly 44-hour working time of all labourers working in the industry and the construction industry is adopted.

Bulgaria – July 13-14, 1972 (KCA)

At a plenary session of the Central Committee, Kotsev is relieved of his duties as Secretary of the Central Committee, and in his stead Alexander Lilov is appointed. On the same day, Ivan Abadjiev replaces Kotsev in his post as Chairman of the Ideological Commission of the Central Committee. Venelin Kotsev is appointed as a Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. Georgi Belichki is appointed Minister of Building and Building Materials.

Hungary / Burma – July 13-19, 1972 (HC)

The Head of State and Government of Burma, U Ne Win, stays in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Bloc / Soviet Union – July 14, 1972 (CWIHP).

The KGB and head representative of operative technical services for the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior agree to a plan to continue the exchange of scientific-technical information and to continue meetings of specialists on these topics.

Yugoslavia / Cambodia – July 14-19, 1972 (JBT)

Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian king and Head of Government in exile, visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Poland / Guyana – July 16, 1972 (KCA)

In a joint communiqué released simultaneously in Georgetown and Warsaw it is announced that Guyana and Poland have decided to establish diplomatic relations with each other.

Czechoslovakia / Syria – July 16, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

The CPCZ and the Syrian Baath agree to develop cooperation and to exchange delegations.

Czechoslovakia – July 17, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-24)

A series of political trials begin in Czechoslovak and attract the attention of the West. Of the 22 accused persons, 12 were sentenced to from 1 to 6 years in prison; and 16 were charged with subversion for activities related to the 1971 elections. Almost all defendants were indicted under Paragraph 98 of the Penal Code, which says that persons that “engage in subversive activity (...) will be punished by imprisonment for one to 3 years.”

Soviet Union / Latvia – July 17, 1972 (KCA)

It is announced that Vladimir Sei, the Latvian Minister of Internal Affairs has been relieved of his duties, no official explanation is given (see May 18-19, 1972 and July 7, 1972).

Yugoslavia – July 17, 1972 (HR)

The court in Belgrade sentences Professor Mihailo Đurić to two years in prison, due to his criticism of the new constitutional changes. Professor Đurić assessed that they changed the nature of the SFRY, that they created independent and conflicted national states, and that they were contrary to the interests of the Serbian people.

Soviet Union / Egypt – July 18, 1972 (KCA)

President Sadat addresses the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union and makes the following decisions: The removal of all Soviet military advisers and experts in the country and their replacement with Egyptian officials (around 20,000); all equipment and military installations in Egyptian territory since the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967 are to become the exclusive property of Egypt and placed under the command of the Egyptian Army; and he calls for an Egyptian-Soviet meeting, within the framework of the Soviet-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation. This meeting occurs despite an apparently successful diplomatic meeting between the states on July 13-14, 1972. Western commentators suspect the surprise move arose as a result of Egyptian dissatisfaction with the Soviet refusal to supply Egypt with enough weapons to conduct another war against Israel.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – July 18, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-24)

After an agreement is signed between Poland and Austria on the elimination of visas between the two countries, Austria shows willingness to conclude the same agreement with Czechoslovakia even as relations between them have cooled because of a border kidnapping incident during which a Czechoslovak citizen living in Austria was shot near the border and dragged back to Czechoslovakia.

Romania – July 19-21, 1972 (KCA)

A National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party, the first to take place since that of December 1967, is held in Bucharest. In addition to the party leadership, the members and alternate members of the central committee and the members of the Central Auditing Commission, is attended by 2,220 delegates and 500 invited guests. The National Conference unanimously approves Ceaușescu's report, and in addition to adopting various other documents elects Ceaușescu as head of the newly-formed Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, the creation of which was recommended by Ceaușescu's report. The Conference also endorses Ceaușescu's proposal for an enlargement of the Central Committee. As a result, Elena Ceaușescu, among others, is given full-membership.

Soviet Union / Iraq – July 20, 1972 (KCA)

The Soviet-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation, signed in Baghdad on April 9, 1972, comes into force after ratification.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 20, 1972 (BUS)

Soviet-American talks start in Moscow about a general commercial treaty. The main obstacle is that the Soviet land-lease debt is unsettled. Without settling the debt originating from World War II the USSR cannot count on long-term credit or favorable customs policy.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – July 20- August 1, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-25)

Taming the Fire, a Soviet movie made by Daniel Khabrovitski that tells the story of the selfless chief engineer of a Soviet rocket project that gives everything to the “common cause”, wins the Grand Prize at the 18th International Karlovy Vary Festival in Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Union – July 22-29, 1972 (KCA)

A program of cultural and scientific exchanges between Canada and the Soviet Union is announced in Ottawa.

Czechoslovakia – July 24, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-27)

The second of two articles calling for an improvement in the social and age structures of the CPCS is published in the party's bi-monthly publication *Zivot Strany*. According to the secretary of the Prague Municipal Party Committee, Bohumil Nemec, “proper class composition has not been achieved.”

France / Vietnam / Czechoslovakia – July 27, 1972 (HC)

The meeting of the European communist and workers' parties takes place in Paris about the question of solidarity with Vietnam. (The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is represented by member of the Political Committee of the Party Rezső Nyers.) The four-person Czechoslovak delegation is led by Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party central committee.

Soviet Union / France – July 28, 1972 (KCA)

The French government agrees to purchase 2,500 million cubic meters of gas from the Soviet Union starting in 1976. This agreement includes Italy, whose gas pipelines from the USSR are needed to transport gas from the USSR to France.

East Bloc / Soviet Union – July 30-31, 1972 (CAC / HC / MMS)

At a Crimea meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders, Brezhnev gives an upbeat assessment of Soviet global ascendancy in view of a perceived U.S. retreat, and a lasting, rather than temporary, American interest in détente. He is confident of the West's acceptance of the CSCE on Soviet terms, and anticipates mutual force reductions, starting in Central Europe. Press comment on the meeting is withheld for a week, pending approval of the Politburo on Brezhnev's work in Crimea.

August

Hungary / Romania – August 3, 1972 (HC / CER / CEC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock – who is on Holiday in Romania – is received by Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceaușescu.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – August 4, 1972 (/ HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Czechoslovak party leader Gustav Husak hold bilateral talks in Crimea to discuss mutual relations and long term plans for their countries.

East Bloc / Soviet Union – August 6, 1972 (/ HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo hails the Crimea summit of July 31 as « a big new step » in strengthening their « cohesion and cooperation ».

Yugoslavia – August 8-12, 1972 (KCA)

Representatives from Yugoslavia attend a conference of Foreign Ministers for the Non-Aligned Movement in Guyana.

Yugoslavia – August 9, 1972-January 17, 1973 (KCA):

Nationalists in Bosnia-Herzegovina are tried and sentenced to prison terms from one to five years for crimes including 'anti-constitutional activity,' distributing literature that undermined 'brotherhood and unity,' 'subversive activity,' and attempting to overthrow the Socialist system. The defendants include former university lecturer Miodrag Vullin, two Roman Catholic priests, and a teacher.

Hungary – August 10, 1972 (HC)

A

government meeting takes place, where measures taken in order to keep the investment balance (cutting back on and delaying investments, the savings of state organizations, increased severity of credit conditions) is discussed.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact – August 11, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

The Presidium of the CPCS approves the conclusions of the Crimea summit of July 31 for the support for the Czechoslovak demand that Germany declare the 1938 Munich agreement invalid.

Soviet Union – August 14, 1972 (KCA)

A new tax on persons with higher education who wish to emigrate comes into force. It was approved by the Soviet Government on August 3. Although the tax applies to all Soviet citizens, Jews are particularly affected because the number of intending emigrants is far greater among Jews than among any other section of the population. The effect of the tax was to greatly reduce the proportion of graduates among Jewish emigrants.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – August 16-17, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-27)

Piotr Jaroszewicz, the Polish premier, pays an official visit to Czechoslovakia in order to discuss cooperation between the two countries. A protocol on further economic cooperation was signed.

Hungary – August 19, 1972 (HC)

A Ceremony of Commemoration takes place in Székesfehérvár on the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of the founding of the city.

Soviet Union – August 20, 1972 (KCA)

The Israeli Cabinet condemns the tax imposed by the Soviet government on emigration as — 'impermissible blackmail' and the Israeli ambassador to the UN, Tekoah issued a letter to the Secretary-General the following day contending that it essentially deprives Soviet Jews of their fundamental right to emigrate.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – August 21, 1972 (HC)

A Hungarian Parliament delegation travels to Czechoslovakia for a week. (The leader of the delegation is president of the Parliament Antal Apró.)

Hungary – August 21-30, 1972 (HC)

The first international wine contest in the Soviet Bloc is organized in Budapest.

Soviet Union – August 21-September 11, 1972 (KCA)

The USSR competes in the Munich Olympics, where its athletes win the most gold and total medals: 50 gold, and 101 total medals. The USSR overtook the United States in medal count.

Yugoslavia – August 25, 1972 (KCA)

Petar Sale, a student at Zagreb University, is sentenced to two and a half years of imprisonment prison for attempting to organize a student strike.

Czechoslovakia – August 25, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-61-28)

The urns of Vladimir Clementis (former Czechoslovak FM), Petr Jilemnický and František Kubac – “three fighters for the social and national liberation of the Czechoslovak working people from oppression by capitalism and fascist occupation” – are deposited in the Bratislava crematorium on the anniversary of the Slovak uprising. They were executed during the 1948 Slansky purge and posthumously rehabilitated.

West Germany / Soviet Union / Israel – August 26-September 11, 1972 (HC)

The 20th Summer Olympic Games take place in Munich. (The Hungarian sportsmen win 6 gold, 13 silver and 6 bronze medals.) On September 5, a Palestinian terrorist organization ‖Black September‗ attacks the Israeli athletes in the Olympic Village. In the end, 11 Israeli athletes, 1 policeman, and 5 terrorists die.)

Hungary – August 28-September 2, 1972 (HC)

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions holds its conference in Budapest.

Romania / Spain – August 28, 1972 (PER)

A delegation of the Spanish Communist Party led by Dolores Ibarruri and Santiago Carillo visits Romania.

Poland – August 29-31, 1972 (MMS)

The Representatives of Foreign Ministries gather in Warsaw for a meeting.

September**Soviet Union / Bulgaria / Romania – early September, 1972 (KCA)**

The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency reports that a power transmission line joining Bulgaria and the Soviet Union via Romania has gone into operation, thereby linking the power grids of the Soviet Union and Romania.

Soviet Union – September, 1972 (KCA)

It is announced that the USSR Supreme Soviet has created a new ministry – the Ministry for the Construction of Enterprises of the Oil and Gas Industry. Alexei Kortunov is appointed head of the new ministry.

Yugoslavia – September 1972 (KCA)

An issue of —Filosofijal, the quarterly journal of the Serbian Philosophical Society, is banned for

its critical remarks on the trials of student and university teachers that might 'alarm citizens and endanger law and order.'

Yugoslavia / U.N. – September 1-3, 1972 (JBT)

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim pays an official visit to Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito. The purpose of his visit is to get informed about the NAM's stance towards salient international issues such as the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Hungary - August 28. – September 2. 1972 (HC)

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions holds its conference in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia – September 1, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-2)

The Czechoslovak State Bank makes the official announcement that a new series of coins will be issued between 1972 and 1977, a decision that had been taken on 4 May 1972. The purpose of the new systems is mainly to facilitate payments, given that denominations will be easier to distinguish in the new series. The coins' design is meant to symbolize "the socialist character of the Czechoslovak state."

Hungary / Iraq September - 2, 1972 (HC)

Hungarian-Iraqi economic agreements are signed in Budapest.

Hungary / Indochina - September 2-9, 1972 (HC) An

Indochinese solidarity week takes place in Hungary.

Hungary - September 3, 1972 (HC)

An Árpád-commemorative ceremony takes place in Pusztaszer at the Millennium Memorial. (Speaker: Foreign Minister János Péter.)

Poland / Soviet Union – September 4–11, 1972 (CAC) The —Shield-72 exercise starts with a Western attack through Poland in direction of Lvov, Ukraine. The plan envisions nuclear weapons being used by the West, a nuclear counterattack by Warsaw Pact forces through West Germany, but at a slower rate of advance than the plans from the 1960s.

Yugoslavia – September 4, 1972 (KCA)

President Tito delivers a speech at a shipyard at Rijeka on the Croatian nationalists, and calls for further efforts to end the unequal amassing of wealth and to rid the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) of non-aligned people, even by force if necessary.

East Germany (GDR) / Finland – September 6, 1972 (KCA / HDP)

Following negotiations, East Germany and Finland agree to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and in a communiqué publish an agreement on the future development of relations between the two states.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact – September 8, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

A field daily is published for troops taking part in "Shield 72".

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact – September 11, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

A rally of working people and representatives of the Warsaw Treaty armies is held in

Bratislava in conjunction with the joint exercises of the armies, "Shield 72". A reception for military leaders co-hosted by the Slovak Party central committee is held in Bratislava.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary / Poland / GDR / Soviet Union - September 12-15, 1972 (HC)

Army exercises Pajzs '72 take place in Czechoslovakia. (Participants: the Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Polish, East-German and Soviet armies.)

An academic session takes place in Budapest about the history of the East-Central European peasant movements of the 16th-17th century.

Poland – September 13-14, 1972 (KCA/ HDP)

Poland and West Germany establish full diplomatic relations. A joint communiqué is published after Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski paid an official state visit to West Germany, the first visit to West Germany by a Polish Foreign Minister.

COMECON – September 13, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

An agreement between the coal industries of Czechoslovakia, The GDR, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and the Soviet Union leads to the establishment of the CMEA coordination centre for new methods of coal utilisation in Katowice.

COMECON – September 14, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

An international congress on advertising in socialist countries begins in Poznan. A Financial Times article of August 31 describes the « measure of sophistication » these countries have achieved in advertising, which nonetheless remains subject to clearance and must be done « strictly in the interests of communism »

Yugoslavia / Austria – September 13-15, 1972 (JBT)

Austrian Prime Minister Franz Jonas visits Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / Iraq – September 14, 1972 (KCA)

President Bakr arrives in Moscow on an official visit. This is Bakr's first foreign visit since taking power, and the first time an Iraqi Head of State has made to the Soviet Union. A joint communiqué is issued.

Bulgaria / Romania / Soviet Union – September 16-23, 1972 (KCA)

The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency reports that a power transition line joining Bulgaria and the Soviet Union via Romania is now operable – linking the grids of the USSR and Bulgaria. It gives the Bulgarian economy access to over 3,000 million kWh of energy per year.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact / Yugoslavia – September 16, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

At a military parade to end the "Shield 72" manoeuvres, described as "the biggest ever held", the Commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, Marshal Ivan I. Yakubovsky, says the pact's forces are "watchful" but neither threaten nor want to attack anyone.

Yugoslavia – September 18, 1972 (KCA)

The Federal Executive Bureau of Yugoslavia decides to intensify party discipline and to expel members who do not implement the party's policies in order to increase the solitary of the party on the basis of "democratic centralism."

Soviet Union / India – September 19, 1972 (KCA)

In Moscow, an agreement is signed between India and the Soviet Union to establish an Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

United Nations – September 19, 1972 (KCA)

In New York, the 27th session of the UN General Assembly is held and elects the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister, Stanislaw Trepczynski, as its Chairman for the session.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany – September 19-23, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-4)

A delegation of the government and CP of Czechoslovakia led by party Secretary-General Gustav Husak visit the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee and the GDR council of ministers. The final communique stressed that the two countries are each other's second most important trade partner after the USSR and that several cooperation agreements were under preparation.

Yugoslavia / Netherlands – September 20-23, 1972 (AY)

Queen of the Netherlands Juliana visits Yugoslavia with her spouse.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 21, 1972 (KCA)

An agreement on cooperation between the US and USSR on 30 joint environmental projects is reached in Moscow.

Bulgaria / Albania / China / Romania / Yugoslavia / Vietnam – September 22, 1972 (CWIHP)

BCP CC Politburo approves the request of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Angel Tzanev, for an increase in the intelligence staff as a result of the need of intelligence operations in China, Albania, Romania, Yugoslavia and Vietnam, in coordination with the KGB.

Hungary – September 23, 1972 (HC)

A centenary memorial is inaugurated on the Margaret Island on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the unification of Pest, Buda, and Óbuda.

East Germany – September 23-30, 1972 (KCA) see July 6.

A report of the Politburo of the East German Socialist Unity Party is submitted to the Central Committee and published in *Neues Deutschland* the following day. It announces that the complete nationalization of the economy is essentially finished.

Warsaw Pact / Yugoslavia – September 24, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

Yugoslav newspapers denounce Warsaw Pact and NATO exercises as “the highest manifestation of the intensification of war setups.”

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact – September 24, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

In connection with the “Shield 72” exercises, Dr. Vaclav Melichar, a Prague University lecturer, publishes a pamphlet defending the Warsaw Pact's occupation of Czechoslovakia and the theory of “limited sovereignty.” The pamphlet's claim that no socialist country can be neutral triggered a response from the Yugoslav papers defending the country's non-alignment (what Melichar calls “active neutrality”).

Soviet Union / U.N. -- September 26, 1972 (KCA)

Gromyko speaks at the 27th General Assembly of the UN. While he expresses support for the Arab people in their struggle for rights and self-determination, he strongly condemns terrorist activities, namely the Palestinian murder of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics, and condemns any acts of violence which 'serve no positive ends and cause loss of human life.'

Hungary – September 26-28, 1972 (HC)

A meeting of the leaders of the European capitals takes place in Budapest. The exhibition —A glance at the capitals of Europe is opened.

Czechoslovakia – September 27-30, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-5)

The 1st Congress of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union, established in 1969 as part of the “normalization process” and the successor of the proscribed Czechoslovak Youth Union that was banned during the Prague Spring, takes place in Prague. Present were 1290 delegates, representing 800 000 members.

Iraq / COMECON – September 29, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

Iraq makes a formal request to join the Comecon as an observer. If approved, Iraq would become the first non-socialist country to have such close links to the organisation.

Soviet Union – September 30, 1972 (KCA)

A change in the Georgian Communist Party Leadership, occurs when First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Vasil Mzhavanadze, resigns and replaced by Eduard Shevardnadze.

Hungary – September 30, 1972 (HC)

A ceremony takes place in the national Planning Bureau on the 25th anniversary of the people's economic planning. (Speaker: First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár. He speaks highly of the economic results and the reform of the economic management.)

October**Czechoslovakia – October, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-8)**

The opening issue of Literarni Mesinik, the first literary publication to come out since all others of its kind were banned during “normalization,” is published. Its editorial council is full of “dogmatically oriented” members. This first issue includes only works of “peripheral importance” and poems with political content.

Poland / COMECON – October 2-7, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

The CMEA commission for the peaceful use of atomic energy hosts a conference in Warsaw attended by over 120 delegates.

Poland / France – October 2-7, 1972 (KCA)

First Secretary of the PUWP Gierek attends an official state visit to France for talks with French leadership, the first by a Polish leader since the Second World War. The talks culminate in the signature of an economic cooperation agreement and a declaration of friendship and cooperation (see October 6, 1972).

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 3, 1972 (KCA)

After U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko exchange the instruments of ratification the U.S.-Soviet Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty) comes into force.

Czechoslovakia – October 3, 1972 (KCA)

František Janouch writes an open letter to Jozef Havlin and accuses him of illegally banning the publication of scientific papers written by persons expelled from the Communist Party.

Hungary – October 3-5, 1972 (HC / MMS)

The meeting of the Ministers of Justice of the socialist countries takes place in Hungary.

Czechoslovakia – October 4, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-6)

The signature of a new crude oil import contract with Iraq means Czechoslovakia will increase its imports from the country over the next three year period, paid for with industrial installations and consumer goods. This came after the two countries had signed a cooperation protocol in July 1972.

Yugoslavia – October 5, 1972 (KCA)

Four former prominent Croatian student leaders -- Ante Paradžik, Goran Dodig, Dražen Budića, and Ivan Zvonimir Čičak -- are all tried as alleged nationalists, and are all sentenced to prison. Their charges include membership in 'terrorist organizations,' counterrevolutionary actions, and attempting to detach Croatia from the Yugoslav Federation. Seven other Zagreb University students are sentenced to more forgiving prison terms on charges such as attempting to overthrow the social order, and abusing freedoms of the press.

Yugoslavia – October 5 – November 27, 1972 (KCA)

Alleged Croatian nationalists (unconnected with the student movement or *Matica Hrvatska*) are tried. The defendants include Zlatko Tomićić, the former Chairman of the Independent Writers' Union. Tomićić is charged with attempting to overthrow the social system and collaborating with émigré groups and enemies of Yugoslavia. Two Roman Catholic priests are charged with distributing hostile propaganda against the State, and seven Croats are charged with forming a 'terrorist group' in contact with *Ustashi* groups abroad.

East Germany – October 6, 1972 (KCA)

On the 23rd anniversary of the GDR, the Council of State grants an amnesty for political prisoners and other offenders on the proposal of the SED central committee and of the Council of Minister. 25,000 prisoners are expected to be released due to this amnesty.

Poland / France – October 6, 1972 (BUS / PSM)

France and Poland sign a ten-year friendship and cooperation treaty during the visit in Paris of Edward Gierek. Gierek sounds his dissatisfaction for the French not having granted most favored nation status to Poland.

Czechoslovakia / US – October 6, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-6)

A meeting between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and US Secretary of State William P. Rogers takes place on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly. The two men discuss several bilateral issues, among which confiscated US property in Czechoslovakia, war bonds in default, and the 200,000 dollars-worth of Czechoslovak gold that the US seized after WWII. They also speak about the upcoming conferences on European security conference and mutual and

balanced force reductions. Chnoupek also reportedly proposed to Rogers that their two countries normalise relations between them, namely by establishing mutual consular representations.

East Germany / Finland – October 7-14, 1972 (KCA)

Following negotiations, East Germany and Finland agree to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

East Germany (GDR) / India – October 8, 1972 (KCA)

The Indian Government accords full diplomatic recognition to Eastern Germany. The two countries simultaneously raise the status of the diplomatic representations to ambassadorial level.

Yugoslavia – October 9-12, 1972 (KCA)

A conference of Serbian Communist Party and State leaders is held. At the conclusion of the conference, President Tito delivers a speech accusing Serbian leaders of being too liberal, promoting Serbia above the other republics, and weakening the ideological and revolutionary struggle.

Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia – October 9-15, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-8)

On initiative of Czechoslovakia, discussions with Yugoslavia take place in Prague on the employment of Yugoslav workers in Czechoslovakia. The current number of workers from Yugoslavia in Czechoslovakia is not known.

Poland / China / Japan / Soviet Union – October 10, 1972 (CWIHP)

Kowalczyk meets Mihail Kapitsa, the director of MID's Far Eastern Department and discuss SinoSoviet and Soviet-Japanese relations.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – October 10, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

The first joint consultative meeting of heads of financial departments of trade union centers of socialist countries begins in Prague.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – October 10, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

The first statewide conference on the comprehensive programme of socialist economic integration and the linking up of Czechoslovak science, technology and economy with the integration process of the socialist countries begins in Prague.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – October 11, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-7)

Jan Musal is appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Poland after the sudden death of his predecessor on 16 April 1972 in Warsaw.

Hungary / U.N. – October 11, 1972 (HC)

Foreign minister János Péter speaks in the General Assembly of the UN about peaceful coexistence.

Romania – October 11-18, 1972 (KCA)

After a meeting of the Communist Party Executive Committee, the Council of State approves multiple government appointments, including Gheorghe Mocovescu, former Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister, as Foreign Minister.

Yugoslavia – October 11-November 24, 1972 (KCA)

Leaders of *Matica Hrvatska*, a Croatian cultural and language center and press, are tried and sentenced after their arrest in December 1971. They are accused of crimes including foreign intelligence gathering, propagating separatists and nationalists ideas, maintaining contacts with

émigrés, aggressive opposition, general strikes, making false claims of Croatian exploitation, etc. They are sentenced with up to seven years imprisonment, and banned from making public appearances and activity for up to four years. The leaders put on trial are Dragutin Nćukanac, Ante Bruno Buńić, Vlado Gotovac, Marko Veselica, Joa Ivceovich-Bakulich, and Zvonimir Komarica.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 12, 1972 (KCA)

It is announced in both Washington and Moscow that President Nixon will visit Moscow in May 1972 for talks with the Soviet leadership, following his visit to Beijing.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 12-16, 1972 (KCA)

The U.S.-Soviet Joint Commercial Commission (established in Moscow) holds its second session in Washington. At its conclusion it is announced that a comprehensive series of agreements has been reached between the two countries —covering trade matters, reciprocal trade credits, expanded business facilities, and the settlement of outstanding Lend-Lease obligations.¶

Hungary / U.S. – October 13, 1972 (BUS)

A preliminary agreement is signed on the payment by Hungary to the US of \$20 million to compensate damage to US property during World War II and to settle claims deriving from American property seized by the Hungarian government.

Soviet Union – October 13, 1972 (KCA)

The world's worst aviation disaster to date occurs when an Aeroflot Ilyushin-62 airliner crashes while preparing to land in Sheremetovo Airport, Moscow. The official death toll is at least 170 and may be as high as 176.

East Germany – October 16, 1972 (KCA)

The *Volksammer* approves a Cabinet change: Heusinger is appointed Minister of Justice, replacing Seiber. It also passes a —Bill on the Council of Ministers of the GDR¶, which redefines the functions and status of that body.

Bulgaria / COMECON – October 16, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

A meeting of the ministers of chemistry of the Comecon countries in the Bulgaria Black sea city of Varna. The ministers if Hungary, Bulgaria, USSR, Poland, east Germany, and Rumania attend.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – October 16, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

The chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Commission announces that Comecon countries plan to open 10-20 nuclear power stations per year after 1980. Czechoslovakia is to supply all installations and equipment pertaining to the « classical part » of nuclear stations.

Soviet Union / Egypt – October 16-18, 1972 (KCA)

The Egyptian Prime Minister, Aziz Sidky, visits Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Sidky's visit to Moscow is the first by an Egyptian leader since the recall of the Soviet military experts and advisers from Egypt in July, 1972 at the demand of the Egyptian Government.

Hungary – October 17-19, 1972 (HC)

The Royal Shakespeare Company's guest performance takes place in Budapest.

Soviet Union – October 17-20, 1972 (MMS)

A council of the Warsaw Pact military staffs takes place in Minsk. Gen. Shtemenko announces that the annual Shield exercise for 1973 has been cancelled without giving reasons.

Yugoslavia / U.K. – October 17-21, 1972 (KCA)

A State visit to Yugoslavia, the first to a Communist country by a British sovereign, is paid by Queen Elizabeth II., who is accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne.

CSCE / Soviet Union / US / Sweden – October 18, 1972 (CWIHP)

Pre-CSCE agenda negotiations are updated surrounding the discussion about the agenda of the security conference regarding the subjects proposed by the Warsaw Pact member states in the Prague Declaration. US Secretary of State William Rogers, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and Chancellor Brandt argue in favour of an agreement about basic principles for relations between states with differing social systems.

Soviet Union – October 18, 1972 (KCA)

Vasil Mzhavanadze's name does not appear on a list of members of the USSR's Politburo, suggesting that he has also been declined membership, albeit having been a member since 1957.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 18, 1972 (KCA)

A trade agreement is signed between Soviet Union and United States. Western commentators suggest that in order to secure it a number of Jewish intellectuals are permitted to leave Soviet Union without paying the tax condemned by Jewish world leaders and by President Nixon's administration.

Yugoslavia – October 18, 1972 (KCA)

President Tito signs a public letter insisting to the LCY that a purge of its membership is necessary, outlines the ideology necessary for LCY membership, and the steps to enact the purge.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – October 18, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

The 58th session of the Comecon Permanent Engineering Commission ends after a week of discussions in Brno, South Moravia.

Hungary / COMECON – October 19, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

A session of the Comecon Permanent Machine Industry Commission ends after a week of discussions in Pecs, South Hungary.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 19-20 (HC)

Hungarian-Soviet economic negotiations about post-1975 cooperation take place in Moscow. (The leader of the Hungarian delegation is Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Péter Vályi.)

Hungary / Spain – October 19, 1972 (HC)

Hungarian Economic Days start in Spain.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 20, 1972 (BUS)

The USSR orders \$68 million worth of tractors and pipe laying machines from a US company. The machines will be used to lay pipes carrying Soviet natural gas to Western Europe.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany – October 20, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

The Central Committees of the CPCZ and the Socialist Unity Party of East Germany sign a collaboration agreement in the field of agitation and propaganda.

Romania – October 20-22, 1972

The fifth Five-Year Plan for 1971-1975 is approved by the Grand National Assembly.

Hungary / Austria – October 21, 1972 (HC)

An informal friendly meeting takes place in Sopron and Eisenstadt between the Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi, and Federal President of the Austrian Republic, Franz Jonas.

Soviet Union / Japan – October 21-24, 1972 (KCA)

The Soviet and Japanese Foreign Ministers, Andrei Gromyko and Masayoshi Ohira, have talks in Moscow aimed at concluding a peace treaty between the two countries. The talks end inconclusively, however, a brief statement saying that the two sides have exchanged opinions and they have agreed to hold further talks in Moscow in 1972 —at a time convenient for both sides. The specific question preventing the conclusion of a peace treaty is that of the sovereignty over four islands north-east of Hokkaido.

COMECON – October 23-26, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

The 60th session of the Comecon Executive Committee takes place in Moscow. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, east Germany, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the USSR attend.

Czechoslovakia – October 24, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-1)

News emerge that the critical stage of the reactor of Czechoslovakia's first nuclear power plant has been reached and that as such, it is likely that before the end of the year it will be able to supply nuclear energy to the country.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – October 24, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

Frantisek Hamouz, deputy premier of Czechoslovakia, is elected Chairman of the Comecon Executive Committee.

Romania / Belgium – October 24-26, 1972 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Belgium to meet with King Baudouin I, and with Prime Minister, Gaston Eyskens. They sign their first political-diplomatic declaration.

East Bloc / Soviet Union – October 24-26, 1972 (HC)

The 60th session of the Executive Committee of the Comecon about long-term economic development takes place in Moscow.

Soviet Union / Italy – October 24-29, 1972 (KCA)

Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, pays an official visit to the Soviet Union. Andreotti and Kosygin sign a protocol on permanent political consultation between the two countries. The two parties also sign a navigation treaty that allows free access of ships between the two countries. Andreotti visits Leningrad, Kiev, and a Fiat factory at Togliattigrad. Following the visit, the two countries issue a joint communiqué that stresses both countries' dedication to the proposed

European Security Conference and the need for better international relations and consolidating "the foundations of security of Europe by respecting the principles of the inviolability of frontiers, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, dependence, and the renunciation of force." The communiqué also expresses a joint hope for nuclear disarmament, and further economic, cultural and scientific relations.

Yugoslavia - October 25-November 11, 1972 (KCA)

Following President Tito's call for increased party discipline and impending purges, several former leaders of the League of Communists of Serbia resign from the Central Committee, including Marko Nikezić, Latinka Perović, Orhan Nevatzi, and Kadri Refui.

Czechoslovakia – October 26-27, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-79)

A plenary session of the CPCS Central Committee on the topic of ideology takes place in Prague. It is attended by CC committee members, members of the CC Ideological Commission and "other individuals prominently engaged in ideological work." Presidium member Vasil Bilak delivers a report on "The Main Ideological Tasks After the 14th Party Congress" and stresses the need to not succumb to complacency, given that revisionism was still present.

Yugoslavia – October 27, 1972 (KCA)

Slako Miloslavlevski, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, resigns following criticism of his work.

Romania / Luxemburg – October 27-28, 1972 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Luxemburg to meet with Grand Duke Jean de Luxemburg and Prime Minister Pierre Werner.

Hungary – October 28, 1972 (HC)

The Hungarian government condemns the Vietnam War in a communiqué.

Yugoslavia – October 28, 1972 (KCA)

Following President Tito's call for increased party discipline and criticism of his activities, Bora Pavlović, resigns from the Secretariat of the Belgrade Municipal Committee of the League of Communists.

Yugoslavia – October 29, 1972 (KCA)

Stane Kavčič, Prime Minister of Slovenia, resigns following criticism and accusations of accused of 'technocratism' and 'reform.' He is succeeded by Andrej Marinc.

Yugoslavia – October 30-November 6, 1972 (KCA)

Following President Tito's call for increased party discipline and criticism of the Belgrade media's "harmfulness," many media leaders resign from their posts, including Alexander Nenadovich|| Editor in Chief of Politika;, and Dragoljub Ilić, Director of Belgrade television;, and Vzroslava Tadić, Editor in Chief of Belgrade television news programs.

Czechoslovakia – October 31-November 1, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-10)

A two-day joint session of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly takes place at Prague Castle. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek delivers a report on foreign policy issues. In his speech, he declares Czechslovak support for the Soviet "peace offensive" and stressed the

importance of unity of the socialist community for achieving “victory over imperialism and maintaining peace and security in the world.”

November

Hungary / Poland – November 1 - 4, 1972 (HC) Polish head of state Henryk Jabłoński visits Hungary.

Yugoslavia – November 1, 1972 (KCA)

Mirko Tepavac resigns from his post as Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia. The foreign press speculates that Tepavac's resignation is connected to his close relationship to Nikezić, who resigned earlier that year. Tepavac is replaced ad interim by Jaksa Petrić, and permanently by Miloš Minić.

Hungary – November 2, 1972 (HC)

An academic conference dealing with the Indochinese war takes place in the Academy.

Hungary – November 2, 1972 (HC)

The government regulates the vehicle usage of private individuals in an order (37/1971). A private individual can only own motorcycles, cars and trailers.

Orders about expanding the retirement age among workers are adopted.

Yugoslavia – November 3, 1972 (KCA)

Koča Popović, one of the three Serbian representatives on the collective Presidency, resigns. His resignation is due to his relationships with other Serbian Communist leaders who have resigned. His successor, Dobrivoje Vidić, is unanimously elected by the Serbian Parliament on December 27, 1972.

U.S. – November 7, 1972 (HC)

Richard Nixon is re-elected as president of the United States.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – November 7, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-11)

A long-term trade deal to regulate trade for the period 1972-1977 is signed between Czechoslovakia and Austria. Full liberalization of trade by the end of 1974 is to be achieved through the gradual abolition of trade restrictions between the two countries. It will include a provision for payments in freely convertible currencies, whereas the practice until then was the use of an interest-free clearing system.

USSR – November 8, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

A festive meeting of the central committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the party central committee is held in Moscow to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Union and is attended by delegations from socialist countries and countries in good relations with the Soviet Union.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – November 8, 1972 (KCA)

The terms of a basic treaty (—*Grundvertrag*||) between East Germany and West Germany are agreed upon and the treaty is initialed.

Soviet Union / Saudi Arabia – November 9, 1972 (KCA)

Dmitri Kolsenik speaks at the Assembly's Legal Committee at the UN's 27th General Assembly on international terrorism. He agrees with the American delegate that a convention on the prevention of terrorism is necessary, and criticizes the Saudi Arabian delegate for comparing terrorists to "modern day Robin Hoods," as terrorists' weapons are much deadlier.

Albania / Italy – November 10, 1972 (KCA)

The Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Trade Giulio Orlando and the Albanian Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade Kati sign an agreement to further develop trade between Albania and Italy, valid until 1974.

Czechoslovakia – November 10, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-1)

A new law providing a basis for economic cooperation with foreign countries is promulgated and will come into force on 1 January 1973. It abrogates a notice issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade two weeks before the 1968 invasion that would have given "higher economic agencies" the power to express nothing but opinions on deals with foreign firms. The new law requires firms to obtain the consent of the Ministry of Foreign Trade before concluding an agreement with a foreign firm.

Czechoslovakia / Japan – November 10-17, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-12)

For the first time in 11 years, a delegation of Czechoslovak parliamentarians pays an official visit to Japan. They visit both houses of the Japanese parliament and are received by FM Masoyoshi Ohira and PM Takeo Tanaka. The two countries resumed relations after WWII with the signing of a protocol in 1957, followed by a trade agreement three years later.

Hungary / Austria – November 11, 1972 (HC)

A long-term Hungarian-Austrian economic cooperative agreement is signed in Budapest.

East Germany – November 11-18, 1972 (KCA)

India affords full diplomatic recognition to Eastern Germany and both governments simultaneously raise their diplomatic relations to ambassadorial level.

Czechoslovakia / USSR / Warsaw Pact – November 13, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

An "ideological aktiv" of the leading representatives of the Czechoslovak army, of the joint command of Warsaw Pact armies and of the Central Group of the Soviet army (stationed in Czechoslovakia) opens.

Hungary – November 14-15, 1972 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. The following topics are on the agenda: questions about the to-dos and implementation of the resolutions of the 10th Congress (November 23-29, 1970); the people's economic plan of the year 1973, and the state budget. It suggests measures to increase the wages of the workers and to strengthen the worker nature of the party. The New Economic Mechanism is put to an end after the session.

East Bloc / Soviet Union – November 15, 1972 (CAC / MMS)

At a Moscow meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers, in advance of the Helsinki preparatory talks on the CSCE, agreement is reached to resist Western attempts to go beyond the framework of these talks by raising political issues, particularly the free movement of

people, ideas, and information. These issues would later be part of Basket III in the final agreement at Helsinki.

East Germany (GDR) / Pakistan – November 15, 1972 (KCA)

Pakistan and East Germany agree to establish full diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Hungary / Poland / Canada / Indonesia / U.S. – November 15, 1972 (KSA)

Hungary and Poland agree to become members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, along with Indonesia and Canada, to monitor and manage Vietnam after the Paris Peace Treaty. The United States had requested a group of two members favorable to each bloc for post-war supervision.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 15-17, 1972 (HC)

A joint committee meeting of Hungarian-Soviet historians takes place. Topics: numismatics, ancient history, the structural changes that took place in Hungary between 1900 and 1945.)

Soviet Union – November 15, 1971-February 4, 1972 (KCA)

The sixth round of SALT talks between the U.S. and Soviet Union take place in Vienna. On February 4, a joint communiqué is issued stating that progress was made on a number of issues and both delegations express their continued support for further talks in the near future.

Poland / West Germany – November 16, 1972 (KCA)

An agreement is signed by representatives of the Polish and West German government on reparations to be paid to victims of Nazi pseudo-scientific experiments during WWII at the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. The German Government agrees to pay up to DM 40 million.

USSR – November 16, 1972 (BUS)

An agreement is signed on the production and sale of Pepsi Cola in the USSR. According to the agreement a subsidiary of Pepsico will be the sole distributor of Soviet wine, champagne, and brandy in the USSR.

Soviet Union / Greece – November 17, 1972 (KCA)

An agreement, initialized in Moscow, grants the USSR a contract for the construction of a large power station in eastern Macedonia (see November 19, 1972).

Hungary – November 17, 1972 (HC)

The government is in session. Topic: the people's economic plans of the year 1973.

Poland / USA - November 17, 1972

Peter G. Peterson, Secretary of commerce, and Thadeusz Elchowski, Polish Minister of trade, sign the agreement no. 8, that between others allows Poland to obtain new American licensing for advanced technologies.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 18, 1972 (HC)

The program for the years 1972-1975 of the Komsomol and the Hungarian Young Communist League is signed in Moscow. (Secretary-general of the YCL István Horváth signs it from the Hungarian side.)

Soviet Union – November 18-25, 1972 (KCA)

The pattern of world trade in wheat and other cereals is substantially altered due to the large purchases of wheat by the USSR from the USA, Canada and other states in order to meet targets set by agricultural policy and deter the effects of an unexpectedly poor harvest. Both Soviet and Chinese purchases caused sharp increases in prices.

Soviet Union / Greece – November 19, 1972 (KCA)

In Athens, it is announced that an agreement initialized in Moscow on November 17, 1972, grants the Soviet Union a contract for the construction of a large power station in eastern Macedonia.

Hungary – November 20, 1972 (HC)

The cement-works in Beremend start to operate.

Switzerland – November 21, 1972 (BUS)

The SALT talks are resumed in Geneva.

Soviet Union / U.S. – November 21-December 21, 1972 (KCA)

The first round of the second phase of SALT negotiations takes place in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union, following the end of the final round of the first phase of talks, which culminated in May 1972 with the signing of the U.S.-Soviet Treaty on the Limitation of AntiBallistic Missile Systems and the Interim Agreement on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. Gerard Smith of the U.S., and Vladimir Semyonov, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, agree to begin a second round of talks in Geneva on February 27, 1973.

Finland / East Germany / West Germany / Soviet Union / US / CSCE – November 22, 1972 (CWIHP)

East German officials and the Soviet ambassador in Finland discuss participation in the upcoming CSCE conference. Foreign Minister Karjalainen agrees upon the difficulties about the designation of the states. The FRG insists on "Germany" being the key word for its own designation.

Finland – November 22, 1972 (HC / CAC)

The Consultative Council -- which prepares the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe -- is opened in Helsinki.

Warsaw Pact / Bulgaria – November 24, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

A conference of military journalists of Warsaw Pact countries ends in Sofia.

Hungary – November 25-26, 1972 (HC)

The conference of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters takes place in Budapest. (Topic: the fight against the awakening of fascism.)

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 27-December 1, 1972 (KCA/ HC)

Brezhnev pays his first foreign visit since October 1971 to Hungary to meet with János Kádár. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Hungarian Foreign Minister János Péter also meet. At the end of the talks, the two parties issue a joint statement which says that 'a complete mutual understanding' has been reached. On November 30 at a meeting at the Csepel steelworks in Budapest, Kádár denies any political or ideological disparities with the Soviet Union, and states that any earlier differences over economic policies and aid have been smoothed over.

Yugoslavia – November 27, 1972 (KCA)

Stane Kavčič who resigned earlier (see October 29.) is succeeded by Andrej Marinc who is elected as Prime Minister of Slovenia by Parliament.

Soviet Union / U.N. – November 29, 1972 (KCA)

Soviet-sponsored UN resolution 2936, calling for the renunciation of the threat of force and the prohibition of nuclear weapons, passes in the UN by 73 votes to 4. China votes against it, denouncing the resolution as a 'social imperialist fraud' designed to continue the superpowers' nuclear domination.

December**Czechoslovakia / USSR / Ukraine – December, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #13)**

Reports emerge that Pyotr Shelest was dismissed as head of the Ukrainian Communist party because he presented the Politburo with false reports that provoked the decision to invade Czechoslovakia. His appointment as Deputy Premier of the Soviet Government was meant to strip him of power and place him under the firm hand of the Soviet premier, Kosygin.

Romania – December 1972 (ABR)

An All-horizons Defense Law is passed. Ceaușescu calls for tighter discipline in the nation's labor force.

Soviet Union – December 2-9, 1972 (KCA)

Jewish emigration from the USSR reaches unprecedented levels.

Yugoslavia / East Germany – December 4-9, 1972 (HRN)

Official East German delegation visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito on December 5th 1972.

Czechoslovakia – December 4, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-4)

According to a report on legal migration, between 1960 and 1971 net migration in Czechoslovakia amounted to a loss of 47,744 inhabitants (32,586 people immigrated and 112,916 emigrated).

Yugoslavia – December 6-8, 1972 (KCA)

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia holds a conference to address the problem of the position of youth in Yugoslav society, who are seen as too influenced by bourgeois and nationalist forces. The conference adopts a resolution entitled "The struggle of the League of Communists for the socialist orientation and active participation of the younger generation in the development of a socialist society based on self-management."

Romania – December 7, 1972 (HOR / PER / CER)

Romania adheres to the accords of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

Soviet Union / NATO – December 7-8, 1972 (KCA)

NATO ministers publicly express the need to maintain the defensive capability of NATO, especially in the face of strengthening Warsaw Pact military forces. The Defense Planning and

Nuclear Defense Affairs Committees of NATO express fear and concern at the Soviet Union's growing military and naval capabilities.

Czechoslovakia – December 7-8, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-16)

A plenum of the CPCS Central Committee is held in Prague to evaluate the implementation of the economic guidelines of the current five-year plan (1971-1975). Premier Strougal noted the first two years of the plan had yielded “marked increments” in industrial production, due mostly to productivity increases. New social benefits and a reform of the wages system are predicted to take place in the following years.

Hungary – December 8, 1972 (HC)

An exhibition is opened in the *Műcsarnok* on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR. (It is opened by chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendly Society Antal Apró.)

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – December 12, 1972 (KCA)

Afghanistan appoints a new Prime Minister, former Foreign Minister Musa Shariq, who expresses the desire for continued cooperation with its neighbor, the Soviet Union.

Hungary – December 12-14, 1972 (HC)

The Parliament is in session. Act no. 6 of 1972 about the budget of the year 1973 and act no. 7 about the people's economic planning are introduced. The budget gives orders to increase the wages of the industry workers by 10-12% on average from March 1, 1973.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – December 12-14, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-17)

A Czechoslovak-Soviet symposium on the international significance of Leninist principles in the building of the party. CPCS CC Secretary Frantisek Ondrich declares that the key to the future of Czechoslovak society lied in the economic sphere and the support of the workers.

Soviet Union – December 13, 1972 (KCA)

Valery Chalidze, physicist and founder of the Human Rights Committee, has his Soviet citizenship revoked at the Soviet embassy in New York after being granted permission to deliver lectures in the United States. Actions taken against Chalidze are part of a heightened campaign against "dissident elements" in 1972-1973.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / France / Hungary / Poland / Rumania / USSR – December 13, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

The 20th Congress of the French Communist Party opens in Paris, attended by delegations of these countries.

Czechoslovakia – December 13, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-16)

Three Czech intellectuals demand before a Prague court the return of a dozen documents deemed “antistate” and “harmful to the public” seized during house searches and confiscated as incriminating evidence in January that year. One of them, Jiri Landerer, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for “slandering countries of the socialist campo or their representatives,” while the other two were not charged.

Hungary – December 14, 1972 (HC)

A memorial meeting is held in the Academy on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of Zoltán Kodály's birth.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 15, 1972 (HC)

A ceremonial academic meeting is held in the Academy on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR. (Presenters: member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Dezső Nemes; member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Tibor Erdey-Grúz; Soviet academician Y. V. Bromlei.)

Romania – December 15, 1972 (KCA)

Romania becomes a member of both the IMF and the World Bank. Romania is the only full Comecon member-country to have applied for membership of the IMF and the World Bank, since Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Cuba were originally members but withdrew from these two organizations.

Poland / China / Soviet Union – December 15, 1972 (CWIHP)

Władysław Napieraj, director in the Foreign Ministry, discusses with Mikhail Kapitsa the new role of China in the 1970s.

Czechoslovakia – December 15, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-62-16)

The Committee of the Union of Czech Writers discusses during one of its meetings in Prague a petition drafted by representatives of the former writers union, including Vaclav Havel, and sponsored by "foreign anticommunist centres" in which they asked president Svoboda to arrange the release of intellectuals imprisoned on political charges.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – December 15, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

A Czechoslovak-Soviet scientific symposium on the international significance of the Leninist principles of party-buildup in light of the decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress and the 14th CPCZ Congress opens in Prague

Yugoslavia – December 18, 1972 (KCA) see June 28

Mirko Čanadanović, chairman of the League of Communists of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and Miloń Radojčin, Secretary of the Regional Party Committee, resign from their posts.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 18-24, 1972 (HC)

A party and state delegation led by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár travels to Moscow for the celebrations organized in honour of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR. (A member of the Hungarian delegation is the Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczy.) First Secretary of the HSWP János Kádár has separate talks with General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR L. I. Brezhnev on December 23.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia – December 19, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

The Communist Parties of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia sign a collaboration agreement in the field of ideological activity.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – December 20, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #13)

On the fourth anniversary of the Soviet invasion, a group of Soviet dissidents called for the release

of Czechoslovaks jailed for alleged subversion. West German chancellor Willy Brandt draws attention to the political trials being staged in Czechoslovakia against the backers of the previous government. Soviet troops remain stationed in the country. A group of exiled Czechoslovak intellectuals launch an appeal for their immediate withdrawal.

Czechoslovakia / Rumania / USSR – December 20, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

Most of the world's communist leaders gather in Moscow for the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the USSR. Rumanian state and party chief Nicolae Ceausescu is the only leader to not have yet arrived in Moscow, having reportedly stopped over in Kiev.

Hungary – December 22, 1972 (HC)

The section between Deák tér and Déli pályaudvar of the Eastern-Western metro line of Budapest is opened (On April 2, 1970: The first section between Örs vezér tér and Deák tér is opened.).

Soviet Union / Cuba – December 23, 1972 (KCA)

Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba, returns to Moscow and signs economic cooperation agreements as a new member of Comecon.

Poland / Austria / Soviet Union / West Germany – December 23-31, 1972 (KCA)

Trials continue in West Germany, Austria, Soviet, and Polish courts of Germans and others charged with complicity in the extermination of European Jews and other citizens of Germany and Germanoccupied territories in WWII. A notable trial is that of Franz Novak, a former aide of Adolf Eichmann.

Hungary – December 29, 1972 (HC)

A gala performance is given in the Erkel Theatre to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Soviet Union. (Speakers: Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi, poet Gyula Illyés, and member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party György Aczél.)

Hungary – December 31, 1972 (HC)

The tram line on Rákóczi road in downtown Budapest is closed down.

Czechoslovakia – December 31, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-1)

The statewide Czechoslovak radiostation Hvezda announces that as of January 1, 1973 it will begin broadcasting around the clock, as part of a restructuring of Czechoslovakia's broadcasting services that began in 1969.

Czechoslovakia – December 31, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-3)

According to a report published by the International Press Institute in Switzerland, 1200 Czechoslovak journalists lost their jobs as a result of the mass purges directed against the print media in 1969 and 1970. The CPCS created 4 new newspapers whose publications consist chiefly in translations of articles published in the USSR.

Hungary - During the year, 1972 (HC)

According to the data of the Central Statistical Office the population of Hungary is 10 415 000 strong.

1973

January

Romania – January 1973 (CER)

A Romanian writer, Paul Goma is purged from the Romanian Communist Party.

Hungary - January 1, 1973 (HC) Postal

codes are introduced in Hungary.

Hungary - January 4, 1973 (HC)

The Order of the Government about the Protection of the Cleanness of Air (1/1973) is adopted.

East Germany / Uganda – January 5, 1973 (KCA)

German Democratic Republic enters into diplomatic relations with Uganda.

East Germany / Luxemburg / Netherlands – January 5, 1973 (KCA)

Luxemburg and the Netherlands recognize the German Democratic Republic and establish diplomatic relations.

Hungary - January 8, 1973 (HC)

The prices of milk and dairy products increase by 28% on average. Compensations are paid to pensioners and those with children.

Romania / Pakistan – January 8-12, 1973 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Pakistan to meet with President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

East Germany / Costa Rica – January 9, 1973 (KCA)

German Democratic Republic enters diplomatic relations with Costa Rica.

Hungary - January 10, 1973 (HC)

The first Hungarian national park, the Hortobágy National Park is established (52 000 hectares).

East Germany / Spain – January 11, 1973 (KCA)

German Democratic Republic enters into diplomatic relations with Spain.

Soviet Union / France – January 11-12, 1973 (KCA)

French President Pompidou pays a two-day unofficial visit to the Soviet Union on an invitation from Brezhnev. They note the progress in the relationship between France and the Soviet Union and express their dedication to the upcoming Helsinki conference and European security.

Yugoslavia / Egypt – January 11-12, 1973 (JBT)

Egyptian President Anwar el Sadat visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito on

the island of Brioni. Beside bilateral issues they discuss the international situation, and, especially, the Middle East crisis.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 12, 1973 (BUS)

The U.S. General Electric Company signs a wide range research and technology exchange program with the Soviet Union. The GE Vice-President says that the contract has no special monetary value but might be a beginning that could lead to a turnover of several hundred million dollars.

East Germany / Denmark / Iceland – January 12, 1973 (KCA)

Denmark and Iceland recognize the German Democratic Republic and establish diplomatic relations.

Yugoslavia – January 13, 1973 (KCA)

26 professors and assistants are dismissed from the University of Zagreb for political reasons.

Soviet Union / India – January 14, 1973 (KCA)

A protocol providing for an increase in co-operation between India and the Soviet Union regarding oil prospecting and production is signed by Barooah and V. D. Shashin, the Soviet Minister of the oil.

Soviet Union / Hungary - January 15-16, 1973 (HC)

The foreign ministers of the socialist countries hold a meeting in Moscow.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 16, 1973 (BUS)

According to figures published by the American Embassy in Moscow in the first eleven months of 1972, U.S. exports to the USSR increased from 134 million dollars to 449 million compared to the same period in 1971. In addition, Soviet exports to the U.S. are up from 54 million dollars to 83 million (in the same time period).

East Germany / Norway – January 17, 1973 (KCA)

Norway recognizes the German Democratic Republic and establishes diplomatic relations with this country.

East Germany / Afghanistan – January 17, 1973 (KCA)

Afghanistan enters into diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic.

East Germany / Italy – January 18, 1973 (KCA)

Italy recognizes the German Democratic Republic and establishes diplomatic relations.

Egypt / Soviet Union / Yugoslavia – January 18, 1973 (CWIHP)

Josip Broz Tito writes a letter to Brezhnev about his meeting with President Sadat and their discussion on the Middle East. Tito expresses solidarity with the victims of Israeli aggression.

Hungary - January 18, 1973 (HC)

The standpoint of Hungary supports the idea of preparatory consultation on the reduction of the European forces and arms.

Poland / India – January 18, 1973 (PSM)

Poland and India sign a declaration of friendship and cooperation. It provides for regular consultations between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact / USSR / Hungary – January 18, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

Three Warsaw Pact countries – Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Hungary – announce they are ready to enter preparatory consultations for mutual balanced force reductions in Europe but that talks should be open to all interested parties.

Bulgaria – January 19, 1973 (KCA)

Ivan Iliev is appointed a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee in succession to Sava Dulbokov, who is appointed to Iliev's former post as Head of the Planning and Economic Department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Poland / India - January 19, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-146-13)

Polish Premier, Piotr Jaroszewicz, visits India.

Poland - January 21, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-145-4)

Radio Warszawa broadcasts a statement outlining that the State Council has commuted the death sentence given to Jerzy Kowalczyk to 25 years' imprisonment. Jerzy was one of two brothers found guilty of dynamiting a school hall.

Poland / Soviet Union- January 22, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-145-4)

Yekatarina Furtseva, the Soviet Minister of Culture, arrives in Warsaw for a six-day visit, at the invitation of the Polish Culture and Arts Minister, Stanisław Wroński.

East Germany / Mauritania – January 22, 1973 (KCA)

Mauritania enters into diplomatic relations with German Democratic Republic.

Soviet Union – January 22, 1973 (BUS)

The USSR presents a four-point draft for the agenda of the CSCE conference: security relations of the European states; economic and cultural cooperation; the establishment of a consultative body to monitor the execution of the treaty.

Czechoslovakia / Egypt – January 22-26, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-6)

At the invitation of Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan El Zayyat, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek pays an official visit to Egypt. He holds talks with Vice-President Mahmoud Fawzy, Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad, and the Egyptian President's security adviser General Mohammed Afez Ismail, and is received by President Anwar Sadat. The two countries see eye to eye on many international problems and show support for each other's most pressing claims: Israel's expansionist policy in Egypt's case and Czechoslovakia's attempt to overrule the Munich agreement ab initio.

North Vietnam / U.S. – January 23, 1973 (BUS)

Nixon announces that the U.S. is signing a peace agreement with North Vietnam. President Nixon said at his inaugural address on January 20, 1969: —The time is gone when America will make every other nation's conflict our own or make every other nation's future our responsibility, or presume to tell the people of other nations how to manage their affairs...Let us continue to bring

down the walls of hostility which have divided the world and to build in their place bridges of understanding...

Soviet Union / Hungary - January 23-26, 1973 (HC)

The session of the Executive Committee of the Comecon takes place in Moscow in order to harmonize the plans for the years 1976-1980.

Vietnam / USA / France - January 24, 1973 (HC)

It is announced in Hanoi and Washington that the ceasefire for the Vietnam War was initiated in Paris on January 23rd. (The signing takes place on January 27th.) Hungary is named member of the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

GDR / Hungary - January 24, 1973 (HC)

The House of Hungarian Culture is opened in East-Berlin.

Hungary / Vietnam - January 26, 1973 (HC)

The first group of the Hungarian section of the International Commission of Control and Supervision travels to Vietnam.

Hungary - January 26, 1973 (HC)

A government order is adopted about the modifications of the financial and credit conditions of certain housing forms, on the basis of which workers of the state industry receive bigger state assistance.

East Germany / Gambia – January 26, 1973 (KCA)

Gambia enters into diplomatic relations with German Democratic Republic.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – January 26, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #59)

On the 25th anniversary of the Comecon, the rector of Prague Political University, Vaclav Kves, declares that soon the community will contribute between 40-50% of the world's industrial production, adding economic supremacy to the political one that the Comecon already enjoys.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – January 26-28, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-5)

A meeting of Polish party and government officials meet with counterparts in Prague, in retribution for a visit by a Czechoslovak delegation in October 1971. Event though representatives from the two countries met between these two occasions, "intensive work on mutual relations" had not been carried out since. Economic questions were high on the agenda, according to the joint communiqué issued after the meeting.

Hungary / Sweden - January 27, 1973 (HC)

A Hungarian-Swedish economic cooperation agreement is signed. (It is operative until December 31, 1977)

Yugoslavia – January 27, 1973 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank

Czechoslovakia / Poland – January 28, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

The Central Committees of the CPCZ and the Polish CP sign a agreement on ideological cooperation.

Soviet Union – January 30, 1973 (KCA)

Leonid Plyutsch, mathematician, is detained indefinitely in a mental hospital. Shikhanovich, Roald Mkhamedyarov, and other political dissidents are also ordered to mental hospitals despite claims from friends and family that they possess no signs of mental instability. The practice of confining Soviet dissidents in mental hospitals is part of a heightened campaign against "dissident elements" in 1972-1973.

East Germany / Ethiopia – January 31, 1973 (KCA)

Ethiopia enters into diplomatic relations with German Democratic Republic.

Austria -- January 31, 1973 (HC)

The conference on the reduction of the European arms starts in Vienna. Nineteen countries' representatives are present.

Hungary/ Romania -- January 31, 1973 (HC)

A Hungarian-Romanian writers' association agreement about the exchange of writers is signed.

Yugoslavia / Norway – January 31, 1973 (JBT)

Norwegian Foreign Minister Dagfinn Vorvik with his spouse visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

NATO / Warsaw Treaty Organization – January 31-June 28, 1973 (KCA)

Preparatory talks for the conference on Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Central Europe take place. The talks stalled from the beginning over the issue of the status of some participating nations (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

February**Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia / USSR – February, 1972 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #13)**

Tito gives an interview to a Zagreb daily in which he clarifies the Yugoslav position regarding the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia (disagreement) but praises the Soviet leadership for "not waging war anywhere" and respecting non-alignment and welcomes forthcoming Soviet credits to Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia – February, 1973 (KCA)

The penal and judicial procedural codes of Yugoslavia are modified, establishing harsher penalties for existing crimes—such as terrorism and hostile propaganda— and introducing new possible offenses, including offenses against the unity of the Yugoslav market, illicit representation in foreign trade, and contravention of the labor legislation. The modified code for judicial procedure now allows for "extraordinary circumstances" in which counsel for the defense is barred from examining his client's dossier.

Czechoslovakia / Lebanon / Iraq / Syria – February 1-16, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-7)

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister is on a tour of Middle East countries, which includes a 5-days visits to Lebanon, Syria and Iraq, to discuss bilateral relations with these countries as well as the broader situation in the Middle East. In Lebanon, Chnoupek, the first Czechoslovak official of his

rank to visit the country met with several officials, among which his counterpart, Khalil Abu Hamad. In Syria, he visited plants built with Czechoslovak aid and issued a communique condemning the policies of Israel against the country. The focus of the visit in Iraq was the oil industry as economic relations are concerned.

Soviet Union – February 2, 1973 (KCA)

Lazar Lyubarsky, a Soviet Jewish engineer, is sentenced to a labor camp on charges of disseminating rumors and state secrets. He originally applied to emigrate to Israel.

Soviet Union – February 3, 1973 (KCA)

Dmitry Polyansky is appointed Minister of Agriculture, replacing Vladimir Matskevich who was removed from the post.

France / UK / Soviet Union / US – February 3, 1973 (CWIHP)

Helmut Sonnenfeldt sends a memorandum to Henry A. Kissinger regarding „Missile Assistance to France and information on nuclear effects simulator types and ABM intelligence.

East Germany / Malta – February 6, 1973 (KCA)

Malta enters into diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic.

Poland / Warsaw Pact – February 6 – 8 1973 (MMS/ HC)

The Warsaw Pact's Committee of Ministers of Defense assembles in Warsaw.

Czechoslovakia – February 7, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-8)

The Czechoslovak party daily Cetaka reports that during 1972 a total of 2 322 000 Czechoslovak citizens went abroad, out of which 2 160 000 visited the socialist countries and 162 000 visited western countries. In 1972, 9 173 000 more tourists came to Czechoslovakia than those who visited other countries: 10 600 000 came from socialist states and 895 000 from capitalist countries, for a total of 11 495 000.

Romania / Argentina – February 8, 1973 (PER)

The Ex-President of Argentina, Juan Domingo Perón and his wife, Isabel Perón, visit Romania.

East Germany / France / United Kingdom – February 9, 1973 (KCA)

The United Kingdom and France each announce that following talks with East German officials in London and Paris, they have established diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic.

East Germany / Nigeria – February 10, 1973 (KCA)

Nigeria enters into diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact / Rumania – February 12-21, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

A Warsaw Pact paper exercise (without the actual use of troops) takes place in Rumania.

Soviet Union – February 14, 1973 (KCA)

The UN publishes its annual *Demographic Yearbook* in which it lists Moscow as the fifth most populous city with a population of 7,050,000. The Soviet Union is listed as the third most populous country after China and India, with a population of 245,066,000.

Soviet Union / U.N. – February 14, 1973 (KCA)

The Soviet Foreign Minister, A. Gromyko, informs R. Maheu, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) that the Universal Copyright Convention of 1952 will become effective for the Soviet Union from May 27 1973. Under the convention, the Soviet Union is required to give foreign works the same protection as is given to works of Soviet nationals.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary - February 14-16, 1973 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock pays an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – February 14-16, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-9)

Hungarian Premier Jeno Fock pays an official visit to Czechoslovakia and hold stalk with Czechoslovak Premier Loubomir Strougal and CPCS SG Gustav Husak. Other politicians participate in the talks, which center on economic questions. International matters are also discussed, chief among which the relationship of the two countries to the FRG. Hungary also depends on the annulment of the Munich agreement, which Czechoslovakia has been lobbying for, in order to normalize relations with the FRG.

Soviet Union / Hungary - February 16, 1973 (HC)

A Hungarian-Soviet friendly rally takes place in the Tungsram Works/Factory for the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship Agreement (February 18, 1948.) (Presenter: SecretaryGeneral of the National Council of Trade Unions Sándor Gáspár.)

Yugoslavia / Angola – February 18-22, 1973 (JBT)

Delegation of the Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola (MPLA) headed by Agostinho Neto visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav president Josip Broz Tito on February 21st.

Bulgaria / Yugoslavia – February 20-24, 1973 (KCA)

Yugoslav delegation pays a visit to Bulgaria to discuss the Macedonian question, an ongoing issue between the two countries because both contest the identity of the Macedonian population and Yugoslavia's territorial claims over the region.

Czechoslovakia – February 20-21, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-9)

A commemorative plenum of the CPCS CC is held on the eve of the celebration of Victorious February to evaluate the implementation of the resolution of the 14th pay congress. Secretary General Gustav Husak delivers a speech commemorating communist achievements since the 1948 coup. The fact that it is a quarter century since the February 1948 events means the celebrations, the preparations for which had been underway for a year, are more pompous than in previous years, with the unveiling of a giant state of Klement Gottwald and a tour of the country by Soviet leader Brejnev.

Czechoslovakia – February 22, 1973 (KCA)

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of a Communist Government in Czechoslovakia, President Svoboda announces the granting of a partial amnesty applying to persons who were sentenced to prison terms of up to five years; sent to correctional training; handed fines; and also to those who left the country illegally, provided that they return by 31st December 1973.

Hungary / Yemen - February 25. – March 1, 1973 (HC)

Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Ali Nasser Mohamed visits Hungary.

USA / Hungary - February 25. – March 7, 1973 (HC)

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Péter Vályi visits the United States. He is the government representative of the highest rank to visit the US in more than two decades (see June 825, 1946).

France / Vietnam / Hungary - February 26. – March 2, 1973 (HC) An international Vietnam conference takes place in Paris.

Soviet Union – February 26, 1973 (KCA)

Peter Reddaway of the London School of Economics publishes a report in Brussels for the International Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the Soviet Union. The report estimates that in the Soviet Union, there are 1,000,000 prisoners, including 10,000 political prisoners, in 1,000 labor camps. 0.5% of the Soviet population is incarcerated, compared to 0.2% of the U.S. population and 0.07% of the British population. Reddaway reports that many of the camps are in remote areas of Kazakhstan and Mordovia, where the conditions and climate are very harsh. The report is based on unofficial sources, some secret publications and testimony from former prisoners.

China / Japan / Soviet Union / US – February 27-28, 1973 (CWIHP)

Changes in Chinese foreign policy lead to difficult relations with the Soviets. Other aspects of Chinese policy, such as China's attitude and actions towards the US and Japan, are also a part of the Sino-Soviet conflict.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – February 28, 1973 (KCA)

Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior Radko Kaska and Polish Minister of the Interior Wiesław Ociepka are killed when their Polish Air Force plane crashes. All 13 other passengers and crew members are killed, including Michal Kudzej, head of the Administration Department of the Central committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and officials of the Interior ministries of both Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia – February 28, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-13)

Radko Kaska, federal minister of the interior, dies in a plane crash in Poland.

Soviet Union – February – March, 1973 (KCA)

Five leading figures of the Ukrainian civil rights movement are sentenced to long-term imprisonment after secret trials in Lvov and Kiev. They are accused of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda because of their purported involvement with the underground publication *The Ukrainian Herald*. Prisoners include Vyacheslav Chornovil, journalist and author of the *Chornovil Papers*, literary critic Ivan Svitlychny, and his sister Nadiya Svitlychna, Ivan Dzyuba, and Yevgen Sverstyuk, author of a study on Russification of Ukraine. Actions taken against these Ukrainian civil rights leaders are part of a heightened campaign against "dissident elements" in 1972-1973.

Yugoslavia – February – June, 1973 (KCA)

As a part of the purges to achieve greater party discipline, many members of the LCY resign or are expelled. Dušan Makavejev is expelled from the LCY for his film *Mysteries of the Organism*, which is accused of denigrating the war of liberation and anti-Nazi Yugoslav partisans. Chairman

Predrag Ajtić, Vice-Chairman Sveta Popović, and Secretary Miloslav Prelić of the Socialist Alliance of the Republic of Serbia, resign following criticism of their activities and accusations that they failed to implement directives from President Tito. Camuran Tahir, who already resigned as Chairman of the League of Communists of Skopje, was expelled from the LCY.

March

Czechoslovakia / Romania – March, 1973 (KCA)

President of the State Council Ceaușescu of Romania visits Prague.

Eastern Bloc / Soviet Union – March 1973 (KCA)

The U.N. Secretary General issues a report on capital punishment among member states. The report states that of the 132 member states, only nine had abolished capital punishment completely, 15 only inflicted capital punishment for severe crimes, three abolished capital punishment by custom, and three countries were divided on the issue. The USSR and the other Communist countries are all listed as "retentionist," in that they "retain the death penalty for ordinary crimes."

Hungary - March 1, 1973 (HC)

Workers of the state industry and construction receive a 10-12% wage-increase.

Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia – March 5-8, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-10)

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek pays an official visit to Yugoslavia with the goal of improving relations between the two countries, strained since the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia and the subsequent "normalization" process (Tito had endorsed Dubcek's reforms and denounced the Breznev doctrine). The final communique signals positive developments.

Czechoslovakia / Rumania – March 6, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-10)

Nicolae Ceasescu, Rumanian party and state leader, pays a 36-hour "unofficial friendly visit" to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of CPCSC Secretary General Gustav Husak. The objective of the visit, during which high level talks are held, is to strengthen relations between the two countries, which have been strained since the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion. The joint statement issued at the end of the visit does not mention any substantial understanding.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact / NATO / Hungary – March 6, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

Ambassadors to NATO Council fail to agree on a new formula aimed at ending the month-long impasse at the Vienna force reduction talks, the main problem being the status of Hungarian participation, which the Alliance claims should be full due to the 40 000 Soviet troops stationed in the country. It follows the rejection of a compromise formula by the USSR.

Hungary / U.S. – March 6, 1973 (KCA)

Péter Vályi, Hungarian Deputy Premier, signs a settlement with the United States regarding claims for war-damaged and nationalized American property in Hungary. In the settlement, Hungary agrees to pay \$189 milion to the U.S. and relinquish claims of \$3.3 million on vested Hungarian assets in the U.S. In exchange, the U.S. agrees to unfreeze Hungarian accounts in the U.S. The American State Department heralds this event as "the most important step to normalization of relations between the two countries."

Yugoslavia / Czechoslovakia – March 8, 1973 (JBT)

Josip Broz Tito receives Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Hungary - March 14, 1973 (HC)

A seasonal exhibition opens in the Hungarian National Museum commemorating the 125th anniversary of the 1848 revolution.

Czechoslovakia – March 14, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-15)

Rumanian party and state leader Nicolae Ceasescu visits Czechoslovakia for a conference with CPCs Secretary-General Gustav Husak.

Poland / Hungary - March 14-15, 1973 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock visit Poland.

Hungary - March 15, 1973 (HC)

41 persons are arrested because of a —nationalist demonstration‖ which takes place in and around Váci Street..

Romania – March 15, 1973 (KCA)

Emil Bobu, formerly First Party Secretary for Moldavia, is appointed Minister of Internal Affairs of Romania, replacing Ion Stanesco in the Cabinet. This change follows other Cabinet appointments in December 1972.

Soviet Union / Panama – March 15-21, 1973 (KCA)

At a U.N. Security Council meeting in Panama (requested by Panama), Jacob Malik, the Soviet representative to the U.N. expresses full support for Panama's claim to the Canal Zone and expresses support for Panama and other Latin American countries against 'international imperialist monopolies.'

Soviet Union / Australia – March 16, 1973 (KCA)

Australian-Soviet trade agreement is signed in Canberra. The agreement provides for the setting up of a joint commission, comprising government and business representatives, to explore ways of increasing trade between the two countries, with particular reference to technological exchanges and joint ventures in the mineral and industrial field.

USSR / East Germany – March 16-18, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

Top-ranking Soviet and East German Communist party leaders make speeches in Berlin denouncing the ideological deviationists for trying to divide the working class and denying its revolutionary mission.

East Bloc – March 16-18, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

An international consultative meeting of representatives of organisations and individuals working for peace from 60 countries takes place in Moscow in response to the proposal of the World Peace Council.

Czechoslovakia / China – March 16-19, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-12)

The 1973 Chinese-Czechoslovak Agreement on goods exchange and payments is negotiated in

Prague during the visit of an 11-member Chinese delegation. An 11% increase in turnover from the year before is expected as a result of this new agreement. Economic relations between the two countries are regulated by annual agreements and treaties.

Yugoslavia / Australia – March 17, 1973 (KCA)

Three Australian citizens of Croatian descent involved in terrorist clashes with Yugoslav security forces are executed following a death sentence by the military tribunal of the Republic of BosniaHerzegovina. The Australian government protests the execution of their nationals.

Hungary / Romania - March 18-28, 1973 (HC)

The Hungarian State Theatre of Sepsiszentgyörgy / Sfântu Gheorghe (Romania) makes a guest performance in Hungary.

Romania / Mexico – March 19, 1973 (KCA)

Romania establishes diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Soviet Union / U. S. – March 19, 1973 (KCA)

A tax on emigrants with higher education is suspended. Although the suspension of this tax was previously debated, a visit by U.S. Treasury Secretary Shultz to Moscow to meet with General Secretary Brezhnev persuaded Soviet interests to eliminate the tax.

Soviet Union / U.S. – March 20, 1973 (BUS)

The U.S. opens a commercial office in Moscow.

Yugoslavia – March 20 – 22, 1973 (KCA)

Yugoslav President of the Federal Executive Council Džemal Bijedić visits Australia. This is the first time a Yugoslavstate leader visits Australia.

Czechoslovakia – March 21, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-12)

The two top federal bodies- the CC of the CPCS and the CC of the Czechoslovak National Front - hold formal sessions to decide on the candidate for the office of president of the republic. President Ludvík is the only candidate put forward, making the elections carried out by the Federal Assembly the following day a mere formality.

Hungary - March 21, 1973 (HC)

András Szennay is inaugurated into the office of Chief Abbot of the Benedictine order.

Hungary - March 21-23, 1973 (HC)

The Parliament is in session. It adopts act no. 1 of 1973 about criminal procedure.

Czechoslovakia – March 22, 1973 (KCA)

The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly unanimously reelects General Ludvík Svoboda for a second five-year term as President of Czechoslovakia. On the proposal of the Communist Party Presidium the Central Committee endorses his nomination as the only candidate.

Poland – March 23, 1973 (KCA)

Stanisław Kowalczyk is appointed Polish Interior Minister following the death of his predecessor, Wiesław Ociepka, in a plane crash on February 28, 1973 along with the Czechoslovak Minister of Interior.

Yugoslavia – March 24, 1973 (KCA)

Director-General Glmuch of Borba, the publishing house and newspaper of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia, resigns from his post following criticism of his activities with Borba.

Romania – March 28-29, 1973 (KCA)

The Grand National Assembly approves three Bills establishing a Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, a Council for Economic and Social Organisation and a Higher Financial Control Court.

Hungary / Austria - March 28-30, 1973 (HC) Chancellor of Austria Bruno Kreisky visits Budapest.

Yugoslavia – March 29, 1973 (KCA)

President Tito, addressing factory workers in Belgrade where he announces that the Federal Executive Bureau of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia unanimously passed a resolution calling for a 'notable' hardening of the penal legislation in respect of 'economic offences', such as embezzlement, corruption, and the squandering of public funds.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – March 29, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-13)

Stepan Vassilevich Chervonenko, Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia since 1965, pays a visit to Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek a day after it was announced he will be replaced by recently deposed Soviet Minister of Agriculture, Vladimir V. Matskevich.

Czechoslovakia – March 30, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-13)

Following the death of Radko Kaska in February, Jaromir Obzina is appointed federal minister of the interior by President Ludvik Svoboda.

Czechoslovakia – March 30, 1973 (KCA)

Jaromír Obzina is appointed Czechoslovak Interior Minister following the death of his predecessor Radko Kaska in a plane crash on February 28, 1973.

Hungary - March 30, 1973 (HC)

The Presidential Council's law decree no. 9 of 1973 about the establishment of the State Office of Physical Education and Sport is adopted.

Romania – March 31, 1973 (KCA)

Legislation that is approved in December 1972, comes into effect and reorganizes Romanian national defense. Changes include the introduction of compulsory military service for Romanians.

Yugoslavia – March – June, 1973 (KCA)

In efforts to increase party discipline within the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), alleged nationalists and counter-revolutionaries are tried and sentenced for a number of crimes. The Supreme Court of Croatia extends the prison terms of Zlatko Tomićić, former editor of the banned literary review *Hrvatski Književni List*, from two to five years, and Bruno Tandari's sentence is extended from one to two years.

April

Yugoslavia / Zambia – April, 1973 (JBT)

An official delegation from Zambia led by President Kenneth Kaunda visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito on April 5th. They discuss the most salient issues concerning the African continent.

Yugoslavia / Poland – April, 1973 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives Foreign Minister of Poland Stefan Olszowski.

Yugoslavia / Australia – April 1, 1973 (KCA)

Following Yugoslav President of the Federal Executive Council Džemal Bijedić's visit to Australia, Australian Senator Murphy makes claims that Croatian terrorists are operating in Australia, and on April 1, multiple Croats are arrested in Sydney and Wollongong.

Hungary - April 1, 1973 (HC)

Museum's admission is waived for students from now on.

Hungary / Soviet Union - April 2, 1973 (HC)

An agreement is signed establishing the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Cuba – April 2-7, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-14)

At the invitation of Cuban party leader and premier Fidel Castro, a Czechoslovak party and government delegation visits Cuba to promote the further development of cooperation between the two parties and countries. A consular agreement is signed and Husak is awarded Cuba's highest decoration for his effort to promote relations between the two countries.

Romania / U.S. – April 4, 1973 (BUS/HOR)

An American company signs an agreement in Bucharest for the establishment of a joint Romanian-American company specializing in the production of computer equipment.

Speech by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Rush at the Annapolis Naval Academy: The U.S. —would like to see more American businessmen begin to pursue profitable business deals...in confidence that doing business in Eastern Europe is fully consonant with the U.S. national interest.¶

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – April 4, 1973 (CWIHP)

The CSSR and the USSR sign a protocol allowing workers from each government to spend short amounts of time in each other's country for research and business purposes.

Japan / Hungary - April 5, 1973 (HC)

Foreign minister János Péter pays a 6-day visit to Japan. (A cultural agreement is signed.)

Czechoslovakia – April 5, 1973 (KCA)

Le Monde publishes figures saying that, since 1969, more than 1,000 Czechoslovak journalists lost their positions, 380 were dismissed, and 184 emigrated.

Bulgaria – April 7, 1973 (KCA)

Colonel-General Angel Tsanev is relieved of his duties as Minister of the Interior and is appointed Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Defense. Dimitar Stoyanov replaces Tsanev as Minister of the Interior. In addition, the Tourism Committee of the Council of Ministers is transformed into the Recreation and Tourism Committee; Ivan Vrachev is appointed Chairman of the Committee with the rank of Minister.

Hungary - April 8-15, 1973 (HC)

A European poet meeting takes place in Budapest.

FRG / Hungary - April 9-16, 1973 (HC)

A Hungarian cultural week takes place in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Soviet Union / European Communities – April 9, 1973 (KCA)

The Agricultural Commission of the European Communities authorizes the sale of 200,000 tons of surplus butter to the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia / Great Britain – April 10-12, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-17)

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister holds talks at the British Foreign Office to discuss bilateral and East-West relations, as well as press for the signature of a Czechoslovak-British consular agreement, with no success. Negotiations for the agreement proceed.

Romania / Netherlands – April 10 – 13, 1973 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits the Netherlands to meet with Queen Juliana and Prime minister, Barend Willem Biesheuvel.

Soviet Union – April 11, 1973 (KCA)

Isaak Shkolnik is sentenced to ten years of prison on charges of espionage. He originally applied to emigrate to Israel.

Soviet Union / U.S. – April 12, 1973 (KCA / LBC)

Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Komarov signs the largest commercial agreement in the history of Soviet-American trade relations with the Occidental Petroleum Company. The agreement stipulates a 20-year joint project to build a large mineral fertilizer complex at Kuibyshev. The reciprocal delivery of resources is estimated to be worth \$8 billion. This is the first time the American administration approved a private contract with the USSR.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – April 12-13, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-15)

After a nine month pause, exploratory talks between Czechoslovakia and the FRG resumed at their 6th such session. The 1938 Munich agreement, according to which the German Reich acquired Czechoslovak border lands, is the bottleneck. As a result of the talks, both delegations agree to recommend to their respective governments that official negotiations on an agreement be opened.

Soviet Union / Mexico – April 12 – 19, 1973 (KCA)

President Luis Echeverria visits the Soviet Union; he is the first Mexican Head of State to do so. During the talks a trade agreement is signed by the two sides. The agreement also states that both sides will discuss concluding other agreements in fields of mutual interest, and to set up a mixed Soviet-Mexican commission to prepare a programme for cultural, scientific, and technical

cooperation during 1973-1974.

Soviet Union / U.S. – April 13, 1973 (BUS)

The Soviet government agrees to grant multiple entry visas to American businessmen.

Czechoslovakia / Great Britain – April 14-16, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-17)

Harold Wilson, leader of the British Labour Party currently in opposition, pays an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Federal assembly Deputy Chairman Jan Marko to discuss “interparliamentary relations” with members of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly. Claiming to speak on behalf of both government and opposition, Wilson makes a statement in which he says it was time to “turn our backs” on the events of 1968 and improve relations with Czechoslovakia. His statement is eschewed by and draws heavy criticism from the British government. Wilson returns home in the company of Reverend David Hathaway, who had been imprisoned for smuggling religious literature into Czechoslovakia but was pardoned and expelled.

Poland - April 15, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-145-20)

The Society for Liaison with Poles Abroad, commonly known as ‘Polonia’, holds a one-day congress in Warsaw. The debates are attended by the President of the Council of State, Henryk Jabłoński.

Hungary - April 15, 1973 (HC)

Council elections take place in Hungary.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – April 15-19, 1973 (JBT)

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. He meets with President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Džemal Bijedić on April 16th and 17th in Belgrade. Willy Brandt and his spouse Ruth Brandt spend the following two days on the Brioni island where they meet with President Josip Broz Tito. This visit is of particular importance, since the two statesmen definitely agree to solve the question of indemnification of victims of Nazi persecutions in Yugoslavia in an indirect way, i.e. West Germany agrees to pay around 1 Billion DM in form of credits and aid in capital.

Yugoslavia / Colombia – April 17, 1973 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives the former President of Colombia Carlos Lleras Restrepo.

Warsaw Pact – April 17 – 18, 1973 (KCA)

The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Organization meets in Warsaw, and is attended by the Communist Parties’ General Secretaries, Heads of Governments and Foreign Ministers of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union.

Comecon – April 17-21, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

The 62nd session of the Comecon Executive Committee takes place in Moscow.

Soviet Union / Great Britain – April 18, 1973 (BUS)

A Soviet-British protocol is signed in Moscow on the development of scientific and industrial cooperation. The protocol ends two years of hostility between the two states after 105 Soviet diplomats are expelled from Great Britain in 1971.

Hungary - April 18, 1973 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. The following topics are on the agenda: the international situation, domestic political issues, and the economic situation.

Soviet Union / Hungary - April 19, 1973 (HC)

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Péter Vályi negotiates in Moscow about Hungary's economic relations.

Soviet Union / Hungary / Bulgaria / GDR - April 19, 1973 (HC)

Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, and Hungary sign a cooperation agreement about the chemisation of their agricultures.

Soviet Union / U.S. – April 23, 1973 (BUS)

Brezhnev tells U.S. Senators that the USSR would like to significantly increase its trade with the U.S. and will not allow the question of Jewish emigration to interfere.

Yugoslavia – April 23, 1973 (KCA)

The first "General Assembly of the Federation" is held in Belgrade. Representatives include: deputies of the Federal Assembly; members of the Collective Presidency; the Cabinet; the Presidium of the LCY; the leading bodies of the Socialist Alliance; the Trade Union Confederation of the Youth League; the Student League; the Women's Conference of Yugoslavia; and the War Veterans' Association. President Tito delivers a speech on Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policy, the troubled state of the LCY and his new drafts of the Yugoslav Constitution.

Warsaw Pact / Soviet Union – April 24, 1973 (MMS)

In Moscow the the WP Deputy Foreign Ministers reach an agreement on the WP United Armed Forces chief of staff.

Czechoslovakia – April 25, 1973 (KCA)

The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly approves of penal code amendments administering harsher penalties for certain crimes.

Czechoslovakia – April 25, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #1)

Czech premier Josef Korcak addresses representatives of National Committees in Prague and claims that the "sincere relationship" between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia was not disrupted by the "internationalist aid of the Allied troops in August 1968", in spite of intentional efforts by the "right wing" to distort the facts.

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In an interview to Ceteka, Czech deputy Interior Minister Dr. Antonin Balak declares that the election programmes of national committees were "fulfilled very well on the whole in 1972." Appreciating the political-educational effect and the economic effect, he highlights the widespread participation in public meetings of the committees and the value produced by voluntary work done within "Campaign Z".

Soviet Union – April 26 – 27, 1973 (KCA)

A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party is held, resulting in leadership changes. Pyotr Shelest and Gennady Voronov are officially relieved of their duties and are dropped from the Politburo. Yury Andropov is promoted from candidate to full membership,

Andrei Gromyko and Andrei Grechko are elected as full members, and Grigory Romanov is elected as a candidate member. Gromyko is the first Foreign Minister to be a full Politburo member since 1956, and Andropov is the first KGB head to be made a full Politburo member since 1953.

Hungary - April 26-27, 1973 (HC)

A scientific meeting takes place in the Academy about the questions of the fight against bourgeois ideologies.

Hungary - April 27, 1973 (HC)

The paper factory at Lábatlan is opened.

Yugoslavia – April 28, 1973 (KCA)

A Belgrade court sentences Vojin Lukić, former Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs and former Serbian Minister of the Interior, to 18 months in prison on charges of spreading propaganda hostile to the government.

May

Soviet Union / Norway / U.K. – May 1973 (KCA)

Nikolai Lunkov, former Ambassador to Norway and head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Second European Department, is appointed ambassador to the United Kingdom. Lunkov succeeds Mikhail Smirnovsky as ambassador.

Hungary / Finland - May 3-10, 1973 (HC) A

Finnish cultural week takes place in Hungary.

Yugoslavia / Poland – May 4-8, 1973 (JBT)

First Secretary of the Polish United Worker's Party Edward Gierek and his spouse visit Yugoslavia. They meet with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito on three occasions, and discuss bilateral and international issues, including solidarity with the liberation struggles in the Third World, the Middle East crisis, and European security and defense policy.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 6-9, 1973 (BUS)

U.S. National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger visits Moscow and negotiates with Brezhnev. In a joint declaration they express satisfaction on the general constructive nature of the talks but fail to designate a date for Brezhnev's proposed visit to Washington.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – May 7-9, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-17)

The Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia hold talks on the normalisation of relations between them. No information is released on the content of the discussions but it is announced they are to be continued on May 23.

Yugoslavia – May 10-11, 1973 (KCA)

A conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is held in Belgrade. The activity of the conference is directed at implementing the program of action adopted by the LCY in January, 1972 and the letter from President Tito and the Federal Executive Bureau of September of last year. The

conference outlines tasks to be carried out by the LCY in the following year, including implementation of economic stabilization, suppression of elements undermining the working class, "growth of equality and strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and minority nationalities," and a strengthening of the countries' defense.

Czechoslovakia – May 10, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-17)

Radio Prague broadcasts an article published in the periodical Rozhlas in connection with the 50th anniversary of foreign language broadcasts by Czechoslovak radio which claims the goal of these broadcasts is to “penetrate ideologically hostile countries” and “provide true information on Czechoslovakia.” The broadcasts, divided into several language sections – English, Fench, Italian, Spanish, Latin American, Arab and the communist countries - can be listened to worldwide and have been the object of opposition from the Italian government, which demands they be stopped.

Poland / Soviet Union – May 11-12, 1973 (KCA)

Leonid Brezhnev visits Poland. Brezhnev holds talks with Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszewski.

East Germany / Soviet Union – May 12-13, 1973 (KCA)

Leonid Brezhnev visits East Germany. He meets with Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the East German Socialist Unity Party.

Warsaw Treaty Organization / NATO— May 14, 1973 (BUS)

Formal preparatory talks begin in Vienna between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on troop reduction in Central Europe.

East Germany / Japan – May 15, 1973 (KCA)

Japan establishes diplomatic relations with German Democratic Republic by signing the agreement in Moscow.

Hungary May - 16, 1973 (HC)

The barrage Tisza II is opened in Kisköre.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact / Bulgaria – May 16, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

A consultative meeting of the military council of the joint command of Warsaw Pact forces begins in Sofia.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / Soviet Union / Yugoslavia / Finland – May 16, 1973 (KCA)

Comecon signs an agreement with Finland after two years of talks. This is the first agreement between Comecon and a country with a free-market economy. The agreement provides for the establishment of a Joint Commission with representatives from Finland and the Comecon countries, with a Yugoslavian representative as an associate member. The Commission will study the potential areas for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. Both parties agree to elaborate on details of the cooperation agreement after they ratify the agreement.

Romania – May 16, 1973 (KCA)

The Supreme Council of Social and Economic Development is established in accordance with policies passed in March, 1973. Ceaușescu is elected Chairman of the Supreme Council, and

Maurer as the vice-chairman.

Bulgaria / Cuba – May 17 – 26, 1973 (KCA)

Fidel Castro of Cuba visits Bulgaria on his wider Eastern European and African tour.

Hungary - May 17, 1973 (HC)

The order of the Minister of Education regarding the reduction of secondary school syllabi is adopted.

Hungary - May 18, 1973 (HC)

The Budapest International Fair is opened for the first time in two places.: in Városliget and Kőbánya.

East Germany / Poland / West Germany / Soviet Union – May 18-22, 1973 (KCA)

Following an invitation by Chancellor Brandt of the FRG, General Secretary Brezhnev visits West Germany, accompanied by Foreign Minister Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Patolichev, Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev and Minister of Culture Yekaterina Furtseva. Massive security precautions are taken by West German authorities. On May 19 leaders from the USSR and the FRG sign a 10-year agreement on the development of economic, industrial, technological, and cultural cooperation. Brezhnev also pays a visit to Poland, where he meets with Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party. During Brezhnev's visit to the German Democratic Republic, he meets with Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the East German Socialist Unity Party and with others from the Politburo.

Romania – May 19, 1973 (KCA)

Gheorghe Rădulescu, a Deputy Premier, is appointed chairman of the Higher Financial Control Court, a body established under legislation enacted at the same time as laws that provided for the creation of the Supreme Council of Social and Economic Development.

Romania / Italy / Republic of San Marino / Vatican – May 21 – 26, 1973 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Italy, Republic of San Marino, and the Vatican. They are received by the Pope Paul VI. They also hold discussions with the President of Italy, Giovanni Leone and with Italian Prime Minister, Giulio Andreotti.

Poland / Turkey - May 22, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-145-20)

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, invited by his Turkish counterpart, Naim Talu, begins a four-day trip to Turkey.

Romania / United States – May 24, 1973 (PER)

Elena Ceaușescu becomes a member of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Hungary - May 25, 1973 (HC)

The Gagarin power station is opened in Visonta.

Soviet Union – May 27, 1973 (KCA)

The Universal Copyright Convention of 1952 becomes effective for the Soviet Union. Under the Convention, the Soviet Union must grant foreign works the same protection as the work of Soviet nationals. Previously, Soviet law excluded foreign work from copyright protection, except for specific agreements with certain countries.

Soviet Union – May 27, 1973 (KCA)

Boris Stukalin, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Publishing Houses, announces that following the Soviet Union's joining of the Universal Copyright Convention, restrictions will be placed on the publication of Soviet manuscripts abroad, forcing all manuscripts to be published through official Soviet channels. Actions taken against foreign publication are part of a heightened campaign against "dissident elements" in 1972-1973.

Soviet bloc – May 27-28, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

Representatives of international and ideological departments of the central committees of parties of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and the Soviet Union meet in Prague.

Soviet Union – May 29, 1973 (KCA)

Soviet police end their investigation of an alleged illegal organization, a probe that involved questioning over 100 Jews about Zionist propaganda. It is believed that the choice to suspend the investigation is related to Brezhnev's future visit to the United States.

Poland / Hungary - May 29-31, 1973 (HC)

A meeting of the Ministers of Education of socialist countries takes place in Warsaw.

East Germany / Greece – May 30, 1973 (KCA)

Greece establishes diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic

Comecon – May 30, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

It is announced that the Comecon is planning a realignment of member countries' currencies against the convertible rouble by 1975.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany – May 30, 1972 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-21)

Czechoslovakia and East Germany sign an agreement which, provided it is approved by both governments, will make it possible to normalise relations between the two countries. The main stumbling bloc had been disagreement on the fate of the 1938 Munich agreement. The countries agree now that it is "null with regard to their mutual relations," though nullity is interpreted differently between them. West Germany considers nullity to apply to civil but not international law, whereas Czechoslovakia's stance has always been that the agreement was null ab initio.

Soviet Union – May 31, 1973 (LBC)

The Export Import Bank approves a 180 million dollar credit at an interest rate of 6% for the Soviet Union to buy 400-500 million dollars worth of equipment and engineering services for an artificial fertilizer factory and a pipe complex to be built by Occidental Petroleum Co. NBC and the Soviet government sign a contract on the exchange of news-and entertainment programs.

Poland / Hungary - May 31, 1973 (HC)

An ideological cooperation treaty is signed in Warsaw between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

June

Soviet Union – June 1973 (KCA)

Well-known Soviet Jewish scientists begin a campaign protesting the Soviet Government's refusal to let them emigrate.

Yugoslavia – June, 1973 (KCA)

General Ivan Misković, head of the Military Counter-Espionage Service and Secretary of the National State Security Council of the Collective Presidency, retires with no explanation.

Romania / Iran – June 2 – 5, 1973 (PER)

The Iranian Shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, visits Romania to sign an economical, scientific and technical cooperation agreement.

Soviet Union / France – June 3, 1973 (KCA)

A Soviet TU-144 plane, rival to the French Concorde, crashes into the small French town Goussainville, while on a demonstration flight during the Paris Air Show. All six crew members and seven civilians are killed. A commission is established to investigate the disaster, the first investigation into a supersonic airliner. Moscow agrees to compensate for damages caused in France by the plane crash.

Comecon – June 5-7, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #57)

The 27th session of the Comecon takes place in Prague.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary - June 5-8, 1973 (HC)

The 27th session of the Comecon takes place in Prague. Topic: harmonizing long-term plans.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – June 5-8, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

The 27th Session of the Comecon takes place in Prague. Member countries issued a communique on the final day expressing readiness to establish economic links with countries outside the bloc, regardless of their social and state systems. A protocol was signed stressing the progress made in economic integration within the community. To mark the end of the session, a reception was held in Prague castle.

Yugoslavia – June 6, 1973 (KCA)

Three farmers from the Autonomous Province of Kosovo are sentenced to one to three years in prison for belonging to the Serbian cultural club *Sveti Sava* in Zurich.

Yugoslavia – June 7, 1973 (KCA)

Two members of the *Ustasha*, a right-wing Croatian nationalist organization, are sentenced to ten and twelve years in prison on charges of attempts to separate Croatia from Yugoslavia.

Eastern Block / Soviet Union – June 7, 1973 (KCA)

The multilateral, 34-nation talks that began in November 1972 in Helsinki in preparation for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) end. Representatives of the 34 states adopted an agenda for the CSCE and agree to a three stage conference in Finland and Switzerland.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – June 7, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

The Communist Parties of Hungary and Czechoslovakia sign a collaboration agreement in the field of ideological activity.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – June 7-8, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

The 5th Session of the Comecon Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation takes place in Prague, ending with the signing of a protocol. The session was chaired by Czechoslovak minister for technical development and investments Vladislav Supka. The participants discuss questions related to the production of automation equipment and materials for biochemical processes to be used in cancer research.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – June 8, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

On the final day of the 27th Session of the Comecon, taking place in Prague, Czechoslovak premier Loubomir Strougal speaks of both positive and negative aspects of the implementation of the program of the Comecon for socialist economic integration approved in 1971, adding that implementing the program had shown “the weak-points of our activity.”

Soviet Union / Japan / U.S. – June 8-July 25, 1973 (KCA)

After a provisional agreement is signed in Moscow for the participation by U.S. firms in developing the natural gas deposits of Yakutia in northern Siberia, the Japanese enter into the agreement, creating a tripartite deal to develop the natural gas deposits. The agreement was signed by Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Ossipov, Chairman Hammer of Occidental Petroleum of the U.S., and Hiroshi Anzai, President of the Tokyo Gas Company.

US / USSR – June 8, 1973 (LBC)

A preliminary agreement between the US and the USSR is signed for a 10 billion dollar, 25 year investment project that would transport Siberian natural gas to the Western coast of the US. One of the signatories is the president of Occidental Petroleum Co., Armand Hammer. – According to a report by the Congress Foreign Relations Committee, Soviet-American trade yields only slight economic advantage, but may result in important political advantages. If as a result of growing trade Moscow rearranges its priorities and allows Western businessmen to influence its decisions, the Soviet threat on American national security may diminish and move the USSR to become part of the Western international system, says the report.

Yugoslavia – June 9, 1973 (KCA) See July 9

The collective Presidency of Yugoslavia elects Mitja Ribičič of Slovenia as Vice President of the collective for one year, effective August 1, 1973.

Yugoslavia / Cambodia, June 9-18, 1973 (HN)

Cambodian king in exile Norodom Sihanouk makes an unofficial visit to Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – June 9, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

Rude Pravo, the Czechoslovak Party daily, writes that the 27th Session of the Comecon “confirmed the correctness and necessity of further promotion of socialist economic integration”

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – June 10, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

Radio Prague reports that the Geographic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Brno has been asked to coordinate the efforts of the Comecon member countries in regard to the economic assessment of man's influence on nature.

Hungary - June 11, 1973 (HC)

Workers' rallies take place in Csepel, Diósgyőr and Győr on the 25th anniversary of the unification of the Hungarian Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party.

Yugoslavia – June 14, 1973 (KCA)

Film director Lazar Stojanović is sentenced to two years in prison for his film *Plastic Jesus*, which allegedly contains insults against Tito and the Yugoslav partisans of WWII.

Hungary - June 14-15, 1973 (HC)

The Parliament is in session. On the agenda: the implementation of the 1972 budget.

Soviet Union / NATO – June 14 – 15, 1973 (KCA)

NATO meets for its Spring Ministerial Meeting in Copenhagen, where its members discuss the size and capabilities of the Warsaw Pact forces, which they characterize as "in excess of those needed for purely defensive purposes." NATO ministers also note the growing Soviet land and air forces facing NATO and the need to counter the Soviet military.

Yugoslavia / India, June 15-17, 1973 (JBT)

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito to discuss bilateral and international issues, and the forthcoming Conference of Non-Aligned countries in Algeria.

Yugoslavia – June 17, 1973 (KCA)

Boňko Vidaković, former Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is sentenced to a 14-month prison term on charges of anti-state propaganda by describing Yugoslav foreign policy as "too proWestern."

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 17-25, 1973 (KCA)

Leonid Brezhnev visits the United States, accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Patolichev, and Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev. On June 19, multiple agreements are signed concerning agriculture, transportation, oceanography, cultural and scientific exchanges, and other topics. Talks also continue on arms limitation and nuclear energy. On June 21, Brezhnev and Nixon sign agreements on "Basic Principles of Negotiations on the Further Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms," and on scientific and technical cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. On June 22 Brezhnev and Nixon sign the U.S.-Soviet Agreement on the Prevention of Nuclear War. Patolichev signs protocols establishing a Soviet trade mission in Washington, a U.S. commercial bureau in Moscow, an American-Soviet chamber of commerce, and cooperation in air traffic. On June 24, Brezhnev makes a televised speech to the American people in which he expresses the Soviet desire to move away from the "rigid armor of the Cold War" and his satisfaction with the progress of American-Soviet relations. A Soviet consulate-general opens in San Francisco during Brezhnev's visit.

Yugoslavia / Belgium – June 18-23, 1973 (JBT)

King Boduen and Queen Fabiola of Belgium visit Yugoslavia.

Romania – June 18-19, 1973 (KCA/CEC/ADC)

A Central Committee plenary meeting approves many position changes, including the appointment of Iosif Banc and Ion Dincă as first party secretaries of Mureș and Argeș, and the election of Elena

Ceaușescu and Lina Ciobanu to the Executive Committee.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Romania / USSR / COMECON – June 18-22, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

A regular Comecon consultation on scientific cooperation takes place to discuss the preparation of automatic analysis of scientific and technical text, research being carried out at Charles University Prague. Scientists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Romania and the USSR attend.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / USSR / Cuba / Mongolia / COMECON – June 18, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

The 45th session of the Comecon's permanent transport commission opens in Moscow. Delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Romania, Cuba, Mongolia and the USSR attend. A Yugoslav delegation attends as observer.

Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia / COMECON – June 18-21, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

The Comecon Permanent Working Committee for cellulose and paper industry holds a meeting in Splindleruv Mlyn to discuss specialisation and scientific and technical cooperation. Delegations of all Comecon countries and Yugoslavia take part.

Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia / COMECON – June 19, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

The 38th session of the Comecon permanent commission for electric power takes place in Dubrovnik to discuss the development of the power industry in Comecon member states until 1990, plans to unify the electric systems of Comecon countries and cooperation in the sphere of scientific and technological information.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / USSR / Cuba / COMECON – June 19-23, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

The 24th session of the Comecon Permanent Commission for Peaceful Use of Nuclear Power takes place in Brno, South Moravia. Representatives discuss cooperation in the development of a 1000-megawatt water-pressure reactor, a method of safe liquidation of radioactive waste, and other problems of nuclear technology. A Cuban delegation attends for the first time.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – June 20, 1973 (KCA)

A treaty normalizing relations with West Germany is initialed by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chňoupek and West German Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Walter Scheel. The treaty contains a provision that voids the 1938 Munich Agreement that ceded the Sudetenland to Germany. This is the first visit to the FRG by a Czechoslovak Foreign Minister.

Poland / German Democratic Republic – June 20, 1973 (PSM)

Poland and the German Democratic Republic sign a declaration of friendship and cooperation.

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 20, 1973 (BUS)

Nixon and Brezhnev sign a declaration of principle on the acceleration of the SALT talks.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany – June 20, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-21)

Czechoslovakia and East Germany initial a treaty that restores the situation existing before the signature of the 1938 Munich agreement by declaring it void, a decision long debated between the

two countries in a series of bilateral talks. The legal, financial, political and humanitarian implications of this treaty are yet to be worked out by the parties.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / Mongolia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / USSR / COMECON – June 21-25, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

A conference of the directors of price research institutes and state bodies for price formation of Comecon countries takes place in Sary Smokovec. A document of recommendations on a speedy introduction of computers in price statistics is approved.

Yugoslavia / Cuba – June 21-27, 1973 (JBT)

An official Yugoslav delegation led by Stane Dolanc visits Cuba.

East Germany / U.N. / West Germany – June 22, 1973 (KCA)

The United Nations Security Council unanimously approves applications by the two German States for membership of the United Nations.

Soviet Union / Hungary - June 22, 1973 (HC)

The four-year work plan of a Hungarian-Soviet cultural cooperation is signed in Moscow.

USA / USSR – June 22, 1973 (LBC)

A Soviet-American agreement is signed to avoid nuclear war between the two super powers, as well as between the two states and a third power. The contract prescribes —urgent consultations‖ in case there is threat of a nuclear war.

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 23, 1973 (BUS)

A protocol is signed on the expansion of Soviet-American civil aviation. PanAm will be able to fly to Leningrad in addition to Moscow; and Aeroflot to New York in addition to Washington. According to a joint communique, trade between the two states may reach 2-3 billion dollars, but no mention is made on the most favored nation clause.

Yugoslavia – June 23, 1973 (KCA)

Danilo Udovički of Belgrade, son of Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Council to the Collective Presidency Lazar Udovički, is sentenced to two years in prison for hostile acts to Yugoslavia, including having relations with the Fourth International.

In a report submitted by the Belgrade public prosecutors to the Federal Parliament, the number of citizens prosecuted for political offenses in Yugoslavia grew from 1,071 in 1971 to 2,839 in 1972.

Yugoslavia / U.K. – June 26, 1973 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives John Gollan, leader of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Yugoslavia / European Economic Community – June 26, 1973 (KCA)

In Brussels, the European Economic Community and Yugoslavia sign a new five-year nonpreferential trade agreement which provides for the maintenance between the two sides of mostfavoured-nation status in trade and also more liberal tariff arrangements in certain fields.

Soviet Union / France / U.S – June 26 – 27, 1973 (KCA/BUS)

En route from his summit meeting in the U.S. with President Nixon, Brezhnev visits France for meetings with President Pompidou and members of the French government at Rambouillet. During

Brezhnev's visit in Paris, he negotiates with French President Pompidou and assures him that Soviet-US détente has no negative bearing on European security or the independence of other states. Pompidou expresses satisfaction that the rapprochement of the U.S. and the USSR is a step towards détente and peace but adds that it will not mean a reduction of the French military force. Pompidou emphasizes the importance of an independent French deterrent and continues to oppose troop reduction in Central Europe.

Albania – June 26 – 28, 1973 (KCA)

Congress of the Albanian Party of Labor takes place. The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, Enver Hoxha, begins a campaign against diverging from Marxist and Leninist thought in the Party. Also, statistics published in April 1973 demonstrate that during the previous 30 years the Albanian police did away with 550 —armed gangs, killed or arrested 4,000 —revisionists, and —repulsed no fewer than 3,000 frontier incursions.

Romania / West Germany – June 26 – 30, 1973 (KCA)

President of the State Council Ceaușescu pays an official visit to West Germany. In the course of his visit he has talks with Brandt, the Federal Chancellor, Walter Scheel, the Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister, and President Heinemann. On June 29 Brandt, Ceaușescu, Scheel and George Macovescu (Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs) sign —joint solemn declaration which includes intensifying and developing relations of friendship between the two countries and developing economic relations.

Hungary - June 27, 1973 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. It suggests that a State Plan Committee be established as a governmental organization.

Hungary – June 28, 1973 (KCA) see June 29

At the proposal of the Presidium of the National Council of Patriotic People's Front and of the Central Committee of the Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council appoints György Lázár as Chairman of the State Planning Office in place of Imre Pardi. Lázár relinquishes his post as Minister of Labor and is replaced by László Karakas. Miklós Nagy is appointed Minister of Education after the death of former Education Minister Pál Ilku on July 13.

Yugoslavia / Morocco – June 28, 1973 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives Ali Yata, leader of the Moroccan Party of Liberation and Socialism.

Romania / North Vietnam – July 28- August 1, 1973 (PER)

The Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, visits Romania to discuss why Romania does not give support for the reconstruction of Vietnam.

Hungary - June 29, 1973 (HC) See June 28 (repeat)

Personal changes take place: László Maróthi is the First Secretary of the Young Communist League; György Lázár is Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; László Karakas is Minister of Labour. The State Plan Committee is established. The Chairman of the National Planning Bureau is György Lázár. Chairman of the Central Statistical Office is József Bálint.

July

Soviet Union / China – July, 1973 (KCA)

The border negotiations that began in October 1969 end, following China's rejection of the Soviets' two requests for agreements of non-aggression.

Czechoslovakia – July 1, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-24)

A price reform is enacted that will result in the introduction of uniform prices in the public catering and services sector in Czechoslovakia, a measure of the state to retake control over price police and reintroduce order in the sphere. This will imply both cuts and increases to make the prices the same everywhere.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – July 2, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

A session of the Council for International and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, chaired by Frantizek Hamouz, the Czechoslovak federal deputy premier, is held in Prague. Up for discussion were the conclusions from the 27th Comecon session and the 63rd Comecon Executive committee session relevant for Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Union – July 2, 1973 (KCA)

Throughout the second half of 1973 there are a number of purges of leading positions in the Government of the Soviet Republic of Georgia and its Communist Party. *Zarya Vostoka* reports that two ministers are dismissed from their posts, and four more are arrested. Later on September 11, the Local Industries Minister is transferred to another position, and two party leaders are expelled on October 30. Reasons for the purges include corruption, abusing power, crime, and bribery.

East Germany/West Germany – July 3, 1973 (CWIHP)

A document is written about the conversation between the GDR and FRG foreign minister on InterGerman relations and the CSCE negotiations.

CSCE – July 3-7, 1973 (KCA / LBC)

The CSCE conference is officially opened at the level of foreign ministers in Helsinki. and is attended by 33 European countries as well as the USA and Canada. According to the previous-made decisions, all countries taking part in the Conference have to do so as sovereign and independent States. The conference takes place 'outside the military alliances'. The questions to be discussed: the general areas of security, human relations, economic and scientific affairs.

Czechoslovakia – July 3-4, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-24)

A plenum of the CPCSS CC is held in Prague to deal with "basic questions of the party's educational policy," as well as international questions and the 27th Comecon meeting recently held in Prague.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – July 4, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #58)

Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak premier, declares the COMECON is ready to cooperate with the European Economic Community "in a business-like way", provided the common market recognizes the realities in Europe and the interests of Comecon members, eliminating all forms of discrimination against the latter.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 7, 1973 (KCA)

A U.S. consulate-general opens in Leningrad; it is the first official American representation since

1917.

East Germany/West Germany/Finland – July 7, 1973 (CWIHP)

A document is written about the conversation between GDR and FRG foreign ministers discussing their first meeting in Finland and future relations between the GDR and FRG.

Hungary / People's Republic of Congo - July 8-10, 1973 (HC)

President of the People's Republic of the Congo Ngouabi visits Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / U.S. – July 9, 1973 (BUS)

The U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers signs a consular agreement in Prague that is meant to install regular trade and travel between the two states. Rogers meets Party First Secretary Gustáv Huák and asks him to moderate anti-American propaganda and to allow 31 Czechoslovak citizens to join their relatives in the U.S.

Yugoslavia – July 9, 1973 (KCA) See June 9

The collective Presidency elects Mitja Ribičič, a Slovenian representative on that body, as its annual Vice-President in succession to Rato Dugonjić.

France / Soviet Union – July 10, 1973 (KCA)

As a result of a meeting between President Pompidou and Brezhnev, the first of two 10-years programmes for co-operation is signed in Moscow by Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Patolichev, and French Minister of Economy and Finance Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The programme foreshadows an increase of 25-30 per cent in Franco-Soviet exchanges during 1973, and the doubling of such exchanges between 1970 and 1980.

Yugoslavia / Hungary - July 10-13, 1973 (HC)

First secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár stays in Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are addressed during the talks on the Brioni Island in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia – July 11, 1973 (KCA)

The Yugoslav dinar is allowed to float; although no change occurred in the par value.

Yugoslavia – July 12, 1973 (KCA)

The Chamber of Nationalities and the Economic Chamber of the Federal Assembly approves President of the Federal Executive Council Džemal Bijedić's proposal to relieve Muhamed Hadžić as Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade and replace him with Emil Ludviger. In addition, the two chambers decide to relieve Geza Tikvicki of his duties as a member of the Federal Executive Council since he "no longer enjoyed the confidence necessary for the execution of his duties as a member of Government."

Hungary - July 13, 1973 (HC)

Pál Ilku, minister of education dies.

Yugoslavia / Romania – July 15-16, 1973 (JBT)

President of the State Council and General Secretary of the Communist Party of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu makes an unofficial visit to Yugoslavia.

Hungary / Vietnam - July 16-23, 1973 (HC)

Prime Minister of the democratic Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, is in Budapest.

Soviet Union – July 16, 1973 (KCA)

Andrei Amalrik, author of *Will the Soviet Union survive until 1984?* is re-arrested on new charges of "slandering the Soviet state" after his three year prison term expired, and is sentenced to three more years in a labor camp.

Bulgaria / Hungary / France – July 18 – 21, 1973 (BUS/ HC) French

Prime Minister Pierre Messmer visits Hungary and Bulgaria.

East Germany – July 23, 1973 (CWIHP)

East Germany prepares an analysis on the first phase of the CSCE conference.

Germany / East Germany / West Germany / Soviet Union / CSCE / EEC – July 23, 1973 (CWIHP)

Because of their determined policy, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty states are able to successfully go ahead with the first stage of the European Security Conference.

Hungary - July 25, 1973 (HC)

A government order (1027/1973) regulating the size of houses and holiday homes that can be built by citizens is adopted.

GDR / Hungary - July 26, 1973 (HC)

A 700-member Hungarian delegation led by first secretary of the Hungarian Young Communist League László Maróthy travels to Berlin to the 10th Global Youth Meeting.

Yugoslavia / Bangladesh – July 26-30, 1973 (JBT)

Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Mujibur Rahman makes an official visit to Yugoslavia.

During talks with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito the two statesmen address various issues regarding bilateral cooperation, international crises, and the forthcoming Conference of NonAligned Countries.

Soviet Union / France – July 27, 1973 (KCA)

The second of two 10-year French-Soviet programs is signed in Moscow by Vladimir Kirillin, Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and Michel Jobert, the French Foreign Minister. It provides for cooperation in the exploration of space for peaceful purposes, peaceful uses of atomic energy, environmental protection, medicine, health services and color television, as well as in chemistry, electrical engineering, heavy and power engineering, and the light, food, oil and gas industries.

Hungary / UN - July 28-31, 1973 (HC)

UN General-Secretary Kurt Waldheim stays in Budapest.

Soviet Union / Hungary - July 28. – August 1, 1973 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár travels to the Crimea for a short holiday. (July 30-31. A meeting of eight socialist party leaders takes place in the Crimea. János Kádár meets with General-Secretary of the CPSU L. I. Brezhnev privately as well.)

Romania / North Vietnam – July 28 – August 1, 1973 (PER)

The Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, visits Romania to discuss why Romania does not give support for the reconstruction of Vietnam.

Hungary / GATT - July 30, 1973 (HC)

Hungary joins the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Soviet Union – July 30-31, 1973 (MMS)

Crimea, Summit ("Crimea Meeting")

Yugoslavia / Netherlands – July 30-August 1, 1973 (JBT)

Queen Juliana of Netherlands and Prince Bernard make a private visit to Yugoslavia and stay on the Brioni island as personal guests of President Josip Broz Tito.

Yugoslavia / Algeria – July 31, 1973 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives the Minister of Higher Education of Algeria Mohammed Seddik Benyahia who conveys a personal letter from Algerian President Houari Boumediene.

Czechoslovakia / UN – July 31, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-26)

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim visits Czechoslovakia. During his visit he meets with officials and praise the efforts of Czechoslovakia to normalise relations with European countries.

August**Soviet Union – August, 1973 (KCA)**

The Central Statistical board of the USSR Council of ministers announces that the population of the Soviet Union has reached 250 million. Other details of the report include that 121,000,000 Soviet citizens were born after WWII, and that the urban population rose from 18% in 1913 to 59% in 1973.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – August, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-26)

The Supreme Court of Czechoslovakia decides that a domestic law that obliges persons who intentionally caused injury to others to reimburse the state for the expenses incurred to compensate the injured party now extends to the Soviet state. From now on, Czechoslovak citizens will also be liable to reimburse the Soviet state for any amounts that it spends to compensate the Soviet citizens to whom they caused injury.

East Germany – August 1, 1973 (KCA)

Walter Ulbricht, the former East German Communist leader but holding the post of the Chairman of the Council of State since 1960 dies at the age of 80 after suffering a stroke on July 19.

Hungary - August 2, 1973 (HC)

A government order is adopted allowing skilled workers without a secondary-school final examination to enroll to the designated technical institutions of higher education following a 10month preparatory course.

Hungary - August 3, 1973 (HC)

Miklós Nagy is the new Minister of Education. (→ July 13.)

Romania / U.N. – August 5-7, 1973 (PER)

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, visits Romania.

Soviet Union – August 7, 1973 (KCA)

Zhores Medvedev, geneticist and author of books critical of the Soviet Union, has his Soviet citizenship revoked at the Soviet embassy in London after being granted permission to conduct research in the UK for a year. Actions taken against Medvedev are part of a heightened campaign against "dissident elements" in 1972-1973.

Poland / Hungary - August 9-11, 1973 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock negotiates in Poland.

Hungary / West Germany – August 13-16, 1973 (KCA)

A West German and Hungarian delegation, are headed van Well and by János Nagy, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister, hold discussions in Bonn. The talks have positive results, and it is announced that preparations for establishing diplomatic relations are substantially completed.

Cambodia / China / Soviet Union / Vietnam – August 16, 1973 (CWIHP)

Zhou Enlai and Pham Van Dong discuss their concerns regarding US negotiations in Cambodia.

Soviet Union / Hungary - August 16-17, 1973 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock and Deputy Chairmen György Lázár and Péter Vályi are in Moscow. (Negotiations are carried on about cooperation during the years 1976-1980).

Czechoslovakia – August 20-21, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-63-29)

In contrast to many Western countries, where the 5th anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia was commemorated by numerous initiatives, Czechoslovak authorities strive to let the date go by without unremarkedly.

Czechoslovakia – August 21, 1973 (KCA)

Authorities forbid the placing of flowers on the grave of Jan Palach, the student who burned himself alive in January, 1969.

Hungary - August 21, 1973 (HC)

A new academic block of the Medical School of the University of Debrecen is opened.

USA - August 22, 1973 (HC)

Henry Kissinger is appointed as Secretary of State (Foreign Minister) of the United States.

Yugoslavia / North Korea – August 23, 1973 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives the North Korean Workers' Party delegation.

PRC - August 24-28, 1973 (HC)

The 10th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party takes place. It designates —social-imperialism as the main danger.

Hungary - August 29, 1973 (HC)

The permanent steel foundry in Ózd is opened.

Soviet Union – August 29, 1973 (KCA)

A campaign against Andrei Sakharov, founder of the Committee for Human Rights and a prominent nuclear physicist, is launched by the Soviet press, accusing him of slandering the state and continuing the Cold War. The KGB summoned Sakharov earlier in the year and warned him that his work on the Committee for Human Rights, and his involvement in political demonstrations and publications were considered unacceptable. Sakharov published petitions appealing for amnesty for political prisoners after the arrest of many civil rights leaders in 1972. In addition, Sakharov's *Thoughts on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom* was publicly attacked by Alexander Chakovsky, editor of *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. Sakharov granted foreign press interviews in which he openly attacked the Soviet system, despite further warnings from Soviet officials. International leaders publicly condemn the Soviet anti-Sakharov campaign, including Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Swedish Foreign Minister Krister Wickman, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, U.S. Congressman Wilbur Mills, and General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer. British M.P.s Phillip Goodhart and Greville Janner also condemn the press campaign, and announce their plans to nominate Sakharov for the Nobel Peace Prize. Actions taken against Sakharov are part of a heightened campaign against "dissident elements" in 1972-1973.

Czechoslovakia – August 29, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-1)

The main Czechoslovak automobile manufacturer, the Autolavilove Zavody at Mlada Boleslav, produce the millionth Skoda. The occasion is marked by painting the millionth Skoda, a Mark 1000 MB, ruby red. Production of this model started in 1964 and it is widely appreciated in the West, as well as in communist countries. There is a waiting list for eager purchasers, expected to be abolished in 1978. The official daily of the CPC, Rude Pravo, defends the policy of selling the car well in excess of its production cost as a way to keep demand in check.

France / Soviet Union / US – August 31, 1973 (CWIHP)

Rober Galley and Jean Blancard discuss secretly with Henry Kissinger, John Foster and Hulmut Sonnenfeldt. Kissinger gives a strategic assessment of France and notes that the Soviets are expanding rapidly and there is a need for a warning system. The US will assist the French in this.

Romania / Columbia / Costa Rica / Cuba / Ecuador / Morocco / Peru / Senegal / Venezuela – August-September, 1973 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Costa Rica, Columbia, Cuba, Ecuador, Morocco, Senegal, Peru and Venezuela.

Soviet Union – August-September, 1973 (KCA) See September 1

The campaign against —dissident elements— launched by the Soviet authorities in 1972 reaches a climax. Two former leaders of the civil rights movement, P. Yakir and V. Krasin, are sentenced to terms of imprisonment and exile after a trial after they plead guilty to subversive activities.

September

Soviet Union / Afganistan – September, 1973 (KCA)

The Afghanistan Republican regime enters close relations with Soviet Union. A visit to Kabul by a Soviet military delegation lead by Marshal Semanovich is followed by increased supplies, including some 30 armoured cars, for the Soviet-equipped Afghan Army.

Soviet Union – September 1, 1973 (KCA) see August—Sept., 1973

Historian Pyotr Yakir and economist Viktor Krasin are sentenced to three years in prison on charges of propaganda, slandering the Soviet state, the social system, and the printing and circulation of anti-Soviet material in *The Chronicle of Current Events*. After both defendants plead guilty, the Action Group for the Defense of Civil Rights protests their confessions as forced by the KGB. Actions taken against Yakir and Krasin are part of a heightened campaign against "dissident elements" in 1972-1973.

Hungary - September 1, 1973 (HC)

The mean grades of mid-term and end-of-term school achievements are abolished in elementary and secondary schools. (Instead, the categories —did not meet the requirements‖, —met the requirements‖, —excellently met the requirements‖ are introduced.)

Hungary - September 2, 1973 (HC)

The bauxite mine ‖Halimbal‖ no. 3 is opened in Veszprém.

Czechoslovakia /Austria – September 2, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-1)

The second of two serious border incidents (the other took place on July 26) involving the shooting down of Austrian aircraft that entered Czechoslovak airspace cause strain in relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact – September 2-11, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

The 3rd Summer Spartakiad Army Sports Meeting takes place in Prague. The opening is attended by CPCS officials and Warsaw Pact representatives.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – September 2-10, 1973 (AY)

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned countries takes place in Algeria. Representatives of 84 countries attend the conference (75 members, 9 observers, and 3 guests). Economic cooperation is listed as one of the highest priorities of the NAM. Policies for a North-South dialogue are developed. The political declaration adopted by the conference addresses problems such as relaxation of international tensions, disarmament, struggle for peace in Indochina, and the situation in South Africa. The Final Act includes founding of the Coordinating Bureau, and of a special fund for economic aid. President Tito gives a speech to the conference on September 6th.

Poland / Hungary September 5-7, 1973 (HC) Foreign minister János Péter has talks in Warsaw.

Hungary - September 6-8, 1973 (HC)

A national conference of historians takes place in Sopron.

Warsaw Treaty Organization / NATO – September 6, 1973 (BUS)

According to the London Institute for Strategic Studies the Warsaw Pact has 871

thousand troops, 14,800 tanks and 2770 tactical aircraft in Central Europe. The figures for NATO: 719 thousand troops, 6430 tanks, and 1720 tactical aircraft.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary / Poland / Romania / Yugoslavia / Cuba – September 9, 1973 (KCA)

Hungary becomes a full contracting party of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) after signing the accession agreement on August 20. Hungary's accession to the GATT brings the number of Communist contracting parties in the GATT to six, including Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Poland.

Soviet Union – September 10, 1973 (BUS)

For the first time in ten years the Soviet Union ceases to jam Voice of America and other Western stations.

Hungary / USA - September 10, 1973 (HC)

The new ambassador of the United States Richard Pedersen hands over his credentials.

Chile - September 11, 1973 (HC)

A mutiny overthrows the peculiar socialist system of Salvador Allende in Chile. (The leader of the military junta is General Augusto Pinochet.) (→ August 24, 1988)

Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Philippines– September 11, 1973 (KCA)

As the result of negotiations conducted at the United Nations by General Carlos P. Romulo, The Philippine Foreign Minister decides to establish diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, and Poland.

East Bloc – September 12, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

The US State Department's 25th annual world survey of communist parties estimates that membership in all communist parties has grown from about 21 million in 1948 to about 47.7 million in 1972, an expansion confined to ruling parties.

East Germany / Poland / Soviet Union / Denmark / Finland / Sweden / West Germany – September 13, 1973 (KCA)

Representatives from the seven countries bordering the Baltic Sea (Denmark, East Germany, Finland, Poland, the Soviet Union, Sweden, and West Germany) meet in Gdańsk, Poland for a Conservation Convention. Representatives sign an agreement to establish an international commission for fishing in the Baltic with its headquarters in Warsaw. This convention is the first of its kind aimed at regulating the protection of Baltic resources.

Hungary / Chile - September 15, 1973 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party expresses its solidarity with the Chilean people in a communiqué.

Yugoslavia / South Vietnam – September 17-21, 1973 (JBT)

Chairman of Consultative Council of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho makes an official visit to Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Hungary / Soviet Union - September 17-22, 1973 (HC)

Hungarian-Soviet army exercises under the name *Vértess '73* take place in Hungary.

Bulgaria – September 17-23, 1973 (KCA)

Ivan Iliev replaces Sava Dulbokov as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee. In addition, Nencho Stanev is appointed Minister of Education, replacing Stefan Vassilev.

Hungary - September 18, 1973 (HC)

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Péter Vályi dies. (On September 15, he had an accident at the Metallurgical Works in Diósgyőr.)

Yugoslavia / U.K. – September 18, 1973 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives British Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth affairs Julian Amery, MP and President of British Yugoslav Society Sir Fitzroy Maclean, and Winston Churchill MP.

Hungary - September 20-21, 1973 (HC)

The 8th Hungarian Peace Convention takes place. (The Chairman of the National Peace Council is Ende Sík; the Secretary-General is Mrs. Nándorné Sebestyén.)

Soviet Union – September 20, 1973 (KCA)

A copyright agency is established after the accession of the USSR to the Universal Copyright Convention.

Hungary - September 21, 1973 (HC)

The István Széchenyi Memorial Museum is opened in Nagycenk.

East Germany / Soviet Union / Chile – September 21, 1973 (KCA)

Soviet Union breaks off its relations with Chile due to the overthrow of Allende's left-wing government by the Military Junta. The German Democratic Republic also breaks off its relations with Chile on the same day.

Bulgaria / Chile – September 22, 1973 (KCA)

Bulgaria breaks off its relations with Chile due to the overthrow of Allende's Left-wing Government by Military Junta in this country.

Yugoslavia / Panama – September 23-25, 1973 (JBT)

Maximum Leader of the Panamanian Revolution general Omar Torrijos Herrera makes a private visit to Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / Yugoslavia – September 24, 1973 (KCA)

Kosygin, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR makes an official visit to Yugoslavia after being invited by Yugoslav President of the Federal Executive Council Džemal Bijedić.

Czechoslovakia / Romania / Chile – September 24, 1973 (KCA)

Czechoslovakia and Romania break off diplomatic relations with Chile due to the overthrow of Allende's left-wing government by the Military Junta.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – September 24-October 1, 1973 (JBT)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Alexei Kosygin makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. He meets with President Josip Broz Tito on September 28th to discuss political, economic, and cultural cooperation between two countries.

Soviet Union / Yugoslavia – September 25, 1973 (KCA)

Kosygin announces that the Soviet Union will grant a credit worth \$45 million to parts of the Yugoslav metals industry to complete projects. Both Kosygin and Tito reach an agreement concerning the use of credits in the machine-building industry.

Yugoslavia – September 25, 1973 (KCA)

The Earth Science Foundation is created to link the national research programs of 16 countries, including Yugoslavia. The stated objectives of the program include increasing the mobility of researchers and assisting exchanges of information. The Foundation is slated to begin functioning in 1975.

Finland / Hungary - September 25-28, 1973 (HC)

First secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár visits Finland.

Soviet Union – September 26, 1973 (KCA)

It is announced that the Soviet Union has ratified the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on Civil and Political Rights that were first approved in 1966 by the U.N. General Assembly. However the USSR does not ratify the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Poland / USA - September 26, 1973

The Polish foreign trade office concludes an agreement with the U.S. firm Philip Morris for the production and sale in Poland of Marlboro cigarettes.

Yugoslavia / Chile – September 27, 1973 (KCA)

Yugoslavia breaks off its relations with Chile due to overthrow of Allende's left-wing government by the Military Junta.

Hungary / Chile / Soviet Union - September 27, 1973 (HC)

A government communiqué about the suspension of the diplomatic relations with Chile is released. (The Soviet Union ceased its diplomatic relations with Chile on September 21st.) (→ January 11, 1990)

East Germany/West Germany – September 27, 1973 (CWIHP) A proposal in regards to the inviolability of the frontier between the two countries is prepared.

Hungary - September 27-28, 1973 (HC)

An international conference of historians takes place in Budapest about the historiography of World War II in East-Central Europe.

Austria / Czechoslovakia / Israel – September 28, 1973 (KCA)

Three Soviet Jews travelling from Moscow to Vienna by train, and an Austrian customs officer get captured by two Arab guerillas at Marchegg on the Austrian-Czech border. They are held as

hostages in Vienna's Schwechat airport until the next morning when, in exchange, the Austrian Government agrees to withdraw transit facilities in Austria for Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The decision of the Austrian Government to accede to the guerillas' demand is strongly condemned by Israel.

Austria – September 29, 1973 (KCA)

In a statement Kreisky says that his Government's decision to withdraw transit facilities for Jews from the Soviet Union would only affect —organised groups‖ and not individuals. He also recalls that Austria had, over the years, given assistance to Jews from Poland, Romania, and other Communist countries, and says it was time that other countries —took this assistance in hand‖.

Soviet Union / Ireland – September 29, 1973 (KCA)

Irish Foreign Minister Fitzgerald and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko announce in New York the establishment of diplomatic relations and plans to exchange diplomatic missions at the "earliest possible time."

October

East Germany/Syria/Israel – October 1973 (CWIHP)

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad sends an undated letter to GDR State Council Chairman Willi Stoph requesting support in conflict with Israel.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union / West Germany – October 1, 1973 (KCA)

The first supplies of Soviet natural gas via a pipeline through Czechoslovakia reach West Germany as per agreements made in February 1970. This gas shipment of 500,000 cubic meters is the first of a planned 120,000 million cubic meter shipment over 20 years between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 3, 1973 (BUS)

According to U.S. Secretary of Finance George P. Schultz, Soviet-American trade reaches 900 million dollars at the end of July. This is higher than the 1971-1972 figure put together. U.S. exports to Warsaw Pact states triples in the first half of 1974 and exceeds one billion dollars. Until August, imports grew to 228 million dollars as compared to 140 million in the same period the year before.

Romania / India – October 3 – 6, 1973 (PER)

The President of India, Varahagiri Venkata Giri, visits Romania.

Albania / Australia – October 4, 1973 (KCA)

The Argentine Government establishes diplomatic relations with Albania becoming the fifth Communist country, after Cuba, East Germany, North Korea and North Vietnam, with which Argentina enters into such relations since May 1973.

Israel / Egypt / Syria - October 6, 1973 (HC)

The fourth Arab-Israeli war breaks out. (It ends on October 24.)

Poland / Chile – October 6, 1973 (PSM)

Poland suspends diplomatic relations with Chile under the rule of Augusto Pinochet.

Czechoslovakia – October 6, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-6)

The conflict taking place in the Middle East makes headlines in Czechoslovakia. News media largely blame Israel, charged with aggression, for the current conflict.

Czechoslovakia / India – October 6-10, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-6)

Indian President Varaghi V. Giri pays an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The joint communique issued at the end of the visit stressed condemnation for Israel's aggression, which is seen as the cause of the outbreak of war in the Middle East.

Yugoslavia – October 6, 1973 (KCA)

In Belgrade, Vojin Lukić is sentenced to 2.5 years imprisonment for —spreading hostile propaganda about Yugoslavia's economic and political system.

East Germany/Syria – October 6-10, 1973 (CWIHP)

Israel's aggression against Syria is condemned by a draft letter from Willi Stoph to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Japan / Soviet Union – October 7 – 10, 1973 (KCA)

Japanese Prime Minister, Kakuei Tanaka pays a visit to Moscow where he meets with Brezhnev, Gromyko, and Kosygin. The main issue in these talks is the Japanese demand for the return of the four southernmost Kurile Islands – Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and Habomai. These islands have been occupied by Soviet Union since the end of World War II. Both sides, however, agree on the need to increase mutual economic co-operation.

Hungary / Israel - October 8, 1973 (HC)

The Hungarian government condemns Israel in a communiqué.

Hungary / Soviet Union / Yugoslavia / U.S. – October 10, 1973 (KCA)

The U.S. State Department announces that the Soviet Union has started a large airlift of military supplies to Egypt and Syria during the Israeli-Arab war that broke out on October. Hungary and Yugoslavia aid the Soviet airlift by granting permission for Soviet planes to fly over their airspace. In response to the Soviet military support of the Arab states, the U.S. announces its own airlift of military supplies to Israel to offset Soviet support.

Hungary - October 12, 1973 (HC)

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Szeged confers the degree of honorary doctor on Albert Szent-Györgyi.

Yugoslavia / Egypt – October 13, 1973 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives the special deputy of Egypt Ashraf Marwan who conveys a private letter from President Anwar el-Sadat.

Soviet Union / Gabon – October 15, 1973 (KCA)

Gabon and the Soviet Union announce their decision to enter into diplomatic relations.

Yugoslavia / Algeria – October 15, 1973 (JBT)

Algerian leader Houari Boumediene visits Yugoslavia. During talks between H.Boumediene and J.B.Tito political, military, and economic aspects of the Middle East crisis are addressed.

Soviet Union / U.N. – October 16, 1973 (KCA)

Belorussia is elected to the Security Council for a two-year term, along with Cameroon, Costa Rica, Iraq, and Mauritania.

Soviet Union / Egypt – October 16 – 19, 1973 (KCA)

Kosygin visits Cairo for talks with President Sadat. It is a secret meeting and not statement is issued. The visit is a result of the Arab-Israeli war.

OAPEC - October 17, 1973 (HC)

Oil exporting countries announce that they will reduce the oil transports.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / Hungary / GDR / Poland / USSR / Rumania / Warsaw Pact – October 18-20, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

Warsaw Pact leaders sign the Convention on the Legal capacity, Immunities and Privileges of the Staff and Other organs of Control of the Joint armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact States establishing these persons must respect the laws of the country they stay in and not interfere in the internal affairs of this state.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact – October 18-20, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

The leading political organs of the Warsaw pact attend a conference in Berlin.

Soviet Union – October 20 – 21, 1973 (KCA)

In response to the Arab-Israeli war and the respective Soviet and American military support, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger visits Moscow and meets with Soviet leader Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Gromyko.

Soviet Union / U.N. / U.S. – October 22, 1973 (KCA)

Following their talks on the Israeli-Arab war, the Soviet Union and the U.S. order a special meeting of the U.N. Security Council. At the meeting, the Soviet Union and the U.S. jointly present a resolution calling for a cease-fire in the Middle East. When fighting continues, the U.S. and Soviet Union jointly present a second Security Council resolution calling for a cease fire.

Hungary / Soviet Union - October 22-25, 1973 (HC)

The meeting of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee takes place in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Czechoslovakia – October 23-26, 1973 (JBT)

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak visits Yugoslavia. In talks with Josip Broz Tito various bilateral and international issues are addressed, with special emphasis on economic cooperation.

Bulgaria – October 24, 1973 (KCA)

Poniatov is appointed Minister of the Chemical Industry. This Ministry was separated from that of the Power Supply Industry, which was entrusted to Peter Danailov.

Bulgaria – October 24, 1973 (KCA)

Gancho Krustov is appointed Minister of Agriculture and the Food Industry.

Soviet Union / Hungary - October 25-31, 1973 (HC)

The meeting of the World Peace Congress takes place in Moscow.

Hungary / Romania - October 26-27, 1973 (HC)

The Fourth Congress of the Democratic Alliance of Romanians in Hungary takes place.

Soviet Union – October 26, 1973 (KCA)

Brezhnev speaks in Moscow at a World Congress of Peace Forces in response to allegations that the Soviet Union would send troops into the Middle East to support the Arab states in the war against Israel. There he confirms the presence of Soviet peacekeeping forces in the Middle East is to ensure that the U.N.-ordered cease fire is respected. Brezhnev also criticizes Israel's actions, but expresses a willingness to cooperate with "all interested countries" for peace.

Warsaw Treaty Organization / NATO– October 30 – 31, 1973 (KCA)

The conference for the Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Central Europe takes place in Vienna. The discussions reveal a number of differences between NATO and Warsaw Pact objectives: while NATO focuses on U.S. and Soviet reductions, the Warsaw Pact emphasizes reductions on national and foreign troops; NATO aims to reduce only ground forces, but the Warsaw Pact aims to reduce both ground and air forces; NATO wants to concentrate on limiting conventional weapons, while the Warsaw Pact intends to limit nuclear armaments; NATO pressures the Warsaw Pact into making the greatest reductions because of its military and manpower superiority, but the Warsaw Pact challenges the claim.

Yugoslavia / Ethiopia – October 30-31, 1973 (JBT)

Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie makes an official visit to Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

November**Hungary - November 1, 1973 (HC)**

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. (First secretary of the Hungarian Young Communist League László Maróthy is admitted as member of the CC; Mihály Kornidesz becomes the leader of the Scientific, Public Educational and Cultural Department of the CC.)

Hungary - November 2, 1973 (HC)

István Huszár is appointed as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Hungary / Soviet Union - November 2, 1973 (HC)

The pipeline Barátság II. and the new oil refinery are opened in Százhalombatta.

Soviet Union / China – November 3, 1973 (KCA)

In a congratulatory telegram to the Soviet Union on the anniversary of the October Revolution, the

Chinese Government suggests to the Soviet Union that border disputes can be resolved peacefully.

East Germany/Syria/Israel – November 3, 1973 (CWIHP)

Erich Honecker sends a letter to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad expressing the GDR's opposition to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories since the Six-Day War in 1967. Honecker also enumerates the military equipment which was delivered to Syria from the GDR.

Romania / Israel – November 4-6, 1973 (KCA)

The Foreign Minister of Israel, Abba Eban, pays a visit to Bucharest during which he has meetings with President of the State Council Ceaușescu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Maurer, and Foreign Minister Macovescu.

Hungary - November 5, 1973 (HC)

It is announced in the Ministry of Public Education that school-leaving exams in history are not compulsory.

Poland / Yugoslavia - November 7, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-146-13)

A trade protocol for 1974 is signed in Belgrade, projecting a Polish-Yugoslav trade of an estimated 320,000,000 dollars.

Poland / India - November 8, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-146-13)

The first session of the Mixed Polish-Indian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation ends in Warsaw with the signing of a protocol projecting, according to the Polish Deputy Premier, Jan Mitrega, 'a large-scale development of a new type of relations with India'.

Poland / Algeria - November 8, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-146-13)

A Polish delegation visits Algeria, at the invitation of the Algerian Liberation Front.

Hungary - November 8-9, 1973 (HC)

The fourth congress of the Democratic Alliance of Germans in Hungary takes place.

Hungary / Soviet Union - November 9, 1973 (HC)

The House of Soviet Culture and Science is opened in Budapest (→ April 2.)

Hungary / Nigeria / Ghana / Sierra Leone - November 11-23, 1973 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi visit Africa. (Stops: Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone. Tunisia was also to be visited, but was not in the end).

Poland / Bulgaria - November 12, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-146-13)

A Bulgarian party and government delegation, headed by the Party First Secretary, Todor Zhivkov, begin an official five-day friendship visit to Poland. The emphasis of the visit is on friendship and brotherhood between the two countries.

Soviet Union / Yugoslavia – November 12, 1973 (KCA)

President Tito makes a visit to the Soviet Union and meets Brezhnev in Kiev. After the discussions, a joint communiqué is issued, stressing the need for cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union, November 12-15, 1973 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito visits the Soviet Union, and meets with Leonid Brezhnev. They discuss economic cooperation, and other bilateral issues, as well as the situation in the Middle East, Algeria, Israel, the policy of the United States, European security, world peace, etc. The two statesmen have almost the same views on most of the above mentioned issues.

Poland / Algeria - November 14, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-146-13)

One of the largest newspapers in Communist Poland, *Trybuna Ludu*, concludes that the visit of a Polish delegation to Algeria took place in an atmosphere of 'sincere friendship, open and matter-of-fact reciprocal understanding'. Notably, the visit ended with the Polish delegates inviting a delegation of the Algerian Liberation Front to visit Poland at some point in the foreseeable future.

Czechoslovakia – November 15-17, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-12)

For the first time in 6 years, the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Union holds a congress. It had been postponed indefinitely in 1969 given the complicated political situation in the country. The CPCU had been one of the sports associations in Czechoslovakia to advocate for reforms in 1968, and it was split up into two separate unions after the Warsaw Pact invasion, which caused many organisational problems. As the process of consolidation got underway, the CPCU was gradually put back together and it will now have a role in helping the state shape the "socialist man"

Hungary - November 16, 1973 (HC)

Memorial ceremonies about Csokonai start in Debrecen on the 200th birth anniversary of the poet.

Poland / Bulgaria - November 16, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-146-13)

The Bulgarian official five-day friendship visit to Poland ends with the Bulgarian delegation inviting a Polish party and government delegation to visit Bulgaria at some point in the foreseeable future.

Poland / China - November 16, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-146-13)

Edward Gierek, the First Secretary of the ruling Polish United Workers' Party in the Polish People's Republic, criticises the "anti-Soviet" and "chauvinistic, antisocialist" stance of the Chinese party leadership, stating that it is against the vital interests of all nations, including Poland.

Hungary - November 17, 1973 (HC)

The central ceremony of Budapest's centenary takes place. (Pest, Buda and Óbuda officially united on November 17, 1873)

Hungary - November 18, 1973 (HC)

An order of the Council of Ministers (1040/1973) about the tasks of population policy is adopted. (It provides the increased financial assistance of families with children and the health and safety of pregnant women and their unborn children).

Yugoslavia / Libya – November 18-23, 1973 (JBT)

Brotherly Leader and Guide of the Revolution of Libya Muammar Gaddafi makes an official visit to Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito. Two statesmen address various issues, with special emphasis on Middle East crisis and Summit Conference in Algeria.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia - November 21-22, 1973 (HC)

The Fifth Congress of the Democratic Alliance of Slovaks in Hungary takes place.

Poland – November 22, 1973 (KCA/HDP)

The Sejm confirms changes in the Polish Cabinet: Kazimierz Olszewski is named Minister of Shipping, and Tadeusz Skwirzyński is named Minister of Forestry and of the Timber Industry. Under the administration reform, 49 small provinces are created in place of the previous 17.

Yugoslavia / France – November 22, 1973 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives the members of the French Socialist Party delegation headed by its leader Francois Mitterrand.

Soviet Union / Mauritius – November 24, 1973 (KCA)

Under an agreement signed in Port Louis, the Soviet airline *Aeroflot* and *Air Mauritius* an airlink is established between Moscow and Mauritius.

Czechoslovakia – November 24, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #1)

Speaking on Radio Prague, Lubomír Procházka, head of the Department of Social Organizations and National Committees of the central committee of the CPCS, refers to “weak points and unsolved problems” in the implementation of the election programmes by the National Committees (local government bodies), highlighting the need for the committees to work “as real political bodies of people’s power” and make efforts to pursue the goal that all citizens live “in a real socialist manner”.

Soviet Union / China – November 25, 1973 (KCA)

The Soviet Government issues a reply to China in response to China’s November 3 note to the USSR, again suggesting a pact of nonaggression.

Soviet Union / India – November 26-30, 1973 (KCA)

General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev, visits New Delhi. There he meets with Indian Prime Minister Gandhi; the president of the Congress Party, D. S. Sharma; and leaders of the Indian Communist Party. He also gives speeches at a mass meeting and at a joint session of the Indian Parliament. On November 29, India and the Soviet Union sign an economic and trade agreement outlining cooperation between the Indian Planning Commission and the Soviet State Planning Committee, and providing for a consular convention.

Romania – November 27, 1973 (KCA)

The Grand National Assembly approves government appointments, including Constantinescu as Vice President of the Council of State and other new members of the Council of State.

Czechoslovakia – November 27-28, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-15)

A plenum of the CPCS CC is held in Prague. Economic matters were on the agenda. Loubomir Strougal, the federal premier, delivered a presidium report that paints a favourable picture of the country’s situation, with rising living standards and economic development, owing to “correct party policy”.

Czechoslovakia – November 28, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

Part leader Gustav Husak call for better quality work and an end to short-comings at the end of a two-day party central committee session.

Hungary - November 28, 1973 (HC) The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist

Workers' Party is in session. (It discusses the situation of cadre and personnel work.)

Soviet Union / India – November 29, 1973 (KCA)

The following agreements are signed between the Soviet Union and India: an economic and trade agreement, cooperation between the Indian Planning Commission and the Soviet State Planning Committee, and providing for a consular convention.

Czechoslovakia – November 29 - December 1, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-15)

The 5th congress of the association of cooperation with the army (SVAZARM), an organization dedicated to the provision of national defense training, as well as "socialist training", is held in Prague. The motto of the three-day session was "Under CPCS Leadership for Mass Development of National Defense Training." Both the party and the army were represented and representatives from fraternal countries also attended (USSR, Mongolia, Bulgaria, GDR, Poland, Rumania, Hungary). The congress resolution confirmed the preponderance of political considerations in Svazarm's activities.

December

Hungary - December 1, 1973 (HC)

An order of the Health Ministry (4/1973) is adopted about the judgment of the application regarding abortion.

Soviet Union / United Kingdom – December 2-5, 1973 (KCA)

British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home visits Moscow for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. They discuss the following topics: the European Security Conference, reductions of military forces in Central Europe, the Middle-East, Indo-China, and the relationship between both the Soviet Union and United Kingdom.

Bulgaria / Hungary – December 3-7, 1973 (KCA/ HC)

Chairman of the State Council Zhivkov of Bulgaria visits Hungary. At the conclusion of his visit a communiqué is released where it is clear that the two countries wish to establish diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic.

Hungary – December 3, 1973 (HC)

Chairman of the Hungarian Writers' Association József Darvas dies.

Czechoslovakia / India – December 3-5, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-16)

For the first time since he became CPCS party leader in 1969, Gustav Husak visits a non-communist country. He pays an "official friendly visit" to India at the invitation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to broaden ties between the two countries. A joint political declaration and two economic agreements were signed.

Czechoslovakia / Warsaw Pact / France – December 4, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #6)

According to French newspaper L'Aurore, a report requested by the French government to secret agents in Soviet bloc countries claims that the increase in military potential by the Soviets and their allies is at the heart of the chill in Franco-Soviet relations. A separate report claims the USSR is

planning on turning the Soviet bloc into a political union.

Romania / U. S. – December 4-7, 1973 (KCA/PER/HOR)

Romanian President of the State Council Ceaușescu visits the United States and attends bilateral talks in Washington with U.S. President Nixon. On December 5, Ceaușescu and Nixon sign a statement on bilateral relations between the two countries. They also emphasize cooperation between the two countries, mutual support for the United Nations, and respect between the two countries. Also signed is a joint declaration on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation. Three other bilateral agreements are signed: one on avoiding double taxation, another on civil air transport, and the last on fishing in the Middle Atlantic.

Hungary / Sweden - December 5, 1973 (HC)

Hungary signs a long-range trade agreement with Sweden.

Poland / USA - December 5, 1973

A U.S. delegation headed by Guyford Stever, president Nixon's adviser and director of the National scientific foundation, arrives in Warsaw for talks with officials of the Polish Ministry of higher education and technology. This visit takes place within the framework of the 1972 agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the countries.

Soviet Union / U.S. – December 6, 1973 (KCA)

President Nixon announces the appointment of Walter Stoessel as United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / France – December 7, 1973 (BUS)

According to a French-Soviet agreement, France raises a loan to the USSR from 4.5 billion francs to 6 billion. The Soviet Union buys 100 million dollars' worth of French equipment, technology and building expertise for a petrochemical factory.

Soviet Union / Warsaw Treaty Organization / NATO – December 7, 1973 (KCA)

Meeting of the NATO's Defense Planning Committee takes place. The communiqué published after the meeting indicates that members discussed much of the situation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and that future NATO actions must respond to the growing military power of the Soviet Union.

USA - December 7, 1973 (HC)

The new Vice-President of the United States Gerald Ford is inaugurated. (Theodore Agnew resigned on October 10th.)

Hungary / Southern Vietnam - December 10-14, 1973 (HC)

A Southern-Vietnamese delegation stays in Hungary. (It is led by President of the Southern-Vietnamese National Liberation Front Nguyen Huu Tho.)

NATO – December 10-11, 1973 (KCA)

A NATO winter Ministerial Meeting takes place in Brussels. The following are subjects included in the communique publicized at the end of the meeting: satisfactory developments on the ties between the two sides of Germany and those of Berlin would help stabilize Europe; a proposal for the reduction of both American and Soviet ground forces.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – December 10, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-17)

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung refers to the signature of the treaty of normalisation of relations between the FRG and Czechoslovakia as “a big setback for Berlin” because it in practice entails the recognition of the Soviet and East German interpretation of the four-power agreement that says the interests of Berlin are represented by the FRG.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – December 11, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-17)

Amid reports of disagreement within the West German government and popular opposition, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel arrive in Prague for the signature of the treaty that will normalise relations between the FRG and Czechoslovakia. Discussions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation are to take place during 1974.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – December 11, 1973 (KCA)

A treaty to normalize relations between Czechoslovakia and West Germany is signed in Prague during a visit by Federal Chancellor Brandt, the Vice-Chancellor, and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Yugoslavia / U.N. – December 11, 1973 (KCA)

Yugoslavia co-sponsors a UN resolution in the 27th General Assembly titled "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair, and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical change." This resolution was submitted by Algeria and co-sponsored by other African and Asian countries, which upheld the Arab and African point of view of international terrorism. The resolution won the support of all of the Arab countries and most African and Asian countries. This resolution also won the support of the Communist countries, including the USSR, despite their strong condemnation earlier in the Assembly.

Bulgara / Arab contries – December 11, 1973 (CWIHP)

The Minister of Defense Dobri Djurov reports on the 1973 war; he discusses the weaknesses in Arab military strategy in terms of lack of coordination, serious commitment, and resources.

Poland / USA - December 11, 1973

The Westinghouse electric corporation announces the signature of a \$10 million contract with the Polish government to design and equip an advanced electronics manufacture plant near Warsaw, as part of the growing Westinghouse interest in East European markets.

Poland / USA - December 12, 1973 (HU OSA 300-50-2-19)

The first shipment of Polish coal for use in the United States arrives in Somerset, Massachusetts. The cost at the source is about \$17 a ton. By the time the Polish coal is delivered, it costs about \$25.5 a ton, including the transportation fees, whereas coal from Kentucky, a major American coal-mining area, comes to \$26 to \$28 a ton.

Czechoslovakia – December 12, 1973 (HU OSA 300-8-47-64-17)

A joint session of the two chambers of the Czechoslovak federal assembly takes place in Prague. The final resolution states that the most important goal in Czechoslovak foreign relations is the strengthening of ties with the USSR and other socialist countries.

Hungary - December 13-14, 1973 (HC)

An academic session about the history of the 1848-1849 revolution and fight for freedom takes place. (Presenters: György Spira, István Diószegi, György Szabad, János Varga, László Katus.)

Czechoslovakia – December 14, 1973 (KCA)

Changes in the Czechoslovak Federal Cabinet include the appointment of two additional Deputy Premiers: Rudolf Rohlíček and Vlastimil Ehrenberger. The new Minister of Finance is Leopold Lér.

Hungary – December 14, 1973 (KCA/HC)

Frigyes Puja is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs (János Péter becomes Deputy Speaker of the Parliament on December 19.)

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / Soviet Union / Cuba / Mongolia – December 18-19, 1973 (KCA/ HC)

Officials of nine Communist Parties meet for a conference in Moscow. The conference is attended by the Central Committee Secretaries from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Subjects of the conference include the spread of socialism, peace, and reduction of anti-communism.

East Bloc / Czechoslovakia – December 18-19, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

An international seminar of representatives of communist and workers' parties, the theme of which was « Vivid agitation in the present conditions – an important instrument of the political activity of communists » is held in Prague. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, France East and West Germany, Italy, Austria, Greece, Rumania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia discuss ways to combat bourgeois ideology and Western ideological subversion.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia – December 19, 1973 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

A conference on problems of foreign policy in Ukraine is attended by these countries. They discuss the consolidation of forces in the struggle against the falsifiers of Leninist teaching.

Czechoslovakia – December 21, 1973 (KCA)

Czechoslovak authorities put 11 political prisoners on parole who were originally tried in July and August of 1972.

Bulgaria / Hungary / West Germany – December 21, 1973 (HC / KCA)

According to a communiqué, Bulgaria and Hungary establish full diplomatic relations with West Germany.

Soviet Union / Syria / U. S. – December 21, 1973 (KCA)

The Middle East Peace Conference opens in Geneva, and is sponsored by both the United States and the Soviet Union. The invited countries are Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Israel; however, Syria is the only one to reject the invitation. Both the U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko are present at the conference.

Hungary - December 29, 1973 (HC)

Transport is reopened in Budapest on the rebuilt and lengthened metro line one, which was originally built in 1896.

Hungary - December, 1973 (HC)

The periodical *Kritika* publishes a compilation about the trans-border Hungarian culture.

1974

January

Czechoslovakia / China – January, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-6)

An anti-Chinese campaign to discredit China's foreign and domestic policies and its attitude in ideological matters is underway in Czechoslovakia. In a series of articles in the Czechoslovak press, Peking is accused, amongst other things, of chauvinism, of internal contradictions, of betraying Marxism-Leninism and of exploiting Solzhenitsyn's views to slander the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union – January 2, 1974 (KCA)

An increasingly violent propaganda campaign against Alexander Solzhenitsyn and his book: —The Gulag archipelago‖ begins in the Soviet Union.

Romania – January 7, 1974 (BUS)

Romania and AT&T sign an agreement on scientific, technical, commercial, and industrial cooperation in the field of telecommunications, industry, and consumer goods.

Czechoslovakia – January 7-9, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-3)

The 4th conference on the international communist newspaper Problems of Peace and Socialism takes place in Prague. Representatives of 67 countries, among which the USSR, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, attend the conference. Absent from the final communique is the idea, floated during the conference, of a world meeting of communist and workers' parties, given the silence of the Soviet representative, Boris Ponomarev, which was interpreted as signalling Moscow's unwillingness to take the leading role on organising such a conference.

Afghanistan / Middle East / Soviet Union – January 8, 1974 (CWIHP)

The KGB informs Kabul about Moscow's fear regarding the fight among Afghan political parties, and its consequences for the Soviet Union's relations with the Middle East.

Soviet Union / Hungary - January 8-10, 1974 (HC) Foreign

Minister Frigyes Puja has talks in Moscow.

Yugoslavia / Belgium – January 10, 1974 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives Belgian Prime Minister Edmond Leuburton.

Czechoslovakia – January 15, 1974 (KCA)

Josef Smrkovský, one of the three leading reformers during the 1968 Prague Spring, dies.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 16, 1974 (BUS)

The U.S. cancels the Leningrad Kirov ballet's tour in the U.S. The reason: the Soviet Union did not allow two former members of the Kirov ballet to emigrate to the U.S.

Hungary / U.N. – January 16, 1974 (HC)

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Hungary sign an agreement about the establishment of a National Educational Technique Center.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 17, 1974 (BUS)

The Central European arms reduction talks are resumed. NATO wants to reduce Soviet and United States land forces first, while the Warsaw Pact wants to extend it to nuclear and air forces. NATO wants to reduce Warsaw Pact troops by 225 thousand and by 77 thousand its own units. The Warsaw Pact recommends equal reduction for both alliances.

China / Soviet Union – January 18, 1974 (CWIHP)

The Chinese intensify the use of propaganda against Soviets. At the same time, this [propaganda] constitutes 'a scarecrow' for those who would like to ease tensions in Sino-Soviet relations.

Czechoslovakia – January 18, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-4)

Amid a news blackout and opposition from the authorities, hundreds of people gather at the Prague-Motol crematorium to mourn the passing of Josef Smrkovsky, a former associate of Alexander Dubcek and one of the leading reformers of 1968, who died of cancer on January 14.

Soviet Union / China – January 19, 1974 (KCA)

A Chinese note announces that three Soviet diplomats and two other nationals who work at the Soviet Embassy in China have been arrested on charges of espionage. The five are released on January 19. Similarly, the Soviet Union also arrests and expels a Chinese diplomat on charges of espionage.

China / Japan / Soviet Union – January 21, 1974 (CWIHP)

Chinese use anti-Soviet propaganda to undermine global Soviet influence; this is especially seen in Sino-Japanese relations and recent visits by Japanese politicians to China.

Soviet bloc – January 22-23, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

Party central committee secretaries from nine socialist countries - Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and the Soviet Union - participate in a conference in Moscow on party work and problems., such as collective leadership, party discipline and « inner-party democracy ».

Albania / Soviet Union – January 23, 1974 (KCA)

A report issued from Vienna announces that Albania rejected the previous week's invitation from the Soviet Union to reinstate diplomatic relations that were broken in December 1961. Although similar invitations are made annually, Albania consistently refuses to restore relations, saying that it will change its policy only if the Soviets assume a more Marxist-Leninist approach.

Yugoslavia / India – January 24-29, 1974 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits India, and meets with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and President Varahagiri Venkata Giri. They discuss mainly international issues, the policy of non-alignment, and the need to foster peaceful international cooperation. During his visit to India President Tito meets

with Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Sirimavo Bandaranaike. He also receives the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

Soviet Union / Cuba – January 28 - February 3, 1974 (KCA)

Brezhnev visits Cuba. On February 2, Fidel Castro and Brezhnev sign a joint declaration affirming their common beliefs, encouraging peace and stability, discussing the European Security Conference, and supporting further attempts to promote positive ends in the international arena.

Yugoslavia / Bangladesh – January 29-February 2, 1974 (AY)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito visits Bangladesh, and meets with President Mohammad Mohammadullah and Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Romania / Jordan – January 29-30, 1974 (PER)

The King of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, Hussein Ibn Talal, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / China – January 30, 1974 (KCA)

A non-stop air service between Beijing and Moscow is introduced, under an agreement signed the previous month.

Hungary – January 31, 1974 (HC)

A government order (1006/1974) about the creation and usage of local arms and flags is adopted. The arms have to reflect the traditions of the settlement but at the same time they have to pay heed to socialist development as well.

East Germany / Hungary – January 31- February 5, 1974 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic Horst Sindermann is in Budapest.

February

Czechoslovakia – February, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-10)

A return to Communist education in kindergartens, which progressively disappeared in the 1960's, is returning to Czechoslovakia. The Kindergarten Cabinet was tasked with prescribing ways to promote proletarian internationalism in preschool.

East Germany – February 1, 1974 (KCA)

An annual report of the Federal Ministry of the Interior demonstrates that a total of 6,522 inhabitants of East Germany fled to the West in 1973. On December 31, 1973, the August 13 Committee explains that most escapes occur through other Communist countries; the number of those who flee through vehicles increased by 49%.

Soviet Union / Cuba - February 2, 1974 (KCA)

Both Fidel Castro and Brezhnev sign a joint declaration affirming their common beliefs, encouraging peace and stability, discussing the European Security Conference, and supporting further attempts to promote positive ends in the international arena.

Yugoslavia / Nepal – February 2-5, 1974 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Nepal. This is the first visit of a foreign statesman to the Kingdom of Nepal since king Birendra succeeded the throne after his father's death.

Soviet Union / U.S. – February 4-5, 1974 (BUS)

Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko talks with Secretary of State Kissinger and President Nixon in Washington. They agree on resuming the SALT talks.

Yugoslavia / India – February 5, 1974 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito makes a short visit to India on his way to Syria, and meets with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Vatican / Hungary - February 5, 1974 (HC)

The Vatican makes it public that Pope Paul VI declared the post of Archbishop of Esztergom as empty on December 18th, 1973. It also makes public that on February 2nd 1974, it appointed László Lékai as Apostolic Governor of Esztergom, József Bánki as Archbishop of Eger, Imre Kisberk as Bishop of Székesfehérvár and László Kádár as Apostolic Governor of Veszprém. (February 15: The Presidential Council approves of it.)

Yugoslavia / Syria – February 5-7, 1974 (AY)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito visits Syria, and meets with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. President Tito supports Syrian struggle for territories occupied by Israel in 1967 war.

Soviet Union / U.S. – February 6, 1974 (BUS)

According to a report in 1973, Soviet-American trade doubled and reached 1.4 billion dollars.

Romania – February 6-7, 1974 (MMS)

The WP Committee of Ministers of Defense convenes in Bucharest.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – February 9, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #59)

Rude Pravo, the Czechoslovak party daily, reports that the community of Comecon countries has overtaken advanced capitalist countries in the dynamism of its economic development and has become the strongest economic grouping of the world.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – February 11, 1974 (CWIHP)

A protocol signed by the CSSR and USSR arranges visits between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Interior Ministries' experts to obtain information on physical and chemical research, and military research. They both agree to mutual consultations on public security, military, and the shared border of CSSR and USSR.

Czechoslovakia / Libya – February 11-13, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-8)

Libyan Prime Minister Abd al-Salam Jalud pays an official visit to Czechoslovakia to negotiate the expansion of economic cooperation and trade in goods between the two countries. Three documents on bilateral economic relations are signed: a 5-year trade agreement including a most-favoured nation clause under which Libya exports crude oil to Czechoslovakia, and Czechoslovakia exports machinery, industrial installations and consumer goods to Libya; a 3-year agreement on scientific and technical cooperation; and a protocol for the delivery of investment goods and machinery from Czechoslovakia to Libya.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – February 12, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #59)

A session of the Comecon Machine Building Commission takes place in Brno to discuss a report on its activities in 1973., the program of economic integration in the field of machine building and questions of scientific-technical cooperation.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – February 12, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #59)

Prague journalists are briefed by Timotej Hill, chairman of the bureau for standardization and measurement, on the transition to the international system of units (SI) that Comecon members are supposed to complete by 1980. This will affect all fields where units of physical constants are expressed numerically.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary / Yugoslavia – February 12, 1974 (HC)

The representatives of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia sign the agreement on the construction and usage of the Adria pipeline. They plan to transport Arab oil in the pipeline running from Rijeka through Százhalombatta to Czechoslovakia.

Romania / Lebanon / Libya – February 12-21, 1974 (PER)

Nicolae Ceaușescu visits Lebanon and Libya. A Lebanese University honors Ceaușescu with the title of Doctor Honoris Causa.

Soviet Union – February 13, 1974 (KCA)

Nobel Prize-winning author Alexander Solzhenitsyn is expelled from the Soviet Union and deprived of his citizenship seven weeks after his book, *The Gulag Archipelago*, is published.

Yugoslavia / Mexico – February 13-15, 1974 (JBT)

Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. During his stay he is received by President Josip Broz Tito. The two statesmen discuss both international and bilateral issues. They agree on mutual principles of peace, peaceful coexistence, political, and economic independence. President Tito expressed Yugoslav support for Mexican struggle to form a nuclear weapons free zone in Latin America.

Hungary - February 14-16, 1974 (HC)

Foreign minister Frigyes Puja is in Vienna.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia - February 14, 1974 (HC)

The government discusses and adopts the proposal concerning the construction of the joint Hungarian-Czechoslovak Gabčíkovo – Nagymaros Dams on the basis of the joint proposal put forward by the Chairman of the National Water Bureau, the Chairman of the National Planning Bureau, and the Finance Minister.

Romania / Libya – February 14, 1974 (KCA)

Romania establishes diplomatic relations with Libya at the ambassadorial level.

Soviet Union / France – February 14 -18, 1974 (BUS) Soviet

Foreign Minister Gromyko's four-day visit in Paris.

Bulgaria – February 15, 1974 (KCA)

Vladimir Makarov, Katrin Lwow, and Teodosi Belyakovski are sentenced by a municipal court in Sofia to prison terms of three to five years on charges of crimes committed against Bulgaria.

However in March, Lwow's four-year sentence is remitted.

Hungary - February 15, 1974 (HC)

Emil Schultheisz is appointed as health minister.

The postponement of the Hungarian trip of Josip Broz Tito (February 17-18) is announced.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary / West Germany – February 16, 1974 (KCA)

Jenő Fock, the Hungarian Chairman of the Council of Minister, deals with the question of diplomatic relations between West Germany and Hungary during a press conference at the conclusion of a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / Libya – February 19-21, 1974 (HC)

Libyan Prime Minister Abdessalam Jalloud negotiates in Budapest.

Yugoslavia – February 21, 1974 (KCA)

The Yugoslav Federal Assembly ratifies a new Constitution. The solutions adopted under the 1967, 1968 and 1971 amendments are entered into the new Constitution. The Constitution introduces a consensus among republics and provinces in decision-making, including the decision to amend the Constitution. The right to self-determination and secession is legalized, but it remains unclear whether this right belongs to the peoples or to republics. Social ownership is defined as the main feature of the economic system. Instead of the previous five houses, the SFRY Assembly is now made up of the Federal Council and the Council of Republics and Provinces. Josip Broz Tito becomes the president "without any limitation on his term of office." The Federal Executive Council members are elected by both houses of the SFRY Assembly, which have to pay attention to the equal representation of republics and appropriate representation of autonomous provinces. Some important novelties are introduced in the field of self-management

Hungary - February 21, 1974 (HC)

The excavation of Gothic sculptures from the Middle Ages (probably the works of Hungarian craftsmen) begins.

Poland - February 26, 1974 (PSN)

The Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party decides to create the Institute on Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism (later nicknamed Marlena).

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / USSR / Cuba / Mongolia / Yugoslavia / COMECON – February 26, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #59)

The 66th session of the Comecon Executive Committee opens in Moscow. Soviet premier Alexey Kosigyn receives the deputy premiers of the countries attending. On the agenda is the implementation of the comprehensive programme of economic integration. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by deputy premier Rodolf Rohlicek.

Czechoslovakia – February 27, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #1)

Slovak party daily reports merger of villages in Slovakia has encountered such difficulties as "unhealthy local patriotic tendencies".

Soviet Union / Syria – February 27, 1974 (KCA)

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko arrives in Damascus, Syria for a two-day visit. He meets with Syrian President Assad, Prime Minister Mahmoud al Ayoubi, and Foreign Minister Abdel

Khaddam.

Hungary / Romania – February 27- March 3, 1974 (CER)

The Romanian Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, visits Hungary.

March

Czechoslovakia – March, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-14)

The Czechoslovak statistics monthly Statistické Přehledy reports that a considerably lower number of tourists visited Czechoslovakia in 1973 than in 1972, mostly those from socialist countries (8,645,918 in 1973 vs 10,603,528 in 1972). The very high number of tourists in 1972 is explained as resulting from the relaxation of travel regulations between Czechoslovakia and East Germany. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Hungary and Slovakia that lead to the introduction of travel restrictions is cited as another reason.

Romania / Argentina / Brazil / Liberia / Guinea – March, 1974 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Argentina, Brazil, Liberia and Guinea. The University of Buenos Aires and the University of South Bahia-Blanca honors Nicolae Ceaușescu with the title of Doctor Honoris Causa.

Bulgaria – March, 1974 (KCA)

Stamen Stamenov, a constituent in the bureau of Council of Ministers, is entrusted with the Ministry of Mineral Resources.

Yugoslavia / Australia / Guinea / Guyana / Jamaica / Sierra Leone / Surinam – February 28 – March 8, 1974 (KCA)

At a meeting held in Conakry (Guinea) seven major bauxite-producing countries set up an International Bauxite Association. The seven members represent some 63% of world bauxite production.

Soviet Union / Egypt / Syria – March 1, 1974 (KCA)

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko arrives in Cairo, Egypt for a four-day visit where he meets with Egyptian President Sadat. After the trip, he re-visits Syria for more talks with Syrian leaders before returning to the Soviet Union on March 7.

Hungary – March 4-5, 1974 (HC)

A conference entitled —The social-economic stimulation of workers takes place at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Czechoslovakia – March 5-7, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-11)

The 11th international symposium of Socialist Writers takes place in Prague. The leading representatives of writers unions from Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, North Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia gather to analyse the unions' work during 1973 and to plan for the following two years. The congress is cut short (it was supposed to last until March 11) and no journalists nor Western observers are allowed. The International PEN Club issues an appeal to coincide with the conference calling on the Czechoslovak party and government to improve the plight of Czechoslovak writers and the measure taken against them.

Soviet Union / Norway – March 7, 1974 (KCA)

In Oslo, the Soviet Union and Norway sign an agreement guaranteeing the Soviets' rights to use an airport on West Spitsbergen, an island in the Arctic Ocean.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – March 8, 1974 (KCA)

West Germany's Bundesrat rejects a treaty to normalize relations between Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – March 8, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #59)

Rude Pravo, the Czechoslovak party daily, reports that the community of Comecon countries has evolved into the world's biggest and most dynamically developing in its 25 years of existence, having already outstripped the US and Western Europe in terms of the volume of industrial production.

Soviet Union / France – March 12-13, 1974 (KCA / BUS)

French President Pompidou and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Brezhnev meet in Pitsunda, a Black Sea resort, for talks. At the end of the discussions a communiqué announces that the leaders express their support for mutual cooperation. Also discussed are the European Security Conference and the reporting of Soviet issues in the French press. In separate talks, French Foreign Minister Jobert and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko discuss issues surrounding the U.N.'s resolution to withdraw Israeli forces from Arab regions. At the press conference held after the talks, Pompidou supports Brezhnev's call to accelerate the Geneva security talks but does not agree that a summit with the participation of 35 states should end the conference.

Hungary - March 12-23, 1974 (HC)

The Danube Commission convenes in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Poland - March 14, 1974 (PSM)

Poland and Czechoslovakia sign a declaration of friendship and cooperation. A similar declaration is signed again on July 6, 1977.

Soviet Union / China – March 14, 1974 (KCA)

A Soviet helicopter with a crew of three frontier guards is forced to land in the Chinese frontier province of Sinkiang. Although the Soviet Foreign Ministry requests the return of the helicopter and crew on the following day, a Chinese note of March 23 asserts that the crew was not carrying medical personnel nor medicines, and that documents found on board prove that it was engaged in espionage.

East Germany – March 14, 1974 (KCA)

Three documents were signed between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, agreeing to the creation of permanent representative missions.

NATO / U. S. – March 15, 1974 (KCA)

A particularly strong criticism of the policies pursued by the U.S.'s European allies is made by President Nixon during a press conference given to the Executives Club in Chicago.

Soviet Union / Norway – March 18, 1974 (KCA)

The Norwegian Prime Minister, Trygve Bratteli, arrives in Moscow for an eight day visit. It is

agreed that during the latter half of the year, the Soviet Union and Norway should open discussions on dividing the Barents Sea continental shelf.

Cyprus / Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia – March 19, 1974 (CWIHP)

Wary of an attempted coup sponsored by Athens, the Makarios's government seeks Bulgarian assistance for closing an arms deal with Czechoslovakia.

Yugoslavia / North Korea – March 20, 1974 (JBT)

North Korean delegation visiting Yugoslavia is received by President Josip Broz Tito.

Hungary – March 20-21, 1974 (KCA/ HC) See March 19—20.

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. Topics: the situation of the working class as presented by HSWP CC Secretary Béla Biszku; the situation of public education as presented by HSWP CC Secretary György Aczél; the convocation of the congress, and the announcement of personal changes as presented by HSWP CC First Secretary János Kádár.

The plenary meeting of the CC decides on the following changes in the party and State leadership: Károly Németh and Imre Győri are the new Secretaries of the HSWP CC; György Aczél (after being relieved of his office of HSWP CC Secretary) and János Borbándi are the new Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Zoltán Komórcson (Secretary of the HSWP CC) is the Editor-in-Chief of *Népszabadság*; István Sarlós is the Secretary-General of the People's Patriotic Front; Imre Katona is the First Secretary of the Budapest Committee of the HSWP. Rezső Nyers (after being relieved of his office of HSWP CC secretary) is the Director of the Institute of Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Miklós Ajtai and Lajos Fehér as well as general-secretary of the People's Patriotic Front István Bencsik retire. (The official reasons for the personnel changes: the better distribution and rearrangement of the forces in accordance with the requirements of practical work.)

Czechoslovakia – March 21, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-14)

Contrary to what had been categorically promised by the Czechoslovak government during 1973, which claimed the purchase of oil from the Soviet Union at fixed prices was enough to protect the domestic price and supply of oil products, the Federal Price Office announces a series of "fuel conservation measures," such as rationing, speed limits and an increase in the price charged to drivers of foreign vehicles for diesel, as well as increases in the retail price of gasoline.

East Germany / Poland / Soviet Union – March 22, 1974 (KCA)

Ministers in charge of directing environmental issues sign an agreement in Helsinki to protect and prevent the pollution of marine territories in the Baltic Sea.

Soviet Union / Iraq – March 23, 1974 (KCA)

Marshal Grechko, the Soviet Defense Minister arrives in Baghdad for a four-day visit, aimed at preventing a resumption of the fighting, and delivers a letter to President Bakr from Brezhnev.

Soviet Union / U.S. – March 24 -28, 1974 (BUS)

The Moscow talks of U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger. The main topic of the talks are the SALT II negotiations. Kissinger comes up with a proposal meant as a conceptional break-through, but it does not bring the expected result. There is no progress on the Central European arms reduction talks either.

Romania – March 25-26, 1974 (KCA/ ABR)

The Romanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum approves important changes in governmental and party structures, e.g. a Permanent Bureau should replace the Party Presidium. However, this reform will have to be confirmed at the 11th Party Congress planned for November 1974.

Hungary – March 26-27, 1974 (MMS)

WP Military Council convenes in Budapest.

Romania – March 26, 1974 (CEC) See March 29

Ion Gheorghe Maurer, one of the most important communist leaders, withdraws from political activity.

Hungary - March 28, 1974 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár delivers a speech at Nyíregyháza. (Content: the leading role of the working class has to be strengthened in all fields of economic, social, and political life.)

Soviet Union / China – March 28, 1974 (KCA)

According to the forced landing of a Soviet helicopter on March 14 followed by a Chinese accusation over the mission of the helicopter's crew, a Soviet note completely denies the Chinese allegations of espionage, and states that the only recent incident involving entry into Chinese airspace occurred in February 1973, when a civilian plane on a regular flight had lost its bearings.

Romania – March 28-29, 1974 (KCA/HOR/ADC/CER)

The Grand National Assembly ratifies a constitutional amendment creating a President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and elects Nicolae Ceaușescu as the first President following his position as President of the State Council. He also remains Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party.

Yugoslavia / Egypt – March 28-30, 1974 (JBT)

Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. He and President Josip Broz Tito discuss the Middle East crisis agreeing on the right of each nation and state to economic and political independence.

Romania – March 29, 1974 (KCA)

The Grand National Assembly passes legislation on the press that abolishes preliminary censorship, and gives responsibility of a publication's contents to its editor-in-chief. The Grand National Assembly also passes legislation on financial control, instituting a Court of Preventive Financial Control that will be responsible for all official financial transactions.

Romania – March 29, 1974 (KCA) See March 26

The Romanian Grand National Assembly appoints Manea Mănescu (the brother-in-law of President Ceaușescu) as Chairman of the Council of Ministers after Ion Gheorghe Maurer was relieved of his responsibilities because of age and health.

Yugoslavia / Peru – March 30, 1974 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives Peruvian Foreign Minister Miguel Angel de la Flor.

Czechoslovakia – March 31 – April 4, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-15)

Rumanian Foreign Minister Gheorghe Macovescu pays an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek. The purpose of his visit is to assess the state of Czechoslovak-Rumanian relations and discuss international questions. The final communique cites the “fruitful exchange of views” that took place between the representatives of the two countries, a “rather cool formulation” given the fraternal socialist ties that bind them. Absent from the communique are attacks on China, which have been recurrent in Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union is mentioned only in passing and, probably at the request of the Rumanian side, the communique includes a pledge to develop relations with socialist countries not belonging to the Warsaw Pact and Comecon.

April**Hungary – April 1, 1974 (HC)**

A revision of wages among Hungarian workers and work leaders outside the state industry takes place.

France – April 2, 1974 (HC)

French President Georges Pompidou dies.

East Germany / Spain – April 4, 1974 (KCA)

The German Democratic Republic and Spain's first trade agreement is signed, after provisionally in force since January 1, 1974.

Hungary – April 7-9, 1974 (HC)

Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Walter Scheel is in Budapest.

Hungary / U.N. – April 9, 1974 (HC)

The sixth extraordinary session of the UN is opened. Topics: energy and raw material problems, the creation of a new economic world order. Official statement: May 1.

Soviet Union / U.S. – April 9, 1974 (BUS)

U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Frederick Dent expresses his hope that Congress will pass the cabinet's trade bill. Dent says this in Moscow where he is staying as the leader of a commercial delegation. In his view, the participation of 76 U.S. companies at the Moscow trade fair signals that American businessmen wish to develop Soviet-American commercial enterprises. At the same time Senators Jackson and Ribicoff tell Kissinger that they will do everything against the passage of the trade bill if Moscow fails to guarantee the emigration of Jews and others.

Czechoslovakia – April 10, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-16)

Hungarian First Secretary Janos Kadar and Premier Jeno Fock lead a party delegation on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak party CC and government. Ideological cooperation and the normalisation of relations with the FRG were on the agenda.

Hungary – April 10-12, 1974 (HC)

First secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party János Kádár and Prime Minister Jenő Fock have talks in Prague.

Soviet Union / Syria – April 16, 1974 (KCA)

Syrian President Assad returns to Damascus from a trip to the Soviet Union. A statement is issued in support of Syria's —defensive power, the use of force to free occupied territory and an agreement with Israel that would play a role in larger Middle East settlements.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – April 17, 1974 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives the U.S. senator Edward Kennedy

Czechoslovakia / USSR / COMECON – April 17, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

A Soviet government delegation headed by the deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Economic Contacts with Other Countries Grigory Sidorovich is received by Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak, to discuss economic cooperation.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact members – April 17-18, 1974 (KCA)

Heads of Governments, Communist Party officials, and foreign ministers from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union attend a Political Consultative Committee meeting of the Warsaw Pact. The leaders reaffirm their commitment to constructing defenses against the West as long as NATO is still in existence. The meeting issues several statements: 1) pressure on Israel to remove forces from occupied Arab land, 2) support of the Paris Agreement in the Vietnam conflict, and 3) a rebuke against the military junta in Chile and urges them to release political prisoners there.

Soviet Union / Egypt – April 18, 1974 (KCA)

President Sadat of Egypt announces that Egypt will be neutral between the two superpowers. He also announces the end of Egypt's dependence on the Soviet Union for firearms.

Czechoslovakia – April 19-20, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-16)

The constitutional congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Women is held in Prague, whose foundation is designed to promote integration in the women's movement led by the Czech and Slovak Unions of Women.

Czechoslovakia / Rumania / COMECON – April 20, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

A session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Rumanian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation ends in Bucharest. The two countries approve a plan for joint elaboration of new projects in the metallurgical, engineering, electrotechnical, chemical and timber processing industries.

Soviet Union / Japan – April 22, 1974 (KCA)

In Tokyo, a protocol is signed granting the Soviet Union a \$1.05 trillion loan to develop coal deposits in the Yakutia territory in Siberia. The protocol will also develop timber resources in the Soviet Far East and commercial prospecting for natural gas. Soviet organizations will use the loan in Japan to buy machines, equipment, and other materials and consumer goods to complete the tasks.

Romania / Republic of Costa Rica – April 22-25, 1974 (PER)

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica, J     Figueres Ferrer, visits Romania.

Czechoslovakia / Poland / COMECON – April 23-25, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

A meeting of the Polish-Czechoslovak Standardisation Commission takes place in Lodz to settle standards for industrial products exchanged between the two countries.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / USSR / COMECON – April 24, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

Comecon countries sign agreements for the delivery to the USSR of construction parts and material, machines and equipment, and consumer goods for the construction and expansion of ore concentrating and metallurgic plants by these socialist countries, as well as deliveries by the USSR of iron ore and other raw materials for the metallurgic industry.

Czechoslovakia – April 24, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-1)

The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly passes a new bill, the National Security Corps Act (No.40/1974) that provides for increased police powers and replaces Law No.70/1965. Among the new provisions of the bill, twice the size of the one it replaces, are a clause that gives the police the right to “limit the rights and the freedom of citizens if this is necessitated by the need to protect the socialist order” and an article according to which the National Security Corps (divided into the secret police, the State Security Service, and the Public Security Service) is allowed to cooperate with the security services of other countries if required by the need to maintain “the security of the states of the international socialist system.”

Czechoslovakia – April 24, 1974 (KCA)

The Federal Assembly passes a bill that gives the Czechoslovak National Security Corps (the body responsible for public security and the secret police) greater power.

East Germany / West Germany– April 24, 1974 (KCA)

G    ter Guillaume, one of the personal aids of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, is arrested for being a suspected East German spy. Also arrested are his wife and four others.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Rumania / USSR / COMECON – April 24, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

Bulgaria and the USSR sign an agreement on the construction of an asbestos ore-dressing combine in Orenburg, South Uhal. It follows an intergovernmental agreement signed in June 1973 which envisaged the collaboration of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania too in the construction of the combine. The agreement is hailed as a success for the implementation of the programme for socialist economic integration, as well as an important step in accomplishing the goal of raising people’s living standards. (Asbestos is known to cause serious health problems and its use in construction began to be phased out in some countries in the 1970s.)

Hungary – April 24-25, 1974 (HC)

The Parliament is in session. Act no. 1 of 1974 about family, marriage and guardianship is adopted.

East Germany / West Germany – April 25, 1974 (KCA)

It is announced in Bonn that West Germany’s Permanent Representative Mission will open on May 2 in East Berlin.

Hungary – April 27-28, 1974 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Transportation and Post György Csanádi dies.

Yugoslavia / Hungary – April 27-28, 1974 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Hungary, and meets with General Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar. They discuss bilateral issues, especially the field of economic cooperation, as well as various international issues, including the Middle East crisis, the situation in Vietnam, and European security and defense policy.

Yugoslavia / Costa Rica – April 25-30, 1974 (JBT)

President of Costa Rica Jose Figueres Ferrer visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Hungary – April 29, 1974 (HC)

Minister of Public Education Miklós Nagy dies.

East Germany / West Germany – April 29, 1974 (KCA)

The Government of West Germany calls off, without explanation, talks due to take place the following day between Kurt Neir, the East German Deputy Foreign Minister, and Gaus to discuss the accreditation of the heads of the permanent missions to be set up in Bonn and East Berlin.

Soviet Union / Japan – April 30, 1974 (KCA)

Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Alhimov returns to Moscow after a month-long visit to Japan. Before leaving, he initials a memorandum detailing cooperation between the two countries for the exploitation of southern Yakutia's coal deposits. In exchange for \$450 million, the Soviet Union will supply Japan 104 million tons of coking coal from 1979 to 1998. Japanese press reports say that the Soviets plan to construct railways connecting Yakutia with the Trans-Siberian Railway to move the coal.

Czechoslovakia – April 30, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-18)

The Czechoslovak satellite ground centre is commissioned for test operations, though its location is not made known. The event is described by Federal Minister of Telecommunications Vasil Chalupa as an "important milestone" for the communications system of Czechoslovakia. The construction of the centre was done in the framework of Intersputnik, a Moscow-based international space organisation founded by the USSR, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Rumania, in 1971. Following the model of Intelsat, its Western counterpart, it is "opened to all states of the world", though non-communist countries are yet to join.

May**Romania – May 1974 (KCA)**

President Ceaușescu announces a reorganization of the country's foreign trade system. The reorganization provides for the transfer of the majority of foreign trade companies to the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

Czechoslovakia – May, 1974 (KCA)

Reports say that wages increased by 11.6% over the previous three years. The official cost of living, however, fell by 0.6%.

Soviet Union / Syria – May 5-7, 1974 (KCA)

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visits Damascus for discussions with Syrian President Assad and other authorities. A communiqué issued on May 7 announces that the Soviet Union supports Syria's actions, and that both countries agree on Middle East peace through the withdrawal of Israeli forces occupying Arab territories and respect for Palestinian rights.

UK / USSR – May 6, 1974 (LBC)

Great Britain and the USSR sign a ten-year economic, scientific and technological treaty of cooperation.

East Germany / West Germany – May 6, 1974 (KCA)

The West German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, resigns after admitting that he understood for several months that Günter Guillaume, his personal assistant, was suspected of espionage on behalf of East Germany.

Hungary – May 7-15, 1974 (HC)

The eleventh congress of the International Youth Association takes place in Budapest.

Soviet Union / China – May 8, 1974 (KCA)

The magazine *Literaturnaya Gazeta* alleges that the Chinese committed —spectacular violations on the frontier, but the Soviet Union has refrained from publicizing them.

Czechoslovakia – May 9, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-18)

Two months before it was due to happen, the first section of the new Prague subway – line C - is opened to the public. The line's construction benefitted greatly from Soviet assistance, as per the Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement signed in April 1970. Soviet cars will run on the line.

Romania – May 11, 1974 (KCA)

Changes in the National Defense Council include the installation of Draganescu, Stefan Andrei, Oprea, Ion Koman, and Constantin Oprita, all of whom replace other personalities.

Romania – May 12-19, 1974 (PER)

The first TIBCO'74 exhibition in Bucharest opens. 10 countries and 24 foreign companies participate.

Hungary – May 13, 1974 (KCA)

The Presidential Council appoints Károly Polinszky, hitherto Deputy Minister of Education, as Minister of Education in place of Miklós Nagy, who died on April 29.

Hungary / Mexico – May 14, 1974 (KCA)

Mexico establishes diplomatic relations with Hungary.

East Germany / West Germany – May 14, 1974 (KCA)

Under the direction of former Vice-Chancellor Scheel, who is temporarily serving as Chancellor, the West German Government structures a commission to probe issues of security surrounding the

Guillaume incident.

Union Soviet / Libya – May 14-20, 1974 (KCA)

Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jallud visits Moscow, accompanied by the Libyan Minister for Industry and Raw Materials and Deputy Minister for the Economy. Jallud conducts discussions with Brezhnev, Kosygin, and Podgorny. On May 20, Libya and the Soviet Union sign a trade agreement granting each other most-favored-nation status. The two states agree to create a joint commission to examine trade questions. They also agree to develop cooperation in economic, scientific, and technical areas. Additionally, an Iraqi news agency announces that the two countries agree on military cooperation and an exchange of firearms.

Czechoslovakia – May 14-15, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-65-20)

The 1st CPCS Central Committee plenum on science and technology takes place in Prague to discuss scientific-technological research and development and how it can be integrated in the national economy. The plenum was convoked due to fears Czechoslovakia may be lagging behind even its socialist partners in this field. The section on ideology in the plenum's resolution stresses the importance of ideological work for a "correct" Marxist-Leninist concept of scientific-technologic research. The document is cautious in calling for contacts with capitalist countries in order to develop Czechoslovakia's research capacities.

Soviet Union/China – May 15, 1974 (KCA)

Izvestia states that the Soviet Union proposed in June 1973 that a meeting between Soviet and Chinese representatives might be organized at any level, including —the summitl.

West Germany – May 15, 1974 (HC) see May 16.

The new Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany is Helmut Schmidt and the new Foreign Minister is Hans Dietrich Genscher.

Walter Scheel is elected as President of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Yugoslavia – May 15-17, 1974 (KCA)

The Assembly of the Federal Republic elects Tito as President for an unlimited term, approves the appointment of a new collective presidency, and confirms a new Federal Executive Council.

Hungary - May 17, 1974 (HC)

The Budapest International Fair Center is inaugurated in Kőbánya and the first specialized International Spring Fair in Budapest is opened.

Albania – May 17, 1974 (KCA)

An announcement is issued from Vienna stating that the head of the Albanian Orthodox Church and Archbishop of Tirana, Damnian, died in prison in November, 1973. He was in prison since 1967 when Albania shut down all churches and mosques in an attempt to become a fully atheist state.

France – May 19, 1974 (HC)

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is elected as President of France.

Soviet Union / Libya - May 20, 1974 (KCA)

Libya and the Soviet Union sign a trade agreement granting each other most-favored-nation status. The two states agree to create a joint commission to examine trade questions. They also agree to develop cooperation in economic, scientific, and technical areas. Additionally, an Iraqi news agency

announces that the two countries agree on military cooperation and an exchange of firearms.

Hungary / Iran - May 20, 1974 (HC)

Iranian Prime Minister Hoveyda arrives in Budapest for a four-day visit.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 21, 1974 (BUS)

NBC and the Soviet government sign a contract on the exchange of news-and entertainment programs.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 21, 1974 (LBC)

Soviet Union / China – May 23, 1974 (KCA)

The Soviet Foreign Ministry states that: —The Soviet side sees no difficulties in the solving of the question of passage of Chinese vessels through Soviet inland waterways, if China returns to the positions of respect for the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of the Soviet Union.

Hungary / Soviet Union / India – May 23, 1974 (CWIHP)

Five days after India's first nuclear test, the Hungarian Embassy in New Delhi reports that Indian foreign policy experts speculate that the test could lead to closer Indian-Soviet relations. Soviet Union is expected to support India in its nuclear test explosions.

Romania – May 23-25, 1974 (CER)

In Romania a Congress of the Socialist Union is held where Nicolae Ceaușescu is elected as a President of the Union.

Hungary / Italy - May 23-26, 1974 (HC)

Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro is in Budapest.

Hungary - May 23, 1974 (HC)

A government order (1026/1974) about the development of the workforce situation is adopted. (The possibility to change workplaces is often limited.)

East Germany / Finland – May 27, 1974 (KCA)

First official visit by a Finnish Foreign Minister, Ahti Karjalainen, to Eastern Germany. The visit follows an agreement on the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972.

Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact / Yugoslavia – May 27-30, 1974 (KCA)

The tenth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is held in Belgrade. A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union attends the meeting, and so do delegations from the parties of other Warsaw Pact states.

Hungary - May 28, 1974 (HC)

CC Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Zoltán Komócsin dies.

Soviet Union / Syria – May 28-29, 1974 (KCA)

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visits Damascus for discussions with Syrian President Assad and other authorities. A communiqué issued after the trip that announces the need for Soviet participation to promote peace in the Middle East.

Hungary / Iraq / Syria – May 28- June 6, 1974 (HC) Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has talks in Syria and Iraq.

Hungary - May 28-29, 1974 (HC)

It is the first time that a central final/entrance (high school/university) examination is written in mathematics and physics.

Hungary – May 29, 1974 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock visits the Iron- and Metalworks in Csepel.

Soviet Union / China – May 30, 1974 (KCA)

A Chinese Foreign Ministry's statement rejects a Soviet offer by claiming that Heishatzu is Chinese territory and the channel, which the Soviet Union regards as its frontier, is a Chinese inland waterway. Therefore Chinese vessels have the right to use the Amur and the Ussuri rivers up to their confluence, although the Soviet Union has been forcibly obstructing them from doing so since 1966.

India / Soviet Union / US – May 31, 1974 (CWIHP)

According to confidential government sources India is becoming more independent from the Soviet Union, even if it doesn't mean its close cooperation with the US. Its main goal is reinforcing the countries independence, assume a greater role in international politics, which was one of the objectives of the nuclear test on 18th May 1974.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Bloc / Soviet Union – May 31, 1974 (CWIHP)

An agreement is signed between the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior and the KGB to inform each other on internal security situations.

June

Albania – June, 1974 (KCA)

According to the census from the end of 1973 (published in June 1974) the population of Albania has reached 2,322,600 people, 34% of whom live in urban areas.

Romania – June 1974 (KCA)

The U.S. Manufacturers Hanover Trade Trust Company opens a branch in Bucharest, the first branch of a Western bank in a communist country.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – June 1974 (KCA)

President Daud of Afghanistan visits Moscow. An extensive economic cooperation agreement is signed by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union under which the natural gas price paid by the Soviet Union will be increased. In mid-January another agreement is signed under which the Soviet Union provides financial support for projects within the Afghan five-year plan, such as the construction of an oil refinery and irrigation and agricultural projects.

Hungary / Portugal – June, 1974 (KCA)

Hungary establishes diplomatic relations with Portugal.

East Germany / Portugal – June, 1974 (KCA)

East Germany establishes diplomatic relations with Portugal.

Czechoslovakia / Portugal – June, 1974 (KCA)

Czechoslovakia establishes diplomatic relations with Portugal.

Czechoslovakia – June, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-5)

A conference is held in Prague to discuss the problems of the fuel and power sector, in the context of the current and future five-year plan. An increase in fuel and power production is envisaged by First Deputy Minister of Fuel and Power Jan Goldschmidt, who also makes statements about the increase in production of solid fuel, very polluting, that contradict the directives of the 14th party congress on the increase of the percentage of liquid and gaseous fuels on the overall energy base.

Yugoslavia / Portugal – June, 1974 (KCA)

Yugoslavia establishes diplomatic relations with Portugal.

Bulgaria – June 1, 1974 (KCA)

Heinrich Nathan Spetter, a Bulgarian Jew, is sentenced to death by firing squad on charges of espionage.

Afghanistan / Soviet Union – June 2, 1974 (CWIHP)

Soviet Union decides to support Afghanistan. The Soviets pledge to help with domestic and international policy of the country, and the U.S.S.R. claim's that the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan is in the interests of world peace.

Romania / Portugal – June 3, 1974 (KCA)

Romania establishes diplomatic relations with Portugal.

Hungary / U.S. – June 4, 1974 (HC)

A Hungarian-American Chamber of Commerce agreement is signed in Budapest.

U.S. – June 5, 1974 (BUS)

In a speech given at the Naval Academy, Nixon emphasizes that the U.S. cannot use its foreign policy to transform other societies. Its main responsibility in the nuclear age is to forestall a war that could annihilate humanity.

Yugoslavia – June 7, 1974 (HR)

The exhibition of Serbian painter Mića Popović entitled Sights (Prizori) is banned because of a painting depicting Josip Broz Tito and Jovanka Broz with the Dutch royal couple.

Soviet Union / Portugal – June 9, 1974 (KCA)

Portugal and the Soviet Union establish diplomatic relations. For the first time, ambassadors would be exchanged between the two countries.

Bulgaria – June 10, 1974 (KCA)

Bulgaria establishes diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Poland / Ivory Coast – June 10, 1974 (KCA)

Poland establishes diplomatic relations with the Ivory Coast.

NATO / Warsaw Pact members – June 11-12, 1974 (KCA)

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group meets. A communiqué issued at the end of the meeting discusses, among other things, the growing nuclear potential of the Soviet Union and the military strategy of the Warsaw Pact.

Yugoslavia / Iraq – June 13, 1974 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives deputy chairman of the Ba'athist Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Hussein.

NATO / Warsaw Pact members – June 14, 1974 (KCA)

The NATO Defense Planning Committee meets in Brussels. A communiqué issued at the end of the meeting discusses, among other things, the following topics: the role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East, the SALT talks, the increasing military power of the Warsaw Pact, and defense issues.

Soviet Union – June 16, 1974 (KCA)

Elections for the two houses in the Supreme Soviet are held. Official results say that 161,689,612 people, or over 99% of the total electorate, voted.

Hungary / Soviet Union – June 18, 1974 (KCA)

Ten Jews are granted permission to receive training as rabbis at a seminary in Hungary, the last remaining functioning Jewish seminary in Eastern Europe.

Reports say that there are fewer than six rabbis in the entire Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact s / NATO – June 18-19, 1974 (KCA)

The Spring Ministerial Meeting of NATO takes place in Ottawa, attended by the foreign ministers of the 15 member states. A communiqué issued at the end of the meeting discusses, among other things, the following topics: East-West relations and the growing military power of the Warsaw Pact, East and West Germany, the SALT talks, and the European Security Conference.

COMECON / Bulgaria - June 18-21, 1974 (HC)

The 28th session of the Comecon takes place in Sofia. An agreement is reached to cooperate in the exploitation of the Orenburg gas quarries and the construction of the gas pipe.

Hungary – June 20, 1974 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. Decisions about persons: János Berecz is the head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC; Károly Grósz is the head of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the CC; István Katona is Editor-in-Chief of Népszabadság.

Hungary – June 21, 1974 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic is in session. The Ministry of Public Education is divided into Ministry of Education (Minister of Education is Károly Polinszky) and Ministry of Culture (Minister of Culture is László Orbán.) Károly Rödönyi is appointed as Minister of Transportation and Post.

Bulgaria / Portugal – June 24, 1974 (KCA)

Bulgaria establishes diplomatic relations with Portugal.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – June 24-27, 1974 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito makes an official visit to West Germany. It is received by President Gustav Heinemann, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. President Tito meets privately with former chancellor Willy Brandt.

Soviet Union / China – June 25, 1974 (KCA)

The suspended negotiations on border disputes between China and the Soviet Union, resume when Leonid Ilyichev, the Leader of the Soviet delegation and a Deputy Foreign Minister, returns to Beijing. However, the talks will be suspended again on August 19.

Hungary / Mongolia – June 25-29, 1974 (HC)

A Mongolian delegation led by First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Yumjaagiin Tsedenbal is in Budapest.

Soviet Union / U. S. – June 27 - July 3, 1974 (KCA/ HC)

President Nixon and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger visit the Soviet Union for a summit meeting with Brezhnev. On June 28, three agreements between the two countries are signed: 1) cooperation for housing and construction, 2) cooperation for energy research, 3) cooperation of the health authorities to produce an artificial heart. On July 3, a treaty is signed to limit underground nuclear weapons tests in addition to a protocol of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems that was signed originally in 1972. Another two protocols are signed to regulate the dismantling and replacing of missiles. The meeting concludes with a communiqué articulating the topics covered, including the importance of improving relations; limiting strategic arms; the European Security Conference; Germany; Vietnam; the Middle East; scientific, economic, and commercial cooperation; and the establishment of consulates-general.

Romania / Egypt – June 27-30, 1974 (PER)

The Egyptian president, Mohammed Anwar Sadat, visits Romania.

Soviet Union – June 28, 1974 (KCA) See June 27—July 3.

Three agreements between the two countries are signed: 1) cooperation for housing and construction, 2) cooperation for energy research, 3) cooperation of the health authorities to produce an artificial heart.

Romania / Egypt – June 30, 1974 (KCA)

It is announced that Romania and Egypt have agreed to set up a joint cooperation commission, a joint company for petroleum research and exploitation, and a Romano-Egyptian bank. Romania will give Egypt a loan to finance Egyptian purchases in Romania.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – June 30, 1974 (KCA)

West Germany ratifies the treaty to normalize relations with Czechoslovakia.

July**Poland – July, 1974 (KCA) See July 5**

The Polish Government and the Holy See establish —permanent working contacts.¶ The Polish

Bishops' Conference views it as —a preparatory step towards a normalization of Church-state relations.‖ The Conference underlines that numerous demands of the Church remain unfulfilled; among them are unconditional freedom of religion, religious instructions for children and students, equality of Roman Catholics in every sphere of life, and the nomination of new bishops.

Romania – July 1, 1974 (KCA)

The World Bank grants its first loan to Romania.

Hungary - July 1, 1974 (HC)

The National Youth Committee is established.

Bulgaria – July 3, 1974 (KCA)

A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party decides on changes in leadership. Two Central Committee Secretaries are elected to the Politburo, four candidatemembers are elected as members of the Politburo, and three candidate-members of the Politburo are relieved of duty. The Central Committee decides to propose that the National Assembly replace the current Minister of the Chemical Industry with Georgi Pankov.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 3, 1974 (KCA)

A treaty is signed to limit underground nuclear weapons tests in addition to a protocol of the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems signed originally in 1972. Another two protocols are signed to regulate the dismantling and replacing of missiles. The meeting concludes with a communiqué articulating the topics covered, including the importance of improving relations; limiting strategic arms; the European Security Conference; Germany; Vietnam; the Middle East; scientific, economic, and commercial cooperation; and the establishment of consulates-general.

Soviet Union / China – July 4, 1974 (KCA)

The annual trade and payment agreement between the Soviet Union and China is signed. The agreed volume of trade is 266 million rubles.

Czechoslovakia / United States – July 5, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-2)

The United States and Czechoslovakia initial an agreement on the settling of property and financial claims during a ceremony in Prague, a long-standing dispute between the two countries whose solution had been under discussion since 1961. The terms of the agreement will be disclosed after it has been ratified by both governments.

Poland / Vatican – July 5, 1974 (HDP) See July, 1974

Official relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Vatican are established.

Yugoslavia / Poland – July 5-7, 1974 (JBT)

First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek makes a private visit to Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Czechoslovakia / France / U.K. / U.S. – July 6, 1974 (BUS)

A preliminary agreement is made between the U.S. and Czechoslovakia on the settlement of postwar financial claims. The U.S. returns to Czechoslovakia 20.4 tons of gold that had been removed by the Germans and was under the control of the British-French-American tripartite Gold Committee. It is valued at cc. 80 million dollars. Czechoslovakia pays compensation for

nationalized US property and for the debt deriving from surplus property credit (all in all about 80 million dollars). The U.S. compensates Prague for a steel plant it purchased in 1946, which was never delivered.

Hungary – July 7-14, 1974 (HC)

A Chilean solidarity week takes place in Hungary.

Romania / Yugoslavia – July 8-11, 1974 (KCA)

President Tito of Yugoslavia visits Romania. The final communiqué condemns imperialism and hegemonism and underlines the need to settle the mutual relations between Balkan countries. A 10-year agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania is signed.

Hungary / Soviet Union - July 9-11, 1974 (HC)

A session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental economic committee takes place. Long-term agreements are concluded and an accord about the construction of the transmission line between Vinnitsa and Albertirsa is reached.

Hungary – July 10, 1974 (HC)

The National Public Education Council is formed. (Chairman: György Aczél.)

Czechoslovakia – July 10-17, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-6)

Czechoslovakia expatriates two of the 1968 Prague Spring protagonists: writer Ota Filip and journalist-writer Jiri Hochman, who arrive in West Germany, respectively, on July 10 and July 17. Even though expatriation is forbidden by law when against the will of the citizen, authorities threatened the two with trial and imprisonment should they refuse to “emigrate.”

Soviet Union / Somalia – July 11, 1974 (KCA)

A treaty of friendship and co-operation between Somalia and the Soviet Union is signed, during a visit to Somalia by Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny, is published in Mogadishu on July 14.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – July 15, 1974 (KCA)

The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly unanimously ratifies the treaty to normalize relations with West Germany.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – July 19, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-4)

The ratification documents for the West German-Czechoslovak normalisation treaty are exchanged in Bonn, which had been unanimously passed by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly on July 15 and the Bonn Bundestag on July 10 (and again on July 20 given the Bundesrat's rejection of the bill).

Soviet Union – July 25, 1974 (KCA)

The Supreme Soviet meets to elect its officers.

Czechoslovakia – July 26, 1974 (KCA)

Czechoslovak courts administer new sentences for the survivors of the 1952 show trials on espionage and treason.

Bulgaria / Venezuela – July 26, 1974 (KCA)

Bulgaria establishes diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

Soviet Union – July 26, 1974 (KCA)

The Supreme Soviet approves the full list of members of the Soviet Council of Ministers with Aleksei Kosygin as Chairman.

Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact / Mongolia – July 30-31, 1974 (KCA)

General Secretaries of the Communist Parties in the Warsaw Pact and in Mongolia meet in Crimea. The meeting releases a communiqué pressing for both political and military détente.

Soviet Union / France – July 31, 1974 (BUS)

The French Creusot-Loire Company signs a 210 million dollar deal with the Soviet Union to build two ammonia plants.

August

Hungary / Sierra Leone — August 1-3, 1974 (HC)

President of the Republic of Sierra Leone Siaka Stevens negotiates in Budapest.

Soviet Union / Hungary - August 2-5, 1974 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár negotiates in the Crimea with Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Brezhnev.

Romania – August 7, 1974 (CER)

Representatives of Romanian writers meet with Nicolae Ceaușescu in Neptun, on the Black Sea.

Hungary / Poland – August 7-8, 1974 (HC)

Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz is in Budapest.

East Germany / Senegal – August 9, 1974 (KCA)

East Germany enters into diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with Senegal.

USA - August 9, 1974 (HC)

Gerald Ford becomes President of the United States.

Bulgaria / Thailand – August 10, 1974 (KCA)

Bulgaria establishes diplomatic relations with Thailand.

China / India / Soviet Union – August 14, 1974 (CWIHP).

The Soviet Union claims that the Indian government informed the Soviet Union in advance of India's intention to explode a nuclear device. The Soviet Union applied strong pressure to prevent it as it would increase nuclear proliferation.

Yugoslavia / Syria – August 14-16, 1974 (JBT)

Syrian President Hafiz el-Assad makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. During talks with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, they discuss mainly international issues, especially the Middle East

crisis. The two statesmen agree that solving the Cyprus crisis should be based on respecting independence, sovereignty, and integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

East Germany– West Germany - August 19, 1974 (CWIHP)

At a confidential meeting Klaus Blech from the FRG's foreign ministry speaks of the problem of mutually agreed changes of frontiers, confidence-building measures, and the possible limits and results of CSCE treaties.

Hungary – August 19-24, 1974 (HC)

A world conference of economists takes place in Budapest.

Romania – August 19-30, 1974 (KCA/PER)

Bucharest is host to the U.N. World Population Conference where over 5000 delegates from over 130 countries participate.

Bulgaria / Hungary – August 21-23, 1974 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock visits Bulgaria.

Bulgaria – August 22, 1974 (KCA)

Henrich Nathan Spetter is released from prison and arrives in Tel Aviv. He was originally sentenced to death on charges of espionage on June 1, 1974.

Romania – August 19-30, 1974 (KCA)

Bucharest is host to the U.N. World Population Conference. Representatives from over 130 countries attend the meeting.

Yugoslavia / Cuba – August 25, 1974 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa Garcia.

Czechoslovakia – August 27-30, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-10)

The celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Slovak uprising take place in Czechoslovakia with grand pomp, given they mark the start of the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. A series of meetings and rallies is held, the biggest of which on August 29 in the center of the uprising, Banska Bystrica, is attended by a Soviet delegation led by Defense Minister Andrei Grechko.

Romania / U.N. – August 28, 1974 (PER)

In Bucharest, Romania and the United Nations sign an agreement to establish the demographic centre UN-Romania (CEDOR).

Hungary – August 31, 1974 (HC)

Law decree no. 13 of 1974 of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic about the reforming of teacher training institutions into teacher training colleges is adopted.

September

Hungary –September 1, 1974 (HC)

The price of heating materials is increased by 25% and the price of gas is increased by 40% on average.

Soviet Union – September 2-8, 1974, (KCA)

During 1973, 34,750 Soviet Jews were allowed to emigrate to Israel, compared to 31,478 in 1972, approximately 15,000 in 1971, and 10,330 in the ten years between 1961 and 1970. Jews from the Soviet Union comprised the majority of immigrants entering Israel in 1972.

Romania / Syria – September 2-7, 1974 (PER)

The President of Syria and the leader of the Arabic Socialist Party, Hafez al-Assad, visits Romania.

Romania / France – September 4, 1974 (KCA)

It is announced that Romania has signed an agreement with France to purchase 100 Puma helicopters.

Bulgaria – September 4, 1974 (KCA)

Chairman of the State Council Zhivkov opens Bulgaria's first nuclear power plant in Kozloduy. The principal equipment was supplied by the Soviet Union.

East Germany / U. S. – September 4, 1974 (KCA)

The United States and the German Democratic Republic establish diplomatic relations.

Hungary – September 4, 1974 (HC)

An order of the Council of Ministers (1046/1974) about the establishment of the National Council of Environmental Protection is adopted. (Its chairman is the all-time Minister of Construction and Urban Development).

Hungary – September 6, 1974 (HC)

The jubilee exhibition with the title —The 25 years of Hungarian-Soviet scientific-technological cooperation is opened.

Yugoslavia – September 6, 1974 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito sends notes to all heads of states of non-aligned countries, to permanent members of the UN Security Council, and to the UN Secretary General regarding the Cyprus crisis.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – September 9-11, 1974 (HC) Foreign

Minister Frigyes Puja is in Czechoslovakia.

Bulgaria – September 9, 1974 (BUS)

Bulgaria is the last state to announce that it will no longer jam Voice of America.

Romania / Israel – September 9-12, 1974 (KCA)

The Romanian Foreign Minister Gheorghe Macovescu visits Israel. An agreement on increased exchanges in trade, tourism and culture, and on improved economic and technical cooperation is signed.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – September 9-13, 1974 (HN)

The first meeting of non-aligned countries responsible for developing mutual economic cooperation takes place in Belgrade.

Albania – September 11, 1974 (KCA)

An announcement issued from Belgrade says that Albanian Minister of Defense General Beqir Balluku is removed from office.

Hungary – September 12, 1974 (HC)

The Council of Ministers adopts an order (1047/1974) about the establishment of the independent Hungarian Radio and the independent Hungarian Television as well as of the National Radio and Television Commission.

Hungary – September 13, 1974 (HC)

The College of Transport and Telecommunications in Győr is opened.

Soviet Union — September 16, 1974 (KCA)

Police crush the first exhibition of non-conformist artists. The second exhibition is allowed on September 29, 1974 in Moscow and the third one follows on December 22-25, 1974 in Leningrad.

**Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / USSR
COMECON – September 16, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #60)**

Addressing representatives of coal boards from Comecon members, Slovak premier Peter Colotka says the promotion of cooperation between that states of Comecon is one of the ways of fulfilling the bequest of the Slovak national uprising.

Czechoslovakia / Finland – September 16-19, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-14)

Czechoslovak Communist Party secretary-general Gustav Husak pays an “official friendly visit” to Finland at the invitation of Finnish President Urho Kekkonen to discuss bilateral relations, which have been friendly in recent years, as well as the international situation. The two countries decide to abolish visas for travel between them and sign a long-term trade agreement that provides for an increase of 150% of Czechoslovak-Finnish trade by 1980.

Czechoslovakia / Vatican – September 16-20, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-14)

A Czechoslovak delegation composed of members of the Secretariat for Church Affairs visits Rome for talks with the Vatican’s foreign minister, Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, on church-state relations in Czechoslovakia. The two parties agree to meet again in the future. Though no details of the content of the discussions transpire to the public, reports emerge that the Vatican seeks greater religious freedom in Czechoslovakia, where persecution and harassment of religious orders is a problem.

**Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / USSR
COMECON – September 17, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #60)**

A meeting of the heads of national mining administrations of the countries of the Comecon takes place in Podbanske, Czechoslovakia, to discuss work safety, injuries and legislation in the mining industry.

East Germany / U.N. / West Germany – September 18, 1974 (KCA)

The United Nations General Assembly admits the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany to U.N. membership, thus increasing the number of member states to 135.

Hungary / Finland – September 18-22, 1974 (HC)

Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa is in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Mongolia / COMECON – September 18, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #60)

The 2nd session of the Czechoslovak-mongolian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation starts at Kolodeje Kastlevqar to debate questions of economic integration, as per Comecon objectives.

Soviet Union / India – September 19, 1974 (KCA)

A protocol signed at the conclusion of the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet joint commission on economic, scientific and technical co-operation provides for large-scale Soviet and Indian industry.

Yugoslavia / Sri Lanka – September 19-23, 1974 (JBT)

Sri Lankan Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike visits Yugoslavia. The main issue discussed with the Yugoslav representatives and President Josip Broz Tito is the forthcoming Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned countries which should be held in Colombo in 1976.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – September 20, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #60)

A meeting of experts of foreign trade ministries of Comecon countries takes place in Levice. Delegates deal with questions of container transport.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – September 20, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #59)

The 4th session of the working group of experts in communication and safety equipment in railway transport of the Comecon ends in Olomouc, North Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Proposals for the division of production between Comecon members were approved. Czechoslovakia's production capacity, currently equipment worth 750 million crowns annually, is to be expanded and the country is to start developing equipment using semi-conductors.

Yugoslavia / Cyprus – September 22, 1974 (JBT)

President of Cyprus Archbishop Makarios visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. President Tito accuses Greek military junta, as well as 'imperialist powers' for threatening the independence of Cyprus. He also warns the President of Cyprus not to rely on foreign aid, but to find an internal solution to the crisis.

Bulgaria / U.S. – September 24, 1974 (BUS)

An agreement is signed on the expansion of US-Bulgarian commercial relations.

Yugoslavia / Israel – September 24, 1974 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito and president of the World Jewish Congress Nahum Goldmann discuss the Middle East Crisis.

Bulgaria / Hungary / East Germany / Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia / COMECON – September 24-27, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #59)

A conference of experts of the coordinating centre of the Comecon for the development of new types of high-quality leather takes place in Gottwaldov, Central Moravia, Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / Soviet Union – September 25-30, 1974 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock have talks in the Soviet Union. (After the conference János Kádár stays in the Soviet Union for a holiday.)

October

Bulgaria / Yugoslavia – October, 1974 (KCA)

At the end of the month Bulgarian officials decide to increase the currency exchange rate by approximately 25% for tourists from the West. However, the exchange rate with Yugoslavia is reduced.

Soviet Union / China – October 1, 1974 (KCA)

In a greeting from the Soviet Union to China on the 25th anniversary of the Chinese Revolution, the Soviet Government renews its offer of a non-aggression pact.

Romania – October 2, 1974 (KCA)

A new exchange rate comes into power for non-commercial transactions with non-socialist countries (also to be used with Yugoslavia and Cuba).

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 4, 1974 (BUS)

The U.S. administration refuses a Soviet request to buy 3.4 million tons of wheat.

Soviet Union / U. S. – October 5, 1974 (KCA)

Two U.S. export companies cancel their contracts to supply maize and wheat to the Soviet Union after company executives meet at the White House with U.S. President Ford and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury William Simon.

Albania – October 6, 1974 (KCA)

Elections for the People's Assembly take place. Election turnout is 100%, and the 250 candidates of the Democratic Front are voted in unanimously.

Hungary / Romania – October 6, 1974 (HC)

A joint Romanian-Hungarian ceremony takes place in Arad (Romania) on the 125th anniversary of the execution of the Hungarian generals (October 6, 1849). (A symbolic funeral of the 13 martyrs takes place. The Hungarian delegation is led by the Minister of Culture László Orbán.)

Yugoslavia / Burma – October 7-11, 1974 (JBT)

Burmese President and Prime Minister U Ne Win makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. During the visit he meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. They discuss various international and bilateral issues, especially the situation in the Middle and Far East.

Poland – October 8, 1974 (KCA/HDP)

The First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, Edward Gierek, visits the United States. Three joint declarations are signed (on principles of mutual relations, development of cooperation and agricultural trade) as well as six agreements (on coal research, health, environment, science and technology, avoidance of double taxation and cooperation by chambers of commerce). At the same time several changes in the government are announced.

Hungary / Palestine – October 12-14, 1974 (HC)

President of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat is in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia – October 14-17, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-14)

A delegation from the government and Communist party of East Germany led by Erich Honecker pays a "friendly official visit" to Czechoslovakia. The two countries sign a "Declaration on Strengthening the Friendship and Deepening the Fraternal Cooperation Between the CPCS and the SED, and Between the CSSR and the GDR," calling for closer ties between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia – October 17, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #1)

A report by the Czech government on the fulfilment of the election program by national committees presented in Prague announces 163 million hours of voluntary work will be required to complete the locality enhancement works planned by the "Action Z" campaign, launched to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Soviet Union / Israel – October 18, 1974 (KCA)

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon sends a telegram to Henry Kissinger thanking him for his influence on Jewish emigration issues in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / U. S. – October 19, 1974 (KCA)

Secretary of the Treasury William Simon announces that he reached an agreement to sell grain to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will buy 1.2 million tons of wheat and 1 million tons of maize, collectively worth about \$400 million.

Soviet Union / U. S. – October 23, 1974 (KCA)

Henry Kissinger arrives in Moscow for a four-day set of discussions with various Soviet leaders, including Brezhnev and Gromyko. A communiqué issued at the end of the meeting announces the topic of strategic arms, and the determination of the United States and the Soviet Union to progress in their relations.

Soviet Union / Pakistan – October 24-26, 1974 (KCA)

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, visits Moscow. He asks Soviet leaders to convince Afghan politicians not to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Hungary / Norway – October 24-28, 1974 (HC)

Norwegian Prime Minister Trygve Bratteli pays a visit to Hungary.

Czechoslovakia – October 24, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #1)

Slovak party daily Pravda reports that the "mass political and cultural-educational activities" of the National Committees "have not attained the necessary standard, especially in spreading the scientific Weltanschauung."

Soviet Union / U. S. – October 26, 1974 (KCA)

It is announced that Brezhnev and President Ford will conduct a meeting in the Vladivostok area in February.

Soviet Union / U. S. – October 26, 1974 (KCA)

The Soviet Ambassador in Paris Stepan Chervonenko strongly denies reports that his Government agreed to liberalize its emigration procedures in return for U.S. trade concessions, saying that no such agreement can exist because it covers two different fields.

Hungary / Egypt – October 26, 1974 (HC)

A Hungarian scientific and cultural center opens in Cairo.

Hungary / Poland – October 28-31, 1974 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi pays a visit to Poland.

Soviet Union / West Germany – October 28-31, 1974 (KCA)

West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher visit the Soviet Union. The main topic of discussion is Berlin – the West German Government wants West Berlin to be included in the bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union while the Soviet Union does not see West Berlin as a part of West-Germany. In spite of these differences a joint communiqué is issued in which good relations and regular consultations between the Soviet Union and West Germany are mentioned. During the visit, two trade agreements are signed. On October 28, an agreement between the Soviet Bank for Foreign Trade and a consortium of banks headed by Deutsche Bank is signed on credit given by West German banks to the Soviet bank. The second agreement, signed on October 29, covers the delivery of an additional amount of Soviet natural gas to West Germany.

Soviet Union / Somalia – October 29, 1974 (KCA)

The Soviet-Somali treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in July 1974 is ratified in Mogadishu.

Yugoslavia / Austria – October 29, 1974 (KCA)

The Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Miloš Minić hands to the Austrian *charge d'affaires* in Belgrade a note in which Yugoslavia accuses Austria of failing to respect the rights of the Croats in Burgenland and the Slovenes in Carinthia. The Austrian response stresses the existence of bilingual schools and radio which are an example of respecting the right of minorities. The note is rejected by Yugoslavia as it is considered to be —unconstructive and arrogant.¶

Albania – October 29, 1974 (KCA)

The People's Assembly convenes and affirms the lineup of the Presidium. Afterward, the body confirms as Mehmet Shehu as Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who then announces the Cabinet. Chairman Shehu's speech to the assembly assesses developments within the previous four years, and Albania's diplomatic relations, especially those with Greece, Italy, and Yugoslavia. The Government supports further development of normal relations between Albania and Romania. In the same time Shedu reiterates his Government's opposition to the establishment of diplomatic relations the United States, the United Kingdom, and Western Germany.

Yugoslavia / Denmark – October 29-November 1, 1974 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito visits Denmark. Meetings are organized with

Queen Margarethe II, and Prime Minister Poul Hartling.

Romania – October 30, 1974 (CER)

In Romania, a new law is adopted (the law of 63), which includes the patrimony of national culture.

Syria / Czechoslovakia – October 30, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

The Central Committee of the CPCS greets the Syrian Communist Party on its 50th anniversary.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia – October 30, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

A colloquy on issues in the contemporary struggle against revisionism at the Institute of Marxism-leninism of the CPCS is attended by workers of the scientific institutes of the Bulgarian Communist party.

Bulgaria – October 31, 1974 (KCA)

The National Assembly approves Cabinet changes. Among the changes to the State Council, Tanchev replaces Georgi Traikov as First Vice-Chairman. The National Assembly also passes new reforms to harmonize the penal code with the Communist Party's agenda. Additionally, the National Assembly grants amnesty to Bulgarian citizens who lived abroad and returned by December 31, 1975, and were never declared enemies of the state nor sentenced by the courts.

India / Hungary – October 31, 1974 (CWIHP)

Hungary chooses not to condemn India for its nuclear explosion on 18th May 1974 in Pokhran. It caused immense surprise and the Indian government reassures the world that India did not intend to launch a nuclear weapons program.

November

Soviet Union / China – November 1974 (KCA)

According to one unconfirmed report, about 30 men are killed or wounded in a clash between Soviet and Chinese troops on the Mongolian border.

Czechoslovakia – November, 1974 (KCA)

Official estimates report that from 1968-1971 approximately 127,700 Czechoslovak citizens left the country illegally.

Czechoslovakia – November 1, 1974 (KCA)

The Times in London publishes a letter, sent by 29 released political prisoners, criticizing the Czechoslovak regime.

Romania / United States – November 3-4, 1974 (PER)

The U. S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / U. S. – November 4, 1974 (KCA)

100 Soviet Jews send a letter to U.S. Senator Henry Jackson saying that Soviet authorities have used military conscription against Jews who petitioned to immigrate to Israel. They also request Senator Jackson to use his power to ensure that these measures end.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – November 4, 1974 (JBT)

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito to discuss various bilateral and international topics, especially the Middle East crisis.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – November 5, 1974 (CWIHP)

A protocol agreed by the border forces of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union aims to facilitate the exchange of bilateral information between the two forces, discussing the findings of both security organizations from May 1972 to October 1974, and coordinating the security organization and new border security agreement.

Soviet Union / China – November 7, 1974 (KCA)

The Chinese Government replies in a message of greeting on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution by proposing that a non-aggression treaty should be accompanied by the withdrawal of all armed forces from the disputed borders areas - a proposal which the Soviet Union has repeatedly rejected in the past.

Hungary / West Germany – November 11, 1974 (KCA/HC)

An agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Hungary and West Germany is signed.

Yugoslavia / East Germany – November 12-15, 1974 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito makes an official visit to East Germany.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – November 12, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-21)

Talks are held in Prague between the West German State Secretary Walter Gehlhoff and Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry officials, the first of the periodic consultations agreed to between the two governments after the ratification of agreement that normalised relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / USSR / Cuba / Mongolia / GDR / Poland / Rumania – November 12-14, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

An international theoretical conference on the subject of “contemporary questions of socialist democracy and the prospects for its developments” is held in Sofia and is attended by delegations of these countries.

Croatia/Yugoslavia – November 15, 1974 (KCA)

A parcel bomb installed by Draoja explodes in a Zagreb post office killing one person.

France / Czechoslovakia – November 16, 1974 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

A delegation of the CPCS ends a visit to France at the invitation of the French Communist Party.

Soviet Union — November 17, 1974 (KCA)

Amnesty International publishes a report that estimates that there are —at least 10,000 political and religious prisoners in the USSR|| and that all of them are —maltreated.||

East Germany – November 19-21, 1974 (MMS) WP

Military Council convenes in Berlin.

Hungary / Burma / India – November 20-30, 1974 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock pays a visit to India and Burma.

Bulgaria – November 21, 1974 (KCA)

The State Council relieves Pencho Koubadinsky from his position as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Soviet Union / U. S. – November 23-24, 1974 (KCA)

U.S. President Ford and General Secretary Brezhnev conduct a summit meeting by Vladivostok. They discuss numerous issues on the relations between the two countries and on international matters. At the end of the meeting, they sign a joint communiqué discussing the following subjects: strategic arms limitations; Soviet-American relations; cooperation in commercial, economic, and scientific areas; the European Security Conference; the Cyprus issue; and the Middle East. Furthermore, President Ford reiterates the invitation, originally issued in July by President Nixon, to Brezhnev to visit the U.S. in 1975. Ford and Brezhnev also sign a statement announcing that they will make a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms through 1985.

Hungary / France – November 25, 1974 (HC)

A long-term Hungarian-French economic and industrial agreement is signed.

Romania – November 25-28, 1974 (KCA/CEC)

The 11th congress of the Romanian Communist Party takes place in Bucharest. On November 25 General Secretary Ceaușescu presents the report of the Communist Party's Central Committee, in which he summarizes the Party's achievements, international political life and relations between Romania and different countries. He postulates a new type of unity between Communist countries based on their independence; the principle of national sovereignty and independence is among the priorities. He underlines the importance of continuing economic development so that the gap between Romania and other countries will narrow. On November 28, Ceaușescu is reelected as the Party's General Secretary for other five years; on the same day a new Central Committee is elected. The Permanent Bureau replaces the Presidium.

Soviet Union / Norway -- November 25- December 5, 1974 (KCA)

The first round of negotiations between Norway and the Soviet Union on the delimitation of the Barents Sea takes place in Moscow. The second round in Oslo follows on November 25-December 5, 1975. The talks turn out to be inconclusive.

Soviet Union / China – November 26, 1974 (KCA)

The Soviet Government's officially replies to the Chinese Government's message of November 7, saying that it favors talks —without any preliminary conditions on all questions of Soviet-Chinese relations, including frontier issues. However, the Chinese message, which presents —all kinds of preliminary conditions, doesn't provide a basis for an understanding. On the same day, Brezhnev also rejects the Chinese proposals in a speech in Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolia.

Yugoslavia / Zambia – November 27-29, 1974 (JBT)

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. The two statesmen discuss the policy of non-alignment, decolonization of Portuguese colonies, European security and defense policy, and other international issues.

Yugoslavia / Palestine – November 30-December 4, 1974 (JBT)

PLO leader Yasser Arafat visits Yugoslavia. During his stay he is received by Yugoslav President

Josip Broz Tito.

December

Poland – December 1974 - January 1975 (KCA)

Official announcements about favorable developments in the Polish economy are made. On December 13, it is announced that the frozen prices of basic food items will remain the same in 1975.

Soviet Union / China – December 1974 (KCA)

A number of unconfirmed reports of armed clashes between Soviet and Chinese troops on the frontiers of the two countries are received in December 1947.

Soviet Union / China – December 1974 (KCA)

The December issue of the Chinese journal *Historical Research* reaffirms the Chinese Government's position that China does not claim the return of the territory annexed by Tsarist Russia under the —unequal treaties, which Beijing is prepared to accept as the basis for a settlement, but of further territories occupied by Russia in violation of those treaties. China is also prepared to consider —adjustments in the disputed areas as part of a general settlement.

Bulgaria / Poland / Soviet Union – December, 1974 (KCA)

East European countries derive most of their supplies from the Soviet Union. Bulgaria introduces petrol rationing at the rate 45 liters a month, while Poland imposes restrictions on the use of buses and coaches on the weekend and for recreational purposes Poland also instructs official bodies to reduce the use of transport by one-third.

Poland – December 1, 1974 (KCA)

The population of Poland is 33,700,000. That is a growth of 700,000 in comparison to the previous year. 54% of the population lives in urban areas.

Czechoslovakia – December 2, 1974 (KCA)

A number of changes in the Czechoslovak Government are announced, including the appointment of Josef Simon to the role of Deputy Prime Minister. According to a report from November 12, 1974 a cultural attaché, Jiří Stárek, reveals private information about the purge in the Czechoslovak Army during a press conference.

Soviet Union / U. S. – December 2, 1974 (KCA)

President Ford gives a televised press conference where he elaborates on the proposed agreement for arms control with the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia / India – December 2, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-24)

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak attends the 5th session of the joint Indian-Czechoslovak Committee on Economics, Foreign Trade, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and holds official discussions with the Indian government.
1975

Soviet Union – December 4-7, 1974 (KCA)

The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union visits France. The main points of a communiqué issued at the end of his visit cover: the importance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; shared concern over the situation in the Middle East; the danger of the situation in Cyprus; the need to restore peace in Vietnam; the efforts to bring about universal disarmament and the importance of bilateral Franco-Soviet economic relations, especially industrial, scientific, and technological cooperation. An agreement on deliveries by the Soviet Union to France of additional quantities of natural gas is signed.

Hungary – December 5, 1974 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. The People's Economic Plan of the year 1975, the national budget, and the preparation of the five-year plan are on the agenda.

Yugoslavia – December 5, 1974 (KCA)

Three Croats – Rudolf Prskalo, Nikola Lisac and Tomislav Rebrina – are sentenced to 12 years imprisonment by a court in Madrid on charges of hijacking a Swedish airliner.

Soviet Union / France – December 5-7, 1974 (BUS)

Leonid Brezhnev visits France. Brezhnev and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sign a five-year, 2.65 billion dollar commercial agreement. A twenty year agreement is signed on the sale of 2.5 billion (later 4 billion cubic meters) of Soviet natural gas to France; another agreement is made on the construction of a \$1.15 billion aluminum complex in Siberia, the cost of which is covered 50-50% by the two sides. France extends a \$2.5 billion credit to finance the Soviet orders.

Yugoslavia – December 5, 1974 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives UNESCO director-general Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow.

Yugoslavia/Nepal – December 6, 1974 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives Prime Minister of Nepal Nagendra Prasad Rijal.

Hungary – December 6, 1974 (HC)

The underpass at Deák Square is opened in Budapest.

NATO / East Germany / Warsaw Pact members – December 10-11, 1974 (KCA)

Winter Ministerial Meeting of NATO takes place in Brussels. The following topics are included in the communiqué publicized at the end of the meeting: satisfactory developments on the ties between the two sides of Germany and those of Berlin would help stabilize Europe; a proposal for the reduction of both American and Soviet ground forces.

East Germany / West Germany / Soviet Union / US / CSCE – December 18, 1974 (CWIHP)

Conversation between Klaus Blech and Siegfried Bock regarding the frontiers component of the CSCE negotiations.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / Soviet Union – December 18-19, 1973 (KCA)

Officials of nine Communist Parties meet for a conference in Moscow. The conference is attended by the Committee Secretaries from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Subjects of the conference include the spread of socialism and peace, and reduction of anticommunism.

Czechoslovakia – December 19, 1974 (KCA)

An agreement is signed in Vienna on compensation for the property of Austrian citizens confiscated in Czechoslovakia following the expulsion of Austrian citizens after May 8, 1945.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Bloc / Soviet Union – December 19, 1974 (CWIHP).

Creation of the plan of coordination between the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior and the Soviet KGB for the years 1975 -1977. Both countries promise to detect and prevent hostile activities and protect all sort of state secrets.

East Germany/West Germany – December 19, 1974 (CWIHP). see December 18.

A memorandum regarding a conversation between Klaus Blech and Siegfried Bock with relation to the recognition of frontiers component of the CSCE negotiations is signed.

Hungary – December 19-20, 1974 (HC)

The Parliament discusses the budget for 1975.

Hungary – December 19-21, 1974 (HC)

The preparatory meeting of the conference of the European Communist and Workers' parties takes place in Budapest.

Romania / Soviet Union / Yugoslavia / U.S. – December 20, 1974 (BUS)

The US Senate passes the Trade Reform Act. According to the act, tariffs on goods from developing countries can be abolished with the exception of communist states; this does not include Romania and Yugoslavia. The USSR may receive trade benefits if it relaxes emigration controls ,primarily for Jews. The Jackson-Vanik amendment ties the most favored nation clause to the liberalization of emigration. Congress maximized the amount of Export-Import Bank loan that can be granted to the Soviet Union.

Bulgaria / West Germany – December 21, 1974 (KCA)

A Communiqué is issued stating that Bulgaria and West Germany established full diplomatic relations.

Czechoslovakia – December 22, 1974 (KCA)

According to an official Chinese report, the Czechoslovak Government has concluded a trade and payments agreement with China. No details of the agreement are known.

Soviet Union — December 26, 1974 (KCA)

The Soviet Minister of the Interior Nikolai Shchelokov announces that between 1976 and 1981 a new internal passport will be issued to all Soviet citizens over the age of 16.

Bulgaria – end of 1974 (KCA)

The population of Bulgaria is 8,706,000. This represents an increase of 60,500 people compared with the total population at the end of 1973. The urban population has increased by 2% up to 58.5% in total.

1975

January

Romania / Hungary - January, 1975 (HC)

It is introduced in Romania that private persons cannot accommodate foreign nationals (exceptions are parents, children, siblings and the spouses of these). This move is obviously aimed at reducing tourism from Hungary.

Hungary – January 1, 1975 (KCA)

The value of the forint has increased by an average of 6% against Western currencies.

Soviet Union – January 1, 1975 (KCA)

The Soviet Union increases the export prices of oil.

Hungary - January 2-22, 1975 (HC) A

national census takes place.

Soviet Union / Laos – January 6, 1975 (KCA)

It is announced that the Soviet Union will assist in the construction of a new town at Phon Savan, Laos. Three bridges and a hospital will be built as well.

Czechoslovakia –January 6, 1975 (RFE)

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak visited Paris for economic talks with French leaders. Both sides stressed exchanges of goods and co-operation between France and CSSR had been improved in the recent years and discussed the possibilities of expanding trade and economic relations.

Yugoslavia/Portugal – January 7, 1975 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives General Secretary of the Portuguese Socialist Party Mario Soares.

Yugoslavia / Hungary - January 7-9, 1975 (HC) Foreign minister Frigyes Puja has talks in Belgrade.

Yugoslavia / Australia – January 9-12, 1975 (KCA)

The Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam visits Yugoslavia. In talks, emphasis is placed on the development of mutual trade and the situation of Yugoslavs living in Australia.

Bulgaria / Greece – January 10, 1975 (KCA)

A permanent Greek-Bulgarian commission is established. It aims to create cooperation in power generation and in the utilization of rivers flowing through both countries.

Hungary – January 10, 1975 (KCA)

The appointment of five new Roman Catholic bishops, of a new supervisor of the central institutes

of the Bishops' Conference and of four new apostolic administrators is approved. Now the Bishop of Vác, Mgr. Mihály Endrey, can exercise his ministry after a long time.

Soviet Union / US – January 10, 1975 (LBC)

The Soviet Union informs the US that because of the Jackson-Vanik amendment it will not ratify the trade agreement signed in 1972, which would have unconditionally abolished discriminative trade restrictions. The USSR resents the Jackson-Vanik amendment and the restriction of Export Import Bank loans, which it deems contrary to the 1972 trade agreement and the principle of noninterference in domestic affairs. – Kissinger says that this step means that Moscow will not service its lend lease debt after 1975 therefore will not be eligible for the most favored nation treatment.

Kissinger claims that in the past two years Moscow received 479 million dollars from the Bank.

Soviet Union – January 11, 1975 (KCA)

The spacecraft *Soyuz 17* is launched and returns to earth on February 9. The spacecraft docks with *Salyut 4* on January 12, and during the next four weeks the cosmonauts' program includes research into physical processes and phenomena in outer space; observations of geologicalmorphological objects on the earth's surface and atmospheric formations and phenomena with a view to obtaining data in the interests of the national economy; medico-biological research; and tests of the improved design of the station and of on-board systems and equipment. Moreover, the crew tests certain modifications in the spacecraft's control systems.

Hungary - January 12, 1975 (HC)

The television starts to air the 13-series documentary —Hazánk, Magyarország [Our home, Hungary].

Yugoslavia / Australia – January 12, 1975 (JBT)

Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Soviet Union / Australia – January 12-16, 1975 (KCA) see June 12—16

Prime Minister of Australia Gough Whitlam visits the Soviet Union to speak with Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Kirill Mazurov, First Vice-Chairman of the Council. The two sides express —readiness to take part in the search for a solution to the question of making the Indian Ocean a —zone of peace. Two agreements on scientific, technical and cultural co-operation are signed.

Bulgaria – January 14, 1975 (KCA)

Georgi Traikov, Chairman of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and a member of the State Council, dies.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 14, 1975 (BUS)

According to a US report the Soviet Union starts to deploy 5518 MIRV-ed missiles.

Yugoslavia – January 14, 1975 (KCA)

Five Yugoslavs of Albanian nationality are sentenced to imprisonment from three to nine years for —attempting to overthrow the constitutional order and attacking the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia.¶

Hungary - January 15, 1975 (HC)

The airplane MALÉV IL-18 falls down at Ferihegy airport. The nine-member personnel dies.

Czechoslovakia / U. S. – January 15, 1975 (KCA)

The two Houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly decide that Czechoslovakia cannot sign an earlier agreement on the settlement of post-war property compensations questions with the United States because, according to the American Trade Act from 1975, most-favored nation treatment for Czechoslovakia is conditional on 100% compensation for property taken over by the Czechoslovak Government.

US – January 15, 1975 (LBC)

President Ford says in his State of the Union address: —If our foreign policy is to be successful we cannot rigidly restrict in legislation the president's ability to act...Legislative restrictions intended for the best motives and purposes can have the opposite result as we have seen more recently in our trade relations with the Soviet Union. With the communist states Ford hopes —to build a long-term basis for coexistence.

Soviet Union / Japan – January 15-17, 1975 (KCA)

Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Kiichi Miyazawa, the Japanese Prime Minister, speak about the question of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty (unresolved since World War II). In a communiqué issued after Miyazawa's departure on January 19 it is stated that it was agreed to continue talks on the conclusion of a peace treaty.

Romania – January 17, 1975 (KCA)

Major-General Gheorghe Gomoiu is appointed Secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Army, after Lieut.-General Constantin Oprita has been relieved of his duties without reasons given.

East Germany – January 20, 1975 (KCA)

Oskar Fischer is appointed to the position of East German Foreign Minister after the resignation of Otto Winzer. He represents the Socialist Unity Party.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – January 20, 1975 (HN)

The Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool is founded. Besides the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, 11 other news agencies cooperate in the beginning.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – January 22, 1975 (KCA)

An agreement on the further development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation is signed by West Germany and Czechoslovakia. A joint commission will be set up and emphasis will be placed on the fields of industry, agriculture, construction and telecommunication.

Yugoslavia / India – January 22, 1975 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives Indian Foreign Minister Yashwantrao Chavan.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – January 22, 1975, (CWIHP)

Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior and the Soviet KGB provide short visits opportunity in order to share knowledges in criminology, security, scientific experimentation, and academia during semi-annual exchanges.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – January 22, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

An agreement on further economic, industrial and technical cooperation is signed between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia, a year after the two countries normalised relations. The agreement establishes a mixed commission to meet twice a year to assess the areas in which an expansion of cooperation is worthwhile.

Soviet Union / Spain – January 23, 1975 (KCA)

Trade agreements are signed in Moscow between Spain and the U.S.S.R. In late January the Spanish Government announces that the Soviet airline *Aeroflot*, banned from Spanish airspace for 35 years, can now overfly Spanish territory on-route to Cuba.

Yugoslavia – January 24, 1975 (KCA)

It is reported that four professors at the Zagreb University have been expelled from the Croatian League of Communists for —forming a faction and creating —an unhealthy situation at the university's faculty of law, and they are not allowed to continue teaching.

Yugoslavia – January 28, 1975 (KCA)

The Assembly of the Republic of Serbia decides to suspend eight teachers from the philosophical faculty at the University of Belgrade who were accused of —anti-socialist activities.

Czechoslovakia / Norway – January 28, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

At a meeting with economic experts of embassies in Prague Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak Foreign trade Minister, says large growth rates of trade between Comecon members and western countries are due to price increases in energy and raw materials, thus dismissing the higher growth rate of trade for 1974 between Czechoslovakia and its capitalist and developing country trade partners (34.7%) than that with other socialist countries (14.5%), which make up 2/3 of its trade.

Soviet Union / Angola / China / South Africa / Zaïre – January 31, 1975 (KCA)

After Angola reached its independence from Portugal on November 11, 1974, a transitional Government is established representing all three liberation movements. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (*Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola*, MPLA) is supplied with arms and equipment by the Soviet Union and by a detachment of 3,000 Cuban soldiers. The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (*Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola*, FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (*União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola*, UNITA) have the assistance of the United States, the People's Republic of China, Zaïre and South Africa.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – January 1975 (KCA)

Czechoslovakia and Austria decide to raise their respective legations to the level of embassies.

Poland – January 1975 (KCA)

It is announced that bilateral co-ordination committees will work towards normalization of Church-State relations.

Romania / U.S. - 1975 (RFN) see April 2.

Most-favoured-nation (MFN) status is extended and the U.S. tries to strengthen the basis of Romania's autonomous foreign policy.

Soviet Union / Philippines – January 1975 (KCA)

An agreement on expanding scientific and cultural exchanges between the Soviet Union and the Philippines is signed.

Soviet Union – January 1975 (KCA)

The Soviet authorities deny allegations from Jewish sources that official harassment is to blame for the decline in Jewish emigration. Instead, Soviet authorities claim that the number of applications for visas dropped sharply in 1974.

Soviet Union / China / Mongolia – January 1975 (KCA)

President Tsedenbal of Mongolia alleges in an article published in the Soviet magazine *Problems of the Far East*, that Chinese troops have violated the border, cut down trees, started forest fires and driven cattle infected with contagious diseases into Mongolian territory.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – January 1975 (KCA)

In mid-January an agreement is signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union so that the latter can make available up to \$600,000,000 to finance the projects within the framework of the fourth Afghan five-year plan. These include the construction of an oil refinery and a chemical and fertilizer factory, irrigation and agricultural projects and the development of the joint prospecting in Afghanistan.

February

Czechoslovakia / Norway – February 2-5, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

During a three day visit to Norway, Czechoslovak Federal Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl holds talks with Norwegian industry and trade officials on further expansion of mutual cooperation between the two countries. Bahyl also visits the Norwegian state company for oil and gas extraction and meets representatives of Norwegian companies interested in production cooperation with Czechoslovak firms.

Yugoslavia / Greece – February 3, 1975 (KCA)

An agreement defining the status of Yugoslav transit trade through Salonika, Greece is signed.

Czechoslovakia / Comecon – February 6, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #60)

Jozef Kutnik, a Czechoslovak Central Committee official, says on Radio Prague that capitalist market trends have no bearing on Comecon countries' fuel prices, fixed for every 5-year period and thus shielded from price inflation. In 1973 Czechoslovakia paid 10 billion crowns less for oil imported from the Soviet Union than it would have had to pay had prices been set by capitalist markets.

Czechoslovakia / Comecon – February 7, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #60)

In an article published by Soviet party daily Pravda, Czechoslovakia's permanent representative to Comecon, Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlcek says that mutually advantageous cooperation within the economic community was a way to solve important problems, such as the fuel and energy crisis facing the bloc.

Soviet Union / China – February 12, 1975 (KCA)

Leonid Ilyichev returns to Beijing to resume the border negotiations. He will leave Beijing for Moscow on May 5, but other members of the Soviet delegation will remain in the Chinese capital city.

UK / USSR – February 12-17, 1975 (LBC) see February 13—17.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson visits the USSR. The two sides pledge to develop bilateral

relations. Wilson announces that in the next five years, London will grant the Soviet Union \$2.39 billion in low interest loans to buy British machinery and equipment. The Prime Minister said of his talks with Brezhnev that they opened a new age in Anglo-Soviet relations.

Hungary / Soviet Union - February 13-17, 1975 (HC)

Moscow days take place in Budapest on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian capital.

Yugoslavia – February 13, 1975 (KCA)

After three days of detention at a Novi Sad hotel, two U.S. opera singers, Gloria Bentley and Ann Waterman are expelled from Yugoslavia for —importing and distributing material hostile to Yugoslavial.

Soviet Union / U.K. – February 13-17, 1975 (KCA) see February 12—17.

The British Prime Minister Wilson and the British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary visit the Soviet Union. The main points of the joint communiqué issued at the end of the visit are: adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence; the importance of developing economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation; an agreement on credits for a five-year period; an agreement on cooperation in the field of medicine and public health; the development of cooperation in agriculture and protection of the environment; the importance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; shared concern over the situation in the Middle East and Cyprus; the necessity of ending the war in Vietnam; and the importance of the Conference on the Law of the Sea. In addition to the joint communiqué, a protocol on consultations is signed, which provides for deepening and widening bilateral consultations on international matters. Representative of Great Britain and the Soviet Union also sign a Declaration on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and agree on a long-term program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation as well as a 10-year program for scientific and technological cooperation. In his speech in the House of Commons on February 18, Wilson says that further agreements include new contracts with British firms.

Soviet Union / Norway – February 14, 1975 (KCA)

The Soviet Union violates Norwegian airspace over the Varanger Peninsula in north-eastern Norway. Soviet apologies follow.

Communist Bloc – February 15-20, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

European communist parties take part in talks in East Berlin, part of preparations for the upcoming European conference of communist parties.

Hungary - February 17, 1975 (HC)

A memorial session takes place at the Academy on the 150th birth anniversary of Mór Jókai.

Yugoslavia – February 17, 1975 (KCA)

15 Croatian nationalists are given prison sentences ranging from 18 months to 13 years for subversive activities.

Hungary / Soviet Union - February 18, 1975 (HC)

The first Hungarian-Soviet natural gas agreement is signed.

Soviet Union / Guinea-Bissau – February 19-25, 1975 (KCA)

The delegation led by Francisco Mendes, Chief Commissioner of the Council of State Commissioners of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, visits Moscow. After a talk with the Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers Alexei Kosygin, it is agreed that the Soviet Union will give aid to Guinea-Bissau for the development of energy, health services, and education. Agreements are signed on economic, technical, cultural and scientific co-operation, and on trade and air services. It is also agreed that the Soviet Union will establish a trade mission in Guinea-Bissau.

Czechoslovakia – February 20-March 20, 1975 (KCA)

Yugoslavia – February 20, 1975 (KCA)

The Federal Council for the Defense of the Constitutional Order, which will deal with the settlement of the succession problem after the President's death, is established. Vladimir Bakarić is appointed as the Chairman of the new council.

Yugoslavia – February 21, 1975 (KCA)

It is announced that *Praxis* has ceased publication.

Hungary / Austria - February 23-26, 1975 (HC)

Austrian foreign minister Erich Bielka is in Budapest. An extradition agreement is signed. Austria is the first capitalist country with which Hungary concludes an agreement like this after 1945.

Romania / New Zealand – February 23-25, 1975 (PER)

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Wallace Edward Rowling, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / India – February 24-27, 1975 (KCA)

The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko, visits New Dehli. He is accompanied by Admiral S. G. Gorshkov and Air Marshal P. S. Kutakhov, the commanders of the Soviet Navy and Air Force, and other military experts to discuss with their Indian counterparts. At the conclusion of the visit, a joint communiqué is issued on February 27. It expresses —grave anxiety at the action taken by certain quarters to step up an arms race, after the United States have ended the embargo on the supply of military equipment to India and Pakistan. However, only Pakistan can take advantage of the lifting of the embargo, as India has obtained supplies of arms mainly from the Soviet Union in recent years.

Soviet Union / Iran – February 25, 1975 (KCA)

Iran and the Soviet Union sign an economic cooperation agreement covering projects with an estimated value of \$3 billion.

Soviet Union / U.S. – February 26, 1975 (KCA)

An agreement is signed in Washington to provide for co-operation between the two countries in the Western Atlantic in the rational use of fisheries, co-ordination of scientific research and prevention of damage to fishing gear. Agreements providing the extension of existing agreements on fishing are signed at the same time.

Hungary - February 26-27, 1975 (HC)

The session of the scientific academies of the socialist countries takes place in Budapest (topic: —liberation.)

Soviet Union / Egypt – February 27, 1975 (KCA)

A Soviet-Egyptian trade protocol for 1975 is signed in Moscow to provide for a 10 per cent increase in trade between the two countries.

Yugoslavia – February 28, 1975 (KCA)

The Russian-born writer Mihajlo Mihajlov is sentenced to seven years imprisonment for offenses dealing with hostile propaganda and banned from publishing or broadcasting anything for four years after being released from prison.

Yugoslavia / Spain – February 28, 1975 (JBT)

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain Santiago Carrillo visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – February 1975 (KCA)

Even though the Czechoslovakian Government signed a trade and payments agreement with China, Husák still has good relations with the Soviet Union, visiting Moscow both in July 1974 and in February 1975.

Soviet Union / Finland – February, 1975 (TFD)

Finnish Communist leaders travel to the Soviet Union for consultations that might help to resolve the differences between the two factions of the Finnish Communist Party. This is a problem for the CPSU, as they support the Stalinist minority but do not want the Finnish communists to split up.

March

Hungary - March 3, 1975 (HC)

The olefin works of the chemical combine at Tisza is opened.

Hungary / Soviet Union –March 3-6, 1975 (HC)

A session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee takes place. (Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers István Huszár signs 11 agreements.)

Hungary –March 4, 1975 (HC)

A memorial session takes place in the Academy on the 100th birth anniversary of Mihály Károlyi.

Czechoslovakia – March 5, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

Ideological talks are held in Prague between nine communist countries: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Cuba, East Germany, Mongolia and the USSR.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – March 7, 1975 (CWIHP)

The Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior and Soviet KGB make agreement in connection with security issues concerning hostile ideological centres, emigrant groups, anti-Socialist, anti-Soviet, revisionist, and nationalist groups.

Romania / Ecuador – March 7-11, 1975 (PER)

The President of Ecuador, Guillermo A. Rodriguez Lara, visits Romania to sign an economical and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries.

Romania – March 9, 1975 (KCA)

Elections to the Grand National Assembly are held, along with 2.5-year term elections for local councils. All candidates are nominated by the Socialist Unity Front, and 99.96% of registered voters cast votes. On March 17, the newly-elected Grand National Assembly reelects President Ceaușescu as head of state. On March 18, changes in the Government leadership are approved by the Assembly, and Manea Mănescu is appointed as Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

East Germany / Niger – March 10, 1975 (KCA)

It is reported that East Germany and Niger want to establish their diplomatic relations at embassy level.

Yugoslavia / Poland – March 10-13, 1975 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation headed by President Josip Broz Tito visits Poland. Talks are organized between President Tito and First Secretary of Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek.

Soviet Union / France – March 10-24, 1975 (KCA)

The French Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, visits the Soviet Union and signs agreements on cooperation in environmental protection and in agriculture.

Romania / U.S. – March 11-20, 1975 (KCA)

General Ion Coman, Chief of Staff of the Romanian Army, visits the U.S.

Hungary / Soviet Union – March 16, 1975 (HC)

The Hungarian and Soviet sections of the gas pipelines Brotherhood are connected at Beregdaróc.

Yugoslavia / Sweden – March 16-18, 1975 (JBT) Prime Minister of Sweden Olaf Palme visits Yugoslavia.**Hungary / Soviet Union / Soviet Bloc – March 17-22, 1975 (HC/KCA)**

The 11th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place. Program: the establishment of the developed socialist society, effective and careful management, the development of social democracy, the increase of the powers of the selected organs. Guidelines for the party congress include: maintaining special relations with the Soviet Union, rejecting nationalism and cosmopolitanism, consolidating the predominant position of the working class, introducing a 44-hour work week by 1980 and strengthening —democratic centralism. The first secretary of the Central Committee is János Kádár, the secretaries are: Béla Biszku, András Gyenes, Imre Győri, Károly Németh, Miklós Óvári, Árpád Pullai. Members of the Political Committee: György Aczél, Antal Apró, Valéria Benke, Béla Biszku, Jenő Fock, Sándor Gáspár, János Kádár, György Lázár, László Maróthy, Dezső Nemes, Károly Németh, Miklós Óvári, István Sarlós. The following people are omitted from the PC: Lajos Fehér, Gyula Kállai, Rezső Nyers. The following new people are accepted into the PC : György Lázár, László Maróthy, Miklós Óvári, István Sarlós. The Central Committee has 125 members.

Soviet Union / Gambia – March 17-25, 1975 (KCA)

The President of Gambia, Dawda K. Jawara, visits the Soviet Union. On March 18 a fisheries cooperation agreement is signed and further talks on concluding an agreement on economic and technical cooperation will take place.

Romania – March 17, 1975 (CEC)

The Great National Assembly re-elects Nicolae Ceaușescu as President of Romania.

Comecon – March 18, 1975 (KCA)

The Hungarian Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock states that the members of Comecon (the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) have agreed that — in the coming years prices will not be determined on the basis of five-year average prices in the world market ‖. According to East German sources it means that the price of Soviet oil, which has already increased, will come close to the world level.

East Germany/West Bloc/East Bloc – March 19, 1975,CWIHP

A brief is prepared in regard to the politico-military situation in advance of the 17-25 March 1975 operational command staff exercise. It describes the military situation as of the 19 March, including the tactical information on geographic disposition, activities and status of Warsaw Pact and Western forces.

USSR / Czechoslovakia / Bulgaria / Hungary / Poland / East Germany – March 19, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

Leonid Brezhnev meets party leaders in Budapest to discuss the 30th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany and exchange information on the construction of communism.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union / Comecon / Yugoslavia – March 19-21, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #60)

The 43rd session of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade of the Comecon takes place in Prague. All Comecon members plus Yugoslavia are present. North Korea and North Vietnam attend as observers. A protocol is signed at the end. One of the main items in the agenda is economic relations with third countries during 1973. The visit of the Soviet delegation to Czechoslovakia is also marked by the conclusion of an agreement between the two countries on specialization and cooperation in the oil-processing and petrochemical industry for the following 5-year period.

Soviet Union / France – March 19 -21, 1975 (BUS)

French President Jacques Chirac visits the USSR. The joint communique that is issued uses the term —lasting coexistencel instead of previously —irreversible coexistence.‖ Observers attribute this change to a slight cooling of the relations between the two countries, namely to the fact that Moscow is unhappy about the improvement of the relations between France and the U.S.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – March 21, 1975 (KCA)

Czechoslovakia and Poland sign an agreement which slightly modifies the frontier between the two countries on the River Dunajec in order to make it possible for Poland to build a dam.

Yugoslavia / Finland – March 22, 1975 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives the President of Finland Urho Kekkonen. They agree that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should be organized during the current year on the highest level.

Czechoslovakia –March 22-25, 1975 (RFE)

Foreign Minister of Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a official visit to Prague on the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia. The main agenda of the meeting was to find ways to improve and expand the bilateral relations

between the two countries.

Yugoslavia – March 25, 1975 (KCA)

The sentences of two young Britons - Robert Curtis (25) and Paul Mason (23) - are reduced to three years, but their conviction is upheld as their activities will not be tolerated. They were sentenced to four years imprisonment by a Sarajevo military court on December 6, 1973, after being arrested while —plane-spotting on the outskirts of a military airfield in Yugoslavia. On November 15, 1975 they could return to Britain, after being released thanks to an act of clemency.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – March 24-25, 1975 (KCA)

The West German Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, visits Prague. Both sides express their willingness to further improve bilateral relations.

Soviet Union / Congo – March 24-26, 1975 (KCA)

President Ngouabi visits the Soviet Union and signs agreements on co-operation in the field of economy, technology, agriculture and culture, as a result it is expected that the Soviet Union will increasingly participate in the exploitation of minerals and oil in the Congo.

East Germany / Austria – March 26, 1975 (KCA)

Austria and East Germany sign a consular agreement. The agreement recognizes an East German nationality causing controversy in West Germany as it is trying to preserve its right to grant consular protection to all German citizens. Austria's main reason for signing the agreement is its concern over the position of 10,000-15,000 Austrians living in East Germany.

Soviet Union – March 26, 1975 (KCA)

The 1972 Convention, signed by the Soviet Union, ordering the destruction of and prohibiting the development, production or stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons comes into force.

Hungary – March 27, 1975 (HC)

An order of the Council of Ministers (1010/1975) about the raise of low pensions and other allowances from July 1 is adopted.

Hungary – March 28, 1975 (HC) see March 31

Law decree no. 7 of 1975 of the Presidential Council about the practicing of amnesty on the 30th anniversary of the liberation is adopted.

Hungary – March 31, 1975 (KCA) see March 28

A partial amnesty is announced in order to enable refugees to return to Hungary by the end of 1976, provided they have no other criminal acts to account for.

Soviet Union / U.K. – March 31-April 2, 1975 (BUS)

At the invitation of the British Trade Unions Congress the president of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, Aleksander Shelepin visits Great Britain. According to Shelepin the visit is of historical significance and allows a fundamental improvement of the relations between the trade unions of the two countries, such as the development of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee.

Soviet Union / Uganda – March 1975 (KCA)

In mid-March A. V. Zakharov, the Soviet Ambassador to Uganda, hands over to President Amin of

Uganda a gift of 18 amphibian and ordinary tanks, while a squadron of *MiG-21* fighter-bombers are being assembled by Soviet technicians at the Gulu Air Force base. Other equipment supplied includes Soviet-made armoured troop carriers, lorries, and anti-aircraft guns. Uganda's defences are strengthened by Soviet supplies during 1975.

April

Hungary – April 1, 1975 (HC)

The Museum of the Hungarian Workers' Movement is opened in the Buda Castle.

Czechoslovakia / U.K. – April 1-5, 1975 (KCA)

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the U.K. Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Lord Goronwy-Roberts, visits Prague to discuss bilateral relations.

Czechoslovakia / France – April 2-7, 1975 (KCA)

The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chňoupek visits Paris to discuss the expansion of bilateral cultural relations.

Romania / U.S. – April 2, 1975 (KCA/HOR/PER)

A bill designed to implement the U.S.-Romanian trade agreement is signed and grants mostfavoured-nation (MFN) status to Romania. Romania becomes the first communist country to receive the most-favored nation status. With the approval by the Senate on July 25, followed by the approval by the House of Representatives on July 28, Romania becomes the first communist country to benefit from the MFN clause in the U.S. Trade Act signed by President Ford on January 3, 1975. The arrangement is to have an initial duration of 18 months, during which Romania's policy towards the emigration of its Jewish and other citizens would be under scrutiny.

Hungary – April 4, 1975 (KCA)

A partial amnesty applying to illegal emigrants and certain categories of detainees is announced.

Hungary – April 4, 1975 (HC)

A military parade takes place in Budapest.

Romania / Japan – April 4-9, 1975 (PER)

President Ceaușescu and his wife visit Japan to discuss with Emperor Hirohito and with Prime Minister Takeo Miki.

Soviet Union / Somalia – April 5, 1975 (KCA)

An agreement on Soviet technical aid in maritime transport and the improvement of Somalia's naval school is signed by Somalia and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union – April 5, 1975 (KCA)

A *Soyuz* spacecraft is launched but it returns to earth almost immediately, because —during the thirdstage stretch the parameters of the carrier rocket's movement deviated from the pre-set valuesl.

Yugoslavia / Gabon – April 6-9, 1975 (JBT)

President of Gabon Omar Bongo makes an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / Hungary – April 7-8, 1975 (HC)

A party and government delegation led by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock is staying in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia – April 8-10, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

A 3-day symposium of communists in the struggle for unity of leftist and democratic forces, organised by the journal World Marxist Review, opens in Prague.

Communist Bloc – April 8-10, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

Representatives from 20 European communist parties hold talks in East Berlin concerning documents to be considered by the upcoming conference of European communist parties.

Romania / Philippines – April 9-13, 1975 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits the Philippines to discuss with President Ferdinand Marcos. The University of Philippines honours Ceaușescu with the title of Doctor Honoris Causa.

Hungary – April 10-11, 1975 (HC)

The Parliament is in session. Act no. 2 of 1975 about the social insurance is adopted. It states that each citizen is due free medical care. An amendment of the constitution takes place that ensures parliamentary elections are held every five years.

Romania / Jordan / Pakistan / Turkey – April 13-19, 1975 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Jordan, Pakistan and Turkey.

Bulgaria – April 15, 1975 (KCA)

Kiril Zarev is appointed Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Romania / Yugoslavia – April 15, 1975 (KCA)

The first prototype of the Jurom fighter aircraft, jointly produced by Romania and Yugoslavia, is demonstrated at the Belgrade airport.

Soviet Union – April 16, 1975 (KCA)

It is announced that Alexander Shelepin has been removed from the Politburo —at his own request. On May 22 it is announced that he has also been removed from his post on the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. His removal from these offices takes place shortly after Shelepin's visit to Britain as the head of the delegation to the Trades Union Congress which caused hostile reactions, both because of his KGB connections and because of the Soviet Union's policy towards Soviet Jews.

Yugoslavia / Tanzania – April 18-21, 1975 (JBT)

Tanzanian leader Julius Nyerere visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Soviet Union / India – April 19, 1975 (KCA)

The first Indian space satellite is launched by means of a Soviet rocket.

Communist Bloc – April 19-20, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

European communist parties begin a weekend meeting in Rome to prepare for the upcoming European conference of communist parties. The number of parties in attendance differs depending on

the source ; Radio Moscow puts it at 28. The meeting is opened by Italian communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer.

Hungary / Finland – April 21-24, 1975 (HC)

Finnish Prime Minister Ahti Karjalainen is in Budapest.

Soviet Union / Egypt – April 22, 1975 (KCA)

At the end of a visit to Moscow by the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ismail Fahmy, it is confirmed that both countries have —the firm intention of continuing to build relations . . . on the strong foundation of the Soviet-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation.

Hungary – April 23-24, 1975 (HC)

A session about the liberation takes place in the Academy.

Poland – April 24, 1975 (KCA)

Former Army Colonel Jerzy Pawlowski is arrested because of espionage for an unnamed NATO member-country.

Soviet Union / Sweden – April 25, 1975 (KCA)

A 10-year agreement providing for economic, scientific and technical co-operation is signed in Moscow by Mikhail Kuzmin, Soviet First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and Rune Johansson, Swedish Minister of Industry.

Hungary / Denmark - April 27-30, 1975 (HC) Danish foreign minister K. B. Andersen is in Budapest.

East Germany / Finland – April 28, 1975 (KCA)

Finland and East Germany sign a consular agreement with the aim of developing consular relations. Diplomatic relations were established between the two countries on January 7, 1973.

France / Czechoslovakia / Bulgaria / Hungary / Rumania / Yugoslavia / USSR – April 28, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

Delegations from East European countries attend the funeral of French Communist Jacques Duclos.

Romania / Japan – April 1975 (KCA)

During a state visit by President Ceaușescu it is decided to set up a joint committee for trade and economic affairs, and an agreement is signed on scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries.

Soviet Union / Jamaica – April 1975 (KCA)

Jamaica establishes diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / U.S – April-July 1975 (KCA) see June 10

On June 10, James R. Schlesinger, the U.S Secretary of Defence, requires the Senate Armed Services Committee to counterbalance the growing Soviet naval presence in the area surrounding the Diego Garcia Island. He supports his request by producing secret aerial reconnaissance photographs taken in April by an aircraft flying over international waters, showing — the construction of fuel tanks, a long runway, a communications station and a missile handling facility at the Somali Red Sea port of Berbera. Schlesinger claims they are Soviet installations. The

existence of Soviet facilities is strongly denied in the Soviet Union and in Somalia. After a voice vote in the House of Representatives on July 28, the U.S. Navy is free to construct a harbour, a 12,000-foot runway and refuelling facilities for as carrier task force on Diego Garcia.

May

Egypt / Hungary - May 1, 1975 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja travels to Cairo for a 4-day visit.

Communist Bloc / Yugoslavia – May 1, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

An interview by the Executive Secretary of the Yugoslav Party, where he says that Belgrade finds the draft of a document to be approved at the upcoming conference of European communist parties unacceptable, is published, leading to speculation that a decision that Yugoslavia will boycott the conference is imminent.

Bulgaria / Philippines – May 2, 1975 (KCA)

A trade agreement which contains a most-favoured-nation clause is signed between the two countries.

Hungary - May 6, 1975 (HC)

Minister of labor László Karakas reports about the situation of the working class.

Soviet Union – May 7, 1975 (KCA)

On the 30th anniversary of VE-Day, an amnesty is declared for —nearly everyone with a good war record and not for prisoners convicted of —particularly dangerous state crimes.

Hungary / Iraq - May 7-9, 1975 (HC)

Vice-President of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Iraqi Republic Saddam Hussein negotiates in Budapest with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock.

Communist Bloc / Yugoslavia – May 9-13, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

Both Western and Yugoslav news agencies report that a preparatory meeting for the upcoming European conference of communist parties is underway in Berlin, though no official confirmation is given.

Soviet Union / Libya – May 12-15, 1975 (KCA)

The Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Aleksei Kosygin, visits Libya. At the end of the visit a protocol on economic and technical cooperation and an agreement on the development and strengthening of cooperation in education, science, culture, information and sport are signed. The Libyan Minister of Planning and Scientific Research, Major Omar Abdullah Meheishi, visits Moscow, and during the visit an agreement on —cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes is signed.

Hungary - May 13, 1975 (HC)

Ferenc Márta is appointed as Secretary-General of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Romania / Netherlands – May 13-16, 1975 (PER / CER)

The Queen of the Netherlands, Juliana and Prince Bernhard, visit Romania.

Romania / Jordan / Pakistan / Turkey – April 13-19, 1975 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Jordan, Pakistan and Turkey.

Hungary - May 15, 1975 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the National Council of the People's Patriotic Front and the Presidential Council of the People's Republic are in session. The latter two organizations adopt the resolution of the HSWP CC, according to which Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jenő Fock retires due to health reasons. György Lázár becomes Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyula Szekér is Deputy Prime Minister and István Huszár is the Chairman of the National Planning Bureau.

Bulgaria / West Germany – May 15, 1975 (KCA)

The Federal Republic of Germany and Bulgaria sign a 10-year agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation. A protocol under the agreement establishes a joint commission.

Yugoslavia / France – May 21, 1975 (JBT)

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Yugoslavia.

Poland / U.S. – May 22, 1975 (BUS)

According to a report by The New York Times, two financial agreements are concluded between Poland and the U.S. One allows Poland to defer its obligation to purchase in dollars the Polish currency accumulated in the U.S. as a result of a commercial agreement twenty years earlier. The second agreement allows citizens in Poland that retired in the U.S. to receive American pensions.

Romania / North Korea – May 22-26, 1975 (PER)

A North Korean delegation led by Kim Il-sung, visits Romania.

Soviet Union – May 23, 1975 (KCA)

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet approves a new law under which all funds sent to the Soviet Union from abroad will, from January 1, 1975, be subject to a tax of 30 per cent, in addition to the 35 per cent levied by the state bank as a —handling charge; the remainder of the funds will be converted to roubles at the official exchange rate and no longer into special certificates which could be used at Berizoka stores or sold at about six times the normal exchange rate.

Soviet Union – May 24, 1975 (KCA)

The spacecraft *Soyuz 18* is launched and it will return to earth on July 26. This flight —lasting 63 days — is the longest in the Soviet *Soyuz* programme. The two cosmonauts enter *Salyut 4* on May 26 and their tasks include comprehensive photography of the territory of the Soviet Union in the medium and southern latitudes; obtaining scientific information on physical processes in the active areas of the sun, in the earth's atmosphere and outer space; comprehensive photographic and spectrographic investigation of the polar lights; research into the responses of the human organism to the effects of weightlessness; various ways and means of anticipating and preventing the adverse effect of weightlessness; and a series of technological tests to check new systems and instruments of future spacecraft and missions involving long-term orbital stations.

Hungary - May 25, 1975 (HC)

The —pioneer city of Zánka is opened at Lake Balaton.

Romania / Greece – May 26-27, 1975 (KCA/PER)

Konstantinos Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, visits Romania. During his visit, a call is made to make the Balkan region a —zone of peace, friendship and co-operation. It has also been agreed to double trade exchanges between the two countries during the 1976-1980 period and to expand scientific, technical and economic co-operation.

Soviet Union / Denmark – May 26-June 2, 1975 (KCA)

Queen Margrethe of Denmark visits the Soviet Union, becoming the first European sovereign to visit Russia since the 1917 revolution. In Moscow, she discusses with Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, on furthering development of Soviet-Danish friendly relations. At the conclusion of the visit, it is announced that Podgorny has accepted an invitation to pay an official return visit.

Poland – May 28, 1975 (KCA)

The *Sejm* approves an administrative reform put forward by the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The reform changes the local government structure – it previously consisted of three tiers: commune, district, and voivodship – to a two-tiered structure with 49 voivodships, including three autonomous cities of Warsaw, Łódź and Cracow. On May 12, Tadeusz Bejma is elected Minister of Local Authority and Environment.

Czechoslovakia – May 29, 1975 (KCA)

Gustáv Husák, General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Chairman of the National Front, is elected President of the Republic by the Federal Assembly. Husák is the second President, after Antonín Novotný, to hold both posts as the country's head of state and as the First Secretary of the Communist Party. (However, Klement Gottwald was President of the Republic from 1948 and also CzCP leader as Party Chairman until his death in 1953.)

Yugoslavia / Egypt – May 29-30, 1975 (JBT)

President of Egypt Anwar el-Sadat makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. He meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito and discusses the Middle East crisis, and relations between the nonaligned and Arab countries.

Soviet Union – May 30, 1975 (KCA)

It is announced that the former Ministry of Heavy, Power and Transport Engineering will be divided into two all-Union ministries: the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Engineering under Vladimir Zhigalin and the Ministry for the Construction of Power Stations under Victor Krotov.

Poland / U.S. – May 1975 (KCA)

The Polish First Deputy Minister of Finance, Marian Krak, visits Washington and New York. Three agreements concerning the settlement of debts between the two countries are signed including: one deferring repayment from shipments of agricultural produce to Poland; one concerning payments of social security and other pensions earned by persons working in the United States who returned to Poland; and one concerning payments to holders of pre-World War II dollar bonds.

Yugoslavia – May 1975, (KCA)

Vladimir Bakarić (of Croatia) is elected Vice-President of the Presidency.

June

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia – June, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #22)

The CPs of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria sign an agreement on wider ideological cooperation in 1975-1977.

Czechoslovakia – June 3, 1975 (VVR)

The first congress of the Pacem in Terris, the union of priests supporting the Communist regime is held.

Yugoslavia / Greece – June 4-5, 1975 (JBT)

Greek Prime Minister Konstantin Karamanlis makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. During conversations with President Josip Broz Tito the two statesmen raise multiple international issues, mainly regarding the Middle East and Cyprus crisis.

Romania / Brazil – June 4-7, 1975 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Brazil to discuss with President Ernesto Geisel. They sign several economical contracts and agreements.

Soviet Union / Luxemburg – June 4-10, 1975 (KCA)

The Grand Duke Jean of Luxemburg visits the Soviet Union. After the two sides have signed agreements covering air transport and scientific, technical and cultural co-operation, the Luxemburg Premier and Prime Minister Gaston Thorn have talks on June 6 with the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Alexei Kosygin and with the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. At the conclusion of the visit, it is announced that Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny has accepted invitation to pay an official return visit.

Yugoslavia / Greece – June 4-5, 1975 (KCA)

The Greek Prime Minister, Konstantinos Karamanlis, visits Yugoslavia. Agreements are concluded on Yugoslav transit traffic through the Greek port of Salonika, the construction of an oil pipeline from Salonika to the Yugoslav border, work on a proposed canalization of the River Varda, and a study regarding a canal link between the Danube and the Aegean Sea.

France - June 5-7, 1975 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has talks in France.

Poland / Sweden – June 5, 1975 (KCA)

A 10-year economic, scientific and technical co-operation agreement is signed at the conclusion of a four-day visit to Sweden by Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Yugoslavia / North Korea – June 5-9, 1975 (JBT)

North Korean leader Kim Il Sung visits Yugoslavia. He is received by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. They discuss both state and party relations between North Korea and Yugoslavia.

Romania / Mexico – June 7-11, 1975 (KCA/PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Mexico to discuss with the President, Luis Echeverria Alvarez. After the visit, eleven economic cooperation agreements are signed.

Soviet Union / Japan – June 7, 1975 (KCA)

A three-year agreement is signed to end a fishing dispute. Measures to avoid future conflict between the two countries' fishing vessels off the coasts of Japan and the Soviet Union are provided. Both sides also express agreement on closer co-operation in joint salmon breeding in Sakhalin and at the forthcoming session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Czechoslovakia / Italy / East Germany – June 9, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #23)

Amid rumors that Alexander Dubcek sent a letter to the East German and Italian Communist Party leaderships asking for the Czechoslovak issue to be discussed at the planned conference of European communist parties, Enrico Berlinguer, the leader of the Italian CP, says such a letter, if received, will be given « all due attention ».

Soviet Union / Somalia / U.S. – June 10, 1975 (KCA) see April—July 1975 The U.S. Secretary of Defense, James R. Schlesinger, presents normally secret, aerial reconnaissance photographs taken in April 1975 by aircraft flying over international waters, which show —the construction of fuel tanks, a long runway, a communications station and a missile handling facility^l at the Somali Red Sea port of Berbera. Schlesinger thinks they are Soviet installations; this is strongly denied both by the Soviet Union and Somalia.

USSR / US – June 10-11, 1975 (LBC)

Discussions between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Secretary of State Kissinger on nuclear arms limitation take place. The main points of the talks are the following: how to monitor the number of MIRVs (for instance only a part of the Soviet Union's ICBMs are equipped with more than one warheads); contested condition that cruise missiles do not exceed the 2400 limit on delivery vehicles, as agreed at Vladivostok. The US does not accept this condition, while the USSR does.

Romania / U.S. – June 11, 1975 (KCA)

The Romanian President and Communist Party leader, Nicolae Ceaușescu, has talks in Washington with President Ford. The focus is on the U.S.-Romanian trade agreement signed in April.

FRG / Hungary - June 11, 1975 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Pujás pays a 3-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Soviet Union / China – June 11, 1975 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and China announce the signing of agreements with the North Vietnamese Government for the supply of emergency aid, for which no repayment will be required. The agreement with the Soviet Union was signed on May 12 and it provides for the delivery of fertilizers, foodstuffs, lorries and other goods; the agreement with China was signed on May 31 but its details are not publicized.

Soviet Union / Australia – June 12-16, 1975 (KCA) see January 12—16

The Australian Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam, visits the Soviet Union. Both sides express their willingness to search for a solution that will make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Earlier, on April 10, 1974, it is announced that Australia has refused a Soviet request to establish a joint scientific space tracking base in Australia.

Yugoslavia / East Germany – June 13, 1975 (JBT)

During his official visit to Yugoslavia East German Prime Minister Horst Sindermann is received

by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Romania / Portugal – June 13-16, 1975 (KCA/PER)

During an official visit to Romania by President Costa Gomes of Portugal, a treaty of friendship and co-operation is signed on June 14. On June 16 further agreements on long-term trade and on scientific and technical co-operation. President Gomes' visit is the first by a Portuguese President to a communist country, Romania having been the first such country to recognize the military regime which came to power in Portugal on April 25, 1974.

Hungary – June 15, 1975 (KCA)

General elections for the Hungarian National Assembly are held. Candidates are nominated by the People's Patriotic Front. (Double nomination happens in 33 districts for the 352 parliamentary representative seats.) 97.6% of voters participated in the election and 99.6% of the participants vote for the official candidates.)

On the same day, mid-term elections for local councils are held. On July 4, Pál Losonczi is reelected as chairman of the Presidential Council of Hungary (head of state). Some governmental changes are also approved by the newly-elected National Assembly.

Soviet Union – June 15, 1975 (KCA)

Elections to the Supreme Soviets are held. 99.98% of citizens participate in the elections, the results of which select all the unopposed candidates nominated in the Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, and Local Soviets.

Czechoslovakia / Mongolia – June 15, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

The 3rd session of the sub-commission of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation takes place in Mongolia. The two countries sign a protocol outlining cooperation in the field of sciences and technology in the second half of 1975 and first half of 1976. Cooperation will be mainly in the key field of the Mongolian economy – leather industry, as well as in cement production, geological research, and road transport.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany – June 16-18, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

Czechoslovakia and East Germany hold talks on industrial cooperation in East Berlin. At its 18th session, the Czechoslovak-East German joint committee for economic and technical cooperation concludes an agreement on close cooperation in the motor industry and agrees on the joint production of agricultural machinery worth 1300 billion marks.

Bulgaria / Romania – June 16-20, 1975 (PER)

The Bulgarian Communist leader, Todor Zhivkov, visits Romania.

Poland / France – June 17-20, 1975 (KCA/PSM)

The French President Giscard d'Estaing visits Poland. On June 20 three documents are signed: a charter of principles of friendly cooperation providing for cultural cooperation and consultations between ministers every year; a declaration on the principles and means of cultural and scientific cooperation, of information and human relations between two countries; and a five-year economic cooperation agreement. Four other documents signed during the visit include: a long-term program of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation; a coal agreement; a financial protocol; and an agreement to avoid double taxation. The main points of the joint communiqué issued at the end of the visit are: the importance of détente in Europe, a call for a conference on disarmament and a statement of satisfaction with current bilateral relations between Poland and France.

Soviet Union / Japan – June 18, 1975 (KCA)

The Soviet Government publishes a statement presented to the Japanese ambassador in Moscow, cautioning the Japanese Government against allowing itself —to be drawn, in one form or another, into the orbit of the Chinese policy. The Japanese Foreign Minister replies in a statement sent to Gromyko and published on June 19 that the proposed peace treaty with China is —not directed against any third country.

Soviet Union – June 20, 1975 (KCA)

Voronel, who founded a —Seminar for the Excluded in 1972, states in Paris that it is difficult for the seminar's members to make a living because of the control of the KGB, and that the seminar will continue to exist, especially if supported by the scientists of the world.

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 20, 1975 (KCA)

James Schlesinger, the US Defence Secretary, states that the Soviet Union has begun to deploy three new powerful continental missiles: 50 SS-19 missiles; 10 SS-17s missiles; and 10 SS-18s missiles.

Kuwait / Hungary - June 23-26, 1975 (HC)

Foreign minister Frigyes Puja pays a four-day visit to Kuwait.

Soviet Union / Belgium – June 23-July 2, 1975 (KCA)

King Baudouin of the Belgians visits the Soviet Union with the Prime Minister, Léo Tindemans, and with the Foreign Minister, Renaat van Elsslande. On June 25, Van Elsslande and the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko sign a joint declaration to relax the international tension, deciding to hold regular consultations on matters of mutual interest. Other documents signed on the same day include agreements on environmental protection and co-operation in tourism. At the conclusion of the visit, it is announced that the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny has accepted an invitation to pay an official return visit.

Czechoslovakia / Comecon – June 24, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

The 24th session of the Comecon permanent commission for the food industry takes place in Plzen, West Bohemia. Czechoslovak agriculture and food minister, Gancho Krstev greets the delegations of other Comecon members. On the agenda are food production specialization, joint planning of the production of citric acid and protein sausage casing as well as a discussion of the achievements in automation and mechanization by the relevant working group.

Czechoslovakia / Comecon – June 24-6, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

During a three-day session of the Comecon in Prague members discuss their energy needs and how to meet them. Loubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak premier, calls on Comecon members to mobilise the economic community's resources to achieve “a balance in the field of energy” and tells other representatives that his country has already started taking measure to increase its coal output, while resorting to oil and gas mainly for its heating needs.

COMECON – June 24-26, 1975 (KCA/ HC)

The 29th session of Comecon (the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) is held in Budapest and attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Cuba. Topic: the harmonization of the plans regarding the years 1976-1980, the long-term development of

international production specialization and cooperation. Agreements from 1971 that concern joint investments in developing Soviet raw material resources are assessed. On July 4 Comecon and Iraq sign an agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation; a similar agreement is signed with Mexico on August 13. On May 16, 1973 an agreement on cooperation is signed between Comecon and Finland.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – June 24-26, 1975 (JBT)

President of the West German Social Democratic Party Willy Brandt makes a friendly visit to Yugoslavia as President Tito's guest.

Bulgaria – June 27, 1975 (KCA)

As a result of the agreement reached by Todor Zhivkov's audience with Pope Paul VI, the Bulgarian authorities agree to the appointment of a Roman Catholic Bishop and a Vicar-Apostolic in Bulgaria.

Czechoslovakia / Comecon – June 27, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

The 24th session of the permanent commission for the food industry of the Comecon ends in Plzen with the signing of a protocol. All 9 members were present, as well as representatives of Yugoslavia. On the agenda was scientific and technological research in the food industry for the period 1976-80, the planning of baby foods production for the following 5 years, problems of mechanization and automation, standardization and quality of products of the food industry, as well as plans to design food plants jointly. An agreement on international specialization in grape production was signed.

Czechoslovakia / Comecon – June 29, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

Radio Hvezda, Czechoslovakia's national broadcaster, criticizes the European Economic Community and Western countries for linking the aid they provide other countries to "stiff political conditions, in the aftermath of meetings that took place between the Western economic bloc and the Comecon and during which many relevant aspects, according to the radio's commentator Antonin Kostka, were discussed but are now being distorted by what he calls anti-Communist propaganda.

Soviet Union / Trinidad and Tobago – June 30-July 7, 1975 (KCA)

Eric Williams, the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, visits the Soviet Union for discussions on —favourable opportunities for the development of [bilateral] relations in various fields.

Yugoslavia / Indonesia – June 30-July 2, 1975 (JBT)

President of Indonesia Suharto makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. During conversations between presidents Suharto and Tito most important topic is the forthcoming Summit Conference in Colombo.

Albania / East Germany / Romania / Soviet Union / Mozambique - June 1975, (KCA) Albania, as well as the German Democratic Republic, Romania, and the Soviet Union establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Romania / Brazil – June 1975 (KCA) See June 7—11.

At the end of an official visit to Brazil by President Ceaușescu, a new trade and payments agreement is signed to replace the 1961 agreement.

Soviet Union / Japan – June 1975 (KCA)

During a meeting of the Soviet-Japanese Business Co-operation Committee in Tokyo, it is announced that there will not be further negotiations on oil supplies for Japan from the Tyumen oilfields (east of the Urals). This large-scale project envisaged five years earlier is abandoned

because in March 1974 the Soviet Union proposed to link the project to the construction of a transSiberian railway to carry the oil to the coast, instead of it being pumped through a pipeline. The Japanese side feared that this would worsen Japan's relations with China, as the railway line was criticized by China as they feared it would be used for Soviet military supplies.

July

Bulgaria – July 1-2, 1975 (KCA)

Changes in the composition of the State Council and the Council of Ministers are announced. Among these are the election of Pencho Koubadinsky as a member of the State Council and Vesselin Nikiforov, president of the Bulgarian National Bank, as a new member of Government.

Hungary - July 2, 1975 (HC/KCA) A session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place. Topic: the deficiencies in the implementation of the people's economic plan for the year 1975. Pál Losonczi and István Huszár, head of the State Planning Office, are elected by the Central Committee of the Socialist Workers' Party to its Politburo, whose membership is increased to 15, the highest figure since 1956. On the same day the Central Committee pushes through some government changes.

Bulgaria / Greece – July 2-4, 1975 (KCA)

The Greek Prime Minister, Konstantinos Karamanlis, visits Bulgaria. It is reaffirmed that there are —no controversial questions between the two countries; Bulgaria gives a formal reassurance on the inviolability of the Greek-Bulgarian frontier in the event of an armed conflict between Greece and Turkey; and both sides advocate a meeting of experts or ministers of Balkan countries.

Hungary - July 3, 1975 (HC) The M7 motorway is opened.

Soviet Union / France – July 3-7, 1975 (KCA)

One of the regular meetings of the Franco-Soviet trade commission signs a protocol in Moscow. A 10-year programme of co-operation in space research and satellite telecommunications is envisaged.

Czechoslovakia –July 3, 1975 (RFE)

At the CPCSC CC session of 6 and 7 October 1975, four documents were approved in addition to the main decision (Czechoslovak Situation Report/41, RFER). One of these documents entitled “Guidelines for the Further Development of Concentration and Specialization of Agricultural Production and for Integrating Relations with the Food Industry in the Sixth Five-Year Plan”. The presidium of the Government of CCSR adopted these guidelines.

Comecon – July 4, 1975 (KSA)

An agreement on multilateral economic, scientific and technical co-operation is signed with Iraq. A similar agreement is signed with Mexico on August 13.

Hungary - July 4, 1975 (HC / KSA)

The inaugural session of the new Parliament takes place. The officials of the Presidential Council, the government and the Parliament are elected. The Chairman of the Presidential Council is Pál

Losonczi; Chairman of the Council of Ministers is György Lázár; Speaker of the Parliament is Antal Apró.

The new government is formed. Chairman of the Council of Ministers: György Lázár; Deputy Prime Ministers: György Aczél, János Borbándi, Ferenc Havasi, István Huszár, Gyula Szekér. Ministers: Internal Trade is István Szurdi; Internal Affairs is Andárs Benkei; Health is Emil Schultheisz; Construction and Urban Development is József Bondor; Defense is Lajos Czinege; Justice is Mihály Korom; Furnace and Engineering Industry is Tivadar Nemeslaki; Light Industry is János Keserű; Transport and Post is Károly Rödönyi; Culture is László Orbán; Foreign Trade is József Bíró; Foreign Affairs is Frigyes Puja; Agriculture and Caterin is Pál Romány; Labor is László Karakas; Heavy Industry is Pál Simon; Education is Károly Polinszky; Finance is Lajos Faluvégi. Chairman of the National Planning Bureau is István Huszár.

Poland / Mongolia – July 4, 1975 (KCA)

A treaty of friendship and cooperation is signed between Mongolia and Poland.

Hungary / Bulgaria - July 8-9, 1975 (HC)

First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov pays a visit to Hungary for the opening of the Bulgarian National Exhibition.

Hungary / Vatican - July 8-12, 1975 (HC)

Diplomats of the Vatican Archbishop and Papal Nuncio Luigi Poggi and Nunciature Secretary Dias I negotiate in Hungary.

Soviet Union / Turkey – July 9, 1975 (KCA)

An agreement for \$700,000,000 is signed with Turkey to finance Soviet-built projects and to be repaid with Turkish exports.

Romania / Austria – July 10-14, 1975 (PER)

The Austrian Chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, visits Romania.

Poland / U.K. – July 13-15, 1975 (KCA) See July 15

The U.K. Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, visits Poland. At the end of the visit a declaration on the development of friendly relations between Poland and Great Britain is announced. The main points of the declaration are: developing bilateral relations based on the principles of the U.N. Charter and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; developing economic, industrial, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation, aiming at détente in Europe; ending the arms race; and expanding political consultations on international matters.

Soviet Union / US - July 15-24, 1975 (HC) See July 17

A joint Soviet-American (Soyuz-Apollo) space travel takes place.

Soviet Union / Japan – July 15, 1975 (KCA) See July 24

The Export-Import Bank of Japan grants the Soviet Union two credits – one of 29,4000 million yen (\$100,000,000) for the exploration of gas deposits in Siberia, and another of 71,400 million yen (\$245,000,000) for the purchase of ammonia plants from Japan by the Soviet Union.

UK / Poland – July 15, 1975 (LBC) See July 13--15

British Foreign Office Secretary James Callaghan signs a declaration with his Polish counterpart, Stefan Olszowski on the development of friendly relations.

Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia – July 16, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

Czechoslovak deputy minister for metallurgy and heavy machine industry Janik meets Yugoslav co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Czechoslovak mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation Ljubomir Markovic to discuss long-term cooperation in metallurgy and the machine industry and, in particular, the delivery of Yugoslav capital goods for power industry installations in Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany – July 16, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

Czechoslovak State Planning Commission Chairman Vaclav Hula and East German deputy premier Gerhard Schuerer sign a protocol in Prague on the results of coordination of national economy plans between their two countries for the 1976-80 period. East Germany is Czechoslovakia's second biggest trade partner after the Soviet Union. The agreement envisages goods exchange between the two countries to be more than 55% higher than in the previous 5-year period.

Hungary - July 16, 1975 (HC)

The Hungarian government takes a stand on the strengthening of international security.

Soviet Union / Canada / U.S. – July 16 -17, 1975 (BUS)

It is revealed that the USSR is buying 3.2 million tons of wheat from the US and Canada.

Romania / Trinidad and Tobago – July 17, 1975 (KCA)

Eric Williams, the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago concludes an agreement in Bucharest. It provides principally for Romanian participation in industrial development.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 17, 1975 (KCA) See July 15—24

An U.S. *Apollo* and a Soviet *Soyuz* spacecraft dock and the crews meet each other through a special docking module. This is the first link-up between American and Soviet cosmonauts.

Hungary / The Netherlands - July 18, 1975 (HC)

A 10-year Hungarian-Dutch agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation is signed.

Yugoslavia / Mongolia – July 18-August 8, 1975 (JBT)

During summer holidays in Yugoslavia Mongolian leader Yumjaagin Tsendenbal meets unofficially with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito on July 25-26.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 22, 1975 (KCA)

Brezhnev and Ford exchange messages regarding the completion of the *Apollo-Soyuz* flight.

Soviet Union / Canada – July 23, 1975 (KCA)

Canada accuses Soviet trawlers of exceeding their quotas set by the International Commission for the North-West Atlantic Fisheries and ignoring claims for damage caused to Canadian lobster gear.

Soviet Union / China – July 24, 1975 (KCA)

China and the Soviet Union sign the annual trade and payment worth 211 million roubles.

Romania / France – July 24-28, 1975 (KCA)

During a visit to Romania, Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, signs agreements on

economic, industrial, and technical co-operation between the two countries.

Soviet Union / Japan – July 24, 1975 (KCA) See July 15

A contract is signed between the (Japanese) Sakhalin Oil Development Co-operation Company and the Soviet Union for a Japanese credit of \$100,000,000 to finance oil exploration off the Soviet island of Sakhalin (north of Japan) in exchange for the supply of crude oil and gas by the Soviet Union to Japan.

Hungary / UK - July 28-29, 1975 (HC)

British Foreign Office Secretary James Callaghan negotiates in Budapest.

Poland / U.S. – July 28, 1975 (KCA)

President Gerald Ford of the United States visits Poland. The main points of the joint statement issued during this visit are: the importance of the forthcoming conference in Helsinki; Polish support for the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States; the necessity of keeping and developing political détente in Europe; and the importance of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armament in Central Europe. Both sides also express satisfaction with their bilateral relations and hope for their further development.

Romania / U.S. – July 28, 1975 (KCA)

The House of Representatives of Romania approves a bill implementing the U.S.-Romanian trade agreement signed on April 2, 1975. Romania becomes the first Communist country to benefit from the MFN clause in the U.S. Trade Act from January 3, 1975. Romanian policy on the emigration of its Jews and other citizens will remain under scrutiny. Romania however is the only Communist country keeping diplomatic relations with Israel and pursuing a liberal policy towards Jewish emigrants. The U.S.-Romanian agreement comes into power on August 3, 1975.

Poland / Spain – July 29, 1975 (KCA)

Poland and Spain sign a trade agreement providing for the annual supply of coal by Poland to Spanish steelworks in exchange for Spanish steel products and the sale of Spanish-made equipment. Earlier, on June 3, 1974 both countries signed a 10-year agreement on the development of trade, shipping, and industrial and technological cooperation.

Finland / Hungary - July 29 – August 2, 1975 (HC)

A delegation led by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár participates in Helsinki in the third stage of the Conference for Security and Co-operation in Europe. (Members of the delegation: Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.) The final act consisting of five parts is signed on August 1.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania / Soviet Union / Yugoslavia – July 30-August 1, 1975 (KCA)

The third and final stage of the Conference on Cooperation in Europe takes place in Helsinki. Among the participants are representatives from the Eastern bloc – Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. On August 8, the Final Act is published. It consists of four baskets: Questions Relating to Security in Europe; Cooperation in the Field of Economics, of Science and Technology and of the Environment; Cooperation in Humanitarian and Other Fields; and follow-up to the Conference. In his July 31 speech, the Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev regards the outcome of the

conference as an important —insight into the future in terms of the realities of today and the centuries-old experience of the nations of Europe.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 30, 1975 (BUS)

The CSCE conference meets in Helsinki in order to accept the conference's final document. President Ford is heavily criticized for his participation at the conference, for example by California Governor Ronald Reagan, who states that —all Americans should be against the final document. The final document accepts the inviolability, but not the immutability of the European borders. The signatories pledge to respect the basic freedom and human rights such as the freedom of thought, conscience and religion. They oblige themselves for the peaceful solution of disputes, and to announce war games larger than 25 thousand troops 21 days prior to the event.

August

Yugoslavia / CSCE – August 1, 1975 (AY)

The Helsinki Final Act is signed by representatives of 35 states. Yugoslav delegation puts forward a series of proposals regarding the interconnectedness between European and Mediterranean security, the relationship between Europe and developing countries, the new international economic order, support for decolonization, ethnic minorities, workers and emigres, terrorism, etc.

East Germany / Canada – August 1, 1975 (KCA)

Canada and East Germany establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. Other countries which establish diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic (from the beginning of 1972) are: Bangladesh, Rwanda, Zambia, Burma, Colombia, Malaysia, Upper Volta, Libya, Cameroon, Ecuador, Venezuela, Singapore, Dahomey, Bolivia, Liberia, Jordan, Brazil, San Marino, Fiji, Panama, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Laos, New Zealand, Turkey, Thailand, Mauritius, and the Cape Verde Islands.

Poland / West Germany – August 1, 1975 (KCA)

A meeting between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek takes place in Helsinki. As a result, decisions are made to grant West German credits to Poland -- claims from World War II to be paid by West Germany -- and on the problem of resettlement in West Germany of ethnic Germans presently living in Poland. These decisions are presented in the form of two agreements and a bilateral protocol.

Romania / U.S. – August 2-3, 1975 (KCA/HOR/CEC/PER)

Gerald Ford, President of the United States visits Romania finalizing the commercial agreement signed on 2 April. During his visit, the U.S.-Romanian trade agreement officially comes into force. In a joint communiqué, both countries express their determination to achieve disarmament in order to keep international peace.

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 2, 1975 (KCA)

Following the Soviet Union's July purchases (2,000,000 tonnes of wheat on July 16, another 1,200,000 tonnes on July 17, and a further 1,000,000 tonnes on July 22; 4,500,000 tonnes of maize and 1,100,000 tonnes of barley on July 21) the US Department of Agriculture suspends further sales, pending a report on the size of the US grain crop to ascertain whether increased sales will lead to higher food prices in the USA.

Soviet Union / Egypt – August 3, 1975 (KCA)

It is announced in Cairo that the Egyptian Minister of Finance Ahmed Abu Ismail has failed to obtain a rescheduling of his country's debt for military purchases during his visit to Moscow.

Soviet Union / Yemen - August 3, 1975 (KCA)

North Yemen declares that relations with the Soviet Union are —frozen. It is reported that North Yemen refuses to accept a shipment of Soviet tanks and MiG aircraft and expelled a number of Soviet military advisers.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – August 3-4, 1975 (KCA)

President Gerald Ford of the United States visits Yugoslavia. He discusses with President Tito the question of resuming U.S. arms supplies to Yugoslavia. A communiqué issued at the end of the visit says that both sides agree that there are possibilities for further mutually beneficial development of trade, investment and other contemporary forms of economic cooperation.

Hungary - August 4, 1975 (HC)

Fuel prices increase by 20%. Lumber and building material price increase by 20-50%.

Hungary - August 5-16, 1975 (HC)

The 2nd International Kodály symposium takes place. (August 12: an International Kodály Society is formed.)

Soviet Union – August 5, 1975 (BUS)

The Soviet government refuses to issue multiple visas for foreign journalists as prescribed by the CSCE final document.

Soviet Union / Norway – August 8, 1975 (KCA)

The Norwegian Government complains about unauthorized Soviet helicopter movements on Spitsbergen.

Hungary - August 8, 1975 (HC)

The National Committee on National and Ethnic Minorities is formed.

Hungary / Soviet Union - August 9-15, 1975 (HC)

The first Hungarian-Soviet Youth Friendship Festival takes place in Hungary.

Poland / Soviet Union – August 11-12, 1975 (KCA)

The Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Aleksei Kosygin, visits Poland. It is agreed that from 1976 to 1980 the trade exchange will increase by at least 50% and that deliveries of machinery and equipment between the two countries will double.

Soviet Union – August 14, 1975 (BUS)

Brezhnev meets 18 Congressional representatives in Yalta. Brezhnev assures them that the USSR will keep the clause of the CSCE final document relating to the freedom of information.

Soviet Union / Norway – August 14, 1975 (KCA)

In a speech to mark the 50th anniversary of the coming into force of the Spitsbergen Treaty, the Norwegian Prime Minister, Trygve Bratelli, warns the Soviet Union against attempts to change the

nature of Norwegian sovereignty over the Svalbard archipelago.

Yugoslavia / UN – August 15, 1975 (JBT)

Yugoslav President meets with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim during his stay in Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – August 15, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

A contract on the delivery by Austria of equipment for the production 450 000 tons of ethylene annually, starting in 1977, to Czechoslovakia is signed between the two countries.

Hungary - August 18, 1975 (HC)

The TV and URH radio station at Széchenyi-mountain is put into operation.

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 18, 1975 (LBC)

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL–CIO) calls for a boycott because the American administration sells wheat to the Soviet Union. AFL-CIO president George Meany declares that until the interests of US consumers and shipping is taken into account the wheat will not be loaded. The trade unions want a larger part of the wheat to be shipped in U.S. vessels. President Ford states that wheat exports always serve American interests and is a part of U.S. diplomatic objectives. – *September 9*. A provisional agreement is made between the administration and the trade unions on terminating the boycott. – The USSR announces that it will issue multiple visas for foreign journalists.

US / Hungary - August 20, 1975 (HC)

A Hungarian delegation travels to the United States for the 14th International World Congress of Historians. (The leader of the delegation is member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Dezső Nemes.)

Romania / Soviet Union / China – August 21, 1975 (KCA)

The Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, Li Hsien-nien and the Soviet Prime Minister, Aleksei Kosygin, visit Romania. The joint communiqué issued expresses satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations. It is reported that talks between the Romanian President and the Chinese representative primarily concern the international Communist movement.

Romania / Turkey – August 27-29, 1975 (PER) See August 29 The Turkish Prime Minister, Süleyman Demirel, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / Canada – August 28, 1975 (KCA)

An agreement is reached between the two countries to establish a joint fishing consultative commission and to Canadian ports to Soviet fishing vessels. They were closed to them since July 23, 1975.

Soviet Union / Denmark – August 28, 1975 (KCA)

A ten-year Soviet-Danish agreement on economic, industrial, and technical co-operation is signed in Moscow by the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, Nikolai Patolichev, and the Danish Minister of Foreign Economic Affairs, Ivar Nørgaard.

Hungary - August 29, 1975 (HC)

Law decree no. 20 of 1975 of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic about the aftercare

of those released from imprisonment is adopted (the institution of protector is introduced).

Romania / Turkey – August 29, 1975 (KCA) See August 27—29.

At the end of a visit to Bucharest by Süleyman Demirel, the Turkish Prime Minister, a treaty of economic, industrial, and technical co-operation is signed. At the same time, President Ceaușescu and Demirel sign a —solemn common declaration of principles in which they call for a greater role to be played by small and medium-sized states in world politics.

Romania / U.K. – August 31- September 3, 1975 (PER) See September 15—18. The leader of the British Conservative Party, Margaret Thatcher, visits Romania.

Albania / Bulgaria / Romania / Yugoslavia / Greece / Turkey – August 1975 (KCA)

Konstantinos Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, invites the representatives from Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia to attend a meeting on Balkan co-operation to be held in Athens from January 26 to February 5, 1976. The Government of Albania is the only one to decline the invitation.

Yugoslavia / Senegal – August 30-September 3, 1975 (JBT)

President of Senegal Leopold Senghor makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. Alongside discussing bilateral relations, Presidents Tito and Senghor underline the importance of diplomatic, moral and material assistance to Angola, South Africa, and Palestine.

Romania – August 1975 (KCA)

A widespread Romanian military and industrial espionage network is uncovered.

September

Soviet Union – September 3, 1975 (KCA)

In the Moscow daily, *Izvestia*, Georgi Arbatov, director of the United States Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, writes: —The Soviet Union will make no concession in internal politics, especially in regard to ‘human rights’, in the name of détente and of the CSCE.

Italy / Hungary - September 8, 1975 (HC)

A pilgrim group led by archbishop of Kalocsa József Ijjas travels to Rome for the celebrations of the Holy Year.

Hungary - September 8, 1975 (HC)

The water power plant at Kisköre is opened.

Czechoslovakia –September 8-11, 1975 (RFE)

Syrian President Hafiz Assad paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of President Gustav Husak. Assad’s visit was in the line with his efforts to “consolidate the front of friends who back the just cause of the Arabs.” Assad’s visit took place shortly after the signing of Israeli-Egyptian Sinai Disengagement Agreement and on the eve of Assad’s arrival, Prime Minister of CCSR Lubomir Strougal had criticized this accord.

Albania – September 9, 1975 (KCA)

The People's Assembly approves a decree to make people change their names if they do not conform to the nation's —political, ideological and moral standards.

Poland / U.K. – September 9, 1975 (KCA)

A 10-year program for cooperation between Britain and Poland is signed in the implementation of a 1973 agreement for the development of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation. The program refers both to cooperation and to the creation of mixed enterprises in a third country.

Soviet Union – September 9, 1975 (KCA)

32 Soviet dissidents, among them Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, appeal in a letter to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, for a total political amnesty which —would be weighty confirmation of the seriousness of the Soviet Union's intention to carry out the proclaimed principles of détente.

Hungary - September 9-15, 1975 (HC)

The 4th International Finno-Ugric Conference takes place in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Congo – September 10-12, 1975 (JBT)

Military President of the Republic of Congo Marien Ngouabi pays an official visit to Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Poland / Austria – September 11, 1975 (KCA)

Poland signs a contract with the Austrian concern Steyr-Daimler-Puch for the supply of trucks, spare parts, and equipment during the next five years. In return, the Polish machine-building industry will supply goods to Austria.

Soviet Union – September 13, 1975 (KCA)

Nikolai Talyzin is appointed Minister of Communications.

Romania / U.S. – September 16, 1975 (KCA)

The US Department of Agriculture announces that two protocols were signed on exchanges of agricultural information between the two countries.

Romania / U.K. – September 16-18, 1975 (KCA) See September 15--18

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson visits Romania. A 10-year agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation; a convention on avoidance of double taxation; an agreement on cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy; and a joint declaration are all signed during the visit. Efforts will be made to develop bilateral relations in agreement with the rules of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, increase the volume of trade between Great Britain and Romania, and develop economic cooperation by concluding contracts and creating joint companies in various fields.

Hungary - September 16-20, 1975 (HC)

The Committee of the Christian Peace Conference is in session in Siófok. (200 clergy persons from 60 countries participate.)

Soviet Union / Norway – September 16-27, 1975 (KCA)

During a Soviet missile testing, Norway officially expresses —concern at the Soviet's warning to

Norwegian shippers to stay clear of a substantial sector of the Barents Sea.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia / COMECON – September 16, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

Ceteka, the Czechoslovak news agency, announces that trade between Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the period 1976-80 is expected to be more 50% higher than in the previous 5-year period, an increase envisaged under the Czechoslovak-Hungarian protocol on the coordination of their national economic plans signed in Prague on this day.

Bulgaria / Hungary / East Germany / Soviet Union / Poland / Mongolia / Czechoslovakia / COMECON – September 16, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

A 3-day symposium of scientists and experts from Comecon countries to discuss economic questions of scientific and technological cooperation opens in Prague and is attended by leading workers from research institutes of these countries. On the agenda are questions of relations and influences of scientific and technological cooperation on the process of socialist economic integration, the measurement of economic effectiveness of this cooperation and the improvement of the process of mechanism and its management.

Soviet Union – September 17, 1975 (BUS)

According to a report by the *New York Times*, the Soviet bloc received \$594 million in loans in 1974 and \$960 million in the first part of 1975.

Hungary - September 20-27, 1975 (HC)

A World Week of Fine Arts takes place in Hungary.

Comecon – September 22-26, 1975 (KCA)

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) approves agreements with the 19th annual conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) held in Vienna. The aim is to provide co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Yugoslavia / Nepal – September 23-28, 1975 (JBT)

The royal couple of Nepal makes a state visit to Yugoslavia.

Hungary - September 24, 1975 (HC)

The 5-episode series —Microcosmos‖ about Béla Bartók premieres on television.

Hungary / India - September 26-30, 1975 (HC)

President of the Indian Republic, Ali Ahmed, is in Hungary.

USA / UN / Hungary - September 28. – October 11, 1975 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja takes part in the 30th session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

Hungary - September 29, 1975 (HC)

The Zoltán Kodály Pedagogical Institute of Music is opened in Kecskemét.

Hungary - September 29, 1975 (HC)

The Budapest office of the Palestine Liberation Organization is opened.

Hungary - September 29 – October 1, 1975 (HC)

A national conference on agitation and propaganda takes place. Topic: The 11th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Eastern bloc – September 30, 1975 (KCA)

97 countries become full parties to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Among them are: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia.

Hungary / Lebanon - September 30, 1975 (HC)

A MALÉV plane falls into the sea near Beirut (60 victims).

Yugoslavia / India – September 30-October 4, 1975 (JBT)

President of India Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed makes an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Albania - September 1975 (KCA)

A number of members of the Albania Council of Ministers are dismissed from their posts: Abdyl Këllezhi is replaced by Petro Dode as Deputy Chairman of the Council and Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Koço Theodhosi is replaced by Pali Miska as Minister of Industry and Mines and Kiço Ngjela is replaced by Nedin Hoxha as Minister of Trade.

Poland / Soviet Union – September 1975 (KCA)

At the end of September, Polish and Soviet trade agencies sign a contract providing for the supply of 117,000 tons of Soviet crude oil to Poland in 1976.

Romania / U.S. – September 1975 (KCA)

A military delegation led by General Frederick C. Weyand, the US Army Chief of Staff, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / Spain – September 1975 (KCA)

In early September, a new fishery agreement is signed for increased co-operation between the two countries' fishing fleets in the Atlantic and the use of existing Soviet fishing bases in the Canary Islands.

October

Hungary / Romania - October 1-3, 1975 (HC)

Hungarian-Romanian talks on cultural, scientific and educational cooperation take place.

East Germany – October 1-3, 1975 (KCA)

East Germany, as well as Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, recall their ambassadors —for consultation— by October 1 due to the conduct of the trials and the executions perpetrated by General Franco. East Germany subsequently breaks diplomatic relations with Madrid on October 3.

US / USSR – October 1, 1975 (LBC)

US Secretary of Defense Schlesinger returns from his tour in Europe, where he warned the Western Allies not to reduce their military expenditures any further. The Secretary urged the increase of

conventional forces to reduce reliance on nuclear forces in case of conflict because, in terms of nuclear forces, the USSR caught up with the US. Schlesinger also called for a higher level of harmonization of NATO weaponry.

Yugoslavia / Italy – October 1, 1975 (KCA)

Italy and Yugoslavia announce the successful conclusion of negotiations over the border question of Trieste. The London Memorandum from 1954, first designed as a temporary solution, is accepted as a permanent one with Zone A passing under the administration of Italy and Zone B under the governance of Yugoslavia. On October 1 the Yugoslav Federal Assembly accepts a report on the agreement. The Italian Chamber of Deputies approves the agreement on October 3 and the Senate on October 9, 1975.

Romania – October 3, 1975

In support of the Government's programme of promoting economic growth by strengthening Romania's balance-of-payments position, the International Monetary Fund announces that a standby agreement will be approved to authorize Romania to purchase up to the equivalent of 95,000,000 special drawing rights (SDRs).

Hungary - October 3, 1975 (HC)

The foundation-stone of the atomic power station at Paks is laid. (January 20, 1979).

Hungary / Belgium / Luxembourg - October 6, 1975 (HC)

A ten-year Hungarian-Belgian-Luxembourgish agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation is signed.

East Germany / Soviet Union – October 6-13, 1975 (KCA)

An East German delegation visits the Soviet Union. On October 7, a 25-year Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance is signed in Moscow by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, and by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), Erich Honecker. The treaty is ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on December 4 and by the East German *Volkskammer* on December 5.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – October 7, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-16)

A Hungarian government delegation led by Deputy premier Istvan Huszar visits Prague and Bratislava to discuss cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological fields between the two countries.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – October 8, 1974 (HU OSA 300-8-47-66-16)

On the 25th anniversary of Příbram Uranium Mines national company, the opening of an exhibition entitled "Our Uranium is for Peace" opens in the exhibition hall of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship League. The exhibition attempts to showcase Soviet assistance in developing uranium mining and its peaceful uses. Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR on uranium mining began with the signing of a 20-year agreement in 1945, later extended until 1980, which provides for steady production of uranium to be sent to the USSR for processing.

Hungary - October 9, 1975 (HC)

A government order (26/1975) about voluntary policemen and border guards is adopted.

Poland / West Germany – October 9, 1975 (KCA/ HDP)

The agreements on pension claims and credits, and the protocol on the emigration of ethnic Germans initialled in August 1975 are signed in Warsaw by the Polish and West German Foreign Ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Stefan Olszowski. Around 125,000 ethnic Germans may leave Poland and Germany will pay Poland 1.3 billion German marks and will grant it a long-term loan of 1 billion marks. On the same day Genscher also signed with the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade, Jerzy Olszewski, an industrial and technical co-operation agreement.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 9, 1975 (KCA)

The Soviet Union agrees with the US's view that all SS-18 missiles should be counted as having multiple warheads.

Communist Bloc – October 10-12, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #24)

Last session of the working group in charge of drafting the final document of the conference of European Communist Parties.

Hungary - October 12, 1975 (HC)

The Hungarian National Gallery is opened in Buda Castle.

Czechoslovakia / China – October 12, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

On arrival in Peking for the 17th session of the Sino-Czechoslovak commission for scientific-technical cooperation, the Czechoslovak delegation is offered a banquet hosted by Sun Yu-Yu, acting Chinese chairman of the commission and vice-minister of the First-Ministry of Machine Building. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Antonin Hazarek, deputy minister of technological and investment development and acting Czechoslovak chairman of the joint commission.

Hungary- October 13-17, 1975 (HC)

The 5-five piece series *Szocialista nevelésért* [For the socialist education] is presented (directors: István Dárday, László Mihályfi, Györgyi Szalai, László Vitézy, Pál Wilt).

Soviet Union / France – October 14-18, 1975 (KCA)

French President Giscard d'Estaing visits the Soviet Union. The leaders of both countries stress the need to implement the agreements of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. During the visit the following five documents are signed: a final communiqué which expresses willingness to develop mutual relations in accordance with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; a Declaration on the Development of Friendship and Cooperation between France and the Soviet Union; an agreement on tourism; an agreement on cooperation in aviation; and an agreement on cooperation in the field of energy.

Czechoslovakia / Italy – October 15, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

During a visit to Italy in connection with the Milan international textile machines exhibition, Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Pavel Bahyl discusses Czechoslovak-Italian cooperation in the trade, industry and technological spheres with Italian ministers.

Yugoslavia / Argentina – October 16, 1975 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives General Secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina Jeronimo Alvarez.

Czechoslovakia – October 17, 1975 (KCA)

A court in České Budějovice sentences Barry Meeker, a US helicopter pilot, in absentia to 10 years' imprisonment for having flown 11 East Germans from Czechoslovakia to West Germany.

Soviet Union – October 17-19, 1975 (KCA)

At an international meeting, the —Sakharov hearing,|| held at Christiansborg, Copenhagen, a total of 24 witnesses are heard by a panel of 12 questioners who come to the conclusion that —freedom of thought and expression in the Soviet Union is restricted by the authorities|. Nevertheless, the —hearing|| is criticized by five of the witnesses.

Japan / Hungary - October 17-24, 1975 (HC)

Foreign Trade Minister József Bíró is in Japan. The first Hungarian-Japanese trade and shipping agreement is signed.

Czechoslovakia –October 19-27, 1975 (RFE)

A party and government delegation of Democratic Republic of Vietnam paid an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. Official talks started on 20th of October in a “frank, comradely atmosphere” and the two delegations exchanged views and information on developments in their respective parties and countries and on current international affairs.

Bulgaria / Philippines – October 20, 1975 (KCA)

The ambassadors of Bulgaria and the Philippines in Tokyo ratify the first trade agreement between the two countries, signed in May 2, 1975.

Soviet Union / U.S. — October 20, 1975 (KCA)

Two agreements dealing with the supply of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union, and Soviet petroleum to the United States, are signed.

Yugoslavia / Israel – October 21, 1975 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito meets with the president of the World Jewish Congress Nahum Goldmann.

Soviet Union / Hungary - October 21-24, 1975 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár stays in Moscow. A trade agreement lasting until 1990 is signed.

Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia – October 21, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

A session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation takes place in Prague. It is decided that cooperation between the two countries in this field should continue “in 1976 and the subsequent year and branch it out into new fields”.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – October 21-23, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

A session of the Polish-Czechoslovak standardization commission takes place in Warsaw. Documents setting out the principles of cooperation for the years 1976-80 is signed, and the commission agrees on standardization rules concerning textile and mining machinery.

Romania / Pakistan – October 22-25, 1975 (PER)

The President of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, visits Romania.

Poland – October 23, 1975 (KCA)

Mieczysław Jagielski is replaced by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk as Chairman of the Planning Commission. A number of governmental changes follow.

Romania / France – October 23, 1975 (PER)

The University of Nice honours Ceaușescu with the title of Doctor Honoris Causa.

Yugoslavia / Portugal – October 23-25, 1975 (JBT)

President of Portugal Francisco da Costa Gomes makes an official visit to Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito to discuss both the newly established bilateral relations and wider international issues, especially the situation in (former) Portuguese colonies.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 26, 1975 (KCA)

It is reported that the US Government has informed the Soviet Government that unless the two sides can reach agreement on strategic arms limitation by about February 1976, further talks will have to be postponed until after the 1976 presidential elections in the USA.

Somalia / South Yemen / Hungary - October 26. – November 4, 1975 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi travels to Somalia and South Yemen.

Soviet Union / Hungary - October 27-29, 1975 (HC)

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyula Szekér signs 13 interstate agreements in Moscow.

Soviet Union / Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Romania — October 27, 1975 (KCA)

A North Vietnamese delegation led by Le Duan visits Moscow, after paying visits to Hungary, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. The visits continue to Poland and Romania. During the visit to the Soviet Union an agreement on Soviet economic aid to North Vietnam and a protocol on the coordination of the economic plans of both countries are signed. In a joint declaration issued at the end of the visit, friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries are emphasized. On December 20, 1975 a five-year cooperation agreement is signed, under which the Soviet Union will help North Vietnam in the construction of 40 projects such as a hydro-eclectic station or a thermal power station.

Poland / Italy – October 28, 1975 (KCA)

Two agreements on closer industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between Italy and Poland are signed, as well as a five-year program for increased trade.

Romania / Portugal – October 28-31, 1975 (PER)

Nicolae Ceaușescu visits Portugal to discuss with President Francisco da Costa Gomes.

Hungary / Sweden - October 30. – November 2, 1975 (HC) Swedish

Foreign Minister Sven Anderson negotiates in Budapest.

Yugoslavia – October 30, 1975 (KCA)

President Tito declares that he will —not hesitate to use any means at his disposal to neutralize the

opposition composed of a handful of Cominformists, liberals and nationalistsl.

Yugoslavia / Vietnam – October 1975 (KCA)

The Yugoslav President of the Federal Executive Council, Džemal Bijedić, visits Hanoi at the beginning of October. At a banquet in his honour on October 2 the North Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong praises Yugoslavia's independent foreign policy, its participation in the movement of non-aligned countries and its support for national liberation movements.

November

Hungary / West Germany – November 1, 1975 (KCA)

An agreement on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between Hungary and West Germany is signed.

Hungary / Soviet Union - November 4-13, 1975 (HC)

The Day of Soviet Culture takes place in Hungary. (November 2-5. Soviet minister of culture Ghemichev is in Budapest.)

Hungary - November 5, 1975 (HC)

A Rákóczi memorial committee is formed to celebrate the 300th birth anniversary of Ferenc Rákóczi II (March 27, 1676). (Chairman: president of the People's Patriotic Front Gyula Kállai.)

Soviet Union / China – November 6, 1975 (KCA)

A Chinese message of greetings on the anniversary of the Russian revolution sent on November 6, 1975, is much briefer than the previous year's. On the border question it merely states that it should be settled—in strict accordance with the achieved mutual understanding and by taking practical steps through talks based on equality.

Czechoslovakia / Rumania – November 6, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

A Rumanian-Czechoslovak agreement on the mutual delivery of and cooperation in the production of metallurgical equipment is signed in Prague, according to which Czechoslovakia is to provide Rumania with equipment for the development of Rumanian metallurgical industry during the following 5-year plan, and in return receive equipment for internal consumption as well as export. On the same day, a Rumanian-Czechoslovak agreement on cooperation in the health sector until 1977 is signed in Bratislava.

Soviet Union / U.S. – November 10, 1975 (KCA)

Kissinger states that there is substantial agreement on 90 per cent of the SALT II negotiations but the remaining 10 per cent on which there is no agreement is—of considerable significance.

Yugoslavia / Italy – November 10, 1975 (KCA)

The agreement settling the border question between Italy and Yugoslavia in Trieste, agreed upon in October, is officially signed. At the same time, the economic cooperation pact is signed, under which a free industrial zone on both sides of the border in the region of Senj-Ferneti will be created.

Hungary / US - November 10-12, 1975 (HC)

The Hungarian-American Economic Council holds its first meeting in Budapest.

Vatican / Hungary - Budapest 11-14, 1975 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár is in Italy. (November 13. Pope Paul VI receives him at a private hearing in Vatican City. It is the first visit of a Hungarian prime minister since 1945.)

Bulgaria / Yugoslavia – November 11-12, 1975 (KCA)

Petar Mladenov, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, visits Yugoslavia. Polemics about the alleged treatment of Macedonians in Bulgaria has continued thereafter in the Yugoslav press.

Soviet Union / Uganda – November 11, 1975 (KCA)

The Soviet Union suspends relations with Uganda after expelling the Soviet ambassador to Kampala the previous day. On November 17 normal relations are restored.

Romania / Vietnam – November 13-18, 1975 (PER)

The First Secretary of the Vietnamese Workers' Party, Le Duan, visits Romania.

Czechoslovakia / France – November 14, 1975 (KCA)

A 10-year trade and technological co-operation agreement is signed in Paris by the French Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, and the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, Lubomír Štrougal.

Czechoslovakia / France – November 15, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

Czechoslovak premier Lubomir Štrougal returns to Prague after a visit to France during which a 10-year economic agreement was signed, envisaging not just trade expansion but also deeper production cooperation, and French president Giscard d'Estaing agreed to visit Czechoslovakia. Radio Prague announces France and Czechoslovakia are ready to establish new, independent forms of cooperation for the good of détente and the two countries.

Albania – November 17, 1975 (KCA)

A 51-member committee established by the People's Assembly draws up a draft constitution replacing the March 1946 edition. The Albanian State is described as the —Socialist People's Republic of Albania and it is supposed to pursue a —policy of friendship, co-operation and mutual support based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In addition, the constitution abolishes private property.

Soviet Union – November 17, 1975 (KCA)

Amnesty International estimates that there are —at least 10,000 political and religious prisoners in the USSR and that they are —maltreated.

Soviet Union / South Africa – November 18, 1975 (KCA)

It is announced that a delegation of the Communist Party of South Africa led by Chairman Yusuf Dadoo, had a meeting in Moscow with Soviet officials, including Boris Ponomarev (an alternate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Soviet Party's Central Committee). At the meeting, the Soviet Union's —firm support for the just efforts of the South African party and the African National Congress (ANC) were reaffirmed.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany – November 18, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #24)

An East German CP delegation visiting Prague pays a tribute to the victims of the WWII tragedy

of Lidice.

Communist Bloc – November 18, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #24)

A session of the drafting commission for preparing the concluding document of the conference of European Communist Parties begins in Berlin. Twenty-six parties attend.

Communist Bloc – November 19, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #24)

A decision on when to hold the planned conference of European Communist Parties is postponed.

Czechoslovakia – November 21, 1975 (KCA)

Vladimír Blaňek, Director of the Central Region of Czechoslovak Railways, becomes Minister of Transport instead of Ľudovík Ľutka.

Yugoslavia – November 21, 1975 (HR)

A Political School "Josip Broz Tito" opens in Kumrovec (Tito's birthplace). Its aim is to provide young communists with a 10 month long course of Marxist doctrine.

Czechoslovakia – November 23, 1975 (RFE)

Czechoslovakia and Cyprus had agreed in principle to allow a number of unemployed Greek Cypriots to take up temporary jobs in Czechoslovakia by a draft agreement.

Libya / Tunisia / Hungary - November 24-29, 1975 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi is in Libya and Tunisia.

Soviet Union / Norway – November 25-December 5, 1975 (KCA)

A round of negotiations is held in Oslo on the delimitation of the Barents Sea.

Hungary - November 26-27, 1975 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. Topics: the implementation of the fourth 5-year plan; the people's economic plan of 1976 and the budget.

Poland / U.S – November 27, 1975 (KCA)

Barcikowski, the Polish Minister of Agriculture, and Earl L. Butz, the US Secretary of Agriculture, sign a trade agreement: Poland will buy from the U.S., over a period of at least five years, 2,500,000 tonnes of feed grain per annum at an annual cost of about \$300,000,000. Barcikowski announced, on September 15, that the Soviet Union would subsidize hard-currency imports of grain to Poland because the USSR was unable, in view of its own harvest shortfall, to supply Poland with grain under existing contracts.

Romania / Iran – November 27- December 1, 1975 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Iran. The University of Teheran honors Nicolae Ceaușescu the title of Doctor Honoris Causa.

Hungary / Palestine - November 28, 1975 (HC)

János Kádár negotiates in Budapest with leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat.

Hungary - November 30, 1975 (HC)

The communication of the National Material and Price Bureau about price increases is released. (From December 1 the price of sugar increases by 50%, from January 1976 the price of building materials, furniture, paper and services increase by 32-33% and from July the price of meat and meat products increase also by 32-33%.)

Bulgaria – November 1975 (KCA)

To encourage the —process of all-round bringing together of the Bulgarian and Soviet peoplesl, it is announced that from the current academic year the study of the Russian language in all Bulgarian schools will start in the third grade, instead of the fifth; that plenty of children have been sent into schools where all subjects are taught in Russian; and that many parents desire their children to —study Russian even in kindergartenl.

December

US – December, 1975 (LBC)

Kissinger's advisor, Helmut Sonnenfeldt defines US policy as —a policy of responding to the clearly visible aspirations in Eastern Europe for a more autonomous existence within the context of a strong Soviet geopolitical influencel. Some observers interpreted the Sonnenfeldt Doctrine as US acceptance of permanent Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe.

Bulgaria / Turkey – December 1-2, 1975 (KCA)

After Petar Mladenov, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, visited Ankara in September 1975, Süleyman Demirel, the Turkish Prime Minister, and Isan Sabri Çaglayangil, the Foreign Minister, visit Sofia.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – December 1-2, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

The first meeting of the West German-Czechoslovak economic commission, founded in January 1975, takes place in Prague. Following two days of discussions and a review by a joint commission in late November, a protocol summing up the results of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and West Germany is signed between the two countries. West German economy minister Hans Friederichs tells Czechoslovak premier Lubomir Strougal that his country expects Czechoslovakia to show a “corresponding attitude” on other matters as well. West Germany announces its intention to open an office for the promotion of trade attached to its Prague embassy, and both countries vow to deepen economic cooperation.

Bulgaria – December 1-3, 1975 (KCA)

The National Assembly approves the plan for the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and its budget from 1976: among the plans, Bulgaria's trade with Comecon countries is to rise by more than 20 percent, with deliveries of specialized products alone, to increase by 34 per cent.

Hungary - December 4, 1975 (HC)

The government adopts an order (36/1975) about the financial conditions of certain house building forms and the social-political allowances. The lent sums are increased, interest rates are reduced.

Romania – December 4, 1975 ((KCA)

During a joint session of the Councils of Working People of German and Hungarian Nationality in

Romania, President Ceaușescu stresses that socialism and communism can —not be built according to nationalities. As for the problem of reuniting families and of emigration, especially of certain citizens of German nationality, the President declares that —various old retrograde concepts, including nationalistic and chauvinistic concepts and manifestations, will have to be combated —in a militant and firm manner.

Romania / Federal Republic of Germany – December 4-5, 1975 (PER)

The Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans Dietrich Genscher, visits Romania.

Poland / Hungary - December 7-10, 1975 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár is staying in Poland at the 7th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party (December 8-12).

Czechoslovakia / Yugoslavia – December 8-9, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

Czechoslovak premier Loubomir Strougal announces from Belgrade that there are realistic possibilities for a deepening of relations between his country and Yugoslavia. He holds talks with Yugoslav Premier Dzemal Bijedic. Relations between the two countries has been strained since the 1968 invasion of Warsaw pact forces.

Hungary / Romania - December 8-11, 1975 (HC)

Romanian foreign minister Gheorghe Macovescu negotiates in Budapest.

Hungary - December 8-13, 1975 (HC)

The 13th congress of the Hungarian labor unions takes place. (Chairman: Aladár Földvári, secretary-general: Sándor Gáspár.)

Poland – December 8-12, 1975 (KCA)

The Seventh Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) is held in Warsaw. Also present are Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, the leaders of the communist parties of all Warsaw Pact member-states (except President Ceaușescu of Romania), and delegates from 69 communist or socialist parties and liberation movements. The PUWP expresses support for the development of contacts between the communists, socialists, social democrats and other democratic groups – tactics advocated by West European communist parties. The congress concludes with the re-election of Gierek as the Party's First Secretary for another five years. At the same time, the rise in the number of candidate members of the Central Committee from 93 to 111 is approved.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – December 9, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #24)

Measures to ensure the implementation of the conclusions of a recent visit of the CPCS to the USSR are adopted by the Czechoslovak government and party presidium.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – December 9-10, 1975 (KCA)

In a communiqué issued at the conclusion of his state visit to Kabul, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny states that the Soviet Union and Afghanistan express —the hope that political discord between Afghanistan and Pakistan will be settled by peaceful means by way of talks.

Soviet Union / Iceland – December 10, 1975 (KCA)

It is announced in Reykjavik that the Icelandic Government has rejected an application by the Soviet Union for port facilities for the latter's long-distance fishing fleet.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – December 11, 1975 (CWIHP)

The CSSR and USSR sign an agreement on: subverting attempts by hostile factions to infiltrate both countries and joint staff and having access to classified military information; detection and obstruction of attempts by enemies to carry out subversive acts against national and joint armed forces; perfection of counter intelligence security actions by the Warsaw Treaty united command; prevention of possible leaks of classified information.

Soviet Union — December 14, 1975 (KCA)

The five-year plan for 1976-1980 is published. It contains the growth targets in national income, industrial production, capital investments, wages, and agricultural production. Priority is given to heavy industry.

Soviet Union / Egypt – December 14, 1975 (KCA)

The Egyptian Minister of Finance, Ahmed Abu Ismail, announces that Egypt has declined to sign a trade protocol for 1976 because no agreements were reached on the rescheduling of Egypt's debts to the USSR during the visit of the Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, L. T. Grishin.

Cuba / Hungary - December 14-24, 1975 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár goes to Cuba for the 1st Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba (December 17-22).

Soviet Union / Hungary - December 15-16, 1975 (HC)

The Foreign Ministers of the socialist countries hold a meeting in Moscow.

Soviet Union / U.S. — December 15, 1975 (KCA)

The U.S. Senate approves the first tax agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Yugoslavia / Cambodia – December 16-19, 1975 (JBT)

Head of the Royal Government of the National Union of Kampuchea (GRUNK) and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK) Norodom Sihanouk pays a friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union – December 17, 1975 (KCA)

Zurab A. Pataridze, a Secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, is elected Premier of Georgia, succeeding Givi Dzhavakhishvili, who retired —at his own request.

Hungary - December 17-19, 1975 (HC)

The winter session of the Parliament takes place. Act no. 4 of 1975 about the fifth five-year plan of the people's economy and act no. 5 of 1975 about the budget of 1976 are adopted.

Hungary - December 18-19, 1975 (HC)

The regional meeting and leader electing assembly of the Hungarian Historical Society takes place. (Chairman: Iván Berend T., secretary-general: Ottó Szabolcs.)

Soviet Union — December 18, 1975 (KCA)

A six-year shipping agreement is signed between the Soviet Union and the United States, effective

January 1, 1976.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – December 19, 1975 (KCA)

An agreement is signed in Vienna on compensation for the property of Austrian citizens confiscated in Czechoslovakia following the expulsion of Austrian citizens after May 8, 1945.

Romania – December 19, 1975 (KCA)

Before the Grand National Assembly, President Ceaușescu pleads for a new kind of unity between the Communist and Workers' parties of the world —based on the different historical, social and political conditions under which various parties work, and granting each part —the right to work out its political line in complete freedom.

Soviet Union – December 19, 1975 (KCA)

Bally Iazkuliev, Chairman of the Turkmenistan's Supreme Soviet, succeeds Oraz Orazmukhamedov as Premier of the Soviet Republic of Turkmenistan. Orazmukhamedov was removed from his posts and from the Turkmenistan Communist Party's Central Committee —for serious shortcomings in work and personal conduct.

Czechoslovakia / Comecon – December 19, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #62)

A Radio Prague broadcast repudiates claims made by Western journalists and politicians that economic cooperation with the socialist countries is disadvantageous because they have nothing to offer in exchange for top technology and equipment bought from capitalist countries, citing as example the large volume of natural resource exports of the Soviet Union and East Germany toward the West. The radio advised “the last supporters of cold war policies” to view the world with “more realistic eyes”.

Romania – December 20, 1975 (KCA)

The economic plan for 1976 is announced. It is approved in mid-January 1976.

Hungary / Romania – December 20-21, 1976 (CEC)

A Hungarian delegation led by János Kádár visits Romania.

Soviet Union / Hungary - December 22-23, 1975 (HC) Frigyes

Puja negotiates in Moscow.

Hungary - December 24, 1975 (HC)

A government order (38/1975) is adopted according to which the sum of the annual increase of pensions cannot be less than 50 Forints per month.

Soviet Union – December 24, 1975 (KCA)

Antanas Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and veteran of World War II, takes over as President of the Soviet Republic of Lithuania, replacing Motiejus Numauskas, who retired.

Yugoslavia – December 25, 1975 (KCA)

In a statement by General Franjo Herljević, Secretary for Internal Affairs, the Yugoslav police is said to have arrested during 1975 some 200 —political criminals belonging to 13 different underground groups.

Soviet Union – December 26, 1975 (KCA)

The Tupolev-144 (TU-144) inaugural flight from Moscow to Alma-Ata takes place. The Soviet Union becomes the first country to inaugurate a regular supersonic air service.

Czechoslovakia / Syria – December 26-29, 1975 (HU OSA 300-30-6 #24)

Amid a government crackdown on Syrian communists, their leader Khaled Bekdash reportedly leaves for Prague, the first destination of a European tour to meet CP officials. The CPCS denies his presence in the country.

Soviet Union / China – December 27, 1975 (KCA)

The three members of the crew of the captured Soviet helicopter are released after over 21 months, and return to Moscow two days later.

Romania / Soviet Union – December 28, 1975 (KCA)

A commodities and payments agreement for 1976-80 is signed in Moscow. Provision is made for an increase of 70 per cent by volume in trade exchanges.

Soviet Union – December 28, 1975 (KCA)

The Supreme Court of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan is reported to have condemned five men to death for having defrauded the state of 9,000,000 rubles between 1966 and 1970. The death penalty, which has been abolished in 1947, reintroduced in 1950 for —traitors and spies‖ and extended in 1954 to cover murder, have also been applied to —economic crimes‖. Hence, during the first nine months of 1975, a total of 11 death sentences are recorded in the Soviet press.

Yugoslavia / Austria – December 29, 1975 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito meets with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Soviet Union – December 29, 1975 (KCA)

Yevgeni Kozlovsky, Deputy Minister of Geology is appointed Minister of Geology in succession to Alexander Sidorenko, who was given another appointment. Changes in the Governments of Lithuania, Georgia, and Turkmenistan are announced at the same time.

Soviet Union — December 1975 (KCA)

A number of trials of Jews and dissidents are held in the Soviet Union, all accused receiving penalties. The trials of Shtern and Kovalev are the most criticized in the West.

A letter protesting against the Government's policy of —forcible Russification‖, which has led to the detention of —numerous Armenians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Jews, Tartars and others in concentration camps and prisons‖, has been sent to the Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers Alexei Kosygin by the imprisoned Vladimir Bukovsky.

Hungary - during the year 1975 (HC)

According to the data of the Central Statistical Office the population of Hungary is 10 572 000.

1976

January

Czechoslovakia — January 1976 (KCA)

It is announced that Czechoslovakia ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Right adopted by the U.N. in 1966.

Soviet Union — January 1976 (KCA)

The report on the previous five-year plan is published, the conclusion of which is that —the main social and economic tasks of the ninth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975) were achieved.¶

Soviet Union / Amnesty International — January 1976 (KCA)

Amnesty International in Vienna refers inter alia to the cases of Paruir Airikian, an Armenian who was in a labor camp from 1970 to 1973 and is currently sentenced to seven years on the charges of having contacts with foreigners; Alexander Feldman, a Ukrainian Jew who is sentenced to three and a half year for malicious hooliganism; Yakov Nikolayevich Pavlov, a Baptist who was sentenced to five years in 1974 for conducting religious propaganda and organizing religious instruction for minors; Irina Stasiv-Kalynez, who was sentenced to six years in 1972 after protesting against the arrest of Valentyn Moroz in 1970; and of Nina Strokatovaa Karavanskysa in 1972.

Hungary - January 1, 1976 (HC)

A new Highway Code comes into force. (It adapts to the European norms.)

Hungary - January 1, 1976 (HC)

A new regulation of company income is introduced.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – January 6, 1976 (HC)

A new joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian railway station is opened in Rajka.

Czechoslovakia — January 6, 1976

(KCA) Czechoslovakia and Turkey sign an agreement on economic, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation in Ankara.

Soviet Union — January 9, 1976 (KCA)

Andrei Amalrik, a historian and a Soviet dissident, refutes the official contention that people in the Soviet Union are not punished for their opinions. He writes in his statement distributed by Andrei Sakharov, the 1975 Nobel Prize winner, that: —Of course, it is impossible to try someone for unexpressed opinions....But as soon as an unorthodox view has been expressed, in writing or verbally, it is assumed that an indictable offence has been committed. The assessment of antiSovietism¶ depends entirely on the good will of the inquirers, for there is no legal definition of this concept.¶

Soviet Union — January 9-13, 1976 (KCA)

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visits Japan to resume talks on the conclusion of a peace

treaty. No compromise is reached in the —territorial dispute‖ but both sides express satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and announce that they will start talks for a cultural agreement.

Albania / Soviet Union — January 11, 1976 (KCA)

The Soviet Union issues a call to Albania to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries, but it is again rejected.

Hungary / Portugal – January 12-15, 1976 (HCA)

For the first time, a Portuguese Foreign Minister, Ernesto Melo Antunes negotiates in Hungary.

US / USSR – January 14, 1976 (LBC)

Henry Kissinger on the SALT talks: The US never thought that it was doing the Soviets a favor by negotiating on the limitation of strategic arms with them. The limitation of strategic arms is a global issue that cannot be subordinated to the constant changes of Soviet-American relations.

Hungary / Iran / Vietnam / Singapore / India – January 17 – February 8, 1976 (HC) Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja travels to Iran, Vietnam, Singapore and India.

Poland — January 19, 1976 (KCA)

It is announced that the elections of the Sejm will take place on March 21, 1976. The elections to voivodship councils take place on the same day.

Hungary / Vatican – January 19-24, 1976 (HC)

Archbishop and Papal Nuncio Luigi Poggi and Nunciature Secretary Munos Sainz negotiate in Hungary.

Albania — January 21, 1976 (KCA)

A draft constitution is published. The main points of the document are: the country changed its name to the Socialist People's Republic of Albania; the Party of Labor is defined as the —sole directing political power in state and society‖; bans the establishment of any foreign bases or troops in Albania; abolishes private property; and announces equality between the sexes.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – January 23, 1976 (CWIHP)

The Interior Ministries of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union agree to provide short visits in order to exchange information on informational systems, mechanized and automated systems of computational technology, and criminology.

US / USSR – January 23, 1976 (LBC)

Kissinger's talks in Moscow on SALT-II. Kissinger negotiates with Brezhnev, Gromyko and other leading Soviet politicians. In Kissinger's view the talks led to significant progress in SALT. They managed to agree on the definition of —heavy‖ and —light‖ missiles. Since the SALT treaty signed in 1972 failed to clarify the difference, the Soviet Union changed its SS-19 rockets since then to —light‖ SS-11s, the explosive power of which was raised by 50%. The US accuses Moscow of violating the —spirit‖ of the SALT-I treaty. The USSR recommends that the Vladivostok limit for missiles and strategic bombers should be lowered

Poland — January 24, 1976 (KCA/CEC) see February 10

Constitutional amendments to the 1952 constitution are published. The most important changes introduced are: defining the Polish People's Republic as a socialist state, establishing the socialist

economic system as the foundation of the socio-economic order in Poland, and granting equality of rights to all the citizens. The Sejm approves the amendments on February 10 with one abstention.

Romania – January 24, 1976 (CEC)

The death of Emil Bodnăraş is announced. After Ion Gheorghe Maurer withdrew from political life, all the political power is concentrated in the hands of Nicolae Ceauşescu.

Hungary / UN – January 26-27, 1976 (HC)

The seminar of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) takes place in Budapest. The economic experts of 28 developing countries participate.

Romania / Spain – January 26-29, 1976 (PER)

A delegation of the Spanish Workers' Party led by Felipe Gonzáles, visits Romania.

Bulgaria / Romania / Yugoslavia — January 26 - February 5, 1976 (KCA)

A meeting of the Balkan Cooperation, along with Greece and Turkey, is held in Athens. It aims to establish more concrete cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, touristic and cultural fields. On February 5, a final communiqué is issued that underlines the spirit of goodneighborliness, cooperation, and mutual understanding. A number of proposals and suggestions to be put forward to the governments are approved.

Bulgaria / Soviet Union — January 27- 28 1976 (KCA)

During a plenary session, the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee underlines —the unity and fraternity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The importance of the Soviet Union to Bulgaria is illustrated by the fact that at the end of 1975, over 50% of Bulgaria's foreign trade was with the Soviet Union. In addition to economic relations, educational relations are also strengthened by recent decisions to introduce the Russian language to Bulgarian schools starting from the third grade, as opposed to the earlier practice of teaching Russian from the fifth grade.

Soviet Union — January 29, 1976 (KCA)

A map is issued by the U.S. Pentagon showing that there are over 2,800 Soviet military advisors in Africa, about 200 of them in Angola.

Hungary – January 30, 1976 (HC)

Law decree no. 3 of 1976 of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic about state awards is adopted. It systematizes the circle of state awards.

Soviet Union — January 31, 1976 (KCA)

The Central Statistical Board publishes a report stating that the Soviet Union's grain crop of 1975 is the worst produced in ten years. The overall volume of agricultural production is reported to be 6% less than in 1974. Throughout the year 1975 the Soviet Union buys large amounts of grain from the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and West European countries.

February

Soviet Union / China — February 1976 (KCA)

A TASS commentator writes that: —The course of events in China has disclosed a section of party and government leaders who have not yet compromised themselves by taking action against the ‘_left’ and who show loyalty to Mao Tse-tung, but whose political records show them to belong to the same category of leading workers of the older and the next generation as the ‘_moderates’. Hua Guofeng, for example, is named as representative of this section in the Political Bureau.¶

Soviet Union / China — February 3, 1976 (KCA)

A documentary film on China is shown on Soviet television. It violently attacks Chairman Mao and his wife, Chiang Ching, but contains no attacks on Chou En-lai.

Soviet Union / France / Italy / U.K. — February 3, 1976 (KCA)

Leonid Plyushch, released from the Dnepropetrovsk mental hospital in January 1976, speaks at a press conference in Paris giving details of the treatment that he and some 60 other political prisoners underwent at the hospital. He appeals inter alia to the Communist parties of France, Italy, and Britain to continue to press the Soviet Union for the release of political prisoners.

Soviet Union / China — February 3, 1976 (KCA)

Beijing radio alleges that the Chinese militia has driven out the Soviet troops infiltrating into Sinkiang, but it doesn't give details or dates of the clash. This allegation is denied by the Soviet Union. The radio repeats the allegation again on March 12.

Romania / Greece – February 3-8, 1976 (PER)

A delegation of Panhellenic Socialist Movement led by Andreas Papandreu, visits Romania.

Hungary – February 4-9, 1976 (HC)

Prime Minister of the Republic of Cape Verde Pedro Pies is staying in Hungary.

Soviet Union — February 6, 1976 (KCA)

Cuba and the Soviet Union sign a five-year trade agreement for 1976-1980 that aims to double the volume of trade between the two countries. Under the additional trade protocol for 1976, the Soviet Union will increase its supplies of machinery, equipment, oil, and chemical products while Cuba will supply more sugar and nickel.

Hungary – February 10, 1976 (HC)

A national price conference on price policy questions takes place.

Poland / Soviet Union – February 10, 1976 (HDP) See January 24.

The Sejm approves amendments to the constitution, which include an alliance with the Soviet Union and the role of the Polish United Workers' Party.

US – February 10, 1976 (LBC)

California Governor Ronald Reagan attacks Ford's foreign policy: —One wonders if even we have a foreign policy, because it is impossible to detect a coherent global view.¶ —The balance of forces has been shifting gradually toward the Soviet Union since 1970...It has continued through the years of so-called détente...Let us not be satisfied with a foreign policy whose principle accomplishment

seems to be our acquisition of the right to sell Pepsi Cola in Siberia.¶ Reagan accused American foreign policy of not negotiating from a position of strength with the Soviets

Soviet Union – February 9-11, 1976 (MMS)

COMECON Inter-Governmental Committee meets in Moscow and discusses the Orenburg natural gas pipeline issue.

Hungary / Greece – February 11-13, 1976 (HC)

Greek Foreign Minister Dimitri Bitsios negotiates in Budapest.

Hungary / Vatican – February 12, 1976 (HC)

Pope Paul VI appoints László Lékai as Archbishop of Esztergom.

Poland — February 12, 1976 (KCA)

Poland and the Philippines sign a trade and economic agreement granting —most favored nation¶ status in trade and fishing. They also agree to settle the payments in convertible currencies.

Philippines will export abaca, coconut oil, bananas, and sugar while Poland will offer technical help to Philippine industries.

Soviet Union — February 15, 1976 (KCA)

Officials of the State Security Committee (KGB) questions Yury Orlov, a Soviet dissident, when TASS, the state news agency, accuses him of engaging in a new provocation designed to compromise the process of international détente.

Hungary / the Netherlands – February 17-19, 1976 (HC)

Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep is in Budapest.

Warsaw Pact / NATO / MBFR – February 19, 1976 (CAC)

At the MBFR talks, the Warsaw Pact proposes proportional reductions on the assumption that a rough equilibrium exists. It also accepts the Western idea of reductions in stages, but opposes an asymmetrical approach, as favored by the West.

Soviet Union — February 20, 1976 (KCA)

Pravda presents an article entitled —On Real and Imaginary Freedom¶, signed by —I. Alexandrov¶, that —the system of Soviet democracy far surpasses any bourgeois-democratic system.¶ The article condemns —those who support socialism but think that they will be able to build a society of equality and justice with help of the ‘critical’ promptings of the class enemy.¶

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 21. – March 7, 1976 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party János Kádár is staying in Moscow for the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held between February 24 and March 5.

Soviet Union — February 24 - March 5, 1976 (KCA)

The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is held in Moscow. It is attended by 103 delegations from Communist parties and national organizations from 96 countries. In his report presented on February 24, Leonid Brezhnev underlines the Soviet policy of détente, support for the liberation movement and aiming to reduce the military potential in Europe. He defines Maoism as —directly hostile¶ to the Marxism-Leninism but calls for normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations.

Brezhnev points out the growth in the Soviet Union's economy but criticizes lacks in agriculture and light industry. He provides a detailed analysis of the international situation and of Soviet relations with other countries as well as insight into the economic situation of the country.

Discussion and speeches delivered by foreign representatives follow. On March 4, the Congress elects a new expanded Central Committee, which elects new Politburo and Secretariat. A number of Cabinet changes are announced at the same time.

Albania — February 25, 1976 (KCA)

It is announced that the territorial waters of Albania will extend to 15 nautical miles along its entire coastline, with the exception of the area between the Albanian coastline and the Greek islands.

Soviet Union — February 25, 1976 (KCA)

Leonid Brezhnev, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, makes a speech to the CPSU congress. The speech details the draft of the tenth five-year plan for the economic development in 1976 – 1980.

Soviet Union — February 26, 1976 (KCA)

The third and final volume of the Gulag Archipelago of Alexander Solzhenitsyn is published in Paris. This book is about Soviet labor camps.

Romania — February 26, 1976 (KCA)

President Ceaușescu of Romania underlines, in his speech at the Soviet Communist Party Congress, Romania's policy of political and economic independence.

Yugoslavia — February 26, 1976 (KCA)

Mihajlo Mihajlov, a writer sentenced to seven years imprisonment, is stated to be in a good health in spite of his hunger strike started December 6, 1975 in protest against his treatment in prison.

March

Hungary – March 1976 (HC)

Warsaw days take place in Budapest.

Yugoslavia – March – April, 1976 (KCA) see 1976

A number of trials of Stalinists, Croatian nationalists, and other opponents to the Government take place in Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / U.K. — March 1, 1976 (KCA)

In a television interview broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), Alexander Solzhenitsyn declares inter alia: —The West is on the verge of a collapse created by its own hands. The Soviet Union's economy is on such a war footing that even if it were the unanimous opinion of all the members of the Politburo not to start a war that would no longer be in their power. To avoid that would require an agonizing change from a monstrous war economy to a normal peace economy...||

U.S. – March 2, 1976 (HC)

American president Gerald Ford announces that he wants to secure peace from the —position of powerll.

Hungary / Austria – March 2-3, 1976 (HC)

Hungarian-Austrian foreign ministerial negotiations take place in Graz and Sopron.

Yugoslavia / Portugal – March 4, 1976 (JBT)

Josip Broz Tito receives a member of the Revolutionary Council of Portugal Vitor Alves.

Yugoslavia / Cuba – March 6-8, 1976 (JBT)

Prime Minister of Cuba and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Fidel Castro makes an official working visit to Yugoslavia during which he meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito and other Yugoslav representatives. Cuban and Yugoslav delegation discuss mainly Third World issues and the policy of non-alignment.

Soviet Union — March 10, 1976 (KCA)

The Soviet embassy in Paris calls Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the 1970 Nobel Prize winner, —an enemy of détente who has declared himself in favor of a return to the Cold War, which is resolutely rejected by the peoples of the worldll, and someone who —advocates direct interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.ll

Yugoslavia / Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Portugal – March 10-22, 1976 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation headed by President Josip Broz Tito visits Mexico (March 10-14), Panama (March 14-17), Venezuela (March 17-19), and Portugal (March 20-22). During the official part of the journey Yugoslav delegation meets with President of Mexico Luis Echeverria, President of Panama Demetrio B. Lakas, Panamanian Prime Minister Omar Torrijos, and President of Venezuela Carlos Andres Perez. On the way back, Yugoslav delegation makes an unofficial visit to Portugal, and meets with President of Portugal Francisco de Costa Gomes. Alongside bilateral issues, main topic in conversations between the Yugoslavs and the Latin American leaders are international crises, the policy of non-alignment, the forthcoming Summit Conference in Colombo, as well as the positive aspects of nuclear weapons free zones.

Hungary – March 11, 1976 (HC)

A government order (1007/1976) about the modification of the sick pay system and the strengthening of the sick pay discipline is adopted.

Hungary / COMECON – March 12, 1976 (HC)

The working committee of the International Commission on European Security and Cooperation dealing with the strengthening of democracy, social development, and elimination of fascism has its inaugural meeting in Budapest.

Bulgaria — March 14, 1976 (KCA)

It is announced that the national elections will be held on May 30, 1976.

Soviet Union — March 15, 1976 (KCA)

The Egyptian Parliament approves a bill on the immediate abrogation of the 15-year Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the Soviet Union from 1971. It is also decided to withdraw naval

facilities for Soviet warships at Egyptian ports. The Egyptian decision is explained by the Soviet refusal to supply Egypt with arms and to accept a moratorium for Egypt's debts.

Hungary – March 18-19, 1976 (HC)

The spring session of the Parliament takes place. Act no. 1 of 1976 about national defense and act no. 2 of 1976 about environmental protection are adopted.

Bulgaria — March 19, 1976 (KCA)

Bulgaria and France sign a five-year economic cooperation agreement. The agreement aims to reduce Bulgaria's unfavorable balance of trade with France.

Poland — March 21, 1976 (KCA)

The elections to the Sejm are held with the following results: 55% for PUWP, 25% for United Peasants' Party (UPP), 8% for Democratic Party (DP), and 12% for Independents. 98.72% of voters take part in the elections. On the same day, elections to the 49-voivodship councils are held with 98.1% participation. At the first session of the new Sejm on March 25, Piotr Jaroszewicz is reelected as the Prime Minister and a new Council of State under the presidency of Henryk Jabłoński is elected.

Hungary – March 26, 1976 (HC)

A memorial gala takes place in the Erkel Theatre on the 300th birth anniversary of Ferenc Rákóczi II. President of the National Council of the People's Patriotic Front Gyula Kállai and member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Béla Köpeczi deliver speeches.

US / Yugoslavia – March 26, 1976 (LBC)

An American chemical firm signs a \$700 million agreement on investment with Yugoslavia. A petrochemical plant will be built on the island of Krk. American sources claim that this is the largest ever US investment in the Balkan state.

Romania / Greece – March 26-29, 1976 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Greece to discuss with President Konstantinos Tsatsos, and with Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis.

Hungary – March 27, 1976 (HC)

A report is released on the implementation of the fourth five-year plan 1971-1975.

Hungary / Bulgaria – March 28-31, 1976 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár goes to Sofia for the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Hungary / Vatican – March 29 (HC)

Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate László Lécai visits Pope Paul VI in Vatican City.

Romania / Kuwait – March 29-31, 1976 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Kuwait and hold discussions with Sabbah as-Salim as-Sabbah, the Emír of Kuwait.

Soviet Union — March 29 - April 1, 1976 (KCA)

West German Economics Minister Hans Friderichs visits the Soviet Union. During the visit it is announced that the plan to build an atomic power plant at Kaliningrad was abandoned.

Yugoslavia / Sweden – March 29-April 1, 1976 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito pays an official visit to Sweden. Among other topics, Yugoslav and Swedish representatives discuss the relations between non-aligned and neutral countries.

US / Soviet Union – March 29, 1976 (LBC)

Kissinger on US policy toward Eastern Europe: —Our policy in no sense accepts Soviet ‘dominion’ of Eastern Europe nor is it in any way designed to seek the consolidation of such ‘dominion’. On the contrary we seek to be responsive to, and encourage as responsibly as possible, the desire of East Europeans for greater autonomy, independence and more normal relations with the rest of the world. It is our policy that in this way there should also occur a greater Soviet acceptance of this autonomy and independence.

Bulgaria — March 29 - April 2, 1976 (KCA)

The 11th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party is held in Sofia. Bulgarian representatives as well as delegates from 105 other countries attend the congress. The analysis of the Bulgarian achievements under the 1971-75 development plan is presented, a new plan for 1976-80 is approved, and new Central Party organs are elected. The First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov provides a detailed survey on the international and domestic situation, and the close cooperation between the Soviet and Bulgarian Communist parties is emphasized. On April 2, Zhivkov is reelected as the Party’s First Secretary and some changes in the Politburo are announced.

Soviet Union / U.S. — March 30, 1976 (KCA)

Leonid Plyushch declares before the International Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives that in his estimation more than 1,000 dissidents are held in psychiatric hospitals in the U.S.S.R., and he asked for continuing public pressure on the Soviet authorities to obtain the release of political detainees.

April

Albania — April 1, 1976 (KCA)

It is announced that the salaries of government officials, managers, and intellectuals will be reduced by 4%-25% and the royalties of artists and writers by between 30% -50%. The aim is to narrow the —essential differences‖ between citizens in the town and countryside.

Soviet Union / U.K. — April 1, 1976 (KCA)

In a talk broadcast by the BBC, Alexander Solzhenitsyn takes the basic position of a need for —spiritual regeneration‖ in the face of —the decline of contemporary thought‖ which has, he says, only contempt for anything which does not stem directly from economics but which is based on moral criteria. In his view, socialism with its logical progression towards ideal of equality, the use of force, and force labor, is part of the program of all prophets of socialism, including the

Communist Manifesto. He also criticizes Britain for not taking any notice of the 15 million strong Gulag Archipelago, or the number of those who were deported to Soviet labor camps.

Hungary – April 2, 1976 (HC)

The co-operative Skála department store is opened in Budapest.

Hungary – April 3, 1976 (HC)

The Hejőcsaba (Miskolc) cement factory is opened.

Soviet Union — April 7, 1976 (KCA)

Following the confirmation of Hua Guofeng's appointment as the Chinese Premier on April 7, Kosygin, the Soviet Premier, sends him a telegram of congratulations that says that the Soviet Union is —prepared to normalize relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Hungary / Bulgaria – April 6-8, 1976 (HC)

Bulgarian Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov has talks in Budapest.

Hungary – April 7-9, 1976 (HC)

An International Red Cross Organization conference about environmental protection takes place in Budapest.

Poland — April 8, 1976 (KCA)

The former Army Colonel Jerzy Pawlowski is sentenced by a military court to 25 years hard labor, ten years suspension of civic rights, and forfeiture of his property for espionage in favor of an unnamed NATO country.

Yugoslavia / Egypt – April 8-10, 1976 (JBT)

Egyptian president Anwar el-Sadat makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. Presidents Tito and elSadat discuss the preparations for the Conference of Non-aligned countries in Colombo, as well as the ways to solve the Middle East crisis.

Soviet Union — April 9, 1976 (KCA)

Andrei Amalrik, a historian and Soviet dissident, states that he has applied for permission to leave the country for the United States, although he was previously determined not to emigrate. He was informed by Soviet authorities that he can only apply for permission to go to Israel. He will be granted a visa for Israel on June 23.

Romania — April 9 - 13, 1976 (KCA)

President Ceaușescu of Romania visits the Philippines. During the visit, agreements on trade, economic, technical, and scientific cooperation are signed.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – April 10-14, 1976 (HC)

First secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár is staying in Prague at the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia — April 12 - 16, 1976 (KCA/VVR)

The 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party is held in Prague and is attended by party delegates and representatives from 86 different countries. President Gustáv Husák presents a report on party activities and the social developments since 1971. The Prime Minister Lubomír Štrougal presents the economic plan for 1976 - 1980. On April 16, elections to the Central Committee, Presidium, and Secretariat are announced. Husák is reelected as General Secretary. The Congress of the Communist party accepts the concept of 'extended socialism'.

Hungary – April 13, 1976 (HC)

The exhumation of mass graves of the battle of 1526 at Mohács begins.

Soviet Union — April 14, 1976 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and Cuba sign a five-year economic and technical cooperation agreement. It is reported to provide for the construction of a nuclear power plant in Cuba, and for cooperation in the fields of electric power engineering, oil refining, construction materials, and sugar refining.

Soviet Union — April 15, 1976 (KCA)

Two trials of dissidents, including the 1975 Nobel Prize winner Professor Andrei Sakharov, end.

Romania – April 15, 1976 (CEC)

A law is passed regarding the construction of a hydroelectric power plant at the Danube - Black Sea canal.

Soviet Union — April 21, 1976 (KCA)

268 Crimean Tartars, most of them from Uzbekistan, and 100 other Soviet citizens send appeals against the sentence of Mustafa Dzhemilev, 33, the dissident Crimean Tartar sentenced in Omsk for two and a half years in a strict-regime labor camp for spreading anti-state propaganda.

Yugoslavia / Uganda – April 20-22, 1976 (JBT)

President of Uganda and Chairmen of the Organization of African Unity Idi Amin makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. In a joint statement Idi Amin and Josip Broz Tito condemn all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and domination, thereby underlining the role of the OAU and the NAM in achieving world peace, and true independence of all peoples and nations in the world.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – April 26-27, 1976 (HC)

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomír Štrougal stays in Budapest.

Soviet Union — April 26 - 29, 1976 (KCA)

The Egyptian delegation visits Moscow. During the visit the 1976 Egypt USSR trade agreement is signed.

Hungary / Vatican – April 27, 1976 (HC)

The Vatican's spokesperson announces that Pope Paul VI intends to appoint new cardinals, among them Archbishop and President of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopal Department, László Lékai. On May 24 László Lékai is inaugurated as Cardinal.

Soviet Union / China — April 28, 1976 (KCA)

A long article in *Pravda* calls for the resumption of the border negotiations between China and the Soviet Union. It attributes the Chinese Government's anti-Soviet policy to —the Mao Tse-tung group||, and commented: —The Chinese people are not going along with Maoism, as was shown by the recent large-scale unrest in Beijing and other Chinese cities.

Hungary / West Germany (FRG) – April 28-30, 1976 (HC)

Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany H. D. Genscher is in Budapest.

Soviet Union / China — April 29, 1976 (KCA)

During a banquet in honor of Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, Hua Guofeng, the Chinese Prime Minister, denounces the Soviet Union as —widely ambitious|| and —the most dangerous source of war||.

Soviet Union / China — April 29, 1976 (KCA)

An explosion occurs at the gates of the Soviet embassy in Beijing, two Chinese guards and a civilian are killed.

Albania — April 29, 1976 (KCA)

Governmental changes are announced: Themie Thomai is appointed Minister of Agriculture and Tefta Cami is appointed Minister of Education.

May**Hungary / U.S. / Canada – May 3-11, 1976 (HC)**

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyula Szekér has talks in the United States. On May 4, President Ford greets him, and on May 12-15 he stays in Canada.

Yugoslavia — May 7, 1976 (KCA)

Vidoje Narković is elected Vice-President of the Yugoslav Presidency for one year, replacing Vladimir Bakarić starting from May 16, 1976.

Soviet Union — May 8, 1976 (KCA)

It is announced that Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, was promoted to the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 8-11, 1976 (HC)

The 11th Congress of the Young Communist League takes place. The First Secretary is László Maróthy.

Yugoslavia / Greece – May 10-13, 1976 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Greece, and meets with President Konstantinos Tsatsos, and Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis.

Soviet Union — May 13, 1976 (KCA)

A group of nine dissidents (including Alexander Ginsburg, the former Major-General Pyotr Grigorenko, Anatoly Marchenko, and Yelena Bonner) led by Yury Orlov announce that they have

formed a —Public Group to assist the Fulfillment of the Helsinki Accords in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / China — May 13, 1976 (KCA)

Following the explosion at the gates of the Soviet embassy in Beijing, a Chinese spokesman says that the explosion is —an act of sabotage by a counter-revolutionary who was killed on the spot.

Hungary / Austria – May 16-19, 1976 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár visits Austria.

Soviet Union — May 17, 1976 (KCA)

An earthquake takes place in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is reported that 6 people were killed, 160 injured, and over 10,000 made homeless.

Hungary – May 17-18, 1976 (HC)

A general assembly of the Hungarian Writers' Association takes place. The Chairman is Imre Dobozsy and the Secretary-General is Gábor Garai.

Hungary / East Germany – May 17-22, 1976 (HC)

A delegation led by first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár arrives in Berlin to the 9th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

East Germany — May 18 - 22 1976 (KCA)

The Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is held in Berlin attended by representatives of 92 countries. First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party Erich Honecker presents a report in which he underlines the close ties between GDR and the Soviet Union, reviews the economic achievements, denounces Maoism, and expresses support for an international Communist conference. A number of speeches by foreign representatives follow. On May 22 the new Central Committee and Politburo are elected. Honecker as reelected, his new official title is General Secretary. A new Party program, a Party statute, and the five-year plan for economic development 1976-1980 are approved. It is also announced that the elections will take place on October 17, 1976.

US – May 20-21, 1976 (LBC)

The Oslo meeting of the Foreign Ministers of NATO takes place. Secretary of State Kissinger declares that NATO will continue to provide firm support to the West against Soviet military and ideological aggression irrespective of who will win the election in November. According to Kissinger, communist ideology poses a menace to Western institutions and values. NATO must strive to preclude Moscow's expansionist aspirations. Regarding Eastern Europe, Kissinger refuted Sonnenfeldt's position that accepts spheres of influence. Kissinger stated that the US wants to encourage Eastern Europe's independence and autonomy from the Soviet Union with responsible steps. (Sonnenfeldt, who was Kissinger's close aid and thus his views were identified with those of the secretary of state, declared at a confidential briefing: the fact that the Soviets were unable to win Eastern Europe's loyalty is an unfortunate historical failure, since Eastern Europe belongs to their sphere and national interest. US policy must be directed at an evolution between the East Europeans and the USSR, which would make their relationship organic. This worked in the case of Poland. The Poles were able to overcome their romantic leanings that led to catastrophe in the past.)
Comments: Sulzberger, New York Times: This is like a call to the Kremlin to maximize its control over Eastern Europe and even integrate it into the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / China — May 21, 1976 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and China sign the annual trade and payment worth 280 million rubles.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 21, 1976 (HC)

The Hungarian-Soviet work plan on cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1976-1980 is signed in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / COMECON – May 24, 1976 (MMS) A

COMECON meeting takes place in Bratislava.

Soviet Union — May 25, 1976 (KCA)

The Supreme Court of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (RSFSR) confirms the sentence of Mustafa Dzhemilev, the dissident Crimean Tartar, despite appeals from 268 Crimean Tartars and 100 other Soviet citizens. (See April 21).

Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact / NATO – May 25–27, 1976 (CAC / MMS)

A meeting of the Military Council in Kiev hears a report on increases in NATO's capabilities.

US / USSR – May 26, 1976 (LBC)

The speaker of the State Department announces that four Soviet trade union leaders did not get a visa to the US. The decision was influenced by the AFL-CIO's opposition. The Soviet press accuses the US of violating the Helsinki accord.

Romania — May 26 - 27, 1976 (KCA)

The Greek Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis visits Romania. A joint 12-point declaration is issued during the visit that calls for —making the Balkan region a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation. Both countries agree to double their trade exchange and to develop scientific, technical, and economic cooperation.

Soviet Union — May 28, 1976 (KCA)

The United States and the Soviet Union sign a treaty controlling underground nuclear explosions for non-military purposes. Both countries already ratified the 1963 Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, which prohibits all nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. During 1975 and 1976 U.S.-Soviet talks on Limitations of Strategic Arms (SALT) continued.

Yugoslavia – May 28, 1976 (HR)

After 23 year-long construction, the railroad between Belgrade and Bar (port in Montenegro) is ceremoniously opened. Tito gives a speech on a rally in Belgrade, and boards the first train to Bar.

Yugoslavia — May 29, 1976 (KCA) The first direct railway line from Belgrade to Adriatic Sea (at Bar) is opened to traffic.

Bulgaria — May 30, 1976 (KCA)

Elections for Bulgaria's National Assembly, county, district, urban, and rural People's Councils take place. Elections of judges and judicial assessors at municipal and district courts are held at the same time. In the general elections 99.99% of voters take part in elections and 99.92% vote for the candidates nominated by the Fatherland Front. The new National Assembly reelects Todor Zhivkov as the First Secretary of the Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council. On June 16, under chairman Stanko Todorov, the New State Council and the Council of Ministers are approved.

Yugoslavia / Guinea Bissau – May 30-June 2, 1976 (JBT)

President of Guinea Bissau Luiz Cabral makes an official visit to Yugoslavia during which he meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Soviet Union — May 31, 1976 (KCA)

Cuba purchases a nuclear power station from the Soviet Union, which will be constructed in central Cuba with Soviet technical help.

Soviet Union — May 31 - June 3, 1976 (KCA)

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union is announced during the visit of President Marcos of the Philippines to Moscow. A trade agreement is also signed.

June**Soviet Union — June 1976 (KCA)**

Nina Bukovskaya, the mother of Vladimir Bukovsky, in prison since January 1972, states that her son has been punished, together with some 50 other prisoners, for demanding the status of a political prisoner and refusing to perform the compulsory work introduced at the Vladimir prison a year earlier. She says that the punishment involves solitary confinement and food restrictions, as a result of which her son has developed a stomach ulcer and has a liver complaint. On August 19 she compares the condition of her son to —an inmate of the Auschwitz Nazi concentration camp.

Soviet Union — June 1976 (KCA)

Mikhail Leviev, a Jew who was accused of corruption and sentenced to death in December 1974, is commuted to 15 years detention in a strict-regime labor camp.

Romania / Turkey – June, 1976 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Turkey to discuss with President Fahri S. Korütürk and with Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel.

Soviet Union — June 1976 (KCA)

Professor Marat Vartanyan of the Moscow Institute of Psychiatry discusses a draft code of ethical principles for psychiatry. He is opposed to any abuse of psychiatry as a means of suppressing opinion and political dissent. However, Viktor Fainberg, who spent five years in a Soviet mental hospital, says that Professor Vartanyan's main function is —to prevent any action being taken abroad on behalf of the victims of psychiatric torturers in his country.

Romania – June 2-4, 1976 (CEC)

The first Congress of the Political Education and Socialist Culture takes place. This is a new element of Ceaușescu's propaganda.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – June 4, 1976 (CWIHP)

The Czechoslovak and Soviet Ministries of the Interior sign an agreement on strengthening bilateral ties in the areas of science, technology, security operations and criminology, best practices of propaganda methods, roadway security and oversight, education of government officials and administrative organization.

Hungary – June 4, 1976 (HC)

The Vasarely Museum is opened in Pécs.

Soviet Union — June 6 - June 16, 1976 (KCA)

Two Soviet spacecrafts, Venus 9 and Venus 10, are launched into orbit around Venus. Throughout 1973-1976 four spacecrafts are launched to the moon. Along with the continuation of the Soviet Lunar explorations, the Soviet Satellite program launches around 900 satellites.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – June 7, 1976 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Konstantin Katushev who conveys Leonid Brezhnev's personal letter to President Tito.

Romania / Federal Republic of Germany – June 7-8, 1976 (PER)

The Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Helmut Kohl, visits Romania.

Hungary / Finland – June 7-9, 1976 (HC) Foreign

Minister Frigyes Puja is in Finland.

Yugoslavia / Turkey – June 8-10, 1976 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Turkey, and meets with President Fahri Korutürk and Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel.

Soviet Union / India — June 8 - 13, 1976 (KCA)

Indian Premier Indira Gandhi visits Moscow. A joint declaration on the further development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries is signed.

Germany/Croatia/Bosnia/Serbia – June 9, 1976 (KCA)

Hrvatski Narodni Odbor (HNO-Croatian People's Resistance), chaired by Stjepan Bilandžić from 1965 until his arrest, is banned by the Federal Interior Minister - Professor Maihofer.

Hungary / East Germany – June 10-12, 1976 (HC)

Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic is in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Japan – June 12-15, 1976 (JBT)

Prince Akihito of Japan and Princess Michiko pay an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Hungary / France – June 13-16, 1976 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár has talks in France.

Romania — June 15, 1976 (KCA)

A number of new appointments to the Council of Minister are announced, among which ColonelGeneral Ion Coman is appointed Minister of Defense.

Soviet Union / China — June 16, 1976 (KCA)

The Financial Times comments that: —The size of the trade (between the Soviet Union and China) now puts the Soviet Union in roughly the same bracket as the U.K. in the list of Beijing's partners, though it is far outclassed by Japan, West Germany, France, and increasingly the U.S.¶

US / Soviet Union – June 16, 1976 (LBC)

From the election platform of the Democratic Party: In the field of Soviet-American relations — A principle goal must be the continued reduction of tension with the Soviet Union... The continued USSR military dominance of many Eastern European countries remains a source of oppression for the peoples of those nations, an oppression we do not accept, and to which we are morally opposed. Any attempt by the Soviet Union to dominate other parts of Europe — such as Yugoslavia — would be an action posing a great threat to peace. Eastern Europe will not truly be an area of stability until these countries regain their independence and become part of a large European framework.¶

Yugoslavia / Togo – June 23-26, 1976 (JBT)

President of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema makes an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Hungary – June 24-25, 1976 (HC)

The summer session of the Parliament takes place. Act no. 4 of 1976 about food products is adopted.

Poland — June 25, 1976 (KCA)

Workers display open resistance in response to the announcement of proposed increases in food prices. As a result, these price increases are cancelled the same day and a number of imprisonment sentences are imposed on people involved in the resistance.

Yugoslavia / Syria – June 25-26, 1976 (JBT)

President of Syria Hafiz el-Assad makes an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Hungary – June 26, 1976 (HC)

The Helikon Palace Museum and monument library is opened in the Festetics Palace in Keszthely.

US – June 25, 1976 (LBC)

Kissinger on Eastern Europe: — We are determined to deal with Eastern Europe on the basis of the sovereignty and independence of each of its countries. We recognize no sphere of influence and no pretensions of hegemony.¶ The West will — continue to pursue measures to improve the lives of the people in Eastern Europe in basic human terms — such as freer emigration, the unification of families, greater flow of information, increased economic interchange and more opportunities for travel.

Romania / Syria – June 26-28, 1976 (PER)

The President of Syria, Hafez al-Asaad, visits Romania.

Yugoslavia – June 28, 1976 (KCA)

Marko Krpan and Pavel Perović attempt to murder the Yugoslav vice-consul in Dusseldorf, Vladimir Topić.

Hungary / East Germany – June 28. – July 1, 1976 (HC)

A delegation led by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár travels to East-Berlin to the conference of the European communist and workers' parties between June 29 and 30, the delegation of 29 parties participate.

Hungary / Denmark – June 28. – July 1, 1976 (HC) Foreign

Minister Frigyes Puja is in Denmark.

Soviet Union — June 29, 1976 (KCA)

Andrei Amalrik, a historian and a Soviet dissident, says in his statement that: —I irritated the authorities so much because I was in a way the first complete dissident, a person really outside the system. The movement for human rights and democracy in the Soviet Union has three lines of defense. On the first are those, like Vladimir Bukovsky, in jails, camps and mental hospitals, who take the sharpest blows. The second line is those who live and struggle in the Soviet Union, like Sakharov and Yury Orlov. And finally there are those beyond the boundaries of the Soviet Union in the safest conditions but who still have to continue to struggle...I hope, I am even sure, that being (outside the U.S.S.R.) there I will be able to be more useful than here.¶ (See also April 9).

East Germany / Romania – June 29-30, 1976 (PER)

A Conference of the Communist and Workers' parties takes place in Berlin. With Ceaușescu's policy of independence and strong internal sovereignty, Ceaușescu can strengthen his political power.

Yugoslavia / Eastern Bloc – June 29-30, 1976 (JBT, HN)

League of Communists of Yugoslavia takes part in the Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe in Berlin. Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito stays in East Germany between June 27 and July 1. In his speech to the conference President Tito emphasizes the basic principles of international cooperation, which, in his view, include independence, equality, and non-interference in other country's (or movement's) internal matters. He also adds that the struggle for political, economic, and cultural independence, for international cooperation based on equality, and for world peace and security, is most visible in the activities of the NAM.

East Germany — June 29 - 30, 1976 (KCA)

The Conference of European Communist Parties is held in East Berlin. The representatives attend the conference from all the European countries except for Albania and Iceland. The delegates deliver numerous speeches. A 10,000-word declaration titled *For Peace, Security, Co-operation and Social Progress in Europe* is adopted. The final document of the Conference emphasizes the equality and independence of all Communist parties and their right to decide on foreign policy without interference. It expresses the Communist parties attitude to following issues: disarmament and security in Europe, democracy and national independence, international cooperation, and international peace and security.

July**Czechoslovakia – July 1976 (CHH)**

Three young men are tried for organizing a lecture by Ivan M. Jirous.

Hungary – July 1, 1976 (HC)

An order of the Council of Ministers (1023/1976) about the regulation of those taking jobs who have completed higher education is adopted. One must find a job exclusively and by application.

West-Germany – July 1, 1976 (KCA)

A list compiled by an official of the Ministry of the Interior and by a BfV official is inserted in a special directive. It contains 239 organizations and 287 publications of —extreme left-wing¶ or

—hostile to the state.

Romania — July 2, 1976 (KCA)

Ion Dincă and Ion Hortopan are elected as members of the State Council.

Soviet Union — July 2, 1976 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and Western Samoa establish diplomatic relations at an ambassadorial level.

Bulgaria — July 2 - 4 1976 (KCA)

Greek Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis visits Bulgaria. Bulgaria reassures Prime Minister Karamanlis on the inviolability of the Greek-Bulgarian border and it is concluded that there are —no controversial questions.

Yugoslavia — July 5, 1976 (KCA)

Former Colonel Vlado Dapčević is sentenced to death for high treason but the sentence is converted into life imprisonment. A number of trials against Croatian nationalists take place during summer of 1976.

COMECON – July 6-9, 1976 (MMS)

The 77th session of COMECON Executive Committee takes place in Berlin.

COMECON — July 7 - 9, 1976 (KCA)

The 30th session of Comecon is held in East Berlin. Representatives attend the conference from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Yugoslavia. Observers from Angola, North Korea, Laos and Vietnam also attend the session. —Common goal programs in fuel, raw materials, consumer goods, transport sectors, and a general plan for the development of an integrated power system are discussed. The cooperation agreements with Iraq and Mexico are approved at the Comecon session.

Hungary / Belgium – July 8-10, 1976 (HC)

Belgian foreign minister van Elsenland negotiates in Budapest.

Soviet Union / European Parliament — July 9, 1976 (KCA)

The European Parliament calls on the Soviet Government to end the maltreatment of Vladimir Bukovsky and other political prisoners. (See also June 1976).

Hungary / Finland – July 9-15, 1976 (HC)

A Hungarian-Finnish friendship week takes place in Budapest and Helsinki.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 12, 1976 (HC)

A Hungarian-Soviet interstate agreement is signed regarding Soviet help in establishing the Transdanubian power station and coal mines.

Soviet Union / Canada — July 14, 1976 (KCA)

A ten-year economic agreement is signed by Canada and the Soviet Union under which a joint commission will be set up.

Soviet Union / the Netherlands — July 15, 1976 (KCA)

Andrei Amalrik, a Soviet dissident, and his wife are allowed to leave the country, reaching the

Netherlands before visiting other Western countries.

Soviet Union / France — July 16, 1976 (KCA)

In the exchange of letters between the Soviet Union and France both sides agree to carry out the joint declaration on disarmament measures. They also agree to improve measures to prevent accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons and notify each other immediately about any incident, which might lead to the explosion of combat nuclear devices. They will try to avoid the action that might lead to the situations in the case of unexplained nuclear incident.

Hungary / Romania / Canada – July 17 - August 1, 1976 (HC / HOR / TCR)

The 21st Summer Olympic Games take place in Montreal, Canada. Hungarian sportsmen win 4 gold, 5 silver and 12 bronze medals. 14 year-old Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci distinguishes herself by recording seven perfect scores, the first time in Olympic history, and three gold medals, including individual all-around champion. Her success attracts worldwide attention to the country

US / Soviet Union – July 19, 1976 (LBC)

A US-Soviet agreement allows Moscow to raise maritime shipping tariffs to the West's level. Earlier the Soviet state company used tariffs that were 20-40% lower than those of its Western competitors.

Hungary – July 21, 1976 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. Topics include the international situation, the exchange of membership books, and the state of agriculture.

Hungary – July 22, 1976 (HC)

Imre Pozsgay is the new minister of culture.

Soviet Union — July 23, 1976 (KCA)

At the end of a Soviet visit to Mali, it is announced that the Soviet Union will supply military aid.

Hungary – July 24, 1976 (HC)

The Minister of Domestic Trade prohibits the selling of alcohol at all work places, entering into force September 1.

Hungary – July 27-30, 1976 (HC)

Director General of UNESCO Mahtar M'Bow stays in Budapest.

Soviet Union — July 30, 1976 (KCA)

Dmitry Ustinov, Minister of Defense, is promoted to Marshal of the Soviet Union. Some changes in USSR and Republican Government are announced at the same time.

August

Hungary / Poland – August 2-3, 1976 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár negotiates in Poland.

Romania / Armenia / Georgia / Moldova / Soviet Union – August 2-12, 1976 (PER / CEC) The Ceaușescu couple visits Armenia, Moldova, and Georgia. On the 3rd of August, the Ceaușescu couple discusses with Brezhnev intensifying international relations.

Romania – August 6, 1976 (CEC)

In Romania a new law is adopted. Every person over 16 is required to take part in utility work.

Hungary – August 9, 1976 (HC)

Physics Nobel Prize Laureate, Jenő Wigner, pays a visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Soviet Union - August 9, 1976 (HC)

300 young volunteers travel to Ust-Ilimsk for 2 years for the construction of the lumber and cellulose combine.

Soviet Union / Western European countries — August 9, 1976 (KCA)

Andrei Amalrik visits Stockholm and criticizes Western Governments for —ignoring their friends in the Soviet Union— by failing to maintain contacts with dissident groups. He states that: —The West all too easily accepts the rules of the game dictated by the Soviet Union, regarding members of the movement for human rights as dangerous conspirators whose romantic aims one, at best, can sympathize with at a distance, but whom one should avoid meeting personally. But what the movement is doing in the Soviet Union is not only legal under the Soviet constitution but is also designed to improve mutual East-West relations.‖

Hungary – August 12, 1976 (HC)

The standpoint of the Hungarian government on strengthening international security is revealed.

Hungary / Soviet Union – August 14, 1976 (HC)

József Marjai is appointed as the new ambassador to Moscow. His credentials are handed over on September 29th.

Czechoslovakia – August 16, 1976 (CHH)

Human rights activists Jaroslav Seifert, Václav Černý, Jan Patočka, Karel Kosík, Václav Havel, Ivan Klíma, and Pavel Kohout send a letter of appeal to Heinrich Böll in the case of trials against members of the musical underground, Ivan M. Jirous, Svatopluk Karásek, Karel Soukup, and Vratislav Brabenec.

Hungary – August 16, 1976 (HC)

Chairman of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Tibor Erdely-Grúz dies.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement, August 16-19, 1976 (HN)

The Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries takes place in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Members of 114 delegations attend the conference (86 members, 21 observers, and 7 guests). The conference adopts a declaration demanding a new world economic order, a new finance and currency system, and a new world information and communication order. In his speech to the

conference on August 17th President Tito underlines that the main aim of the NAM should be the struggle for new economic world order. He also states that the non-aligned countries must stay committed to collective action in order to achieve their goals, and that they should foster solidarity, cooperation, and unity among themselves.

Soviet Union / Amnesty International — August 18, 1976 (KCA)

A Hamburg Statement by Amnesty International states that persons are placed in psychiatric clinics because of their political or religious views. Those persons also include: Anatoly Uvarov, Mikhail Zveev, a law student named Popov, Alexander Agrientov, and Viktor Marezin.

Yugoslavia / Iran – August 21, 1976 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Iran on his way back from the Conference in Colombo.

Soviet Union / International PEN Club — August 26, 1976 (KCA)

The International PEN Club in London renews the appeal for Bukovsky's release. (See also August 9, 1976).

Hungary / Soviet Union – August 26, 1976 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár, spending his vacation in the Soviet Union, meets Brezhnev in Crimea.

Hungary – August 27, 1976 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic is in session. Order no. 23 of 1976 about land organization and order no. 24 of 1976 about expropriation are adopted.

Yugoslavia / Spain – August 28, 1976 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives President of the Communist Party of Spain Dolores Ibarruri.

Hungary – August 29, 1976 (HC)

A historical memorial is erected in Mohács on the 550th anniversary of the Mohács battle.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – August 30, 1976 (CWIHP)

The Czechoslovak and Soviet security branches agree to cooperate in the acquisition and share the documents on hostile people, counter-intelligence on the US, its allies and China, surveillance of persons working for embassies, international firms or otherwise engaged in economic relations, and security programs in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

US / Soviet Union – August 31, 1976 (LBC)

The US announces that the Soviet Union started to deploy multiple warhead intermediate range missiles to Eastern Europe.

September

Poland – September 1976 (HDP)

The Workers' Defense Committee (KOR) is established to help workers persecuted by Communist authorities for their participation in the events of June 1976.

Soviet Union — September 2, 1976 (KCA)

Nikolai Tikhonov is appointed a First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Hungary / Norway – September 6-9, 1976 (HC)

For the first time, Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund negotiates in Hungary.

Soviet Union — September 7, 1976 (KCA)

The United States grants asylum to a pilot of the Soviet Air Force who landed on September 6 in the Japanese island of Hokkaido.

Soviet Bloc / Mongolia – September 7-11, 1976 (MMS)

Soviet Bloc states' Ministers of Culture meet in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

Soviet Union / U.S. — September 8, 1976 (KCA)

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the 1970 Nobel Literature Prize winner living in Zurich, Switzerland since 1974, is granted permanent residence in the United States after touring the U.S. for some time for giving lectures and making speeches.

Yugoslavia / Romania - September 8-11, 1976 (JBT)

Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. Tito and Ceausescu agree on the necessity of different roads to socialism, and of equality in international relations.

China – September 9, 1976 (HC)

Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Mao Zedong dies.

Poland / Cuba – September 9–16, 1976 (CAC)

—Shield-76I maneuvers in Poland, with participation of Western observers as well as defense minister Raúl Castro of Cuba.

Hungary / Austria – September 11-12, 1976 (HC)

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky pays an informal visit to Budapest.

Czechoslovakia — September 14, 1976

(KCA) Changes in the government take place, among which Josef Nadr is appointed Minister of Agriculture.

Soviet Union — September 15, 1976 (KCA)

Pyotr Starchik, a non-conformist singer held in a psychiatric prison in Kazan between 1972 and 1975, is again taken to a psychiatric hospital after giving his own interpretation of certain modern poets such as the late Ossip Mandelstam and Marina Tsvetayeva. He will be released on November 15 because he yields to the authorities' demands. He also says that: —The authorities cannot allow such activities to go on uncontrolled, even though there were only a few doubtful songs among those I used to sing

Romania – September 16, 1976 (CEC) The first maritime drilling rig starts to function.

Hungary – September 17-20, 1976 (HC)

The council meeting of the European Baptist Federation takes place in Budapest.

Hungary – September 18-19, 1976 (HC)

The 6th congress of the People's Patriotic Front takes place. The Chairman is Gyula Kállai and the Secretary-General is István Sarlós.

Hungary – September 20, 1976 (HC)

A memorial committee is formed on the 100th birth anniversary of Endre Ady (November 12, 1877). The chairman is Antal Apró.

Hungary / Laos – September 23-27, 1976 (HC)

Prime Minister of Laos Kaysona Phommvihane negotiates in Hungary.

Soviet Union / UNESCO — September 24, 1976 (KCA)

In Paris, Andrei Amalrik says that he is ready to testify before UNESCO on the violation of cultural freedom in the U.S.S.R. Additionally, he proposes that at the following meeting to the Helsinki Conference in Belgrade in 1977, the West should achieve the establishment of a permanent organ charged with supervising the application of the clauses of the Helsinki agreement relating to the freedom of movement of persons, ideas, and information between East and West.

Soviet Union / U.N. — September 28, 1976 (KCA)

At the U.N. General Assembly's 31st session Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, makes a strong plea in his speech for —disarmament and an end to the arms race.¶ He says that there is no room for excuses which prevent bringing the cause of the prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests finally to conclusion, and that the disarmament problem should be examined in all its aspects at a world disarmament conference.

Soviet Union — September 28, 1976 (KCA)

Uganda and the Soviet Union sign a new agreement for the Soviet Union to supply long-range aircraft and —certain other hardware¶ to Uganda.

Hungary – September 28, 1976 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár, Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár pay a visit to one of the Transdanubian units of the Hungarian People's Army.

US / Soviet Union – September 29, 1976 (LBC)

According to the data of the US commercial office in Moscow in the first half of 1976 the US delivered \$1.4 billion of goods to the Soviet Union, as opposed to \$521 million in the same period in 1975. The Soviet imports from the US were \$39.7 million, which means a decline of \$34 million. In 1976 the US sold 3.3 million tons of grain to the USSR.

October

Soviet Union – October 1976.

Yakov Ryabov is elected Secretary of the Central Committee in charge of the state defense industry.

East Germany – October 1976 (CWIHP)

East Germany provides an analysis of the November 1976 plenary session of socialist countries' permanent commission of scientific institutions. The plenary session discussed issues of European security and cooperation.

Soviet Union / China — October 1976 (KCA)

The Soviet Union welcomes the arrest of Chiang Chiang, the wife of Chairman Mao. She was the leader of the —Gang of Four

Soviet Union / China — October 1, 1976 (KCA)

An article by —I. Alexandrov, published in *Pravda*, contains no reference to Chairman Mao, and declares: —Our country is ready to hold talks with China on the settlement of frontier problems without any prior conditions. The Soviet Union has never had and has no economic, territorial or other claims on China.... We believe that there are no problems in the relations between our states that cannot be solved, given mutual desire and a spirit of good-neighborliness, mutual benefit and consideration for each other's interests.

US / Soviet Bloc – October 6, 1976 (LBC)

The televised debate of Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. In defense of the Helsinki agreement Ford declares that —there is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe and there never will be under a Ford administration. — Carter's reply: I would like to see Ford —convince the Polish-Americans and the Czech-Americans and the Hungarian-Americans that those countries do not live under the domination and supervision of the Soviet Union behind the Iron Curtain.

Hungary / Venezuela / Peru / Panama / Cuba – October 6-19, 1976 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi travels to Venezuela, Peru, Panama, and Cuba.

Soviet Union — October 7 - 13, 1976 (KCA)

President Neto of Angola visits Moscow. During the visit, a 20-year Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is signed.

Hungary – October 8-11, 1976 (HC)

A development conference takes place in Budapest with the participation of 100 countries and organizations.

Czechoslovakia – October 11, 1976 (Ch77HRICz)

In a detailed letter Václav Havel expresses his dissatisfaction with the situation in Czechoslovakia and with the trials of underground musicians.

Romania / Belgium – October 11-14, 1976 (PER)

The Grand Duke, Jean of Luxemburg and his wife, Josephine Charlotte, visit Romania.

Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact Members — October 12, 1976 (KCA)

Colonel-General Anatoly Gribkov is appointed Chief of Staff of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Albania — October 13, 1976 (KCA)

Manush Myftiu is appointed Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

US / USSR / Soviet Bloc – October 14, 1976 (LBC)

At his televised press conference Ford acknowledges that he made a mistake by asserting that there was no Soviet domination in Eastern Europe. Carter says that —Ford disgraced our country by claiming Eastern Europe is free of the domination of the Soviet Union. He called the President's statement —ridiculous and said that Ford's —claim of freedom is a cruel hoax upon millions of Eastern Europeans who lived under Soviet domination for their entire lives. The president of the Polish-American Congress, Aloyzius Mazewski stated that the Polish Americans would have voted for the Republican candidate (Ford) as a change, but because of his statement many of them will vote for Carter. Carter expressed his sorrow for the incident to Mazewski by phone. Viktor Viksnis, President of the Baltic Nations Committee declared —there are no free countries in Eastern Europe and the President should be the first to know that. The President of the Ukrainian Congress Lev Dobriansky called Ford's statement —preposterous and shocking. In Kissinger's view Ford wanted to say that —the US did not accept the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe. President Ford tries to explain his statement at UCLA: —Last night at the debate I spoke of America's firm support for the aspirations for independence of Eastern Europe. The US —has never conceded and will never concede their domination by the Soviet Union. —It is our policy to use every peaceful means to assist countries in Eastern Europe in their efforts to become less dependent on the Soviet Union and to establish closer and closer ties with the West – and, of course, with the United States of America. He adds that he hopes for Polish independence and calls the presence of Soviet troops there —tragical.

Hungary – October 14-15, 1976 (HC)

The Parliament is in session. Act no. 5 of 1976 about public education and act no. 6 of 1976, about the election of council members, are adopted.

Poland — October 15 - 17, 1976 (KCA)

President Giscard d'Estaing of France visits Poland. In a joint communiqué both sides emphasize the rapid development of bilateral relations and especially economic cooperation. France agrees to return the —Polish National Defense Fund to the Polish Government. This consists of 61 crates filled with works of art that were deposited in France in 1940 to avoid seizure by the Nazis.

East Germany — October 17, 1976 (KCA)

Elections for the *Volkskammer* are held. Additionally, the elections for 14 Regional Assemblies and for the East Berlin Municipal Assembly are held. 98.58% of voters take part in general elections, and 99.86% vote for the candidates that are nominated by the National Front.

Soviet Union / China / Mongolia — October 18, 1976 (KCA)

At a banquet in honor of President Tsedenbal of Mongolia, Leonid Brezhnev says: —We have of course given particular attention to the problems of Asia, including the most complicated problems. Can they be solved? We answer this question in the affirmative. It is enough to build relations with perseverance step by step, on the principles of good-neighborliness and real respect for the equality and sovereignty of other states, to look to the future and to carry on a constructive dialogue. Every country which approaches the problem in this way can count on our understanding. Meanwhile,

President Tsedenbal says that: —perspective for the consolidation of peace and security are opening up for the Asian continent.

Czechoslovakia — October 21- 23, 1976 (KCA)

Elections for the Federal Assembly are held. 99.7% of voters take part in the elections and 99.97% vote for the candidates nominated by the National Front. Following the elections are a number of official statements concerning both the economic situation and the situation of dissidents in Czechoslovakia.

US / Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – October 22, 1976 (LBC)

Presidential Candidate Jimmy Carter on Yugoslavia: —I think it would be unwise for us to say that we will go to war in Yugoslavia if the Soviets should invade – which I think would be an extremely unlikely thing...I would never go to war or become militarily involved in the internal affairs of another country unless our own security was directly threatened. Carter's statement was questioned in the event of a Soviet invasion of Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / China — October 25, 1976 (KCA)

Leonid Brezhnev in the Communist Party's Central Committee says that: —China is the scene of a complex internal political development. At present it is difficult to foresee its political line. But it is already clear that the foreign policy pursued by Beijing for the last 15 years is largely discredited throughout the world. The improvement of our relations with China is our constant concern. We stand firmly by the principles of equality of rights, respect for sovereign and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and non-resort to force. In other words, we are all ready to normalize our relations with China on a basis of peaceful coexistence. I must emphasize that we consider there no problems in relations between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China which cannot be solved in a spirit of good-neighborliness. We shall continue to act in this spirit. Everything will depend on the position adopted by the other side.

Soviet Union — October 25 - 26, 1976 (KCA)

The tenth five-year plan for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. in 1976 – 1980 as well as the state plan and state budget for the year 1977 are approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

Hungary – October 26, 1976 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. Árpád Pullai is released from his post of CC Secretary and Sándor Borbély is appointed instead of him.

Soviet Union / China — October 27, 1976 (KCA)

The Chinese Government rejects the congratulatory message sent from Leonid Brezhnev on the appointment of Hua Guofeng as Chairman of the Chinese party.

Soviet Union — October 27 - 29, 1976 (KCA)

The Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the U.S.S.R. adopts the tenth five-year plan for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. in 1976 – 1980 as well as the state plan and state budget for the year 1977.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – October 27-30, 1976 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár negotiates in Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / U.K. — October 28 - November 3, 1976 (KCA)

A Soviet delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and an alternate member of its Politburo, visits Britain at the invitation of the Labor Party's national executive committee.

East Germany — October 29, 1976 (KCA) The Council of State is approved.

Hungary – October 29, 1976 (HC)

Árpád Pullai becomes Minister of Transport and Post, Vilmos SÁghy becomes Minister of Domestic Trade.

Soviet Union — October 30, 1976 (KCA)

The group of nine dissidents led by Yuri Orlov claims that more than 30 alleged dissidents have been arrested, given prison sentences, or taken to mental hospitals since the signing of the Helsinki agreement. They also claim that there are around 100 political prisoners in labor camps.

November**Soviet Union / China — November 1, 1976 (KCA)**

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official tells visiting French journalists that: —If the U.S.S.R. wants polemics to stop it must admit all its errors since 1960 and change its line....In practice, can there be peace with the U.S.S.R.? In our opinion, that is impossible. TASS reports on the same day that —anti-Soviet diatribes continue in the Chinese press and that the Chinese representative to UNESCO has made an ‘absurd declaration’ opposing the admission of Angola (China taking no part in the relevant vote). These are the first criticisms of China published in the Soviet press since Chairman Mao's death. No reports have appeared of the violent anti-Soviet speeches by the Chinese representative in the U.N. General Assembly.

US – November 2, 1976 (HC)

Jimmy Carter is elected as President of the United States.

US / Czechoslovakia – November 3, 1976 (LBC)

The US and Czechoslovakia mutually reduce the travel restrictions of diplomatic representatives.

Czechoslovakia — November 4, 1976 (KCA)

New Slovak and Czech Governments are sworn in. Premiers of both Governments remain in place (Peter Colotka and Josef Korčák, respectively).

Soviet Union / China — November 5, 1976 (KCA)

At a meeting in Moscow, to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution of the Soviet Union, Fyodor Kulakov, a member of the Politburo, describes the fact that peaceful relations with China have been interrupted for nearly 15 years as —unjustified and unnatural. For the first time in 10 years the speaker did not attack China and the Chinese diplomatic representative did not walk out.

Soviet Union / China — November 6, 1976 (KCA)

China's annual message of greeting to the Soviet Government says that the differences of principle should not prevent normal interstate relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Czechoslovakia –November 12, 1976 (RFE)

20-year contract for the delivery of natural gas was signed by Iran and CSSR.

Soviet Union / China — November 15, 1976 (KCA)

Li Hsien-nien, a Chinese Deputy Premier, explicitly rejects the Soviet overtures in his speech at a banquet in honor of President Bokassa of the Central African Republic. He declares that: —Social imperialism, while continuing to slander and threaten China, has not stopped putting on a show of détente in relations between us, with the aim of blurring the difference in principle between Marxism and revisionism. It has even gone so far as insolently to demand that our country should change its policy. That is wishful thinking and day-dreaming.‖ The Soviet ambassador to China, Vasily Tolstikov, walks out during the speech.

Soviet Union — November 15, 1976 (KCA)

Plyushch and three other Soviet dissidents who live in the West – Vadim Belotserkovski, a writer who left the Soviet Union in 1972; Anatoly Levitin-Krasnov, and Herman Andreyev, a literary critic who had emigrated to West Germany in 1975 – announce in Paris that they wish to assist in the establishment of a Russian left-wing liberal press in the West and express their various views on —the fight against all forms of exploitation‖, for —democratic freedom‖ and the right to —immediate and unconditional independence‖ for all the nations forming the Soviet Union.

Soviet Bloc / Soviet Union – November 15, 1976 (MMS)

Ministers of Higher Education of socialist countries meet in Moscow.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union, November 15-17, 1976 (AY)

Soviet Union initiates a meeting between Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Brezhnev, which takes place in Belgrade. The aim of this visit is to strengthen the Soviet influence in Yugoslavia (according to the 25th Congress of the CPSU). Main topics in the discussions include bilateral relations, European security and stability, Summit Conference of Non-Aligned countries in Colombo, U.S. foreign policy, etc.

Soviet Union — November 16, 1976 (KCA)

There are reports of Losif Terelya and Mikhail Kukobaka, two Ukrainian nationalists, being taken to psychiatric clinics after they had served 20 years in prisons and hospitals.

Hungary – November 17, 1976 (HC)

A meeting is held on the state and tasks of the education of ethnic and national minorities.

Soviet Union / Chile — November 17, 1976 (KCA)

The Chilean Government orders the immediate release of —all detainees under the state of siege,‖ but excludes Luis Corvalán Lepe, the former Secretary-General of the Chilean Communist Party, and Jorge Montes, a leader of the underground Communist Party in Chile. The Chilean government is doing this because it is waiting for the release of Vladimir Bukovsky, imprisoned in the Soviet Union since 1972, and Major Hubert Matos, who was detained in Cuba since December 1959. The order of the Chilean Government will be issued officially on December 18.

Hungary / Finland – November 17-20, 1976 (HC)

President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kekkonen stays in Hungary.

Soviet Union / U.S. — November 21, 1976 (KCA)

A U.S. official discloses that the Soviet Union has tentatively agreed to the U.S. fisheries legislation establishing a 200-mile fishing limit for the United States starting from March 1, 1977.

US / Romania – November 21, 1976 (LBC)

A 10 year agreement on trade and economic cooperation is signed between the US and Romania. This is the widest agreement Washington has made with an East European state.

Hungary / Turkey – November 22, 1976 (HC)

The first Hungarian-Turkish long-term agreement on economic, industrial, and technological/scientific cooperation is signed in Budapest.

Warsaw Pact / Romania – November 23-24, 1976 (MMS)

Warsaw Pact states' Deputy Foreign Ministers meet in Bucharest.

Hungary / U.S. – November 24-25, 1976 (HC)

The Trade Minister of the USA Elliot Richardson negotiates in Budapest.
The district studios of the Hungarian Television are opened in Pécs and Szeged.

Soviet Union — November 25, 1976 (KCA)

There is an announcement in London that the release of Starchik has followed the formation of a new committee led by Tatyana Khodorovich with the object of freeing detained dissidents.

Romania / East Germany / Czechoslovakia / Bulgaria / Warsaw Pact – November 25–26, 1976 (CAC / HC / MMS)

The Political Consultative Committee of the members of the Warsaw Treaty is in session in Bucharest. It submits a draft treaty for an all-European security conference that is in opposition to the first use of nuclear weapons; creates a committee of Foreign Ministers and a Unified Secretariat as PCC organs (only the former implemented), and approves the creation of special forces equipped with up-to-date weapons. East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria urge closer coordination in view of the disruptive internal effects of Helsinki.

Romania / Soviet Union – November 25-28, 1976 (PER)

Brezhnev visits Romania. Both sides guarantee closer relations.

Soviet Union / Chile — November 26, 1976 (KCA)

President Pinochet of Chile makes the concrete proposal for the exchange of Luis Corvalán for Vladimir Bukovsky and of Montes for Major Matos after the visit to Santiago by members of a Copenhagen — Sakharov committee campaigning for human rights for Soviet citizens. (Sees also November 17, 1976, and December 18, 1976).

Soviet Union / China — November 27 - 28, 1976 (KCA)

Leonid Ilyichev returns to Beijing on November 27 to resume border negotiations after an absence of 18 months. He meets with Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, the following day. However, he will fly back to Moscow on February 28, 1977.

December

Soviet Union — December 1976 (KCA)

The organizers of a symposium held in Moscow to discuss Jewish culture are temporarily detained or placed under house arrest.

Hungary – December 1, 1976 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. They criticize that the economy was not able to fulfill the goals of 1976.

Czechoslovakia –December 1, 1976 (RFE)

10-year agreement on economic, industrial, scientific, and technical co-operation was signed by Iran and CSSR.

Soviet Union — December 3, 1976 (KCA)

Alexander Zinoviev's proposed dismissal from the Philosophical Institute in Moscow is (based on the ground that he published an anti- Soviet book in Switzerland) was withdrawn (presumably) as a result of protests in Western countries.

Yugoslavia / PLO – December 4, 1976 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives the leader of the PLO Yasser Arafat.

Soviet Union — December 5, 1976 (KCA)

A silent vigil to express solidarity with prisoners of conscience, attended by Andrei Sakharov, the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize winner, and several hundred supporters before the Pushkin monument in Gorky Street, Moscow, is dispersed by police.

Yugoslavia / France – December 6-7, 1976 (JBT)

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing pays an official visit to Yugoslavia, during which he meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Hungary / Austria – December 6-8, 1976 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár visits Austria.

Hungary / India – December 6-13, 1976 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi stays in India.

Soviet Union — December 10, 1976 (KCA)

A decree of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet is published. It introduces —temporary measures for the preservation of marine resources and the regulation of fisheries in sea areas up to 200 miles from the coasts of the Soviet Union. It sets up quotas for fishing every species of fish. The new limits are of particular importance in the Barents Sea, the Baltic Sea, and off the Soviet Union's eastern coast.

Soviet Union — mid-December 1976 (KCA)

More than 150 writers from 14 countries appeal to the Soviet authorities for the release of Eduard Kuznetsov, who is serving a 15-year hard-labor sentence in a prison camp for allegedly plotting to hijack a Soviet airliner in 1970.

Czechoslovakia / Romania / Warsaw Pact / NATO – December 10–11, 1976 (CAC) Defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact meet in Prague and discuss NATO's modernization of intelligence, command, and fighting capabilities, which they regard as the most crucial transformation since the —equipment of NATO forces with nuclear weapons. Romania opposes the creation of a Warsaw Pact agency for the standardization of equipment.

Bulgaria – December 10-11, 1976 (MMS)

WP Committee of Ministers of Defense meets in Sofia.

Yugoslavia / Iraq – December 13, 1976 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq Saddam Hussein in Belgrade.

Hungary – December 13-15, 1976 (HC)

An international theater conference takes place in Budapest with 20 countries participating.

Soviet Union / U.N. — December 14, 1976 (KCA)

Oleg Troyanovsky, former ambassador to Japan, is reported to have been appointed the U.S.S.R.'s Permanent Representative at the United Nations in succession to Yacov A. Malik.

Hungary – December 14-15, 1976 (HC)

The 2nd congress of the Council of Agricultural Co-operatives takes place. The chairman is István Szabó.

Romania / France – December 14-17, 1976 (PER)

The Romanian Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manea Manescu, visits France.

Soviet Union — December 15, 1976 (KCA)

Ilya Levin, a Leningrad Jew who was refused permission to emigrate, is given a 15-day prison term for alleged hooliganism.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 15-21, 1976 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár takes part in the celebrations organized for the 70th birthday of the General Secretary of the CPSU, Leonid Brezhnev.

Yugoslavia / Israel – December 16, 1976 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito meets with the President of the World Jewish Congress Nahum Goldmann in Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / Chile / U.S. — December 18, 1976 (KCA)

The Chilean Government issues an official statement, saying that the Soviet Union has agreed to release Vladimir Bukovsky in the manner proposed by Chile. It is the first time that the Soviet Government agrees to allow a prisoner held for —anti-Soviet activities to leave the country in exchange for a Communist leader held in detention by an anti-communist regime. The liberation is carried out in Zurich, Switzerland in the presence of U.S. and Soviet ambassadors.

Soviet Union / France — December 18, 1976 (KCA)

Georges Marchais, the Secretary-General of the French Communist Party, describes the exchange between Vladimir Bukovsky and Luis Corvalán as —lamentable and as —bargaining between a

socialist country and a fascist country over two men imprisoned for having exercised the inalienable right of human beings.

Soviet Union — December 18, 1976 (KCA)

Corvalán is flown to the Soviet Union by the same Soviet aircraft that Vladimir Bukovsky flew to Zurich.

Soviet Union — December 19, 1976 (KCA)

Yury Brezhnev, the son of Leonid Brezhnev and director of a foreign trade center specializing in raw materials, is promoted to the post of Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

Soviet Union / U.K. — December 19, 1976 (KCA)

The Morning Star, an organ of the British Communist Party, expresses regret that the release of Vladimir Bukovsky has taken place —through an exchange arrangement between a fascist and a socialist country instead of as an act of justice in its own right, and it calls for —an end to the use of administrative and repressive measures, including exile, to answer political dissident in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Soviet Union / Italy / Chile December — 19, 1976 (KCA)

L'Unità, an organ of the Italian Communist Party, claims that the Chilean regime has gained most from the Bukovsky- Corvalán exchange and that socialism throughout the world is the loser.

Soviet Union — December 19, 1976 (KCA)

Bukovsky, following his arrival in the West, describes his exchange with Corvalán as —an extraordinary event because it is —the first time that the Soviet Government officially recognized that it held political prisoners. He also mentions the Helsinki agreements as —a Soviet Maneuver to achieve unilateral disarmament of the West and to keep Western human rights campaigners from —interfering in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. (Sees also December 18, 1976).

Hungary / Romania – December 20-21, 1976 (CEC)

A Hungarian delegation led by János Kádár visits Romania.

Soviet Union — December 21, 1976 (KCA)

Yuliya Vosnesenskaya, a poet, is arrested in Leningrad. She will be sentenced to five years in exile for —slandering the Soviet system on December 30, 1976.

Soviet Union / Chile — December 22, 1976 (KCA)

The Literaturnaya Gazeta admits that Corvalán's release is connected with the case of Bukovsky. It states that President Pinochet of Chile has expressed —a rabid wish to get Bukovsky through representations of a third country and that —the anti-Soviet character of Mr. Bukovsky himself became more and more clear after this Chilean executioner revealed his love for Bukovsky.

Soviet Union — December 23, 1976 (KCA)

Leonid Brezhnev officially welcomes Corvalán in Moscow. Brezhnev says that his release is the result of pressure brought to bear by —the Communist movement and —the forces of democracy and peace. Corvalán in turn expresses his —deep gratitude for everything that the Soviet people have done and are still doing for the liberation of all political prisoners.

US / Hungary – December 24, 1976 (LBC)

The Department of Treasury of the US announces that Hungary paid 4.3 million dollars to the US for war damage of American property.

Yugoslavia / Somalia – December 24, 1976 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito meets with a senior member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Defense Minister of Somalia Mohammad Ali Samatr.

Soviet Union — December 25, 1976 (KCA)

Izvestia claims that Vladimir Bukovsky, who was released due to a prisoner exchange agreement between the Soviet and Chilean Governments, has —enriched no sphere of knowledge or of the human spirit, not written any book nor made any scientific discovery, that he has been expelled from university during his first year for —total incapacity, and that he is —semi-literate and —a common-law criminal... in the pay of foreign anti-communists.

Soviet Union — December 25, 1976 (KCA)

Vladimir Borisov, who was a founding member of the Committee for Human Rights in 1970 and a friend of Vladimir Bukovsky, is arrested and taken to a mental hospital in Leningrad.

Soviet Union — December 27, 1976 (KCA)

Vladimir Sverdlin, a Leningrad Jew who was waiting for two years for permission to emigrate to Israel, is arrested and charged with illegal possession of firearms.

Soviet Union — December 28, 1976 (KCA)

Three members of the Russian Orthodox Church – the Rev. Gleb Yakunin, Varsonofy Haibulin, and Viktor Kapitanchuk – present themselves as founders of a committee to cooperate with public and state organizations in dealing with grievances of believers in the U.S.S.R., alleging that the freedom of religion guaranteed by the constitution is widely disregarded.

Hungary – December 29, 1976 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic is in session. Law decree no. 33 of 1976 about the permanent land usage, law decree no. 34 about the further development of land property and land usage, and law decree no. 35 about real estate records are adopted.

Soviet Union / China — December 30, 1976 (KCA)

Soviet press reports refer to Huang Hua's —diatribes against social imperialism at a recent national agricultural conference in Beijing.

Hungary – December 31, 1976 (HC)

The Hilton Hotel is opened in Budapest.

Hungary – December 31, 1976 (HC)

The first section of the North-South metro line (metro line 3) is opened in Budapest, between Deák Square and Nagyváradi Square.

US / Soviet Union – December 31, 1976 (LBC)

The head of the US Air Force intelligence, General George J. Keegan, states his views on the strategic balance. While the American doctrine is based on avoiding war, the Soviet Union's is on winning a war. The General claims that the Soviets achieved military superiority. Keegan was also convinced by the Soviet civil defense program that the US is behind in the strategic arms race.

According to Keegan the Soviets accomplished a program that guarantees basic civilian and military leadership and the fighting potential to survive in the circumstances of total war. This means that the Soviets are confident in surviving a nuclear war, although they know that they must suffer huge losses in the process. – CIA Director George Bush asserts in a program on CBS that he finds it outrageous that the Keegan report was leaked out and although he did not comment on the content he added, he has troubling signs at his disposal on Soviet military objectives.

1977

January

Czechoslovakia – January 1, 1977 (PSCZ)

The opposition issues the manifesto Charta '77, demanding the fulfillment of commitments ratified in The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Final Act and the International Covenants of the UN from 1966 (ratified in Czechoslovakia in 1976, see January 1976). The text of the manifesto is not published.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – January 1, 1977 (KCA)

Under a new passport law, all visitors to the GDR or East Berlin will need a valid visa until the midnight on the day of entry. At the same time, all control points between East Berlin and the GDR are withdrawn as East Berlin is perceived by the Soviet Union as an integral part of the GDR.

Romania – January 1, 1977 (PER / ADC)

Paul Goma issues a public letter calling for respect for human rights in Romania and for Romanians to sign Charter '77 (an informal civic initiative). It is read on Radio Free Europe. As a result, he is excluded from the Writers' Union of Romania and is repeatedly followed, arrested, and tortured by the Securitate. On November 20, 1977, Paul Goma and his family leave Romania and go into exile in France.

Hungary - January 1, 1977 (HC)

A new wages tariff system enters into force. The broadcast time of the second TV program in the TV is increased to 6 days.

Hungary – January 1977 (KCA)

Imre Miklós, Secretary of State and Chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, writes that:

—There are wide sections of believers among the supporters of the HSWP and the Government, for masses of believers also take part in the construction of socialism without in any way giving up their religious conviction.¶ He states that there is religious education on an optional basis in general and secondary grammar schools, and that the Church is free to teach the catechism, hold masses for children and organize courses to prepare applicants for first communion, confirmation, and religious weddings.

Soviet Union / Chile – January 4, 1977 (KCA)

At an official rally in his honor in Moscow, Luis Corvalán calls for the formation of a united front of all democratic forces against the —military dictatorship in Chile. He specially appeals to the Christian Democrats to join the front, saying that in the interests of restoring democracy in Chile the former deep conflicts between the various political parties should be resolved in order jointly to overthrow the military junta. (See his release from Chile on December 18 and November 17, 1976).

Soviet Union – January 4, 1977 (KCA)

Vladimir Borisov, a founder-member of the Committee for Human Rights in 1970, is reported to have refused to emigrate under conditions such as the application in the case of Vladimir Bukovsky unless he is first declared sane and released from the mental hospital which he has been since december 25 last year. He will be declared sane, but the doctors will be instructed not to release him.

Soviet Union – January 4, 1977 (KCA)

Police searches are carried at the homes of Yury Orlov, the Chairman of the Public Group to assist the Fulfillment of the Helsinki Accords in the Soviet Union, Alexander Ginsburg, Ludmilla Alexeyeva, and Lidia Voronina.

Soviet Union – January 5, 1977 (KCA)

Yury Orlov is temporarily detained for questioning about his allegation of —spreading of deliberate fabrications slandering the Soviet system. He will be arrested on February 10, 1977.

Soviet Union – January 5, 1977 (KCA)

At a press conference of the Helsinki Group led by Yury Orlov, Major-General Pyotr Grigorenko announces the formation of a commission to control psychiatric repression with the object of preparing appeals to the Soviet authorities as well as to public opinion inside and outside the U.S.S.R.

Romania – January 5-12, 1977 (HOR)

A population census reveals a total of 21,559,416 inhabitants in the country.

Czechoslovakia – January 6 – 7, 1977 (KCA)

Western newspapers report that allegations of the non-observance of human rights in Czechoslovakia were made in a manifesto.

Soviet Union – January 6, 1977 (KCA)

Rudolf Barchai, founder and conductor of the Moscow Chamber Orchestra, leaves the U.S.S.R. for Vienna. He has been granted a visa for Israel after he was prevented from accompanying his orchestra.

Soviet Union – January 7, 1977 (KCA)

Aleander Ginsburg, who is the administrator of a fund set up by Alexander Solzhenitsyn to aid political prisoners and their families in the Soviet Union, says that 5,000 rubles belonging to the fund has been seized by the police.

Hungary - January 10, 1977 (HC)

The General Assembly of the Hungarian Film and TV Artists' Association takes place (Chairman: Zoltán Fábri).

Hungary - January 10, 1977 (HC)

Prices are increased (the consumer price of tinned and frozen food increases by 25%, the price of coffee increases by 30%.)

Hungary / Turkey - January 10, 1977 (HC)

Foreign minister Frigyes Puja travels to Turkey for a 5-day meeting.

Soviet Union – January 10, 1977 (KCA)

Yury Mnyukh, a physicist present during the search by Soviet officials at Alexander Ginsburg's flat, appeals for contributions to replenish Solzhenitsyn's fund for political prisoners and their families.

Soviet Union – January 10, 1977 (KCA)

TASS announces that —an explosion of low intensity has taken place on January 8 on a Moscow underground railway line. Several passengers were injured and the inquiry is under way.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – January 10-12, 1977 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Rosta runs consultations in the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 11, 1977 (KCA)

A group of 29 Leningrad Jews ask the —Helsinki Committee of the U.S. Congress, which is investigating questions of human rights, to draw up an internationally valid definition of —state secrets because the Soviet authorities refuse permission to emigrate to persons allegedly in possession of secret information.

Hungary - January 11-12, 1977 (HC)

The leaders of the writers' associations of the socialist countries hold a meeting in Budapest.

Hungary / Italy – January 11-14, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvégi negotiates in Italy.

Yugoslavia / East Germany – January 12-15, 1977 (JBT)

General Secretary of the United Socialist Workers' Party and President of the State Council of East Germany Erich Honecker makes an official visit to Yugoslavia during which he meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Czechoslovakia – January 12, 1977 (KCA/ PSCZ)

Rudé právo, the official newspaper of the state, writes that the manifesto —Charta 77 is a —reactionary and shameful document which will not be published in Czechoslovakia, and it attacks several signatories by name. It states that the manifesto is in fact —commissioned by anti-communist and Zionist centers and published by the most reactionary media, and it adds that —those who place hurdles in the path of socialism and infringe the laws of the socialist state must expect to face the consequences.

The article refers to the signatories of the manifesto as —political and social ship-wrecks, persons who have broken all ties with the people of their country. Those who are criticized by the newspaper are — among others — Jiří Hájek, Václav Havel, Pavel Kohout, and František Kriegel. The signatories of the —Charta 77 are harshly persecuted.

Hungary / Spain – January 12-16, 1977 (NMC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs János Nagy runs consultations in the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

US / Soviet Union – January 12, 1977 (LBC)

An editor of *Literaturnaia Gazeta* is refused a visa to the US. The visa was denied because earlier Moscow failed to grant a visa to a congressional group, which was meant to monitor the execution of the Helsinki accord.

Czechoslovakia – January 13, 1977 (KCA)

Izvestia denounces the signatories of the manifesto —Charta 77 as —a group of people from the prostrate wrecks of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and organizers of the 1968 counter-revolution, and claims that their document contained —false and crude calumnies against Czechoslovakia, its achievements, its social system and its workers.

Soviet Union / Amnesty International – January 13, 1977 (KCA)

Amnesty International maintains in a statements that since the signing of the Helsinki agreements on August 1, 1975, there have been convictions of last 90 Soviet —dissidents, and that there has also been increasing application of new techniques of political persecution, such as harassment of prisoners, reprisals against friends and relatives, and the lodging of false criminal charges.

Soviet Union / U.K. – January 13, 1977 (KCA)

British Prime Minister James Callaghan says that the matters such as the release of people from the Soviet Union are not always achieved by public gestures but are best achieved privately. On the same day, Vladimir Bukovsky, who was released from the Soviet Union due to a prisoner exchange agreement between the Soviet Union and Chile, criticizes Callaghan: —It is difficult for me to imagine a real British gentleman who is trying to move deals in private with murderers. It seems to me that all these illusions about the possibility of doing things behind closed doors are based on wrong assumptions. Bukovsky is on a 10-day visit to Britain.

Soviet Union – January 14, 1977 (KCA)

The implication that dissidents might be responsible for the explosions on January 10, 1977, is refuted in a statement signed by 300 Soviet dissidents, representing different groups and led by Andrei Sakharov. He says that the allegation is —obviously provocative and suggests as a possibility that the explosion might have been caused by the KGB as part of tactics to discredit the dissident movement.

Soviet Union – January 14, 1977 (KCA)

Luis Corvalán is awarded the Order of Lenin in Moscow.

Hungary - January 14, 1977 (HC)

A socialist work competition is announced in the Iron and Metalworks in Csepel in honor of the 60th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution (November 7). (January 27: General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union L. I. Brezhnev writes a letter to the people of Csepel.)

Romania / Syria – February 15-16, 1977 (PER) The President of Syria, Hafez al-Asaad, visits Romania.

Czechoslovakia – January 17, 1977 (KCA)

A number of signatories of the manifesto are reported to lose their jobs; among them are František Jiránek and Radom Palouň, both assistant professors at the Charles University in Prague.

Soviet Union – January 17, 1977 (KCA)

Kronid Lyubarski, an astrophysicist, is released from the Vladimir prison east of Moscow. He will be put under restriction instead. Lyubarski's case draws attention from both the public and the authorities to Vasily Fedorenko, a Ukrainian who is sentenced to 15 years in prison for treason.

Czechoslovakia – January 18, 1977 (KCA)

It is reported that the widow of Rudolf Slánský appealed to President Gustáv Husák not to persecute the signatories of the manifesto, reminding him that he had once been persecuted in the 1950s by saying that: —more than 10,000 resolutions had demanded the death penalty for you! Gustáv Husák was previously sentenced to life imprisonment in April 1954.

US / Soviet Union – January 18, 1977 (LBC)

The new US ambassador to Moscow presents his credentials. Moscow held back the agreement for over two months, which is usually granted automatically. The delay was attributed to the fact that the Soviet leadership was unhappy about the appointment, since the ambassador's views on Soviet-American relations are thought to be hard line. – In a speech given in Tula, Brezhnev urges the ratification of the Vladivostok agreement without renegotiation.

Yugoslavia – January 18, 1977 (KCA)

Džemal Bijedić, the Yugoslav President of the Federal Executive Council and a native of Bosnia-Herzegovina, is killed together with his wife and six other persons, when their twin-engine jet executive aircraft crashes in a blizzard near Sarajevo.

Yugoslavia / Libya – January 18-20, 1977 (AY)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito visits Libya. He meets with Libyan leader Muammar el Gaddafi to discuss both bilateral and international issues, with special emphasis on the Middle East crisis.

Austria – January 19, 1977 (KCA)

Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) calls for an extraordinary parliamentary session to debate a motion of no-confidence in Karl Lütgendorf and to set up a parliamentary commission of inquiry, while the Freedom Party (FPÖ) tables a motion of no-confidence in the whole Government.

Czechoslovakia / Western socialists – January 19, 1977 (KCA)

Rudé právo issues a warning against any intervention in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs by Western socialists and particularly rebuked Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, for saying that he will consult other West European socialists on ways of helping human rights campaigners in Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / West Germany – January 19-20, 1977 (HC)

Günter van Well, Executive Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, runs consultations in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – January 20, 1977 (KCA)

Ferenc Fehér, a Hungarian dissident Marxist, discloses that some 28 Hungarian intellectuals have sent the Charter 77 group a letter expressing solidarity and protesting against Czechoslovak Government reprisals against its members.

Czechoslovakia / U.K. – January 20, 1977 (KCA)

The Political Committee of the British Communist Party states that allegations made by *Rudé právo* about the manifesto being —an anti-state, anti-socialist and demagogic pamphlet‘ by authors speaking from —cosmopolitan positions‖ and rejecting socialism as a social system‖ are —nowhere...backed by a single quotation from the document‖.

Yugoslavia / Libya – January 20, 1977 (KCA)

President Tito of Yugoslavia returns to the country from Tripoli, Libya, where he has exchanged views with Colonel Mouammar Kadhafi, the Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, without carrying out an intended visit to Egypt for talks with President Anwar Sadat.

Hungary / Soviet Union – January 20-28, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Domestic Trade Vilmos Sághy pays an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 21, 1977 (KCA)

Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1975, appeals to the newly-inaugurated U.S. President Jimmy Carter to intervene in favor of political prisoners in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Hungary - January 22, 1977 (HC)

The re-inaugurating meeting of the 100-member synod, the chief body of the Reformed Church in Hungary, takes place.

Czechoslovakia – January 22, 1977 (KCA)

President Gustáv Husák attacks the manifesto for the first time by saying that: —A pamphlet issued by 200 or 300 persons against socialist Czechoslovakia can‘t have effect on the situation in our country‖. Meanwhile, *Rudé právo*, the official newspaper of the state, declares that: —In a socialist state there will never be freedom for counter-revolutionary agitation, never democracy for the class enemy. Nobody will obtain the right to slander and betray the working class and the people publicly and with impunity.‖

Czechoslovakia / U.K. – January 23, 1977 (KCA)

During its campaign against the Charter 77 supporters, Czechoslovak television accuses four British nationals – Richard Davy, Sir Cecil Parrott, Sir William Barker, and Cyril Jonsen – of working for British intelligence. A British Foreign Office spokesman will describe the charges as —quite untrue‖ on the following day.

Czechoslovakia - January 23, 1977 (KCA)

Pavel Kohout expresses surprise at the severity of the Government‘s campaign against the Charter 77 supporters, seeing that President Gustáv Husák‘s regime has repeatedly stated that Czechoslovakia has overcome the —trauma of 1968‖ and that there is no counter-revolutionary danger in the country. Besides, the sponsors of Charter 77 publish a new document describing political, social and religious discrimination applying to entrants to higher education and demanding

an immediate end to these practices.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – January 25, 1977 (KCA)

The Czechoslovak ambassador in Vienna asks the Austrian Foreign Minister whether it will accept political exiles of the signatories of the manifesto.

Czechoslovakia / France – January 25, 1977 (KCA)

Georges Marchais, the Secretary-General of the French party, condemns the Czechoslovak authorities, saying that —the normal reaction should not have been repressive measures but discussion with those concerned.

Romania – January 25, 1977 (KCA)

There are major changes in the Romanian Government in the leader of the Romanian Communist Party at a meeting of the Political Executive Committee (PEC) of the party's Central Committee chaired by President Ceaușescu. The purpose of the changes is to strengthen leadership activity in the field of party and state work and to ensure a better fulfillment of the tasks envisaged in the decisions of the 11th Congress and by party and state policy.

Soviet Union – January 25, 1977 (KCA)

Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1975, discloses that he has received —a very severe warning from Sergei Gusev, Deputy Procurator-General, for having —defamed the Soviet Union by accusing the KGB of being the perpetrator of the explosion on January 8, 1977. He also adds that he has refused to sign a disavowal of his statement by telling Gusev that his activities are not illegal. He confirms to continue to deal with specific cases of abuses of human rights on an individual basis.

Hungary / COMECON / Cuba – January 26, 1977 (HC)

Deputy Prime Ministers Gyula Szekér and Castilla run negotiations concerning mutual connections in Cuba at a session of the Comecon's Executive Committee.

Austria – January 26, 1977 (KCA)

The Nationalrat (Lower House of the Federal Parliament) rejects motions of no-confidence from Austrian People's Party and the Freedom Party, who called for no-confidence motion in Karl Lütgendorf and the whole government, respectively. However, the Nationalrat agrees to set up a parliamentary commission of inquiry to report back to the House.

Czechoslovakia / ICFTU / ILO – January 26, 1977 (KCA)

It is reported that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), which inter alia sends a complaint to the International Labor Office (ILO) about Czechoslovakia's —violations of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Czechoslovakia / U.S. – January 26, 1977 (KCA)

The U.S. State Department notes that the signatories of the manifesto in Czechoslovakia have reportedly been harassed or arrested, and declares that it will always strongly deplore —violations of rights and freedoms.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – January 27, 1977 (KCA)

Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, says that all signatories of the manifesto in Czechoslovakia will be welcome in Austria if they come of their own free will but that any attempt

to deport them will be an infringement of the Helsinki declaration and may endanger its review in Belgrade later in 1977.

Soviet Union – January 27, 1977 (KCA)

Ernest Neizvestny, the Soviet sculptor, says in London that Alexander Zinoviev has asked for his help in drawing attention to his case in the Soviet Union. Zinoviev was threatened with dismissal from the Philosophical Institute in Moscow for publishing an —anti-Sovietl book in Switzerland.

Soviet Union/U.S. – January 27, 1977 (KCA)

A statement from the U.S. State Department refers to Andrei Sakharov as —an outspoken champion of human rights in the Soviet Union.l It adds that: —Any attempts by Soviet authorities to intimidate Sakharov will not silence legitimate criticism in the Soviet Union and will conflict with accepted international standards in the fields of human rights.

US / Soviet Union – January 27, 1977 (LBC)

President Carter instructs the NSC to prepare to resume the SALT II talks with the USSR. The two sides are unable to agree whether to include in the Vladivostok agreement the Soviet Backfire strategic bomber and the US cruise missiles.

On March 30, 1977. – The State Department releases a declaration in defense of Andrei Sakharov. —Any attempts by the Soviet authorities to intimidate Mr. Sakharov will not silence legitimate criticism in the Soviet Union and will conflict with international standards in the field of human rights.l This is the first time the State Department spoke out for a member of the Soviet opposition. Carter said that he did not see the text but it was —his attitudel. He added: —preaching to other governmentsl may increase tension but the Soviet Union had to be made aware of —our deep commitment to human rights and our inclination to be at peace with the Soviet Unionl.

Czechoslovakia – January 28, 1977 (KCA)

It emerges that no signatories of the manifesto want to leave Czechoslovakia. They aim to appeal to their Government.

Czechoslovakia / Norway / Italy – January 29, 1977 (KCA)

The Norwegian Government announces that it has postponed the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade, Andrej Barčák's visit due to start on January 31 because the moment for it is —not appropriatel, while Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, refuses on the same day to meet his Czechoslovak counterpart during a stopover in Prague.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany / Austria / Denmark / Iceland / Sweden – January 29, 1977 (KCA)

Leaders of the Social Democratic parties of Denmark, West Germany, Iceland, and Sweden, as well as Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, meet in Stockholm to discuss ways of aiding the civil rights movement in Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 29, 1977 (KCA)

Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington complains about the U.S. State Department's statement on January 27 referring to Sakharov, while TASS also attacks the statement. President Jimmy Carter discloses on the following day that the statement by the U.S. State Department on January 27 was made without his knowledge.

Soviet Union / US – January 30, 1977 (LBC)

The report of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Soviet military strength is published. According to the —available data shows that the Soviet Union has not achieved strategic superiority over the US, but it does have such aspirations. The report says that the US second strike capability will continue to suffice into the 1980s.

Czechoslovakia – January 31, 1977 (KCA)

The Public Prosecutor in Prague tells Jiří Hájek that his movement contravenes Article 4 of the Czechoslovak constitution, under which the Communist Party was established as the —leading force in society and the state.

Czechoslovakia – January 31, 1977 (KCA)

Bohuslav Chňoupek, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, declares: —We have respected and fulfilled the provisions of the Helsinki conference in all its aspects from the very start... Since the signing of the Helsinki agreement we have concluded 150 various agreements, contracts and protocols, 37 of them with other signatories of the Final Act. We have also ratified the international declaration on human rights.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – January 31 - February 2, 1977 (HC)

Yugoslavian Minister of Foreign Affairs Miloš Minić pays an official three day friendly visit to Budapest.

February

Czechoslovakia / U.K. – February 1, 1977 (KCA)

Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Minister of State at the U.K. Foreign and Commonwealth Office, informs Mečislav Jablonský, the Czechoslovak ambassador in London that the allegations against four British nationals by a Czechoslovak television are —not likely to improve relations between the two countries, and he also warns him that great concern has been aroused in Britain over aspects of Czechoslovak policy which are widely thought to be at against the Helsinki declaration.

Czechoslovakia / U.S. – February 1, 1977 (KCA)

Rudé právo accuses the U.S. State Department of using false information to create —an international atmosphere unfavorable to the aims of the Helsinki conference. [See also the claim by the U.S. State Department on January 26, 1977.]

Czechoslovakia / U.K. – February 2, 1977 (KCA)

Anthony Crosland, the British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, declares in the House of Commons that his Government's commitment to human rights remains —absolutely firm and strong and that the incidents connected with the Charta '77 initiative in Czechoslovakia are bound to come up at the Belgrade conference and to —color some of the discussions which will take place there.

Soviet Union – February 2, 1977 (KCA)

Alexander Ginsburg, the administrator of a fund set up by Alexander Solzhenitsyn to aid political prisoners and their families in the Soviet Union, states that since the fund's creation it has disbursed 270,000 rubles, and that he has never received any convertible currency from abroad. He will be

arrested the following day.

Bulgaria – February 4, 1977 (KCA)

Ivan Nedeu is replaced as Minister of Foreign Trade by his First Deputy Minister, Khristo I. Khristov.

Czechoslovakia – February 5, 1977 (KCA)

Rudé právo comments on the signatories that: —Regardless of whether they are politically naïve or politically insidious, they are objectively playing a sorry role in the actions of rabid anticommunism. It also describes the Charter 77 objectives as —to disrupt the peaceful climate in the country, to divert attention from the problems of the capitalist countries beset by unemployment, inflation and an economic, social and moral bankruptcy, to inculcate in the people of the West the fear of socialism, and to obstruct international détente.

Czechoslovakia – February 7, 1977 (KCA)

In a television interview broadcast in Vienna, Jiří Hájek states that the signatories of the manifesto - who regard themselves as Marxists -- feel that respect for the Civil Rights Covenant will mean, on the other hand, —a deepening of the Czechoslovak socialist system towards democracy, humanism and greater efficiency and, on the other hand, —a contribution to progress of détente in Europe.

Czechoslovakia – February 7, 1977 (KCA)

Vasil Biľak, a Secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee and a member of its Politburo, says in a speech before party functionaries that the true object of the signatories of the Charta 77 manifesto is to coordinate hostile attacks against the entire community of socialist states. He claims that the party has the broad support of the people of Czechoslovakia and issues a warning that those who think that the tolerance of the leadership signified weakness and are moving towards confrontation will have to bear the consequences.

Soviet Union – February 7, 1977 (KCA)

Mikola Rudenko is reported to have been arrested in Kiev, whereas Olexy Tikhy, a teacher, has been arrested in Donetsk.

US / Soviet Union – February 7, 1977 (LBC)

According to a statement by the State Department Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told Soviet ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin that the US was —watching with concern the case of Alexander Ginzburg who was arrested on February 3 with the charge of possessing foreign currency. Ginzburg is in charge of a financial fund that supports political prisoners and their family members. A similar stance was taken about the arrest of another arrested opposition figure, Yurii Orlov. Orlov heads an unofficial Soviet group, which monitors the execution in the USSR of the human rights clauses of the Helsinki accord. — President Carter assures Sakharov of his support in a letter saying, —The American people and our government will continue our firm commitment to promote respect for human rights not only in our own country but also abroad. We shall use our good offices to seek the release of prisoners of conscience... Carter's letter was a response to the letter Sakharov addressed to him. According to the State Department the question of human rights does not involve those areas of the Soviet-American relationship, where the interests of the two countries coincide. July 12, 1978. — Soviet-American accord on the shipment of US grain to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union pays damages to the US for violating the 1972 agreement by shipping only 23% of the purchased grain in ships sailing under US flag instead of the one third stipulated by the agreement. The USSR undertook to ship one third of the grain bought from the US in American vessels.

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 7-9, 1977 (HC)

State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pál Rácz runs negotiations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

East Germany / Hungary – February 7-11, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Justice Mihály Korom negotiates in the German Democratic Republic.

US / Soviet Union – February 8, 1977 (LBC)

President Carter recommends an agreement with the USSR on strategic arms limitation in such a way that they would return to the unresolved issues. He also recommended that the two countries freeze the development of mobile ICBMs and a decision on a complete ban on nuclear testing.

Soviet Union / European Communist parties – February 9, 1977 (KCA)

Major-General Grigorenko appeals to leaders of European Communist parties to urge the Soviet leaders to release both Ginsburg and Rudenko, an end to the repression of the human rights movement, and an amnesty for political prisoners.

Hungary / Spain - February 9, 1977 (HC)

Hungarian-Spanish diplomatic relations are established on the level of ambassador.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – February 10, 1977 (KCA)

In the Vienna Arbeiter-Zeitung, the organ of the Austrian Socialist Party, it is claimed that Dubček has expressed verbal support for the manifesto in Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Union / China – February 10, 1977 (KCA)

A long article in *Pravda* protests strongly against recent Chinese attacks on the Soviet Union. It says, they —only play into the hands of the enemies of socialism and the detractors of international détente.

Albania – February 11, 1977 (KCA)

Myqerem Ismail Fuga is relieved of his post as Minister of Light and Food Industries on a proposal by Mehmet Shehu, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Hungary - February 11, 1977 (HC)

An Endre Ady Memorial Museum is opened in Budapest.

Yugoslavia – February 14 - 15, 1977 (KCA)

President Tito appoints Veselin Đuranović, President of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, as the new President of the Federal Executive Council, and the appointment is subsequently approved by the Federal Assembly on March 15.

Hungary / Poland – February 14-16, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja pays a friendly visit to Poland.

Romania / Syria – February 15-16, 1977 (PER)

The President of Syria, Hafez al-Assad, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / Belgium / EEC – February 16, 1977 (HC)

Negotiations begin in Brussels between the Soviet Union and the European Economic Community.

North Korea – February 16, 1977 (CWIHP)

The DPRK reaches out to other socialist nations to gain support for its 4-point proposals. They include references to the DPRK's developing nuclear power and the possibility of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

East Germany / Hungary / Warsaw Pact – February 19-23, 1977 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs János Nagy participates in a meeting of the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact members in Berlin.

Hungary / Vietnam – February 19-25, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade József Bíró pays an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Hungary / Vietnam – February 19-25, 1977 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister János Borbándi visits Hanoi to participate in the 6th session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee.

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 21-22, 1977 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Székér runs negotiations in Moscow.

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 21-24, 1977 (HC)

Minister for Transport and Postal Services Árpád Pullai pays an official friendly visit to Moscow.

Hungary / Switzerland – February 22-26, 1977 (HC)

General Secretary of the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs Albert Weitnauer negotiates in Budapest.

Soviet Union – February 24, 1977 (KCA)

The Soviet Government announces that it will enforce exclusive fishing control in the newly declared 200 mile zone from March 1, 1977.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) - February 25, 1977 (KCA)

The East German Government introduces a toll of DM 10 on all vehicles entering East Berlin.

Soviet Union / U.K. – February 25, 1977 (KCA)

A British-Soviet agreement is signed in Moscow, providing for cooperation in the scientific, educational and cultural fields.

Soviet Union / South Korea – February 27, 1977 (KCA)

The Government of South Korea discloses that its appeals to the Soviet Union through a third country for discussions on the fisheries question have been ignored. It has to order its fishing vessels to leave the waters within the zone off the Soviet Union's eastern coasts due to the new declaration of the Soviet Government on fishing zones and quotas under its water territory.

Yugoslavia / Ethiopia – February, 27, 1977 (JBT)

Delegation of Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia led by Lieutenant Colonel

Atnafu Abate makes a visit to Yugoslavia at the end of February 1977. On February 27th the delegation is received by President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

Hungary / UK – February 27-March 2, 1977 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja pays an official visit to the UK.

Soviet Union – February 28, 1977 (KCA)

Ivan Polyakov, a former partisan leader, is elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Byelorussian Supreme Soviet in succession to the late Fyodor Surganov, who was killed in a car crash on December 26, 1976.

Soviet Union / Japan – February 28, 1977 (KCA)

During the talks between Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, and Alexander Ishkov, the Soviet Minister of Fisheries, they agree that for the time being the Soviet Union will —not apply coercive measures against Japanese fishing vessels within the newly declared zone of the Soviet Union. (Sees also February 24, 1977).

Hungary / Italy – February 28-March 5, 1977 (HC)

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ferenc Havasi pays an official visit to Italy.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary - February 28, 1977 (HC)

A delegation led by Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay travels to Czechoslovakia to the organization series called The Days of Hungarian Culture.

March

Poland – March, 1977 (HDP)

The Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights is established in Warsaw. It publishes a number of underground periodicals mobilizing public opinion against communist regimes.

Albania / Greece – March 1977 (KCA)

A protocol is signed in Athens at the end of March 1977 covering the implementation for 1977 of a five year trade agreement concluded between the Governments of Albania and Greece in May 1976. On March 30, the cooperation between the two countries begin in the field of maritime and road transport.

Hungary / North Korea – March 1-5, 1977 (HC)

József Bíró runs negotiations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Poland – March 3, 1977 (PSN)

The Council of State ratifies the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – March 4, 1977 (CWIHP)

The Soviet KGB and Czechoslovak Interior Ministry agree to exchange workers focusing on sharing of information and expertise in various areas, including: identification procedures for unidentified bodies, security measures for capital regions, fire-fighting methods and ways to combat

subversive activity in youth and the exchange of publications on the Soviet military, security and criminology.

Romania – March 4, 1977 (HOR/CEC/KCA)

A 7.2 magnitude earthquake occurs at 9.21 p.m. local time, the heaviest earthquake recorded in Europe since October – November 1940 in Romania. 1,570 people are killed and 11,300 are wounded. A state of emergency is declared throughout the country to deal with the disaster. Its epicenter is at a depth of about 110 kilometers below Ploesti (the center of Romania's oilfields in Vrancea province and about 40 miles north of Bucharest). The first shock is followed by further tremors of up to 4.5 in intensity during the next few days.

Hungary - March 4. 1977 (HC)

The 100 000th Icarus bus is produced.

Hungary - March 5-6, 1977 (HC)

The 2nd national Women Conference takes place. (The Chairwoman of the National Council of Hungarian Women is László Erdei.)

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – March 7-9, 1977 (HC)

Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chňoupek pays an official friendly visit to Budapest.

Hungary / Romania - March 10, 1977 (HC)

A Council of Ministers meeting takes place: Hungary gives financial aid to Romania to mitigate the damages caused by the earthquake.

Hungary / Iraq / Kuwait – March 12-18, 1977 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai negotiates in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Iraq and Kuwait.

Czechoslovakia – March 13, 1977 (PSCZ)

Jan Patočka, the speaker of the Charta 77, dies after a lengthy interrogation.

Hungary March 14, 1977 (HC)

The 5th General Assembly of the Hungarian Theatre and Art Association takes place. (Chairwoman: Mária Sulyok; Secretary-General: Károly Kazimir.)

Hungary / Austria – March 14-16, 1977 (HC)

Austrian Federal Minister of Education and Art Affairs Fred Sinowatz negotiates in Budapest.

Soviet Union – March 16, 1977 (KCA)

TASS, the Soviet news agency, reports that Konstantin Katushev, Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee in charge of relations with Communist or Workers' parties in power in other countries, is appointed as Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and representative of the Soviet Union at the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), in place of Mikhail Lesechko.

Hungary / Greece – March 16-19, 1977 (HC) Frigyes

Puja pays an official visit to Greece.

Hungary – March 16, 1977 (HC)

The Congregation of Nazarenes Believing in Christ becomes a legally accepted denomination.

Hungary - March 17, 1977 (HC)

The spring session of the Parliament takes place. Act no. 1 of 1977 about the registrations, suggestions, and complaints of public interest is adopted.

East Germany / West Germany – March 20, 1977 (BES)

Chancellor Schmidt activates the direct telephone line to Honecker established in 1974 for readopting direct communication.

US / Soviet Union – March 20, 1977 (LBC)

CIA Director Stansfield Turner declares on CBS television: the US-Soviet military balance is tilted in favor of the Russians.

Soviet Union / US – March 21, 1977 (LBC)

Brezhnev attacks Carter's manifestations about Soviet dissidents. In a speech given at the Moscow Congress of Trade Union Deputies, he condemned what he called the interference of official American organs in Soviet domestic affairs and warns: in such circumstances the normal development of relations is impossible.

Soviet Union / Mozambique / Somalia / Tanzania / Zambia – March 21 - April 3, 1977 (HC)

Soviet Head of State Podgorny visits four African countries during his trip: Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, and Zambia.

Hungary - March 21-29, 1977 (HC)

The Szövetség '77 [Alliance '77] commander and staff leading exercise takes place in Hungary. (It is lead by Commander-in-Chief of the joint forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states Marshal Kulikov.)

Romania – March 22, 1977 (CEC)

Nicolae Ceaușescu decides to build a new political-administrative center in Bucharest. Many old buildings are destroyed.

Soviet Union / Tanzania – March 22, 1977 (KCA)

President Nikolai Podgorny, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., arrives in Tanzania. He is accompanied by the First Deputy Defense Minister, General Sergei Sokolov, and the deputy head of the KGB, Major-General Viktor Samodurov. Podgorny is the first Soviet head of state to visit Africa. He travels to Dar-es-Salaam on the following day to meet with President Julius Nyerere.

East Germany (GDR) / Hungary – March 22-25, 1977 (HC)

Under the leadership of First Secretary of the HSWP's Central Committee János Kádár, a party and governmental delegation visits the German Democratic Republic. A Hungarian-East German friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance treaty is signed.

Soviet Union / Tanzania – March 23 – 25, 1977 (KCA)

Podgorny and President Nyerere of Tanzania have talks covering general issues, including

international issues in the Middle East, disarmament, and world peace. However, the press conference on March 25 is called off after the Tanzanians refuse a request that all questions should be submitted in advance.

Soviet Union / Tanzania – March 26, 1977 (KCA)

Soviet-Tanzanian agreements on trade and on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation are signed, and a joint communiqué is issued after Podgorny declares that the destruction of colonialism and racism in southern Africa is a major international task.

Soviet Union / Zambia – March 26 – 29, 1977 (KCA)

Nikolai Podgorny visits Zambia. He talks with President Kenneth Kaunda with leaders of three of the principal nationalism movements in southern Africa, namely Joshua Nkomo from the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Sam Nujoma from the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and Oliver Tambo from the African National Congress of South Africa.

Soviet Union / US – March 26-31, 1977 (HC)

American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance pays an official visit to the Soviet Union. For the first time in 17 years, he and Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko hold an international press conference following the negotiations.

Soviet Union / Western media – March 28, 1977 (KCA)

Podgorny condemns the Western press for suggesting that the Soviet Union has expansionist aims in Southern Africa and wishes to aid those fighting for independence.

Soviet Union – March 28, 1977 (KCA)

Ivan Pudkov is appointed as Minister of Machine-Building for the Light and Food Industries and Domestic Appliances in succession to Vasily N. Doyenin, who died in February.

Hungary - March 28, 1977 (HC) Theatre no. 25 and the State Theatre —Dérynéll unite under the name Népszínház [People's Theatre].

Soviet Union / Namibia / South Africa / Zambia – March 29, 1977 (KCA)

A joint statement signed by Podgorny and President Kaunda of Zambia calls on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia and says that there could be no settlement of the country's future without the participation of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). It condemns the acts carried out by the South African Government and declares its full support for the just struggle of the South African people.

Soviet Union / Mozambique – March 29 – 31, 1977 (KCA)

Podgorny visits Mozambique. He arrives in Maputo on March 29 and is welcomed by President Machel. They sign a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation on March 31.

Greece / Albania – March 30, 1977 (KCA)

It is reported, that co-operation between Albania and Greece begins in the field of maritime and road transport and that Albania is interested in placing orders for ships and lorries in Greece.

US / Soviet Union – March 30, 1977 (LBC)

After three days of negotiations the US and the Soviet Union come to an agreement on the SALT treaty. Secretary of State Vance offered to Brezhnev the reduction of the 2400 limit for delivery vehicles established in Vladivostok and recommended a moratorium on testing new weapon

systems. An alternative proposal would have allowed the retention of the 2400 level but would have left the question of Backfire bombers and cruise rockets unresolved. According to the Soviet position Backfire bombers are medium range, therefore they do not fall under the Vladivostok agreement.

Soviet Union / Cuba / Zambia / the West – March 31, 1977 (KCA)

President Kaunda of Zambia speaks in an interview with *The Times*. He says that it is —childish of the West to suggest that African countries are exposing themselves to communist influence; if Africa comes under communist influence the West is to blame. He also says that Castro and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Podgorny have received —a hero's welcome in Africa because it is the Eastern bloc countries which are supporting the African nations.

Hungary - March 31, 1977 (HC)

The exhibition —The history of the Hungarian working class movement 1919-1975 is opened in the Hungarian Workers' Movement Museum.

April

East Germany / Cuba – April 2 – 4, 1977 (KCA)

Fidel Castro arrives in East Berlin. He talks with Erich Honecker, the General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party (SED). He says that in the course of his African tour he has seen —all the evil that capitalism, colonialism and materialism have inflicted on a large part of humanity and admits that Cuban technicians are working in Tanzania, Somalia, Mozambique and South Yemen, attributing the Cuban role in African and other parts of the world to his country's —internationalism.

Soviet Union / Somalia – April 2 – 3, 1977 (KCA)

Podgorny pays a brief unofficial visit to Somalia where he confers with General Siyad Barreh of Somalia before leaving for the U.S.S.R.

Hungary / US – April 2-6, 1977 (HC)

American Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hartman runs negotiations in Budapest.

Soviet Union / Cuba – April 4, 1977 (KCA)

Fidel Castro, arrives in Moscow. He meets with Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Nikolai Podgorny; Leonid Brezhnev; Alexei Kosygin, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 4, 1977 (HC) Károly

Szarka pays a one day visit to Moscow.

Soviet Union – April 5, 1977 (KCA)

Nikolai Maltsev is appointed as Minister of the Oil-Extraction Industry in succession to Valentin Shashin, who died in March.

Hungary / US - April 6, 1977 (HC)

A Hungarian-American (USA) agreement on cultural, educational, scientific and technological cooperation is signed in Budapest.

Hungary / Poland – April 6-8, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvégi negotiates in Poland.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – April 7, 1977 (KCA)

The maximum penalty for escapes from the Democratic Republic is raised from two years' imprisonment to life imprisonment. The issue of escapes continues to cause tensions between East and West Germany.

Hungary / Vietnam – April 7-11, 1977 (HC)

Military Commander and Minister of Defense Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party's Executive Committee and Deputy Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam pays an official friendly visit to Hungary.

Soviet Union / Cuba – April 8, 1977 (KCA)

A joint communiqué between the Soviet Union and Cuba expresses Soviet and Cuban solidarity with the —people of Africa, Asia and America who are fighting against imperialism‖ and the determination of the respective Communist parties to —do everything possible to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries, to promote the cooperation of the international communist and national liberation movements and to unite all the anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress‖.

Soviet Union / Syria – April 8, 1977 (HC)

Syrian president Hafez Al-Assad visits the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / Spain – April 9, 1977 (HC)

After 40 years of illegality, the Communist Party of Spain is allowed to operate. Santiago Carrillo is chosen as General Secretary. In May, former Party Chairwoman Dolores Ibarurri returns from her Moscow exile.

UN / Hungary - April 9, 1977 (HC)

The government of the Hungarian People's Republic sends the UN Secretary-General its views and suggestions for the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly dealing with disarmament (May-June 1978).

Italy / Vatican / Hungary - April 11, 1977 (HC)

A church delegation led by Cardinal László Lékai (who is also Archbishop of Esztergom, and head of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopal Department) travels to Rome. (Ad limina – —to the doorstep‖ – visit. It is an obligation of Archbishops to appear from time to time and give an account to the Pope.) (November, 1987)

Romania – April 12, 1977 (CEC)

A decree is passed stating that the *Securitate* is subordinate to the Interior Minister, Tudor Postelnicu.

Hungary / Italy – April 13, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Education Károly Polinszky visits Italy.

Hungary - April 13, 1977 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. (A resolution about the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is adopted.)

Hungary - April 16-17, 1977 (HC)

The 5th congress of the socialist brigade leaders takes place.

Hungary / Yemen – April 18-21, 1977 (HC)

Under the leadership of Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic Abdul Fattah Ismail, the party and governmental delegation of the YPDR pays an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – April 18-22, 1977 (HC)

Ferenc Havasi pays an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Hungary - April 19-21, 1977 (HC)

The leaders of the writers' associations of the socialist countries meet in Budapest.

Soviet Union / U.K. – April 19 – 26, 1977 (KCA)

Cledwyn Hughes, Chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party of the United Kingdom, visits the Soviet Union.

Romania / Hungary - April 21-24, 1977 (HC)

The Madách Theatre delivers a performance in Romania.

Yugoslavia / Angola – April 22-25, 1977 (JBT)

Angolan delegation headed by President of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Neto pays an official visit to Yugoslavia. On April 23rd the delegation is received by President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

Yugoslavia / Egypt – April 27, 1977 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives Vice-President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak who conveys to him information about President Sadat's recent visit to West Germany, France and the U.S.

Hungary - April 27, 1977 (HC)

The leaders of the associations of ethnic and national minorities in Hungary meet.

Hungary - April 29, 1977 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic is in session. Law decree no. 11 of 1977 about owner-occupied blocks (which repeals act no. XII of 1924) and law decree no. 12 about housing cooperatives are adopted. **Hungary - April 30, 1977 (HC)**

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár is awarded the International Lenin Peace Prize.

May

Austria / Hungary – May 2, 1977 (HC)

Austrian Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister of Finance Hannes Androsch negotiates in Budapest.

East Germany/Cuba/Ethiopia – May 3, 1977 (CWIHP)

East German leader Erich Honecker and Cuban leader Fidel Castro discuss during a meeting in East Berlin about Castro's visit to Somalia and Ethiopia, criticizing Siad Barre and the need to help the revolution in Ethiopia.

Hungary / Norway – May 2-4, 1977 (HC)

György Lázár pays an official visit to Norway. He is the first Hungarian prime minister to visit Norway since 1945.

Hungary - May 4-6, 1977 (HC)

The 137th General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences takes place (President: János Szentágothai).

Hungary - May 5, 1977 (HC)

The orders of the Council of Ministers about securing the workforce for harvesting plants needing manual work are adopted (the involvement of students, pensioners, industrial workers living in the countryside, soldiers).

Yugoslavia / Guyana – May 9-13, 1977 (JBT)

President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Arthur Chung makes an official visit to Yugoslavia during which he meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. The two statesmen discuss the international situation, as well as the policy of non-alignment.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 10-11, 1977 (HC)

Colonel General and Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege pays an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 10-12, 1977 (HC)

István Roska holds consultations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / U.K. – mid-May 1977 (KCA)

Tony Wedgwood Benn, the U.K. Secretary of State for Energy, visits the Soviet Union.

Bulgaria – May 12, 1977 (KCA)

At a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, it is decided to relieve Boris Velchev of his posts as member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee, and also to remove him from the Central Committee. The Committee proposes Grigor Stoichkov as a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Council of Territorial and Urban Organization, and Ivan Sakarev as Minister of Building and Building Materials. These proposals are approved by the National Assembly on the same day.

Yugoslavia – May 12, 1977 (KCA)

At a session of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Stevan Doronjski,

the Presidency's member for the autonomous region of Voivodina, is elected Vice-President for one year in succession to Vidoje Zarković, whose one-year term is about to expire on May 16.

Hungary / Israel - May 12, 1977 (HC)

The new President of the National Representation of Hungarian Israelites and the Budapest Israelite Community takes his oath on the constitution in front of the Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi.

Yugoslavia / China – May 13, 1977 (JBT)

Delegation of the National People's Congress of China makes an official visit to Yugoslavia in May 1977. On May 13th the delegation is received by President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

Soviet Union / Hungary - May 13-23, 1977 (HC)

The Hungarian National Theatre gives guest performances in the Soviet Union.

Hungary / Italy – May 16-20, 1977 (HC)

Italian Minister of Finance Filippo Maria Pandolfi signs an agreement in Budapest.

Hungary / France – May 16, 1977 (HC)

Under the leadership of HSWP's Political Committee member and Speaker of the National Assembly Antal Apró, the Hungarian governmental delegation visits France for a week.

Frigyes Puja signs an international agreement on the prohibition of environmental warfare in Geneva.

Poland / Romania - May 17, 1977 (HU OSA 300-8-47-152-14)

Romanian party Secretary-General, Nicolae Ceausescu, arrives in Warsaw on an official trip to Poland. The trip consists of conferences concerning economic co-operation between the two countries, visits to ports and shipyards on the Baltic coast, and concludes on the final day with a mass rally held in Katowice, with pledges of mutual friendship made.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 18, 1977 (KCA)

An agreement is signed in Geneva by Andrei Gromyko, the U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Cyrus Vance, the U.S. Secretary of State, on cooperation between the two states in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Hungary - May 19, 1977 (HC)

The order of the Council of Ministers (15/1977) about central wage policy measures is adopted. (It includes the wage increase of 1.2 million people, including 1 million manual worker.)

Poland / Romania – May 19, 1977 (PSM)

Poland and Romania sign a Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – May 21, 1977 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives Vice-President of the United States Walter Mondale.

Soviet Union / U.K. – May 23 – 26, 1977 (KCA)

Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade of U.K., visits the Soviet Union with the aim of expanding British trade with the U.S.S.R.

Hungary / Italy – May 23-26, 1977 (HC)

Italian Minister of Justice Francesco Paolo Bonifacio negotiates in Budapest.

Hungary / Poland – May 23-26, 1977 (HC)

Minister for Transport and Postal Services Árpád Pullai runs negotiations in Warsaw and signs treaties.

Soviet Union – May 24, 1977 (KCA)

At the end of a session of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the party announces that the plenum released Nikolai Podgorny from his duties as member of the Politburo of the CPSU. It elects Konstantin Rusakov as Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and has released Konstantin Katushev from his duties as Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with his transfer to work with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Poland - May 24, 1977 (HU OSA 300-8-47-152-14)

Eight people begin a hunger strike in a chapel of St. Martin's Church in Warsaw, to protest the arrest of nine members and supporters of the Committee for the Defense of the Workers. More people join the group over the next couple of days. The group demand the release of those arrested.

Hungary / Austria – May 24-26, 1977 (HC)

Rudolf Kirschläger, Federal President of the Republic of Austria, pays an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact Members – May 25-26, 1977 (HC)

Members of the Warsaw Pact develop a Foreign Affairs Committee and holds its first session in Moscow. Hungary is represented by Frigyes Puja.

Romania / Ghana / Ivory Coast / Mauritania / Nigeria / Senegal – May 25-27, 1977 (PER) The Ceaușescu couple visits Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal.

Romania – May 26-27, 1977 (CEC)

George Macovescu becomes President of the Writers Union.

Soviet Union – May 27, 1977 (KCA)

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet —basically approves the draft of constitution and submits it for national discussion after its publication, which will take place on June 4. The Presidium will decide to convene an extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet in October for the final approval of the new constitution.

Hungary - May 27, 1977 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic is in session. (Law decree no. 14 of 1977 about small industries and law decree no. 15 about private trade are adopted.)

Yugoslavia / West Germany – May 27-June 1, 1977 (JBT)

Chancellor of West Germany Helmut Schmidt makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. During the visit he meets with President Josip Broz Tito with whom he discusses both bilateral and international issues.

Austria – May 29, 1977 (KCA)

In an interview published in *Kronen Zeitung*, Bruno Kreisky says: —The inferences in the commission of inquiry's report are that he (Karl Lütgendorf) did not exactly tell me the whole truth. That is decisive as far as I am concerned. The people who elected me trust and believe me. I cannot put my good name in question because of Lütgendorf.‖

Czechoslovakia / Cuba / Switzerland / USA – May 30, 1977 (HC)

Within the terms of the American-Cuban agreement, the Cuban Embassy of Switzerland and the Washington Embassy of Czechoslovakia are in charge of the advocacy and representation of the two parties.

Hungary / Norway – May 30-June 1, 1977 (HC)

Norwegian Director-General of Foreign Affairs Torbjörn Christiansen runs consultations in Budapest.

Romania / US – May 30, 1977 (LBC)

Romania signs a two billion dollar coal agreement with the US firm, Occidental Petroleum.

Austria – May 31, 1977 (KCA)

Karl Lütgendorf, the presidium of the ruling Austrian Socialist Party (SPÖ) formally approves four ministerial changes: Otto Rosch becomes Minister of National Defence; Erwin Lanc becomes Minister of the Interior; Karl Lausecker becomes Minister of Transport and Communication; and Franz Loschnak becomes Under-Secretary of State in the Federal Chancellery. As for himself, Lütgendorf submits his resignation to President Rudolf Kirchschlager on the same day due to the accusation of his act for personal financial gain.

June**Soviet Union / France – June 1977 (KCA)**

During an official visit to the Soviet Union, General Méry, Chief of Staff of the French Armed Forces, signs an agreement with Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army Forces, on relations between the two countries' armed forces between 1977 and 1978.

Austria – June 1, 1977 (KCA)

During a debate on the commission's report in the Nationalrat, Kreisky pays tribute to Lütgendorf's achievements as Defense Minister and says that although he has acted from good motives there is no excuse for the presentation of information known to be inaccurate.

Hungary / Romania – June 3, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Justice Mihály Korom arrives in Romania.

Soviet Union – June 3, 1977 (KCA)

Vasily Kazakov, previously Deputy Minister of Aircraft Construction, is appointed as the U.S.S.R. Minister of the Aircraft Industry, in place of Pyotr Dementiev, who died on May 14, 1977.

Soviet Union – June 4, 1977 (KCA) see May 27

The draft of the new constitution of the Soviet Union is published.

Hungary / India – June 5-6, 1977 (HC)

State Secretary of the Indian Foreign Ministry J. S. Mehta holds consultations in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Italy – June 6-7, 1977 (JBT)

Foreign Minister of Italy Arnaldo Forlani makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. On May 6th he meets with President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

Soviet Union – June 7, 1977 (KCA)

A group of Ukrainians is reported to have smuggled a —declaration of principle to the West on guarantees of human rights and increased autonomy for Ukraine. The document is said to have been drawn up by Major-General Grigorenko and nine of his supporters at a meeting at the house of Mikola Rudenko in November 1976.

Hungary / Vatican City / Italy – June 7 – 9, 1977 (KCA / HC)

János Kádár, the First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), pays an official visit to Italy. He is received in private audience by Pope Paul VI. He is the highest-ranking official of any of the ruling parties in Communist states to be received by the Pope.

Hungary June 7-9, 1977 (HC)

A meeting takes place in Parliament about integrating the Roma population.

Austria – June 8, 1977 (KCA)

The new members of the Austrian Government take office.

Finland / Hungary – June 8-12, 1977 (HC)

Deputy State Secretary of the Finnish Foreign Ministry Jaakko Niemi holds consultations in Budapest.

NATO / Soviet Union – June 9, 1977 (LBC)

According to a NATO announcement the Soviet Union proceeded to deploy its new intermediate range mobile missiles codenamed SS 20

Yugoslavia / Syria – June 9, 1977 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives an official representative of the Syrian Government.

Soviet Union / Sudan – June 10, 1977 (HC)

The Soviet Union calls back its military experts from Sudan because of the unfriendly politics of the local government.

Hungary / Romania – June 15-16, 1977 (HC/PER/CEC)

János Kádár holds a friendly meeting with RCP's General Secretary and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic Nicolae Ceaușescu in Debrecen and in Oradea / Nagyvárad.

Hungary / Finland – June 15-17, 1977 (HC)

HSWP's Political Committee member and Head of the Council of Ministers György Lázár pays an official visit to Finland.

Bulgaria / Hungary – June 15-21, 1977 (HC)

Under the leadership of President Vladimir Bonev, the delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly pays an official visit to Budapest.

Yugoslavia / OSCE – June 15-August 5, 1977 (JBT)

Representatives of 33 European countries, the U.S. and Canada meet in Belgrade at the preparatory meetings for the first OSCE Conference.

Soviet Union – June 16, 1977 (KCA)

At the start of a joint session of the two chambers of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, it is announced that Nikolai Podgorny requested to be relieved of the chairmanship of the Supreme Soviet's Presidium in connection with his retirement. Accordingly, Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Politburo responsible for ideology, nominates Leonid Brezhnev for the post of President. The members of the Supreme Soviet unanimously elect him as Chairman of the Presidium.

Soviet Union – June 17, 1977 (KCA)

At a meeting of the Supreme Soviet's Presidium, President Leonid Brezhnev discloses that the decision to combine the posts of General Secretary of the CPSU's Central Committee and of President has been made at the Central Committee's meeting on May 24, 1977.

Croatia/Yugoslavia/Slovenia – June 19, 1977 (KCA)

A parcel bomb installed by Draoja explodes on the board of the —Hellas Express‖ from Dortmund to Athens, near Trbovlje in Slovenia, shortly after crossing the Yugoslav border.

Soviet Union – June 19, 1977 (KCA)

There are local elections for the soviets of territories, regions, districts, towns, and villages throughout the Soviet Union. Votes are cast, and as officially announced afterwards, 166,169,714 voters voted or 99.98 percent of the total registered electorate.

COMECON / Poland– June 20-22, 1977 (HC)

György Lázár participates in the 31th session of the COMECON in Warsaw. Topic: the coordination of the people's economic plans for 1981-1985.

Soviet Union / France – June 20 – 22, 1977 (KCA / HC)

Leonid Brezhnev pays an official visit to Paris at the invitation of President Giscard d'Estaing of France. It is his first visit to Western Europe since December 1974. On June 22, Brezhnev signs six documents, including a joint declaration, in which President Giscard d'Estaing's acceptance of an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, a joint statement on the relaxation of international tension and a Soviet-French declaration on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Hungary / Poland – June 20-July 4, 1977 (HC)

Polish Minister of Defence General Wojciech Jaruzelski pays an official, four-day long visit to Hungary.

Yugoslavia / Libya – June 21-24, 1977 (JBT)

Libyan leader Muammar el Gaddafi makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. He is received by President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito with whom he discusses both bilateral and international issues, above all the politics of non-alignment and the Middle East crisis.

Hungary - June 22, 1977 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. (There were 765 566 party members on December 31, 1976. Topics: the current questions of cultural policy, suggestions for the filling of state positions.)

US / Soviet Union – June 23, 1977 (LBC)

The US Department of Commerce announces that it will not authorize Control Data Corporation to sell the Soviet Union the license of a computer system it developed. According to the Department the system offered for sale has a larger capacity than any known Soviet system, therefore it could well be used for strategic or military purposes.

Hungary - June 24, 1977 (HC)

Kálmán Ábrahám becomes the Minister of Construction and Urban Development. Ferenc Trethón is Minister of Labor and József Szakali is Chairman of the Central People's Control Commission.

Hungary / Japan / Malaysia / Philippines – June 27-July 8, 1977 (HC)

State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pál Rácz negotiates in Japan, Malaysia and The Philippines during his Far East trip.

Romania – June 28-29, 1977 (CEC)

The Central Committee accepts the abolition of censorship.

US / Soviet Union – June 30, 1977 (LBC)

President Carter says at a news conference that although human rights are a central issue for US foreign policy, there is no link between it and the SALT talks. He declares that he would like to meet Brezhnev this year.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – June 30-July 1, 1977 (HN)

The first meeting of the coordinators for the monetary and financial cooperation of the non-aligned countries takes place in Belgrade. Measures for implementing the decisions of the Colombo Conference in the financial sphere are passed.

July

Soviet Union / France – July 1977 (KCA)

Soviet Union and France sign an agreement to prevent any accidental incidents that can lead to a nuclear war between the two countries.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 1, 1977 (KCA)

A TASS commentary broadcast on Moscow radio refers to the neutron bomb project and other recent U.S. Defense developments: —The fifth trial of a new ballistic missile for the Trident atomic submarines, which are under construction, was held in the United States recently. According to press reports, the installation of new 12 nuclear warheads of high accuracy in strategic missiles is to start soon. The development of a new type of strategic M-X missiles is continuing. Work is underway for the creation of neutron bombs and warheads for missiles, with which it is planned to equip the U.S. troops in Western Europe.

Hungary - July 1, 1977 (HC)

A Council of Ministers order (1027/1977) about the establishment of a Council of Cultural Relations is adopted. (It works as a government committee, the Chairman is the authorized Deputy Prime Minister.)

Hungary - July 2-3, 1977 (HC)

The 7th General Assembly of the Scientific Educational Society takes place (Chairman: Gyula Ortutay, Secretary-General: Imre Kurucz.)

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 3, 1977 (KCA)

Following the statement by President Jimmy Carter of the United States after a neutron bomb test on June 30, *Pravda* accuses the United States of beginning a —new round of the arm race which is —dangerous to mankind and only plays into the hands of —the enemies of peace and the monopolies of the military-industrial complex.

Hungary / West Germany (FRG) – July 4-7, 1977 (HC)

János Kádár pays a friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

US / Soviet Union – July 5, 1977 (LBC)

Brezhnev's discussion with the US ambassador in Moscow. According to the TASS news agency the Soviet leader criticized those elements of US politics which are not in harmony with the constructive development of relations.

Hungary / Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact members – July 5-8, 1977 (HC)

Under the leadership of HSWP's Political Committee member and Speaker of the National Assembly Antal Apró, a Hungarian parliamentary delegation travels to Leningrad to participate in the consultative meeting of the parliamentary representatives of the Warsaw Pact members.

Albania / China – July 7, 1977 (KCA)

The *Zeri i Popullit*'s (the Voice of the People) editorial (the official organ of the ruling Albanian Party of Labor) criticizes indirectly the basic policy orientation of China. Entitled —The Theory and Practice of Revolution, the editorial refers to the Maoist thesis of the division of the world into three groups of superpowers, developed countries and developing countries.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia - July 11-12, 1977 (HC)

The joint committee of Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic and scientific-technological cooperation holds a meeting in Budapest. They prepare the intergovernmental agreement of the The Gabčíkovo - Nagymaros Dams. (September 14-16. 1977; October 11. 1979.) The Hungarian delegation is led by Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Székér.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – July 12, 1977 (HC)

Pál Losonczi spends his holiday in Yugoslavia. During this time, he consults with Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Bureau of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Hungary / West Germany (FRG) – July 17, 1977 (HC)

FRG's Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans Apel negotiates in Budapest.

Hungary / West Germany (FRG) - July 17-19, 1977 (HC)

Finance Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans Apel negotiates in Budapest. An

agreement on the ceasing of double taxation is signed.

Albania / Greece – July 18, 1977 (KCA)

An agreement providing for a regular air service between Tirana and Athens is signed in the Albanian capital city. The airliners will also fly to the Greek island of Corfu or at Ioannina in northern Greece.

Hungary / Netherlands – July 18-21, 1977 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs János Nagy visits the Netherlands.

Hungary / West Germany – July 18-24, 1977 (HC)

FRG's Minister of State for the Foreign Affairs Klaus von Dohnanyi negotiates in Budapest.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 21, 1977 (KCA)

President Jimmy Carter refers to the Soviet expression of concern regarding the American neutron bomb test: The Vladivostok negotiations of 1974 left some issues unresolved and subject to honest differences of interpretation. Meanwhile, new developments in technology have created new concerns. The Soviets are worried about our Cruise missiles. We are concerned about the security of our deterrent. Our Cruise missiles are aimed at compensating for the growing threat to our deterrent capability represented by the build-up of Soviet strategic offensive weapons forces. If these threats can be controlled, we are prepared to limit our own strategic programs. But if an agreement cannot be reached, there should be no doubt that the United States can and will do what it must to protect its security and ensure the adequacy of its strategic posture.¶

East Germany / Hungary – July 21-23, 1977 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka pays a friendly visit to the GDR.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 26, 1977 (HC)

János Kádár meets General Secretary of the CPSU's Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea.

Hungary / Yemen – July 26, 1977 (HC)

Prime Minister of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic and Minister of Defence Ali Nasser Mohammed spends his holiday in Hungary. During this time, he meets with György Lázár.

Czechoslovakia – July 27-28, 1977 (RFE)

Foreign Minister of Vietnam, Nguyen Duy paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia on the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of CSSR, Bohuslav Chnoupek. The main agenda of the meeting was to find ways to expand and deepen traditional friendship and comradely co-operation between the two countries.

August

Romania – August 1-3, 1977 (HOR / CEC / ADC)

A 35,000 strong miners strike occurs in Jiu Valley. They demand improved living and working conditions. The strikers take the representative of the Central Committee, Ilie Verdeț, hostage

demanding direct talks with Nicolae Ceaușescu who comes to Jiu Valley and promises to fulfill all of the strikers' demands. In the months and years that follow, a gradual repression against the miners is initiated. Two strike leaders are assassinated. This was the largest strike of its kind under the communist regime in Romania.

US / USSR – August 3, 1977 (LBC)

Georgii Arbatov accuses President Carter that his policy caused the deterioration of US-Soviet relations. Arbatov charged Washington with intervention in Soviet home affairs and questioned US sincerity about the SALT talks in light of the fact that the US made the decision to deploy cruise missiles and the production of the neutron bomb.

Hungary / USA - August 4, 1977 (HC)

The new ambassador of the United States Philip M. Kaiser hands over his credentials.

Romania / Soviet Union – August 5, 1977 (CEC)

Nicolae Ceaușescu meets Brezhnev in Crimea.

Hungary / Vietnam – August 5-8, 1977 (HC)

VCP's Political Committee member, Central Committee Secretary, Foreign Minister, and Deputy Prime Minister of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic Nguyen Duy Trinh pays an unofficial friendly visit to Hungary.

Mongolia / Democratic People's Republic of Korea / Hungary - August 9-24, 1977 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja travels to Mongolia and to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Soviet Union / U.S. / NATO countries – August 10, 1977 (KCA)

A commentary on the neutron bomb test by the United States in *Pravda* says that the weapon is designed for deployment in West European NATO countries, first in West Germany, and that the deployment of neutron bombs in central Europe will —create serious new obstacles at the Vienna talks.

PRC / Soviet Union / US - August 12, 1977 (HC)

President of the Chinese Communist Party Hua Guofeng announces at the 11th congress of the CCP that the Soviet social imperialism means a greater danger threat than the United States.

Hungary / Mongolia – August 16, 1977 (HC)

Frigyes Puja flies to Mongolia for a four day official friendly visit.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – August 16-23, 1977 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation led by President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito makes an official visit to the USSR. President Tito is awarded the 'October Revolution Medal'. During talks with Leonid Brezhnev various questions are raised, regarding both bilateral and international issues (the U.S. foreign policy, the Helsinki Accords, securing peace in Europe, Egypt, in the Middle East, in Africa, China, Ethiopia, Somalia, Algeria, Libya...).

Bulgaria / Hungary – August 16-18, 1977 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka participates in coordination meetings in Sofia.

Hungary / Mongolia / North Korea – August 16-21, 1977 (HC)

Frigyes Puja travels further from Mongolia to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – August 17, 1977 (HC)

František Krajčír, First Deputy of the Czechoslovakian Foreign Ministry, holds consultations in Budapest.

Hungary - August 17, 1977 (HC) The

Planetarium is opened in Budapest.

Hungary / Cuba – August 22-September 6, 1977 (HC)

Member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Deputy Prime Minister Osvaldo Dorticos pays a friendly visit to Hungary.

Yugoslavia / China / North Korea – August 24-September 1, 1977 (HC) Josip

Broz Tito negotiates in North Korea and consults in China.

Yugoslavia / North Korea – August 24-29, 1977 (AY)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito makes his first visit to the PR Korea. Upon arrival, Yugoslav delegation is greeted with ceremonies. During the following days official talks are organized between Kim Il Sung and President Tito.

Romania / Israel – August 25-30, 1977 (HC / PER) Israeli

Prime Minister Menahem Begin visits Romania.

Hungary - August 26, 1977 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic establishes the National Environment and Nature Protection Office.

Czechoslovakia – August 26-30, 1977 (RFE)

The Shah of Iran, Mohammed Raza Pahlavi visited Prague on the invitation of President Gustav Husak. Both sides stated there is no controversial, unsolved problems between the two countries instead, broad identical of interests in mutual relations.

Yugoslavia – August 28, 1977 (HR)

The Yugoslav rock band —Bijelo dugme performs in Belgrade at Hajdučka česma. This is the biggest concert in the history of Yugoslavia so far, with between 70.000 and 100.000 attendees.

East Germany (GDR) / West Germany (FRG) – August 28, 1977 (KCA)

The East German Government retracts a visa, which was issued to a Christian Democrat (CDU) party member. On December 6, 1977 a similar decision is applied to a member of the Free Democratic party.

Yugoslavia / China – August 31-September 7, 1977 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito makes its first official visit to China. During the visit official talks are organized between the Yugoslav delegation and the highest Chinese representatives.

September

Soviet Union – September 1, 1977 (KCA)

The text and music of a new national anthem omits all reference to Stalin comes into force.

Bulgaria / Hungary – September 1-2, 1977 (HC)

György Lázár pays an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

UK / Soviet Bloc / NATO / US – September 2, 1977 (LBC)

The London Institute for Strategic Studies reports that the Warsaw Pact has 103 divisions as opposed to NATO's 64 (plus 10 French). The USSR has qualitative and quantitative superiority in SAMs, armored vehicles, and artillery. The units of the Warsaw Pact have unified weapons systems, while a significant part of the NATO weapon systems are not compatible. The Institute believes that the USSR is modernizing its nuclear strategic force at a much larger pace than the US. Although Washington enjoys a numerical superiority in warheads, the Russian weapons have higher explosive power, although their ability to hit targets is less accurate.

Weapon	USA	USSR
ICBM	1054	1400-1500
SLBM	656	800 (estimate)
Bombers	418	150 (estimate)
MIRVs	8500	3300 (estimate)

Soviet Union / UN – September 4-12, 1977 (HC)

UN's General Secretary Kurt Waldheim negotiates in the Soviet Union.

West Germany – September 5, 1977 (HC)

In the Federal Republic of Germany, Hanns-Martin Schleyer, President of the Federation of German Industries, is kidnapped by a far-left terrorist organization, the RAF (Red Army Fraction).

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – September 5-7, 1977 (HC)

Czechoslovakian Deputy Prime Minister and Head of State Planning Committee Václav Hůla negotiates in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – September 5-9, 1977 (HC)

Czechoslovakian Minister of Justice Jan Němec holds talks in Budapest.

Hungary / UK – September 7-9, 1977 (HC)

British Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs R. A. Hibbert visits Hungary.

Yugoslavia / Iran – September 8, 1977 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Iran on the return journey from China.

Poland / France – September 12 – 14, 1977 (PSM)

During the visit of Edward Gierek to France it is decided that the Polish Cultural Center will be

opened in Paris and the French Cultural Center will be opened in Warsaw.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia - September 14-16, 1977 (HC)

A Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Secretary-General of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Republic Gustáv Husák arrives in Budapest. Heads of Governments György Lázár and Lubomír Štrougal sign the intergovernmental agreement about the The Gabčíkovo – Nagymaros Dams, which schedules the end of the investment to 1991. (July 1112, 1977; October 11, 1979; May 25, 1991)

Hungary / Finland – September 19-25, 1977 (HC)

Finnish Minister of Interior Affairs Eino Uusitalo negotiates in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – September 21, 1977 (HC) Árpád

Pullai negotiates in Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Union / USA – September 22-23, 1977 (HC)

Soviet-American negotiations begin in Washington (Gromyko, Carter, Vance).

Yugoslavia / Hungary - September 22-24, 1977 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár negotiates in Belje (Yugoslavia) with President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia B. Tito.

Hungary / Yugoslavia / UN / West Germany – September 26-October 1, 1977 (HC)

Frigyes Puja attends the XXXII session of the UN General Assembly held in New York. He makes a speech on the 7th of October. During the session, he speaks with General Secretary Kurt Waldheim. He also speaks to the President of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic. During the session, he consults with the Foreign Ministers of the following states: Republic of Afghanistan; People's Republic of Angola; United States of America; People's Republic of Benin, Republic of Burundi; Costa Rica; Kingdom of Denmark; Republic of Ecuador; Ethiopia; Republic of Finland; Republic of Greece; Republic of India; Republic of Iraq; Republic of Iceland; Jamaica; Japan; People's Democratic Republic of Laos; Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; United States of Mexico; People's Republic of Mozambique; German Democratic Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Kingdom of Norway; Republic of Austria; Republic of Peru; Republic of Portugal; State of Spain; Syrian Arab Republic; and the Republic of Turkey.

Yugoslavia / US – September 28-October 4, 1977 (LBC)

Yugoslav politician, Edvard Kardelj, visits the US, where he meets President Jimmy Carter and Vice-President Walter Mondale. At the end of his visit, Kardelj announces that Yugoslav-American relations improved a great deal and —the US has an interest in accepting Yugoslavia as it is. According to Kardelj, Washington accepts Belgrade's non-aligned policy as the mirror of Yugoslav politics and no longer views it as simply a pro-Soviet movement.

Hungary - September 29, 1977 (HC)

The Parliament is in session. Act no. IV of 1977 about the Civil Code is adopted.

Hungary / Italy - September 30. – October 3, 1977 (HC)

Secretary-General of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer visits Budapest.

October

Poland – October, 1977 (HDP)

A group of Polish dissident intellectuals start organizing lectures and courses outside the control of communist state educational institutions. The classes are held mainly in private residences and churches and are called the Flying University (after the clandestine university organized in Poland under Russian occupation in the late 19th century). In 1978 the Flying University is turned into the Association of Scientific Courses.

Yugoslavia / Panama – October 1, 1977 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives an official representative of the Republic of Panama who informs him about the talks between Panama and the USA on the Panamanian Channel.

Hungary / Iraq - October 1-3, 1977 (HC)

Prime Minister György Lázár pays an official visit to Iraq.

Hungary / Sweden – October 2-4, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay spends three days in Stockholm.

US / USSR – October 4, 1977 (LBC)

In a speech given to the UN, Carter declares that in the nuclear age the notion that war is the continuation of politics with other means has become obsolete. Nuclear war can no longer be measured with the archaic concepts —victory and —defeat. This cold reality lays a terrible responsibility on the US and the Soviet Union. The US is willing to go as far in reducing nuclear arms as possible without putting national security at risk. The US is—willing now, on a reciprocal basis to reduce its nuclear arsenal by —10%, 20%, even 50%. The US would —not use nuclear weapons except in self-defense; that is in circumstances of an actual nuclear or conventional attack on the United States, our territories or armed forces, or such an attack on our allies.

Yugoslavia – October 4, 1977 (HC)

The post-meeting of the OSCE begins in Beograd. It finishes on March 9, 1978.

Hungary / Poland – October 5-6, 1977 (HC)

General Secretary of the PUWP's Central Committee Edward Gierek visits Hungary with Political Committee member and Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Bulgaria / Hungary / COMECON – October 5-7, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Domestic Trade Vilmos Sághy participates in the meeting of the Comecon members' Ministers of Domestic Trade in Sofia.

Hungary / Finland – October 5-9, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay negotiates in Helsinki.

Hungary - October 6, 1977 (HC)

An order of the Council of Ministers (39/1977) about the states' right of first purchase in the real estate trade is adopted.

East Germany – October 7, 1977 (EWR)

There is police action at a youth protest in East Berlin's Alexanderplatz on a national holiday of the GDR. Hundreds of young people are arrested and condemned. The youth of East Berlin was protesting the restrictive policy of the SED.

Soviet Union – October 7, 1977 (KCA)

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approves the new constitution of the Soviet Union, replacing Stalin's 1936 constitution. October 7 is also declared as Constitution Day of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / U.K. – October 9 – 11, 1977 (KCA)

David Owen, the U.K. Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, visits Moscow for talks with Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and with other members of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on matters of the international situation as well as on Anglo-Soviet relations. He also talks with Brezhnev on October 10. A joint communiqué on October 11 lists a number of agreed positions which emerged in talks between Owen and Gromyko.

Hungary / USA – October 9-11, 1977 (HC)

Counselor of the U.S. Department of State Matthew Nimetz negotiates in Budapest.

Soviet Union / U.K. – October 10, 1977 (KCA)

David Owen, the U.K. Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth, and Gromyko (in the presence of General Secretary Brezhnev) sign an agreement on the prevention of any accidental outbreak of nuclear war.

Hungary / North Korea – October 10-15, 1977 (HC)

Military General and DPRK Defense Minister O Dzin U pays an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Afghanistan – October 11-14, 1977 (HC)

Pál Losonczi pays an official visit to the Republic of Afghanistan.

Yugoslavia / France – October 12-14, 1977 (AY)

Official Yugoslav delegation headed by President Josip Broz Tito visits France, and meets with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and other French representatives.

Yugoslavia / US – October 13, 1977 (LBC)

A Yugoslav-American agreement on broadening military cooperation is signed. Defense Secretary Brown announces that his government will increase arms sales to Yugoslavia, more Yugoslav officers will be trained, and the contact between the officer corps of the two countries will be broadened. The discussions took place in Belgrade. This was the first time an American Defense Secretary visited a communist state.

Afghanistan / Hungary - October 14-18, 1977 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi travels to Afghanistan.

Hungary / Canada – October 16-22, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Agriculture and Food Pál Romány travels to Canada.

Yugoslavia / Portugal – October 17-19, 1977 (JBT)

Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito visits Portugal, and meets with President of

Portugal Antonio Ramalho Eanes. Main topic in mutual conversations is the issue of decolonization of former Portuguese colonies.

Hungary - October 20, 1977 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. The guidelines of the long-term foreign trade policy and the development of production structure are adopted.

Yugoslavia / Algeria – October 20-21, 1977 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation led by Josip Broz Tito visits Algeria. During meetings with Houari Boumediene and other Algerian representatives mainly international issues are discussed, especially the policy of non-alignment.

Hungary / Austria - October 21, 1977 (HC)

The Austrian Cultural Institute is opened in Budapest.

Hungary / Austria – October 24-26, 1977 (HC)

Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Willibald Pahr pays an official visit to Hungary.

Soviet Union – October 25-26, 1977 (KCA)

The 1976–80 Five-Year Plan and State Plan and Budget for 1977 by Communist Party's Central Committee and Supreme Soviet is approved.

Hungary / Austria – October 25-27, 1977 (HC) Árpád

Pullai negotiates in Vienna.

Romania – October 26-27, 1977 (CEC)

The Central Committee forbids the use of „Sirî (in Romanian:îdomnî) and „Madamî (in Romania:îdoamnăî).

East Germany / Hungary – October 26-29, 1977 (HC)

DRG's Minister of Public Education Margot Honecker (wife of Erich Honecker) comes to Budapest for three days.

Soviet Union / Egypt – October 26, 1977 (HC)

President Sadat announces that Egypt will suspend repayment of the Soviet military loan for the next 10 years from 1st January 1978.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – October 26-29, 1977 (HC)

HSWP's Political Committee member and Deputy Prime Minister István Huszár visits Belgrade.

Hungary / Japan – October 27-29, 1977 (HC)

Japanese Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Takashima visits Budapest. The first session of the Hungarian-Japanese economic joint committee takes place.

Hungary / France – October 27-29, 1977 (HC)

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre visits Hungary.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – October 27-30, 1977 (JBT)

The first conference of radio broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries takes place in

Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. A Committee for the cooperation of the radio broadcasting companies of non-aligned countries is established

West Germany / G.B. – October 28, 1977 (DKK)

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt holds a speech in front of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London where he indicates in public for the first time that the disparity in Europe is a serious problem.

Romania / Egypt – October 29-November 3, (PER)

Egyptian President, Mohammed Anwar Sadat, visits Romania.

November

Romania – November, 1977 (PER)

There is an American exhibition named AMERO '77, and seventy-seven nations participate.

Yugoslavia – November 1977 (KCA)

Marko Krpan and Pavel Perović are sentenced to terms of imprisonment for the attempted murder of Vladimir Topić.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 1-8, 1977 (HC)

Under the leadership of János Kádár, a Hungarian party and governmental delegation participates in the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union. (One member, HSWP's Political Committee member and Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi stays in Moscow from the first to the fourth of November.) Kádár János makes a speech at the November 2 Central Ceremony, and for the November 5 Kiev Ceremony. György Lázár makes a speech in Jaroslav.

USA / Hungary - November 5, 1977 (HC)

It is announced that the United States will return the Hungarian holy crown and the coronation jewels to Hungary.

Sweden / Hungary - November 8-11, 1977 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja pays a visit to Sweden.

West Germany – November 8, 1977 (KCA)

The police receives information about the flat in which Schleyer might be imprisoned for the third time.

Hungary / Poland – November 9-12, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Domestic Trade Vilmos Sághy negotiates in Warsaw.

Hungary / Mexico – November 9-14, 1977 (HC) Pál

Losonczi pays an official visit to Mexico.

Mexico / Ecuador / Soviet Union / Hungary - November 9-17, 1977 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi travels to Mexico and Ecuador. (He returns

home from Moscow on November 4.)

Hungary / Cuba – November 11-16, 1977 (HC)

Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and CPC's Political Committee member General Raul Castro Ruz pays an official visit to Hungary.

Soviet Union / Cuba / Ethiopia / Somalia – November 13, 1977 (HC)

Somalia – referring to the fact that the Soviet Union supports Ethiopia's aggression against them – unilaterally terminates the friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union, and demands that Soviet experts leave the country immediately. They also cut off their diplomatic connection to Cuba.

Hungary / Ecuador – November 14-17, 1977 (HC) see November 9—17.

Pál Losonczi pays an official visit to Ecuador where he runs negotiations along with Minister of Foreign Trade József Bíró.

Hungary / Finland – November 14-17, 1977 (HC)

State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pál Rácz holds consultations in the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 14-18, 1977 (HC)

Minister of Justice Mihály Korom pays an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Hungary / Austria – November 18-20, 1977 (HC) György

Lázár visits Austria.

Israel / Egypt - November 20, 1977 (HC)

Anwar Sadat delivers a speech in the Israeli Parliament.

Hungary - November 22, 1977 (HC)

A gala celebration takes place in the Erkel Theatre on the 100th birth anniversary of Endre Ady.

Czechoslovakia –November 22-23, 1977 (RFE)

The Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official visit to Austria with Czechoslovak delegation, which included the Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and the Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak on the concentration of economic affairs. The most tangible results from the talks were the treaty on cultural, educational and scientific exchange.

West Germany / Yugoslavia – November 23, 1977 (KCA)

The Bundesgerichtshof orders the detention and investigative custody of Ilija Svilar - a Yugoslav citizen, on suspicion of secret service activity and for incitement to murder.

Hungary / France - November 24-27, 1977 (HC)

Secretary-General of the French Communist Party G. Marchais pays a visit to Budapest.

Hungary - November 29-30, 1977 (HC)

The Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states holds its session in Budapest.

December

Hungary - December 1, 1977 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. (The results achieved in 1977 lag behind the people's economic plan of 1977.)

Poland / Vatican – December 1, 1977 (HPB)

Edward Gierek visits the Vatican and meets with Pope Paul VI.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – December 1, 1977 (CWIHP)

The KGB and Czechoslovak Interior Ministry agree to regular, bilateral exchange of information on hostile residents of both countries who are thought to be in the employ of the special intelligence services of NATO countries and China.

Yugoslavia / Romania – December 3-4, 1977 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits Romania, and meets with Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – December 5, 1977 (CWIHP)

The USSR and CSSR security schools agree to bilateral consultations regarding training content and internships for cadets and to share teaching materials, teachers, recorded lectures, and films.

Yugoslavia / U.K. – December 6, 1977 (AY)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives the leader of the Conservative Party of Great Britain Margaret Thatcher.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Egypt / Hungary / Poland / Soviet Union – December 7, 1977 (HC)

The Egyptian government closes the local consulates of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. It also closes the cultural headquarters of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary in Cairo.

Romania – December 7-9, 1977 (CEC)

The National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party is held in Bucharest.

Egypt / Hungary - December 8, 1977 (HC)

The Hungarian cultural center, like the same institutions of several other socialist countries, is closed in Cairo.

Hungary / Cuba – December 8-15, 1977 (HC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Házi negotiates in the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

USA / Hungary - December 13, 1977 (HC)

Ambassador of the United States Philip Mayer Kaiser sends a letter to Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. (In this letter he announces that it is the American people who will give back the crown to the Hungarian people.)

US / Soviet Union – December 14, 1977 (LBC)

The US Department of Justice announces that it raised the immigration quota of Soviet Jews. Until May 1978 five thousand may go to the US.

US / Soviet Bloc – December 15, 1977 (LBC)

The Central European conventional arms reduction talks are postponed. NATO offers to withdraw one thousand warheads and twenty-nine thousand soldiers from Europe if the USSR pulls out five divisions (55-75 thousand troops) and 1500-1700 tanks. The US signaled that it would refrain from deploying neutron bombs and cruise rockets if the Warsaw Pact pulls out more troops than NATO proposes. The Warsaw Pact turns down the proposal since it insists on equal troop reduction.

Hungary - December 15-16, 1977 (HC)

The winter session of the Parliament takes place. Act no. VI of 1977 about state-owned companies is adopted.

Hungary / India – December 16, 1977

Minister of Foreign Trade József Bíró negotiates in India.

Hungary / USA – December 16, 1977 (HC)

Hungarian-American joint notice is issued on returning the Hungarian crown.

Hungary - December 17, 1977 (HC)

The National Institute for Educational Technology, built by the help of UNESCO, is opened in Veszprém.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – December 18-23, 1977 (HC)

Czechoslovakian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Zdeněk Trhlík visits Budapest.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 19-24, 1977 (HC)

Soviet Minister of Culture Pyotr N. Demichev holds talks in Budapest.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 21-23, 1977 (HC) Minister of Foreign Trade József Bíró visits Moscow.

Yugoslavia / Palestine – December 28, 1977 (AY)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito meets with PLO leader Yasser Arafat in Yugoslavia.

1978

January

West-Germany / Yugoslavia – January, 1978 (KCA)

Frohlich - Secretary of State in the Federal Interior Ministry -- confirms in a statement to the Bundestag Interior Committee that a Yugoslav citizen was arrested on West German territory at the

end of 1977.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / Hungary / Soviet Union / Ukraine/ Yugoslavia / Austria / U.N. – January 1, 1978 (KCA)

From January 1, Austria, Hungary, Romania, the Soviet Union, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia are 6 out of 54 members of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. With effect from January 1, there are 24 members of the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia are included.

Hungary / U.S. – January 6, 1978 (KCA/HC)

The U.S. Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, officially returns the Holy Crown and the coronation jewels to Hungary. Vance hands over them to the Speaker of the Parliament Antal Apró in the Dome Hall of the Parliament.

Romania/ West Germany – January 6-7, 1978 (KCA)

West German Chancellor Schmidt pays an official visit to Romania, which marks the first such visit by a West German head to the country. Issues discussed encompass (i) the amount of German credits to be guaranteed to Romania and (ii) the right of Romania's German-speaking minority to be reunited with families in West Germany. The outcomes of the visit are (i) West German government will grant \$330 million to Romania over the subsequent five years to finance deliveries of capital goods from West Germany on favorable terms and (ii) Romania will allow approximately 11,000 ethnic Germans to leave Romania annually during the same five year period. Both Romania and West Germany stress the importance of implementing the CSCE Final Act and starting a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

Soviet Union/ U.S. – January 9, 1978 (KCA)

Official negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on SALT resume in Geneva.

Poland – January 9-10, 1978 (KCA)

The second national conference of the Polish United Workers' Party takes place in Warsaw. It is attended by 2,000 delegates representing about 2.7 million party and candidate members. Edward Gierek, the First Secretary, outlined the country's economic achievements during 1976–77.

Czechoslovakia / Vatican – January 10, 1978 (KCA)

It is officially announced at the Vatican and in Prague that under an agreement concluded between the Czechoslovak government and the Holy See, the diocesan boundaries of the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia are adjusted to conform with the frontiers of the state.

Czechoslovakia – January 11, 1978 (KCA)

Professor Jaroslav Sabata is charged with nine months' severe imprisonment due to —grossly insulting a representative of the state authority.

Czechoslovakia-January 11 1978 (HU-OSA-8-3-2301)

Appointment of Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek to the position of archbishop of Prague as well as the selection of Trnava as the center for church charities and activities was of various interest to the Czech people. Additionally, the vatican announced that it would be redrawing the administrative boundaries corresponding to their political counterparts in Slovakia, an important victory for Slovak aspirations.

Hungary / Angola / Congo / Ethiopia / Mozambique / Nigeria / Tanzania – January 11, 1978 (HC)

Frigyes Puja, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, starts an African tour. Between the 11th and 14th he visits Ethiopia, on the 15th Nigeria, from the 16th to 20th the People's Republic of Congo, from the 20th to the 24th Angola, from the 24th to the 28th Mozambique and from the 29th to the 30th Tanzania.

West-Germany – January 12, 1978 (KCA)

Maihofer and Hans-Georg are released conditionally from custody.

Czechoslovakia-January 12 1978 (HU-OSA-8-3-11441)

Soviet, Czechoslovakia and Bulgarian media was attacked by Yugoslavia for their alleged revival of conformist ideas, and have even been subject to satirical commentary for their support of Stalinist ideas.

Yugoslavia / Algeria – January 13-14, 1978 (JBT)

President of Algeria makes a friendly visit to Yugoslavia, where he meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Soviet Union/ U.S. – January 16, 1978 (KCA)

A two-channel system of direct space communication between Moscow and Washington is established.

Poland/ West Germany – January 18, 1978 (KCA)

Herbert Preiss and his wife Margarethe Charlotte are sentenced by Warsaw Military Court to thirty and ten years in prison, respectively, after pleading guilty to being agents of the West German Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the Federal Intelligence Service and passing on information regarding defence, security, and the political and economic situation of Poland to West Germany.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – January 18-22, 1975 (HN)

A meeting of the task force for the banking cooperation of the NAM countries takes place in Belgrade.

Hungary – January 20-22, 1978 (HC)

A European Youth Conference on Disarmament takes place in Budapest, Hungary.

Poland / West Germany – January 21, 1978 (KCA)

Maximilian Rosenberg is sentenced to seven years in prison for supplying secret information to the West German Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the Federal Intelligence Service.

Poland / Soviet Union – January 22 1978 (KCA)

It is announced that Stefan Olszowski, a Deputy Premier and Poland's permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) until December 1977, is appointed Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / NATO – January 23, 1978 (LBC)

Brezhnev's letter to the heads of government of NATO states warns them not to deploy the neutron

bomb.

Hungary / Romania – January 23 – 24, 1978

István Roska, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, carries on with consultation in the Romanian Foreign Office.

Yugoslavia – January 24, 1978 (HR)

In an open letter to the Yugoslav leadership ten distinguished dissident intellectuals protest against the discrimination of the non-party members in the workplace and the questioning of the "moralpolitical acceptability".

East Germany/Soviet Union/China – January 26, 1978, (CWIHP)

East Germany reviews the first draft of a Soviet report on "China on the Eve of Mao Zedong's Death," which was to be handed out as joint CPSU-SED material to participants of the Ninth Interkit meeting.

West-Germany/Croatia/Bosnia/Serbia – January 27, 1978 (KCA)

The Bundesverwaltungsgericht (Federal Administrative Court) confirms that HNO is a terrorist organization.

Hungary / Romania - January 27, 1978 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic is in session. Order no. 1 of 1978 about the establishment of a consulate general in Kolozsvár is adopted. (June 16, 1977).

Yugoslavia – January 31, 1978 (HR)

The Radio Yugoslavia begins broadcasting.

February

Argentina / Australia / Brazil / Canada / Egypt / the EEC / Finland / India / Japan / Kenya / the Soviet Union / USA – February 1978 (KCA)

United Nations Conference to negotiate a new arrangement to replace the —International Wheat Agreement of 1971|| first session takes place. They agree on a further extension of the previous agreement -1971- until June 30, 1979.

US / USSR – February 2, 1978 (LBC)

Secretary of Defense Brown opines that in the forthcoming 5 years the US will need to raise its military expenditure by 50 billion dollars so as to maintain the military balance with the USSR. According to Brown, the Soviets have been arming steadily for a long time. They proceeded to test a new generation of strategic missiles; they are coming close to conclude the development of a new long-range bomber; the Soviets are equipping their submarines with better missiles. – According to Brown, the Soviet system of civil defense is wider than previously believed. Bomb-shelters are at the disposal of political leaders in the cities and the countryside. In the past five years great emphasis was laid on providing key personnel, thus important industrial workers with shelters. – In the US, a new mobile MX type ICBM with larger targeting precision is under development, as well as warheads with higher explosive yield for the Minute missiles; the Trident SLBM program was launched as well. The Secretary claims that the US would find it harder to deal with a conventional

attack, —the threat of a nuclear strike is unable to deter a hostile act effectively. — Brown hints that the US might need to compete in the space arms race as well, since the Soviets have several space weapons programs.

Romania / Austria / Egypt / France / Italy / Morocco / United States / Vatican / West Germany – February 2-13, 1978

Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian President, carries on with discussions about the Middle East issue in Morocco, United States, Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Romania, France, Italy, and the Vatican.

Hungary / Belgium – February 6-8, 1978 (HC)

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Frigyes Puja, makes an official visit to Belgium

Canada / Soviet Union – February 9, 1978 (KCA)

Donald Jamieson, the Canadian Minister of External Affairs, say in the federal House of Commons that the Soviet ambassador in Ottawa was requested to withdraw 11 Soviet nationals from Canada for 'engaging in inadmissible activities in violation of the Official Secrets Act and, of course, of their status in Canada'.

Yugoslavia / North Korea – February 10, 1978 (JBT)

North Korean representative makes an official visit to Yugoslavia during which he meets with President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

Romania / Egypt – February 11-12, 1978 (PER) see February 2—13.

The Egyptian President, Mohammed Anwar Sadat, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / U.S. – February 11, 1978 (KCA)

A *Pravda* editorial article indicates a less favorable Soviet attitude towards SALT.

Warsaw Pact – February 12-18, 1978 (CAC)

The —Druzhhall exercise takes place. It presumes a NATO attack, then a counterattack with conventional weapons escalating to use of nuclear weapons.

Hungary - February 13, 1978 (HC)

The Castle Theatre opens in Budapest.

East Germany / Hungary – February 13-15, 1978 (HC)

Pál Rácz, the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, carries on with consultations in the Foreign Office of the German Democratic Republic.

Hungary / Jamaica – February 13-15, 1978 (HC)

The Jamaican Prime Minister, Michael Manley, visits Hungary.

Czechoslovakia – February 16, 1978 (KCA)

Professor Sabata's sentence is upheld by the appeal court in Hradec Králové.

Hungary - February 16, 1978 (HC)

Mine tragedy takes place in Tatabánya (26 victims).

Yugoslavia / Greece – February 17, 1978 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito meets with PASOK President Andreas Papandreou in Montenegro.

Yugoslavia / Afghanistan – February 21-23, 1978 (JBT)

President of Afghanistan Mohammad Daud makes an official visit to Yugoslavia, and meets with President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito with whom he discusses various bilateral and international questions.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – February 22, 1978 (CWIHP)

The two parties agree to worker exchanges in scientific information and computational processing, providing Czechoslovak's state security school students with the opportunity to study politics, firefighting techniques, engineering and criminal investigation in the Soviet Union. The criminology departments of the two ministries pledge to exchange tactics, methods, and expertise.

Yugoslavia – February 25, 1978 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives President of European Parliament Emili Colombo.

East Germany / Iran – February 27, 1978 (KCA)

A group of Iranian students briefly occupies the Iranian embassy in East Berlin in protest at their Government's handling of the riots in Tabriz a few days earlier. As a consequence, the Iranian ambassador to East Germany is temporarily recalled to Teheran at the beginning of March.

Hungary / Soviet Union / Cuba / Mongolia / Vietnam – February 27-March 1, 1978 (HC) Ten socialist countries' secretaries on the ideological and international issues of the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Parties hold a conference in Budapest. The parties that are represented: Bulgarian Communist Party, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Communist Party of Cuba, Polish United Workers' Party, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, German Socialist Unity Party, Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and as observer, the Vietnamese Communist Party.

Hungary / Romania – February 27-March 4, 1978 (HC)

Suzana Gaden, the Romanian Minister of Teaching and Education, negotiates in Budapest.

March**Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union / U.S. – March 2, 1978 (KCA)**

Captain Vladimír Remek, a cosmonaut research worker, from Czechoslovakia becomes the first non-Soviet and non-American citizen to travel in space.

Hungary / Austria – March 2-4, 1978 (HC)

Vilmos Sághy, the Minister of Domestic Trade, visits Austria.

Hungary – March 6, 1978 (HC)

Pope Paul VI appoints László Kádár as Archbishop of Eger, József Bánk as Archbishop of Vác, László Bánk as Brevet Archbishop and Apostolic Governor of Veszprém.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – March 6-9, 1978 (KCA)

President Tito visits United States. In the course of the visit, talks on resuming US arms sales to Yugoslavia are held. Tito expresses his interest in purchasing a number of sophisticated weapons such as the Harpoon anti-ship tactical guided missile, the air-to-surface Maverick missile and the Dragon anti-tank missile.

Romania – March 7, 1978 (KCA)

Major changes within the government and Romanian Communist Party are announced. President Ceaușescu states that these measures will 'lead to increasing the efficiency of the work of the party and state bodies and improving the activity of running economic and social life in Romania'. The office of First Deputy Premier is also created (taken by Gheorghe Oprea).

Yugoslavia / U.S. – March 7-9, 1978 (AY)

Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito visits the USA. During this stay several meetings are organized with the US President Jimmy Carter.

Soviet Union / U.N. – March 9, 1978 (KCA)

Viktor Likhachev, the Soviet delegate at the 30-member United Nations disarmament conference in Geneva, presents a draft convention to ban the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons. The draft convention is rejected by the United States' delegate, Adrian Fisher.

CSCE / Yugoslavia – March 9, 1978 (HC)

The follow-up meeting to the Helsinki Conference in Belgrade, which includes representatives from the thirty-five countries attending the European Security and Cooperation Conference, ends. The conference publishes a final act.

Yugoslavia / UK – March 10-11, 1978 (AY)

Josip Broz Tito visits the UK, where he meets with the British Prime Minister James Callaghan, as well as with the Queen Elizabeth II.

Hungary – March 10-12, 1978 (HC)

The Christian Peace Conference and the Pax Christi Catholic Peace Organization hold a session in Budapest.

Hungary / Sweden – March 14, 1978 (HC)

Stefan Burenstam-Linder, the Swedish Minister of Trade, leaves Budapest after his three-days-long visit in Budapest.

Soviet Union / U.S. – March 17, 1978 (KCA)

After the follow-up to the Conference in accordance with Basket Four of the Final Act of CSCE, Yuli Vorontsov, the Soviet delegate, holds a press conference in Moscow. He expresses that the United States has solely concentrated on the issue of human rights with the goal of legalizing interference of internal affairs of communist countries.

Germany – March 17, 1978 (KCA)

Karl Dirnhöfer is released conditionally from custody.

Hungary / U.S. – March 17, 1978 (HC)

A Hungarian-American agreement is signed in Budapest about giving each other most-favored-

nation treatment (enters into force on July 7).

Hungary / Soviet Union – March 18, 1978 (HC)

A selected team of Hungarian astronaut candidates travels to the Soviet Union for preparation.

Yugoslavia / East Germany – March 20, 1978 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives President of East German Popular Assembly Horst Sindermann during his visit to Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / US – March 21, 1978 (LBC)

At the Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, Brezhnev accuses the US that certain official American circles want to interfere directly in Soviet domestic affairs. He adds that the Soviet Union will not tolerate anyone interfering in its domestic affairs. Brezhnev referred to the question of human rights, which Gromyko says at a press conference that it poisons the political climate and does not help the question of strategic arms limitation and only makes the situation worse.

Hungary/ West Germany – March 21-30, 1978 (HC)

The Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Willy Brandt, visits Hungary.

Soviet Union / US – March 22, 1978 (LBC)

The joint resolution of the Congress reproaches the USSR that Jews and other minorities that want to emigrate because of family unification are harassed and obstructed.

Soviet Union – March 23, 1978 (KCA)

Leonid Zamyatin, hitherto Director-General of the TASS news agency, is appointed head of a new information and propaganda service for foreign countries that organized by the CPSU CC.

Hungary – March 23-24, 1978 (HC)

The Hungarian Parliament is in session: Act no. I of 1978 about domestic trade is adopted.

US / Soviet Union – March 29, 1978 (LBC)

According to US figures, in 1977 Soviet-American trade diminished by 26.5% compared to 1976 that is from 2.5 billion to 1.86 billion dollars. Export to the USSR went down, while the Soviets increased their own exports to the US.

East Germany / Austria – March 30, 1978 (HC)

Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, is the first western head of government to visit the German Democratic Republic.

April

Soviet Union – April 6, 1978 (HC)

Leonid Brezhnev speaks about the Soviet position on disarmament and the limitation of strategic arms in Vladivostok.

Yugoslavia / Malta – April 6, 1978 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives Prime Minister of Malta Dominic Mintoff.

US / Soviet Union – April 7, 1978 (LBC)

Carter announces that the production of neutron bombs will be postponed. (The neutron bomb was meant to offset the Soviet Union's superiority in conventional forces in Central Europe). According to experts arguing for the neutron bomb, the explosive power of these weapons is smaller than that of the tactical nuclear warheads therefore the probability of it being used is higher, which augments its deterring power. – Its opponents claim that this advantage is at the same time a disadvantage: the probability of use is higher, which lowers the nuclear threshold. They also point to the inhuman nature of the N bomb: it destroys all organic compounds but leaves manmade structures behind.

Hungary – April 7-15, 1978 (HC)

The organization series —Vienna welcomes Budapest— takes place in the Hungarian capital.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – April 10, 1978 (KCA)

Czechoslovak President Husák visits West Germany. A bilateral cultural agreement is signed between Czechoslovakia and West Germany. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, reiterates that the Helsinki Final Act stipulates the observance of human rights is not exclusively internal affairs of the state, but subject to comparison and criticism.

US / Romania / Middle East – April 12-17, 1978 (LBC / PER / CEC / HOR)

Talks between President Jimmy Carter and Romanian Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceaușescu occur in the White House. Carter praises the US-Romanian —common beliefs— such as —strong national sovereignty— and —preserving the independence of our nations—. Carter praised Ceaușescu's mediation in the Middle East conflict. The two leaders agree on the expansion of commercial relations, which at the time reached 500 million dollars. They sign several agreements regarding the collaboration of American-Romanian firms. In their joint declaration the two leaders call for —observance and respect of human rights and the fundamental freedoms— and support for —the right of each state freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems—.

Yugoslavia – April 13, 1978 (KCA)

The Belgrade district court sentences former Colonel Mileta Perović, whose arrest was announced in November 1977, to 20 years imprisonment for several grave crimes against the people and the state. Perović has for many years been a prominent member of the 'Cominformist' group (pro-Soviet Communists).

Yugoslavia / Turkey – April 14, 1978 (JBT)

Prime Minister of Turkey Mustafa Bülent Ecevit makes an official visit to Yugoslavia during which he meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Czechoslovakia – April 15 -16, 1978 (KCA)

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party unanimously co-opts Josef Haman as a member and elects him as Secretary and member of the Central Committee's Secretariat, and at the same time releases Čestmír Lovětínský from his post as a member of the Central Committee's Secretariat 'in connection with his being entrusted with another responsible post'.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – April 16-22, 1978 (HC)

The 9th World Congress of Trade Unions takes place in Prague, Czechoslovakia. At the Congress, the General Secretary of the Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions, Sándor Gáspár, is

elected as the Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Hungary / U.N. – April 19, 1978 (KCA)

Hungary ratifies the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques.

Hungary – April 19-20, 1978 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. An order about the work done since the 11th congress and the tasks of the party are adopted. Personal changes: Béla Biszku is relieved from his post of CC secretary and retired. Ferenc Havasi and Mihály Korom become CC secretaries.

Soviet Union / U.S. – April 19-22, 1978 (HC)

C. Vance negotiates about the Middle East issues in Moscow.

Hungary - April 21, 1978 (HC)

Lajos Méhes becomes First Secretary of the Party Committee in Budapest.

Hungary - April 22, 1978 (HC / KCA)

Hungarian ambassador in Moscow József Marjai is appointed as Deputy Prime Minister, Imre Markója is Minister of Justice, István Soltész is Minister of Furnace and Engineering Industries.

US/ Soviet Union – April 22-23, 1978 (LBC)

Secretary of State Vance's talks with Brezhnev and Gromyko in Moscow. Progress is made in the resolution of differences on SALT II issues.

Austria / Denmark / Finland / France / Greece / Italy / Malta / Norway / Portugal / Spain / Sweden / Switzerland / West Germany / U.K. – April 24, 1978 (KCA)

A meeting attended by 18 conservative and 14 centre-right parties from Europe is held in Salzburg. They agree to establish the European Democratic Union in order to promote common aims. Joseph Taus, Chairman of the Austrian People's Party, is elected as Chairman of the European Democratic Union.

Romania – April 24, 1978 (KCA)

János Fazekas, a Deputy Premier and member of the Executive Political Committee of Hungarian descent; Lajos Takács, an alternate member of the RCP CC and a former Chancellor of the University of Clu; and András Sütő, an alternate member of RCP CC, send appeals to the Romanian leadership separately so as to protest against the Romanian government's discriminatory policies towards the minority groups and demand for improvement.

Bulgaria / Warsaw Pact – April 24-25, 1978 (CAC / HC)

Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers meet in Sofia to discuss political and military détente and disarmament measures. Romania sees détente endangered by the global competition of the superpowers over spheres of influence.

Hungary / Germany – April 24-27, 1978 (HC)

Árpád Pullai, the Minister of Transport and Postal Services, has talks in Berlin.

Hungary / West Germany – April 24-28, 1978 (HC)

József Bíró, the Minister of Foreign Trade, carries on with negotiations in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Soviet Union/ U.N. / U.S. – April 25, 1978 (KCA)

Arkady Shevchenko, who held the position of Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs since 1973, resigns from his post.

Yugoslavia / Jordan – April 26-29, 1978 (JBT)

King of Jordan Hussein bin Talalu meets with President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito during his stay in Yugoslavia. The two statesmen agree that Israel should retreat from Jordanian territories.

Czechoslovakia – April 27, 1978 (PSCZ)

The dissident organisation, the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted, is established.

Afghanistan - April 27, 1978 (HC)

The armed forces in Afghanistan overthrow the legal government and the Revolutionary Council of the Armed Forces takes power. The Chairman of the Council is Nur Mohammed Taraki, head of state and Prime Minister.

May

West-Germany – May 1978 (KCA)

Further legislation is introduced to enable the state to combat terrorism more effectively. A number of terrorists were arrested in September 1977 and 1978.

Czechoslovakia – May 1978 (KCA)

A further Charter 77 reports that between 20,000 and 30,000 persons have been held in preventive detention for three months on average and some of them for more than one year.

Hungary / Romania – May 1978 (KCA)

Romania responds to Gyula Illyés' allegations in the form of the article of Mihnea Gheorghiu who was the President of the Romanian Academy of Social and Political Sciences. It is published in *Luceafarul*. The article denies Romania discriminating against the minorities and criticizes Hungary for the publication of materials that are hostile to Romania.

Yugoslavia – May-June, 1978 (HR)

Talks take place in Zagreb between Milovan Đilas and several Croatian nationalistic dissidents (Franjo Tuđman, Vlado Gotovac, Dražen Budiña, Marko Veselica) about the Serbo-Croatian relations. The Croats insist on the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Czechoslovakia – May 1, 1978 (KCA)

Among foreign journalists visiting Czechoslovakia, Robert Reid, an Associated Press correspondent, is expelled from the country after he has conducted an interview with a member of Charter 77 movement.

East Germany / U.S. – May 1, 1978 (KCA)

Alan Norman, a United States student, who was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment in January 1978 for attempting to smuggle an East German doctor and his family out of East Berlin in August 1977 is released in East Berlin.

Warsaw Pact / Afghanistan – May 2-3, 1978 (KCA)

Warsaw Pact countries recognize new government in Afghanistan which is formed by Nur Mohammad Taraki after overthrowing previous, Daud's cabinet.

Hungary - May 2-3, 1978 (HC)

The 1st national conference of pedagogues of national and ethnic minorities takes place.

Hungary/ Denmark – May 2-6, 1978 (HC)

Imre Pozsgai, the Minister of Culture, visits Denmark.

East Germany / Hungary – May 3-4, 1978 (HC)

Frigyes Puja, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, takes a nonofficial visit to the German Democratic Republic.

Soviet Union / West Germany – May 4-7, 1978 (KCA)

Leonid Brezhnev pays a state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at the head of a large delegation, which is welcomed on arrival at Cologne Bonn Wahn airport by Federal President, Walter Scheel and Federal Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. Brezhnev is accompanied by Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko and other Soviet officials. It is General Secretary's Brezhnev first foreign trip since his visit to France in June 1977.

Soviet Union / West Germany – May 6, 1978 (KCA)

Brezhnev signs a 25-year Economic Cooperation Agreement with Helmut Schmidt in Bonn.

Hungary / Italy – May 7-10, 1978 (HC)

János Nagy, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, exchanges views in the Foreign Office of Italy.

Czechoslovakia – May 10, 1978 (KCA)

A Prague court decides to cancel the suspension of Jaroslav Sabata's six and half year sentence of 1972. As a result he will be released until January 1981.

Hungary / Finland – May 10-15, 1978 (HC)

Kalevi Kivistö, the Finnish Minister of Culture, negotiates in Budapest.

Soviet Union / Sudan – May 11, 1978 (KCA)

Felix Fedotov, the Soviet ambassador to Sudan returns to Khartoum after the expulsion of all Soviet military advisers from the country in July 1977. The relations are normalised due to this diplomatic move.

Soviet Union / Uganda – May 11, 1978 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and Uganda sign an agreement on economic and technical co-operation in the field of geological prospecting in Uganda and a cultural and scientific co-operation agreement for the year 1978-79.

East Germany / Soviet Union – May 11-12, 1978 (KCA)

Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko and East German Foreign Minister Fischer sign a new

Soviet–East German agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation.

Czechoslovakia / U.N. – May 12, 1978 (KCA)

Czechoslovakia ratifies the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques.

Soviet Union / Sweden – May 12, 1978 (KCA)

Swedish Foreign Ministry reveals that the Soviet authorities have refused to grant exit visas for seven Soviet families enabling them to join relatives in the West.

Czechoslovakia – May 14, 1978 (KCA)

Four people are sentenced in Prague for planning to hijack an airliner on the Karlovy Vary-Prague line.

Hungary - May 15, 1978 (HC)

The Hungarian Sociological Association is established (chairman: Sándor Szalai).

Hungary / Poland – May 15 – 16, 1978 (HC)

Pál Rácz, the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, meets with the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw.

Yugoslavia – May 15-16, 1978 (KCA)

The first session of the new Yugoslav Federal Assembly is held following the election of 308 delegates to its two chambers. On May 15 a session of the Yugoslav collective presidency under the chairmanship of President Tito is held on the island of Brioni in the course of which Fadil Hoxha is elected Vice-President of that body for a one-year term of office on the expiry of the mandate of Stevan Doronjski. On May 16 the Federal Assembly re-elects Veselin Đuranović as the President of the Federal Executive Council, which he has held since February 1977.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 15-20, 1978 (HC)

Marshall D. F. Ustinov, a member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Minister of Defense, stays for four days in Hungary and attends the meeting of the Military Council of the Joined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact's member states in Budapest.

Romania / Cambodia / China / India / North Korea / Laos / Vietnam – May 15-30, 1978 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Cambodia, People's Republic of China, India, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Laos, and Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Czechoslovakia / Afghanistan – 16 May, 1978 (KCA)

Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan sign an agreement in Kabul for the purchase of coal-mining equipment through a \$3 million long-term loan from Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / Poland – May 16, 1978 (HC)

Emil Wojtaszek, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, takes an official amicable visit to Hungary.

Soviet Union – May 16, 1978 (KCA)

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet announces that the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics endorse new constitutions of the particular Republics. The acts come into force in early

1978.

West Germany – May 16, 1978 (KCA)

The Frankfurter Rundschau reports that during 1977-1978 the Bundesgrenzschutz (BGS-Federal Border Police) were carrying out surveillance on alleged members of extreme left-wing organizations, based on a general directive issued in May 1976 by the BGS command.

Hungary / East Germany – May 16-19, 1978 (HC)

Imre Markója, the Minister of Justice, attends the meeting of the Ministers of Justice of the socialist countries in Berlin.

Hungary / Warsaw Pact – May 16–19, 1978 (CAC)

A meeting of the Warsaw Pact Military Council takes place in Budapest, Hungary concerning the rise in NATO's budgets and military issues such as the West's capability to destroy aircraft on the ground

Czechoslovakia – May 17, 1978 (KCA)

Libor Skalský attempts to hijack an aircraft to route from Prague to Brno and divert it abroad.

Soviet Union – May 18, 1978 (KCA)

Yuri Orlov, former chairman of the Helsinki Group, is given sentence of seven years in a hard labor camp and is followed by five years internal exile.

Romania / China – May 19, 1978 (KCA)

During his visit to China, President Ceaușescu makes a speech in Beijing in which he says that the aim of his friendship visits to Vietnam and Cambodia is to discuss matters concerning the relations between their countries. It is the reaction to the ongoing conflict between the two countries.

Hungary / Iran – May 19-22, 1978 (HC)

The Shah of Iran, Reza Pahlavi, and his wife, Faran Pahlavi, visit Hungary. On May 20, the Shah and his wife are presented an honorary doctoral degree at Eötvös Loránd University.

Hungary - May 20, 1978 (HC)

The Hungarian Kodály Association is established.

Hungary / United States – May 20-23, 1978 (HC)

Robert Bergland, the Minister of Agriculture of the United States, stays in Budapest.

Hungary / Italy – May 21, 1978 (HC)

Robert Ossola, the Italian Minister of Foreign Trade, takes a three-day-long visit to Budapest.

East Germany / Hungary – May 21-23, 1978 (HC)

Horst Sölle, the Minister of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic, takes an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Germany – May 21-26, 1978 (HC)

Károly Polinszky, the Minister of Education, takes a five-day-long visit to Berlin.

Hungary / U.S. – May 22, 1978 (KCA)

The United States House of Representatives approves the granting of most-favored-nation status to Hungary by 209 votes to 173. Hungary becomes the fourth East European state to have most-favoured-nation status with the United States.

Hungary / India – May 22-25, 1978 (HC)

George Fernandes, the Indian Minister, carries on with Joint Commission negotiations in Budapest with the Minister for Light Industry.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union / U.N. / U.S. – May 23, 1978 (KCA)

In the special session of the United Nations General Assembly, President of the General Assembly Lazar Mojsov (from Yugoslavia) accuses the United States and the Soviet Union as the chief actors of arms race.

Hungary / U.N – May 23-28, 1978 (HC)

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Frigyes Puja, travels to New York for the 10th extraordinary session on disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly.

Romania / Vietnam – May 23-26, 1978 (KCA) see May 15—30. President Ceaușescu visits Vietnam.

East Germany / U.N. – May 25, 1978 (KCA)

East Germany ratifies the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques.

East Germany – May 24-25, 1978 (KCA)

At a meeting of the SED Central Committee Joachim Herrmann is unanimously elected a full member of the Politburo and also a secretary of the Central Committee.

Germany/Croatia – May 25, 1978 (KCA)

Stjepan Bilandžić is arrested.

Soviet Union / Mali – May 25-31, 1978 (KCA)

General Viktor Gregoriev, a Soviet Deputy Minister of Defence, visits Mali where he has talks with Lieutenant-Colonel Moussa Traore, the head of state, and with commanders of various military garrisons in and near Bamako.

Soviet Union / U.N. – May 26, 1978 (KCA)

Andrei Gromyko expresses in his speech in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly that —The Soviet Union is ready to conclude appropriate bilateral agreements with any nonnuclear states. We call upon all other nuclear powers to follow our example.

Czechoslovakia-May 26 1978 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-2299)

It has been announced that Leonid Brezhnev is planning to visit Czechoslovakia in order to secure relations between the countries of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The discussions plan to be centered around economic cooperation in order to create five-year-plans for each respective country.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 27-29, 1978 (HC)

A joint Hungarian-Soviet historians session takes place on the problems of exploiting energy resources.

Poland / US – May 28, 1978 (LBC)

Poland signs a one billion dollar 20 year deal with Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

Cambodia / Romania – May 28-30, 1978 (KCA) See May 15—30. President

Ceausescu visits Cambodia.

West-Germany/Yugoslavia – May 29, 1978 (KCA)

The spokesman for the Federal Justice Ministry in Bonn, Sepp Binder, announces that four suspected terrorists were taken in custody in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Namely Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Rolf-Clemens Wagner, Sieglinde Hofmann, and Peter Jurgen Boock in connection with the murder of Schleyer and of Siegfried Buback and Jürgen Ponto.

East Germany / U.S. – May 30, 1978 (KCA)

Robert Thomson, former United States Air Force cipher clerk, sentenced for 30 years imprisonment on May 30, 1965, for passing classified documents to the Soviet Union, is released.

Soviet Union / U.N. – May 30, 1978 (KCA)

The Soviet Union ratifies the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques.

Bulgaria / U.N. – May 31, 1978 (KCA)

Bulgaria ratifies the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques.

NATO / Soviet Union – May 31, 1978 (LBC)

The NATO states accept a 10-15 year general defense program. The long-range program envisions the development of combat readiness, logistics, the mobilization of reserves, NATO's navy, air defense systems, the joint production of arms and joint planning. – According to a study prepared for NATO leaders, the Soviet Union accepts the principle of nuclear balance, but still wants superiority in tactical nuclear arms and conventional forces. The Soviet Union will face economic difficulties in the 1980s, but will emphasize military development. At the same time because of the economic difficulties the Soviet leadership will be forced to seek Western help, or else to introduce restrictions. The report recommends that the West extend assistance to the Soviets only if they reduce military expenditures. It also recommends for the West to improve relations with Eastern Europe.

June**Czechoslovakia – June 1978 (KCA)**

A court in Brno sentences three men, charging them with planning a airline hijacking.

Czechoslovakia – June, 1978 (KCA)

During Brezhnev's visit in Prague, hundreds of Charter 77 supporters are temporarily detained without being charged. As a result a number of foreign nationals were subsequently expelled from Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia – June 1, 1978, KCA

Jiří Gruša is arrested because of the reproduction of his novel —The Questionnaire with the charge of —incitement; the volume, published by —the padlock press, was illegal since it's not included in official catalogues, where due to the Czechoslovak Writers' Union, "all works must contribute to the building of socialism".

Hungary – June 1, 1978 (HC)

The *New York Times* interviews János Kádár, the First Secretary of the MSZMP's Central Committee. The interview is published on the 10th of June

US / Soviet Union – June 1, 1978 (LBC)

It is announced that bugs were found in the US embassy in Moscow. On May 26, a verbal protest was made and on May 31 a written protest put forth. The Soviet news agency, TASS claims that the devices meant to impede US spying. The US claims that more bugging devices were found in the tunnel that connects the chimney with an apartment in the neighboring building.

West-Germany June 2 – 1978 (KCA)

The Federal Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt and the Premier of Northrhine-Westphalia, Heinz Kuhn receive the report of the inquiry by Herman Hoher in record to the errors made in Hanns-Martin Schleyer's kidnapping.

Yugoslavia / Poland – June 2-3, 1978 (JBT)

The First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito, with whom he discusses bilateral relations, international issues, as well as questions regarding the international workers' movement.

West-Germany – June 3, 1978 (KCA)

The Hoecherl Report is published after it has been presented to the Federal Cabinet and to the Chairmen of the parties in the Bundestag.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – June 3, 1978 (HC)

A new road border crossing on the Hungarian–Yugoslav border is opened between Tompa and Kelebia.

Germany – June 6, 1978 (KCA)

The Federal Minister of the Interior Werner Maihofer announces his resignation. He'll be succeeded in two days by Gerhard Baum.

US / Soviet Union / FRG – June 7, 1978 (LBC)

Carter delivers a harsh speech on the Soviet Union at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Carter says that the SALT treaty is —of fundamental importance to both nations, and —I am glad to report to you today that prospects...for agreement are good. He assures the audience that the US has —no desire to link the negotiations for a SALT agreement with other competitive relationships nor to impose other special conditions on the process. At the same time he warns that US public opinion influences the talks and —tensions, sharp disputes or threats to peace will complicate the quest for a successful agreement. —The Soviet Union can choose either confrontation or cooperation. The US is adequately prepared to meet either choice. The President asserts that détente —is central for world peace, and —must be broadly defined and truly reciprocal. — The Soviet Union and its allies come up with a new proposal at the disarmament talks in Vienna. It could be a breakthrough that

the USSR accepts the 700 thousand upper limit for the number of troops NATO and the Warsaw Pact may each station in Central Europe. NATO earlier recommended that when both sides have an equal number of troops, they should be reduced equally. The West rescinded the demand for the Soviet Union to withdraw five divisions and 1700 tanks from Central Europe and accepted the Soviet wish that two thirds of the forces to be pulled out by the US should come from the FRG. No agreement is made on the method of monitoring, and the West does not accept the Soviet figures on the size of Warsaw Pact forces.

Czechoslovakia – June 7, 1978 (KCA)

A total of 20 writers, poets and playwrights accuse the Czechoslovak Government of having repudiated a tacit understanding under which it allowed the underground reproduction of literary works which did not challenge the communist system.

Poland / U.N. – June 8, 1978 (KCA)

Poland ratifies the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques.

Romania / U.N. – June 8, 1978 (KCA)

In the special session of the United Nations General Assembly, Romanian Chairman of the Council of Ministers Manea Mănescu presents a ten-point-plan.

USSR / US – June 8-16, 1978 (LBC)

Soviet-American talks on banning the so called killer satellites. Such satellites are able to search and destroy other satellites.

US / Soviet Union – June 9, 1978 (LBC)

President Carter warns the USSR that he will retaliate if Moscow continues to discriminate against US naval insurance companies. He claims that the Soviets put an unreasonable burden on American trade by obliging the shippers to insure their cargo with Soviet insurance companies.

Yugoslavia / Albania – June 10, 1978 (HR)

The Central Committee of the Communist party of Albania holds a centenary celebration of the foundation of the Prizren League. At the celebration, the activities of this organization are glorified and there are speeches about the unjust annexation of the Albanian territories by Serbia (at the time Yugoslavia) at the Berlin Congress in 1878.

West-Germany/Yugoslavia – June 12 1978 (KCA)

The Munich Oberlandesgericht (Bavaria) postpones a decision of any possible extradition while awaiting further information from Belgrade in regards of the accused Cudic's bomb attack in Munich in June 1972.

Bulgaria / Warsaw Pact – June 12-14, 1978 (CAC)

At a meeting of the Chiefs of General Staffs in Sofia discusses the development of Warsaw Pact forces between 1981–1985, and presses for finalization of a statute on command in wartime over Romanian opposition.

Hungary / Poland – June 12-14, 1978 (HC)

István Roska, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, takes an official visit to Poland, where he visits the Foreign Office.

Ukraine / U.N. – June 13, 1978 (KCA)

Ukraine ratifies the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques.

Romania / United Kingdom – June 13-16, 1978 (PER/CEC/HOR)

The Ceaușescu couple visits the UK, where they are received by Queen Elizabeth II.

Yugoslavia / India – June 14, 1978 (JBT)

Indian parliamentary delegation makes an official visit to Yugoslavia in June 1978. During the visit it is received by President Josip Broz Tito on June 14th.

Hungary / Soviet Union – June 14-16, 1978 (HC)

József Bíró, the Minister of Foreign Trade, negotiates in Moscow.

Soviet Union / US – June 17, 1978 (LBC)

Moscow's response to Carter's speech. In the text that is published as a commentary in *Pravda* and other Soviet papers Carter's statements are —so preconceived and distorted a description of Soviet realities as one has not encountered...since the time of the Cold War. The US is worried by Soviet military equality and not superiority. The article also attacked the President's human rights policy, but the —positive remarks of Carter's speech were not —left unnoticed either.

Romania / COMECON – June 17-29, 1978 (MMS)

The 32nd COMECON summit and the 86th COMECON Executive Committee session take place in Bucharest, Romania.

Czechoslovakia – June 19, 1978 (KCA)

Libor Skalský is sentenced to 12 years of prison for attempting to hijack an aircraft on route from Prague to Brno and divert it abroad.

EFTA / Yugoslavia – June 19-20, 1978 (KCA)

A meeting of the joint working group of the European Free Trade Association and Yugoslavia is being held in Geneva. Both sides agree to establish a full EFTA–Yugoslavia Joint Committee to promote intensified economic co-operation between the two sides.

Yugoslavia – June 20-23, 1978 (KCA)

The 11th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is held in Belgrade. Over 2,000 party delegates and representatives of other parties abroad (including Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries) attend. President Tito opens the gathering with a lengthy speech in which he stresses the stability and continuity of Yugoslavia's road to self-management and socialism.

Soviet Union / Iran – June 21, 1978 (KCA)

An Iranian helicopter is shot down by the Soviet aircraft after it strays across the border into the Soviet central Asian republic of Turkmenistan, all eight crew members are killed. A second helicopter is said to being forced to land down and its crew is returned to Iran.

Hungary/ Poland – 21–23 June 1978 (HC)

A government delegation led by the First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party,

János Kádár, travels to Poland. (Members of the Hungarian delegation include Prime Minister György Lázár and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja).

Hungary - June 22, 1978 (HC) see August 26, 1977

The National Council of Environment and Nature Protection is founded (chairman: Brúnó Straub F.)

Hungary - June 22, 1978 (HC)

There are earthquakes in Békés County (significant damages in buildings; June 30. There are earthquakes in Békés County again.)

Hungary/ Libya – June 23-26, 1978 (HC)

Libyan Head of State, Colonel Maummar Gaddafi, visits Hungary.

Poland/ Soviet Union – June 27, 1978 (PSN)

The first Polish cosmonaut, Major Mirosław Hermaszewski, is launched into orbit by the Soviet Union aboard the Soyuz 30 Spacecraft.

Hungary / Romania – June 27-29, 1978 (HC)

György Lázár, a member of the Political Committee of the MSZMP's Central Committee, the Chairman of the Cabinet, attends the XXXII session of the KGST in Bucharest. He also attends the 86th session of the Executive Committee of the KGST.

Soviet Union – June 29, 1978 (KCA)

Azerbaijan's Republic Minister of the Interior is assassinated in his office, together with his deputy. The assassin who kills himself after the crime is identified as a prison official named Muratov. He was dismissed from his post earlier.

Hungary / United States – June 29-30, 1978 (HC)

János Nagy, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, carries on with discussions in the Foreign Office of the United States.

East Germany / Hungary – June 29-July 5, 1978 (HC)

Lajos Czinege, the Minister of Defense, takes a weeklong visit to the German Democratic Republic.

July

Romania – July 1978 (TCR)

Gen. Ion Mihai Pacepa, a top ranking Securitate officer, defects to the U.S. Nicolae Ceaușescu hires Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, aka. Carlos the Jackal, to assassinate Pacepa but he fails.

Hungary / Austria – July 3-5, 1978 (HC)

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Frigyes Puja, visits Austria; whilst there, an agreement on the abolition of visa obligations is signed, which enters into force on January 1, 1979.

Hungary / Romania – July 3 – 5 1978 (HC)

Foia Noastra, the periodical of the Democratic Alliance of Romanians in Hungary is published as

a weekly paper.

Hungary / Austria – July 3-5, 1978 (CWIHP)

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Frigyes Puja visits Vienna. An agreement to abolish visas is signed, as a result of a discussion started in May 1977 during a visit of the Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlager to Hungary. However both Hungarian and Austrian citizens have to fill in a questionnaire to stay in the other country up to 30 days.

Czechoslovakia – July 4, 1978 (KCA)

Helmut Clemens, a West German radio and television correspondent, receives the order to leave the country within two days because of a programme he was preparing on the 1968 events.

Hungary / West Germany – July 5-9, 1978 (HC)

The parliamentary delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany led by President Karl Cartens stays in Hungary.

Hungary / US – July 9, 1978 (LBC)

It is announced that Hungary is granted the most favored nation treatment by the US. In his interview to the *New York Times* János Kádár says that cooperation with the West and the United States is part of Hungary's independent foreign policy

Soviet Union / Finland / Warsaw Pact – July 10, 1978 (CAC)

Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitrii Ustinov in Helsinki demands joint military exercises with Finland, but the Finns sidetrack the demand.

Soviet Union / Hungary - July 12, 1978 (HC)

Mátyás Szűrös, new Hungarian ambassador in Moscow, hands over his credentials.

US / Soviet Union – July 12, 1978 (LBC)

The US condemns the USSR for the verdict on Anatolii Sharanskii and Alexander Ginzburg. In retaliation, the US cancels the visit of two delegations to the Soviet Union and prohibits the sale of a computer to TASS. The sale of oil drilling equipment is placed under state supervision. (Earlier on, an American company received a \$180 million order for such equipment from the USSR)

Soviet Union – July 13, 1978 (KCA)

Alexander Ginzburg (an administrator of the Solzhenitsyn fund for aid to political prisoners and their families) is sentenced to eight years deprivation of liberty in a special-regime labor camp.

Hungary / Spain – July 13, 1978 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister György Aczél receives the general of the Jesuit Order, Pedro Aruppe.

Soviet Union – July 14, 1978 (KCA)

Anatoly Shcharansky is sentenced to three years in a close confinement prison and ten years in a special-regime camp.

Hungary / Romania – July 16-17, 1978 (CEC)

The Romanian Prime Minister, Ilie Verdeț, visits Budapest.

Hungary / United States – July 17-21, 1978 (HC)

Averell Harriman, the former governor of New York State, carries on with negotiations with Frigyes Puja in Budapest.

Soviet Union / United States – July 18, 1978 (HC)

The United States prohibits the sale of computers to the Soviet Union and imposes restrictions on the transport of basic equipment.

US / Soviet Union – July 19, 1978 (LBC)

The CIA's study on Soviet civilian defense: more than one hundred thousand people work full time in the field of Soviet civilian defense. According to the study in case of a nuclear attack more than 100 million Soviet civilians would die if it came unexpectedly. In the —best case,|| – if there were a week's time to make arrangements for the evacuation and defense of the civilian population – the number of the victims would be less than ten million. The authors assumed that the attack would be made against Soviet military bases and industrial targets not against the civilian population. The Soviet Union could not avoid its industry suffering significant damage. The existing shelters could accommodate 12-14% of the workers of the industrial centers of key importance. 10-20% of the urban population could receive protection against the atomic strike. In 1976 the Soviets spent 2 billion dollars on civilian defense.

Poland – July 20, 1978 (KCA)

The Sejm confirms the appointment of Zygmunt Najdowski as Minister of Culture and Art.

Soviet Union – July 20, 1978 (KCA)

It is reported that although there have been refusals of individual applications for exit visas to Israel, Jewish emigration has risen by about 15% during the first six months of 1978 to between 10,000 and 10,300 emigrants, compared with 18,000 emigrants during the whole of 1977.

Yugoslavia – July 22, 1978 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito meets with the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in Belgrade. They discuss the role of the Organization of African Unity in solving problems on the African continent, the Middle East crisis, disarmament, détente, situation on the Horn of Africa, etc.

Romania – July 24, 1978 (CEC/TCR)

In July, General Ion Mihai Pacepa, the head of the Secret Information Service, defects to the U.S. Nicolae Ceaușescu hired Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, aka Carlos the Jackal, to assassinate Pacepa but he failed. Ion Mihai Pacepa asks for political asylum from the American Embassy in Bonn on 24 July.

East Germany / Soviet Union/Vietnam – July 25, 1978 (CWIHP)

Brezhnev discusses the arms race, the 1978 trial of Soviet dissidents Shcharansky and Ginzburgh, the relations between United States and Soviet Union, the current improvement in US-Chinese relations and the Vietnam War, and the Soviet Union's support for the North Vietnamese.

Bulgaria / Non-Aligned Countries / Yugoslavia – July 25-30, 1978 (KCA)

A conference of the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries is being held in Belgrade. It is primarily concerned with securing the continued unity of the non-aligned movement. Yugoslavia's President Tito in his opening address to the Conference underlines that the policy of non-alignment is directed against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism, all other forms of foreign domination, and power politics.

Hungary / Cuba – July 25-August 8, 1978 (HC)

A 450-member Hungarian delegation is staying at the 11th World Youth Conference (July 28 – August 5) in Havana, Cuba.

Soviet Union – July 26, 1978

Johannes Käbin is elected President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 27-30, 1978 (HC)

The First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, János Kádár, travels to the Soviet Union for a short trip. On July 28, Kádár meets with General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 31-August 3, 1978 (HC)

Viktor Fjodorov, the Soviet Minister for Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry, negotiates in Budapest.

August**Soviet Union / France – August 1, 1978 (KCA)**

It is disclosed that Colonel Viktor Penkov, Assistant Military Attache at the Soviet embassy in Paris was detained by French counter-espionage authorities on July 13, for spying.

Hungary / Soviet Union – August 3-7, 1978 (HC)

Pyotr Neporozhny, the Soviet Minister of Energy and Electrification, negotiates in Budapest.

Vatican - August 6, 1978 (HC)

Pope Paul VI dies. His successor is cardinal Albino Luciani, John Paul I.

Romania / Soviet Union – August 7, 1978 (PER)

Ceaușescu

holds discussions with Brezhnev in Crimea.

Hungary / U.S. – August 7-12, 1978 (HC)

A group of American businessmen of Hungarian origin negotiate in Budapest

Hungary / US – August 8, 1977 (LBC)

The first Hungarian plant of Levis Strauss starts the production of jeans in the town of Marcali. The factory is equipped with machinery and raw materials by the Levis Strauss company. The plant exports 60% of the final product..

Hungary / Cuba – August 8-13, 1978 (HC)

Isodoro Malmierca, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, takes an official amicable visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Soviet Union – August 9-11, 1978 (HC)

The Moscow Stanislavsky Ballet gives a guest performance in Budapest, Hungary.

China / Japan / Soviet Union – August 12, 1978 (KCA)

A treaty of peace and friendship is signed between the People's Republic of China and Japan. The Soviet Union warns Japan that it regards the Japanese decision to conclude such a treaty with China as a hostile act directed against the USSR.

West-Germany / Croatia – August 12, 1978 (KCA)

A Croatian émigré group presents two witnesses to the press, who claim to have received instruction from the Yugoslav secret police (UDBA) to murder Bilandžić. A West German citizen, Josef Müller, claims he was promised DM60.000 by the UDBA in Trieste in 1976 to kill Bilandžić. Since then he acted as a double agent. Branko Jurić - a Croatian emigree - claims to have been blackmailed by the UDBA to go to West Germany and to kill Bilandžić, but on his arrival he informed the Federal Interior Ministry of his mission.

Austria/ Soviet Union – August 14, 1978 (KCA)

Austrian Chancellor Kreisky appeals to Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kosygin to allow Anatoly Shcharansky to leave the Soviet Union.

Austria / Belarus / Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Estonia / Georgia / Hungary / Latvia / Lithuania / Moldova / Poland / Soviet Union / Ukraine / Yugoslavia – August 14-26, 1978 (KCA)

A world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination is held in Geneva. The Soviet bloc (excluding Romania, but including Cuba and Mongolia) submits a draft that is based on an anti-Zionist United Nations resolution. A majority, including the Arab states, rejects the draft.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union – August 15, 1978 (KCA)

Charter 77 movement has reported to have reiterated its demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia on the ground that the official purpose of their presence (which was to safeguard the socialist community of states against "increasing revanchist endeavors of West German militaristic forces") were superseded by the conclusion of international agreements normalizing relations between Warsaw Pact states and West Germany.

US / USSR – August 16, 1978 (LBC)

American geneticists call for the boycott of the first World Congress of Genetics to be held in the USSR. The scientists mean to protest against the imprisonment of their Soviet colleagues. The American Academy of Sciences does not support the boycott

Romania / China – August 16-21, 1978 (PER)

The President of the People's Republic of China, Hua Guofeng, visits Romania.

Yugoslavia / China – August 21, 1978 (KCA)

Chairman Hua visits Belgrade and he is the first high-ranking Chinese leader to pay a visit to Yugoslavia. In his speech, Hua recognizes that the Yugoslav system of self-management, which was strongly criticized by China in the past, is a Marxist system. The speech is described by *Pravda* as 'demagogic and hypocritical.'

Yugoslavia / China – August 21-29, 1978 (JBT)

President of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and of the State Council of China Hua Guofeng makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. This is the first official visit of a Chinese

party and state representative to Yugoslavia.

US / Soviet Union – August 22, 1978 (LBC)

The president of Occidental Petroleum, Armand Hammer, opens a new ammonia storage factory in Odessa. The installation was built as part of a 20 year \$20 billion artificial fertilizer project.

Hammer says that the facility crowned Occidental's links with the USSR.

Czechoslovakia-August 22 1978 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-17239)

Major Western European Communist Parties have marked the 10th anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia by reaffirming their original condemnation of military intervention. Therefore, they have also expressed their support for the continuation of Prague Spring.

West-Germany – August 24, 1978 (KCA)

In relation to Petric's case, the Court decides that membership in a terrorist organization could not, in itself, be construed as a crime against life.

Hungary - August 25, 1978 (HC) The

Meat Combine of Gyula is opened.

East Germany / Soviet Union – August 26-September 3, 1978 (HC) A

spaceship with a Soviet–East German crew is launched.

Czechoslovakia – August 28, 1978 (MMS)

A meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers takes place in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

West-Germany – August 29, 1978 (KCA)

Members of a conference in Dusseldorf of Federal and Land Interior Ministers agree unanimously to introduce new regulations on jurisdiction and organizational methods in the fight against violent terrorist crimes.

September

Yugoslavia (Macedonia) – September 1978 (KCA)

Miloš Minić, former Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is elected President of the Federal Council of International Relations.

UK / Soviet Union / US – September, 1978 (LBC)

The London Institute for Strategic Studies on East-West Military Balance: the USSR has 5609, the US 3600 ICBMs. The Soviet Union possesses more warheads whose explosive yield can be expressed in megatons (1670) than its adversary (504). At the same time the US enjoys superiority in the number of warheads and American missiles are more accurate. – According to a report by the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency the US nuclear force is more effective than the Soviet, although their nuclear power approached American numbers and may even catch up with it by the mid-80s. The study claims that both sides have credible second strike capability.

Hungary/ Mongolia – September 2-7, 1978 (HC)

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers, György Lázár, travels to Mongolia.

Hungary/Malta – September 6, 1978 (HC)

The first Hungarian–Maltese cultural agreement is signed in Budapest, Hungary.

Germany – September 6, 1978 (KCA)

One person suspected to be involved in all three assassinations by terrorists in 1977 is shot dead by police.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – September 8, 1978 (JBT)

President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt meets with President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito on September 8th in Yugoslavia. They discuss various political, economic, and international issues.

East Germany / Ghana / Soviet Union – September 9, 1978 (KCA)

Ghana expels one East German and four Soviet diplomats after being accused by the government of 'engaging in activities not conducive to peace and stability in the country.'

Hungary/ Netherlands – September 11-13, 1978 (HC)

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Frigyes Puja, negotiates in the Netherlands.

Yugoslavia / Sweden – September 11-15, 1978 (JBT)

King and Queen of Sweden Karl Gustav and Silvia pay an official visit to Yugoslavia during which they meet with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Czechoslovakia / Afghanistan – September 12, 1978 (CWIHP)

Babrak Karmal meets with the Head of the Diplomatic Protocol Tucek, and declares that he would not return to his homeland under the present circumstances, but that he has no desire to move to any capitalist country and asks for political asylum in Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / Austria – September 12-14, 1978 (HC)

Karl Lausecker, the Austrian Minister of Transport, signs an agreement in Budapest.

West Germany / Yugoslavia (Croatia) – September 13, 1978 (KCA)

The Federal Government decides not to extradite Bilandžić, on the ground that the offences for his extradition were committed in the Federal Republic and were the subject of three separate inquiries by West German police.

Romania / U.N. – September 13, 1978 (KCA)

Romania's ambassador to the United Nations, Ion Dactu, is recalled and replaced by Teodor Marinescu, who was ambassador in Moscow from 1966 to 1972.

West Germany / Yugoslavia (Croatia) – September 14, 1978 (KCA) Bilandžić is released from pre-extradition custody.

Hungary/ P.L.O. – September 15-16, 1978 (HC)

The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, is staying in Budapest.

USA / Egypt / Israel - September 17, 1978 (HC)

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and American president

Jimmy Carter sign a framework in Camp David on Peace in the Middle East.

Hungary/Norway – September 18-20, 1978 (HC)

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Frigyes Puja, travels to Norway.

Hungary/Austria – September 20-22, 1978 (HC)

The Hungarian–Austrian Joint Committee of Historians holds its first session in Budapest, Hungary.

West Germany / Croatia / Yugoslavia – September 21, 1978 (KCA)

The West German ambassador in Yugoslavia, Jesco von Puttkamer was handed a note by the Secretary of State in the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry, Budimir Loncar, repeating the request for the extradition of Bilandžić and the other seven emigres.

West Germany / Croatia / Yugoslavia – September 22, 1978 (KCA)

The second request for extradition is officially refused by the West German Federal Foreign Ministry.

Hungary / UN – September 23-October 5, 1978 (HC)

Frigyes Puja, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, attends the XXXIII. session of the UN Assembly.

Germany – September 24, 1978 (KCA) Another person suspected to be involved in all three assassinations by terrorists in 1977, is arrested.

Yugoslavia / Spain – September 24-27, 1978 (JBT)

General Secretary of Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Felipe Gonzales visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito on September 26th 1978.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – September 24-29, 1978 (KCA)

During a visit to the United States by the Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Defence, General Nikola Ljubičić, the US Defence Department announces that it agrees to expand bilateral military co-operation to include a considerable increase in arms sales to Yugoslavia in the next few years. It is reported that the US Administration approved sales for the forthcoming financial year to a value of \$1.4 million, including ammunition, communications equipment, small arms, and in particular, jet engines for use in fighters currently being developed in Yugoslavia.

Hungary - September 26-29, 1978 (HC)

The Conference of European Churches holds a meeting in Siófok.

Czechoslovakia-September 26, 1978 (HU-OSA-8-3-15123)

Joint efforts of Polish and Czechoslovakian human rights activists have been established, therefore creating a ideologically communist effort for cooperation to deal with the common problem of dissent in the communist regime.

Yugoslavia / Tanzania – September 27, 1978 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives Tanzanian representative Adam Sapi Mkwawa. They discuss both bilateral and international issues with special emphasis on the situation in South Africa.

Soviet Union / United States – September 27-October 2, 1978 (HC)

There is a Soviet–American Ministers of Foreign Affairs meeting in New York about the possibilities to conclude the SALT II agreement.

Hungary – September 28, 1978 (HC)

The National Conference of the Party Secretaries of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place.

US / Yugoslavia – September 28, 1978 (LBC)

The Department of Defense announces that Washington is selling jet aircraft engines for fighters under development in Yugoslavia.

Vatican / Poland - September 29, 1978 (HC)

Pope John Paul I dies. His successor is Cardinal Karol Wojtyła under the name of John Paul II.

October

Czechoslovakia – October 1, 1978 (KCA)

Czechoslovak and Polish police simultaneously arrest Charter 77 supporters and followers of the PSSDC (SSDC or KOR). While the Polish police releases all of the involved, the Czechoslovak police releases three out of four, detaining Jaroslav Sabata.

Poland / West Germany - October 2, 1978 (HU OSA 300-8-47-153-26)

Deputy Foreign Minister Józef Czyrek begins a three-day visit to Bonn for discussions with Guenther van Well, the German Secretary of State.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – October 2-3, 1978 (HC)

József Bíró, the Minister of Foreign Trade, visits Czechoslovakia for an official invitation.

Czechoslovakia / Afghanistan – October 4, 1978 (CWIHP)

The Czechoslovak Ambassador in Afghanistan, Karmelita, meets with the Afghan General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, Nur Mohamad Taraki, in Kabul.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia / East Germany / Hungary / Poland / Soviet Union / Ukraine / U.N. – October 5, 1978 (KCA)

The Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques enters into forces.

Yugoslavia / Angola – October 5-9, 1978 (JBT)

Yugoslav state delegation led by a Member of the Presidency Vidoje Nađković makes an official visit to Angola.

Soviet Union / Syria – October 6, 1978 (HC)

Hafez al-Assad, the Syrian Head of State, arrives in the Soviet Union.

Hungary / Australia – October 9, 1978 (HC)

Victor Garian, the Australian Minister for Special Trade Representations, arrives to Budapest.

Hungary / Poland – October 9-12, 1978 (HC)

Imre Markója, the Minister of Justice, carries on with consultations in Poland.

Hungary / Norway – October 9-14, 1978 (HC)

Guttorm Jansen, the president of the Norwegian Parliament, visits Hungary with a delegation.

Yugoslavia / Italy – October 10, 1978 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito meets with General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer in Herceg Novi (Montenegro).

Yugoslavia / Cape Verde – October 10-13, 1978 (JBT)

President of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira makes an official visit to Yugoslavia during which he meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

West Germany – October 15, 1978 (KCA)

The West German Deutsche Mark (DM) revalues upwards (within the European common margins arrangements) by 4 per cent against the Danish and Norwegian Krone, and by 2 per cent against the Dutch Guilder and the Belgian-Luxembourg Franc.

West Germany – October 16, 1978 (KCA)

A statement by the West German Federal Finance Minister, Hans Matthofer, defines the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark as technically inevitable.

Austria / West Germany – October 16, 1978 (KCA)

The Austrian Federal Finance Minister, Hannes Androsch announces his government's decision to follow the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark by devaluing the schilling by 1 per cent against the Deutsche Mark. It is the response the revaluation of West Germany's currency within the European common margins arrangements made the day before.

Poland / Vatican – October 16, 1978 (KCA)

Cardinal Karol Wojtyła, Archbishop of Krakow, is elected as Pope John Paul's successor by a secret conclave of cardinals. He takes the name of John Paul II.

Hungary / Poland – October 16-17, 1978 (HC)

József Bíró, the Minister of Foreign Trade, takes an official visit to Poland.

East Germany / Warsaw Pact – October 16-19, 1978 (MMS)

A meeting of the Warsaw Pact Military Council takes place in Berlin, East Germany.

Poland / West Germany - October 17, 1978 (HU OSA 300-8-47-153-26)

The second Polish-West German Forum commences, taking place in Olsztyn. It consists of meetings of representatives of political, social, economic and cultural life.

Germany – October 18, 1978 (KCA)

The Deutsche Mark is revalued by 2 per cent against the Guilder and the Belgian-Luxembourg Franc, by 3 per cent against the Norwegian Krone and the Swedish Krona, and by 6 per cent against the Danish Krone.

Yugoslavia – October 19, 1978 (KCA)

Branko Mikulić, a Croat and one of two members for Bosnia–Herzegovina on the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY is appointed to the newly–created post of acting President of this Presidium for one year.

Hungary – October 19-20, 1978 (HC)

A national conference on socialist patriotism takes place in Eger, Hungary.

Hungary – October 19-20, 1978 (HC)

An order of the Council of Ministers (49/1978) about the Workers' Militia is adopted. (It is about the readjustment of the tasks and organization of the Workers' Militia as well as of the rights and obligations of its members.)

East Germany / Hungary – October 20-22, 1978 (HC)

Gerhar Schürer, a substitute member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, the Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, and the President of the State Planning Commission carries on with discussions in Budapest.

Hungary / Poland – October 20-22, 1978 (HC)

Piotr Jaroszewicz, the Prime Minister of Poland, takes an amicable visit to Hungary.

Yugoslavia / U.K. – October 21-27, 1978 (JBT)

Prince of Wales Charles visits Yugoslavia. He is received by President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito in Igalo (Montenegro).

Czechoslovakia – October 22-23, 1978 (PSCZ)

Trials of six members of The Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted are held.

Hungary / Denmark – October 23-25, 1978 (HC)

The Danish Prime Minister, Anker Jørgensen, negotiates in Hungary. The two countries abolish double taxation between them.

Soviet Union / France – October 25-28, 1978 (KCA)

Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko visits Paris. It is agreed to extend the areas of agreement and co–operation on basic problems. French President Giscard d'Estaing accepts a Soviet invitation to visit the USSR in 1979.

Yugoslavia / Egypt, October 26, 1978 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives the Vice-President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak who conveys a message of President Anwar el-Sadat, and informs President Tito about the Egyptian stance towards the recent developments in the Middle East.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 26-27, 1978 (HC)

The Hungarian Chairman of the Council of Ministers, György Lázár, pays a visit to Moscow.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 26-27, 1978 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic in session. Law decree no. 20 of 1978 about passports and travelling abroad is adopted. (It is about the introduction, issuing and withdrawal of unified personal passports and the regulation of travelling with it.)

Hungary - October 28, 1978 (HC)

The order of the president of the Central Statistical Office (2/1978 KSH) about the issuing and usage of personal numbers and personal cards is adopted.

Czechoslovakia – October 28, 1978, KCA

On 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Czechoslovak State, the Charter 77 movement issues a proclamation in order to emphasize the necessity of human, civil, social, and political rights preservation. The State, they say, is a common cultural achievement of the greatest possible number of citizens not merely a repressive organ of power which preserves a system of privileges.

Poland - October 30, 1978 (HU OSA 300-8-47-153-26)

A joint meeting of the Polish party, government, and economic advisers is held in Warsaw to discuss Poland's serious economic situation. The conference is chaired by First Secretary, Edward Gierek, and takes place at the Central Committee Headquarters.

November**Argentina/ Australia/ Brazil/ Canada/ Egypt/ the EEC/ Finland/ India/ Japan/ Kenya/ the Soviet Union / USA – November 1978 (KCA)**

A new session of a United Nations Conference takes place. An interim committee prepares research on coarse grains, food aid, and wheat trade.

Soviet Union / Azerbaijan – November, 1978 (KCA)

Djefar Veliev is appointed as Minister of the Interior of the Republic in succession to Gen. Arif Nasar Geidarov.

Romania – November 1, 1978 (CEC)

The Central Committee decides that every Romanian family has a right to a single house.

Czechoslovakia – November 1, 1978 (KCA)

Jaroslav Sabata's case forms the subject of an appeal addressed by 52 Charter 77 signatories in Vienna, to six leaders of socialist parties in West European countries. The appeal requires the participation of foreign observers in order to produce —an objective picture of the methods used by Czechoslovak state security.

Soviet Union / Vietnam – November 1-9, 1978 (KCA)

A Vietnamese Government and Communist Party delegation led by the Prime Minister, Pham Van Dong pays an official visit to the Soviet Union. A treaty of friendship and co-operation between the two countries is signed. It is supposed to remain in force for 25 years and be automatically extended for another 10 years unless either party wishes to end it. Other six economic agreements were signed also.

Poland / West Germany - November 2, 1978 (HU OSA 300-8-47-153-26)

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor, begins a three-day visit to Poland.

Hungary – November 2-4, 1978 (HC)

An international conference analyzing the press and propaganda of World War II takes place in Budapest, Hungary.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – November 3-4, 1978 (HC)

Lér Leopold, the Czechoslovakian Minister of Finance, carries on with negotiations in Budapest.

Hungary – November 4-5, 1978 (HC)

The 5th congress of the Democratic Alliance of Germans in Hungary takes place. (President: János Krauth; Secretary General: Antal Réger)

Soviet Union / Syria – October 5-6, 1978 (KCA)

President Assad visits Moscow for talks with President Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. A joint communique is issued rejecting the Camp David agreements and calls for a reconvened Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

Czechoslovakia – November 6, 1978 (KCA)

An open letter signed by two spokesmen for the Charter 77 movement, addressed to the heads of state signatories to the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki Conference and the UN Secretary-General represents the first appeal of the movement to the outside world. The letter pressures authorities in Prague to —fulfil their human rights obligations under the Helsinki agreement.

Romania / Austria – November 8-11 (PER)

The President of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschläger, visits Romania.

Hungary / Switzerland – November 8-11, 1978 (HC)

The Swiss Foreign Minister, Pierre Aubert, pays a visit to Hungary.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – November 8-15, 1978 (HC)

Imre Pozsgay, the Minister of Culture, carries on with negotiations in Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / Mozambique – November 8-17, 1978 (HC)

Lajos Czinege, the Minister of Defense, visits Mozambique.

Czechoslovakia / Afghanistan – November 9, 1978 (CWIHP)

The former Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Prague, Babrak Karmal, seeks asylum in Czechoslovakia in order to remain abroad and continue criticizing the PDPA

East Germany / Hungary – November 9-10, 1978 (HC)

György Lázár, a member of the Political Committee of the MSZMP's Central Committee and the president of the Cabinet, takes an amicable visit to the German Democratic Republic.

Hungary – November 11-12, 1978 (HC)

The 6th congress of the Democratic Alliance of Slovaks in Hungary takes place (President: János Knyihár, Secretary General: János Such).

Hungary / Japan – November 11-14, 1978 (HC)

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Sunao Sonoda, visits Hungary.

Romania – November 13, 1978 (KCA)

Under a presidential decree, Virgil Trofin is appointed a Deputy Premier. Trofin relinquishes his officer as Minister of Timber and Building Materials to Ludovic Fazekas.

Hungary / France – November 15-17, 1978 (HC)

The First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, János Kádár, pays a visit to France.

Soviet Union / Cuba / U.S. – November 15, 1978 (KCA)

The US State Department reveals that since July, Cuba received up to 20 MiG-23 fighter-bombers from the Soviet Union, and consequently, the United States resumed air reconnaissance missions over Cuba.

Soviet Union – November 16-17, 1978 (MMS)

Meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers takes place in Moscow.

Yugoslavia / Romania – November 16-17, 1978 (JBT)

Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. They discuss bilateral cooperation as well as international situation. They agree that the principles of independence, non-interference, and sovereignty are the prerequisites for cooperation between parties, movements, and countries.

Czechoslovakia – November 17, 1978 (KCA)

A court in Brno passes prison sentences on Petr Cibulka, Libor Chloupek and Petr Pospíchal for distributing recordings of Charter 77's documents.

Hungary / Yugoslavia - November 18-19, 1978 (HC)

The 8th congress of the Democratic Alliance of South Slavs in Hungary takes place (President: Márk Rusz; Secretary-General: Mihály Mándics).

Austria / Yugoslavia / Italy / West Germany – November 20, 1978 (KCA)

Representatives from nine border regions of Austria, Italy, West Germany and Yugoslavia meet in Venice. They sign a protocol founding the Alps-Adria grouping that aims at strengthening regional trade, scientific cooperation and promoting integration of various economic sectors.

Soviet Union / Ethiopia – November 20, 1978 (HC)

A Soviet-Ethiopian Treaty of Amity and Cooperation is signed in Moscow.

Yugoslavia / Bangladesh – November 20-22, 1978 (JBT)

President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman makes an official visit to Yugoslavia during which he meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

Warsaw Pact / Soviet Union – November 22-23, 1978 (MMS/CAC)

The Political Consultative Committee of the countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance meets in Moscow. The Committee agrees to prepare a statute on command during wartime for the November 1979 meeting of the Committee of Defense Ministers. The Committee also calls for the qualitative development of forces and creation of state-of-the-art special units within each national army.

Romania/ Soviet Union – November 23, 1978 (KCA) see November 25

Romanian President Ceaușescu reveals that he has refused to agree to Soviet proposals for an increase in defence spending by individual Warsaw Treaty countries and for the integration of the countries' national armed forces under a unified command.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – November 24, 1978 (CWIHP)

CSSR Ministry of the Interior and Soviet KGB, set their joint security strategy to manage threats to state authority during the summer of 1978 through 1980. They stress the importance of fighting Zionist and Trotskyist organizations, and make plans to cooperate in infiltrating organizations, including Jewish religious groups. KGB and Czechoslovak security officials are monitoring and infiltrating international communist groups and reactionary church groups, including some associated with the Vatican. The Soviet and Czechoslovak delegates decide to implement counterintelligence and anti-ideological diversion measures during the 1980 Summer (Moscow) and Winter (Lake Placid) Olympic Games and international film festivals. Both parties agree to monitor extremist and terrorist groups, youth organizations in East Germany, France, England and the United States and Kurdish students studying in Europe.

Romania / Soviet Union / US – November 25, 1978 (LBC) see November 23

Romania rejects the USSR's request to increase the military budget. According to Nicolae Ceaușescu it would be a mistake to increase military expenditures and arm intensively. According to the Romanian leader, an increase of defense spending would put a great strain on Romania

Hungary / Romania - November 25-26, 1978 (HC)

The 5th congress of the Democratic Alliance of Romanians in Hungary takes place (President: László Márk; Secretary General: Péter Szilágyi).

Soviet Union – November 27, 1978 (KCA)

At a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Konstantin Chernenko is elected a full member of the Central Committee's Politburo; Nikolai Tikhonov and Edvard Shevarnadze are elected candidate members of the Politburo; and Mikhail Gorbachev becomes a Secretary of the Central Committee. Kirill Mazurob is relieved of his duties for health reasons.

Czechoslovakia– November 28, 1978 (KCA)

As spokesmen for the Charter 77 movement, Ladislav Hejdanek and Václav Havel announce that they will produce documents in order to stimulate discussion; the first two of this kind deal with the Jaslovské Bohunice question (Czechoslovakia's first nuclear reactor) and the situation of —gypsiesll in the country.

Soviet Union – November 29, 1978, (KCA)

Sultan Ibraimov and Johannes Käbin are both elected Vice Chairmen of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Hungary / Syria – November 29-December 2, 1978 (HC)

Hafez al-Assad, the Secretary General of the Arab Rebirth Socialist Party and the President of the Syrian Arab Republic, takes an official amicable four-days-long visit to Hungary.

West Germany– November 30, 1978 (KCA)

The Bonn Land court rejects the public prosecutor's request to institute proceedings against Faust and Dirnhöfer.

December

Romania / Yugoslavia / Austria / Egypt / France / Great Britain – December, 1978 (HC) The Egyptian Prime Minister (Khalil) visits England, Romania, Austria, Yugoslavia, and France during his European business trip.

Soviet Union – December 1, 1978, (KCA)

Mazurov retires from his post as First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR, which he held since 1995. He is relieved of his duties as member of the Politburo.

Soviet Union – December 1, 1978, (KCA) Minister of Defense Industry Sergei Zverov dies.

Soviet Union – December 1, 1978 (KCA)

A new law on USSR citizenship is endorsed. It consolidates the principle of equal citizenship irrespective of the grounds on which citizenship was acquired. It also lays out that the question of granting citizenship must be resolved irrespective of the applicant's race, nationality, sex, or domicile with the provision that the applicant must show by his/her activities that he/she is ready to bear the title of Soviet citizen 'with honour' and to protect the interest and authority of the state.

Hungary – December 1-2, 1978 (HC)

The 9th Hungarian Peace congress takes place. (The chairwoman of the national Peace Council is Nándorné Sebestyén).

Bulgaria / Egypt – December 2-25, 1978 (HC)

Because of the armed attacks against the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo, Bulgaria breaks off its diplomatic relations with Egypt.

Hungary / Ethiopia – December 3-5, 1978 (HC)

The Ethiopian Head of State and Government, Mengistu Haile Mariam, negotiates in Hungary.

East Germany / Warsaw Pact – December 4-7, 1978 (MMS/CAC)

A Warsaw Pact Committee of Defence Ministers convenes in East Berlin. The Committee concludes that NATO's May 1978 program aims at the attainment of military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

Hungary – December 4-9, 1978 (HC)

The Archbishop Nuncio Luigi Poggi visits Hungary.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – December 4-7, 1978 (KCA)

The head of state of Afghanistan, President Taraki, pays an official visit to the Soviet Union. This is the first foreign visit since assuming power in April. Following two days of talks between Soviet and Afghanistan leaders the two countries sign a 20-year treaty of friendship, good-neighbourliness and co-operation, and an agreement on the establishment of a permanent Soviet-Afghan intergovernmental commission of economic co-operation.

US / Soviet Union – December 4-7, 1978 (LBC)

An American business delegation of 400 members negotiates in Moscow on the future of Soviet-American trade. The delegation was led by the Secretaries of Finance and Commerce. This is the first time American Secretaries travel to Moscow since President Carter -- in protest against the measures against Soviet dissidents -- called a ban on high level bilateral talks.

Soviet Union – December 5, 1978.

Tikhon Kiselev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Belarus and member of CPSU since 1961, is elected Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of USSR as result of Mazurov's retirement. He relinquished his post in Belarus.

Czechoslovakia – December 6, 1978 (KCA)

The appeal court in Prague upholds Jiří Chmel's sentence of 18 month of prison.

Poland – December 7, 1978 (HDP)

According to national census there are 35 million citizens in Poland.

Soviet Union / Zaire – December 7, 1978 (KCA)

The Zaire News Agency announces that Zaire normalized its relations with the Soviet Union for the first time since the Shaba invasion of May 1978, when Zaire recalled its ambassador from Moscow and that Ivan Lavrov, Soviet ambassador in Kinshasa, was received by President Mobutu.

Yugoslavia / Ethiopia – December 7-10, 1978 (JBT)

Chairman of the Derg and Head of State of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam makes an official visit to Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. They discuss bilateral, and international issues, including the activity of the NAM, preparations for the forthcoming summit conference of the NAM in Havana, the activity and principles of the Organization of African Unity as well as of the United Nations.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – December 8, 1978 (CWIHP)

The Interior Ministry of the CSSR and the Soviet KGB agree in mutual assistance in collection of intelligence information on political, economic, scientific, and technical matters and exchange information on suspicious contacts of Czechoslovak and Soviet citizens suspected to be spies or subversives.

Romania / U.S. – December 8, 1978 (KCA)

The US Treasury Secretary, W. Michael Blumenthal, pays two-day visit after his stop in Moscow. On his arrival in Bucharest, Blumenthal states that he comes at the request of President Carter to 'reaffirm to the Romanian people the importance we attach to Romania's independence and to US-Romania friendship.

US / Soviet Union - December 9, 1978 (LBC)

Vance on Soviet-American relations: —In the past year there were difficulties; he hopes things are stabilized. —Relations are now going uphill and there may be progress.

Romania / US – December 9, 1978 (LBC)

The Bucharest visit of the US Secretary of the Treasury. The visit was organized in great haste, and according to observers it is an American gesture for Romania's rebuff for the increase of military spending. The communiqué mentioned the improvement of Romanian-US relations and praised

—Romania's constructive role and independent policy on many international problems.

Soviet Union/Belarus – December 11, 1978

Alexander Axinov is elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic in succession to Kiselev.

Soviet Union/Belarus – December 11, 1978, (KCA)

Gennady Zhabitsky succeeds Alexei Klimovskoi, Belarus's Minister of the Interior, who died in October 1978.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 11-12, 1978 (HC)

József Marjai, the Deputy Prime Minister, visits Moscow.

Soviet Union / Iraq – December 11-17, 1978 (HC)

Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi President, visits the Soviet Union.

East Germany / Cuba / China – December 12, 1978 (CWIHP)

East German officials meet Fidel Castro and discuss China and the recent Interkit meeting, as well as the issue of Cuban exiles in the U.S.

Hungary – December 12, 1978 (HC)

The national presidium of the Association for Scientific Education is in session. (Chairman: György Ádám.)

Hungary / Belgium – December 12-13, 1978 (HC)

János Nagy, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, carries on with consultations in the Foreign Office of Belgium, where he negotiates for two days.

Hungary - December 13, 1978 (HC)

A new radioactive gold isotope is developed in the Atomic Energy Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Debrecen.

Warsaw Pact / Soviet Union – December 13-15, 1978 (MMS)

A meeting of WP Deputy Foreign Ministers takes place in Moscow.

Hungary - December 14, 1978 (HC)

An order of the Council of Ministers (1041/1978) about the increase of low sums of pension benefits is adopted (it concerns 1 300 000 pensioners).

PRC / US - December 15, 1978 (HC)

It is announced in a communiqué that China and the United States will establish diplomatic relations from January 1, 1979 onwards.

East Germany – December 15, 1978 (KCA)

Following the election to the Council of Ministers by the *Volkskammer* (Parliament), Werner Buschmann is appointed Minister for Light Industry by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph.

Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia / Afghanistan – December 15, 1978 (CWIHP)

The Soviets condemn subversive activity against the PDPA, the primary Afghan and pro-Soviet political party, which results in significant instability and political unrest in the region.

Soviet Union / Turkmenistan – December 15, 1978

Anna M. Klychev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Turkmenistan retires and Bally Y. Yazkuliev succeeds him.

Romania / Canada – December 16, 1978 (HOR)

A contract is signed between Romania and Canada for the construction of a nuclear power plant in Romania.

Soviet Union/Uzbekistan – December 20, 1978, (KCA)

L.B. Usmanhodzayev is elected President of the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet as result of Nazar M. Matchanov's retirement.

Hungary – December 20-21, 1978 (HC)

The Winter session of the Hungarian Parliament takes place. (Act number IV of 1978 about the Penal Code is adopted, which enters into force on July 1, 1979).

Soviet Union / United States – December 21-23, 1978 (HC)

The Soviet–American Ministers of Foreign Affairs discussions are held regarding the possibility to conclude SALT II.

Soviet Union / Kyrgyzstan – December 23, 1978, (KCA)

Sultan Ibraimov becomes Chairman of the Kyrghyz Council of Ministers replacing Akhmatbek Suyumbayev.

Soviet Union / US – December 23, 1978 (LBC)

SALT pact completion is delayed, but the USSR agreed not to encode the data of its missile experiments so that the US could monitor compliance with the treaty. Agreement is made on MIRVs: ICBMs would be allowed 10, SLBMs 14 warheads. The US made smaller concessions in the field of cruise missiles and a preliminary agreement was made so that the Soviet bomber —Backfire— would be exempt from SALT limitations.

Soviet Union / Ukraine – December 25, 1978,

Ukrainian Minister of the Coal Industry, Orest Kolesov, is replaced as the result of his incapacity to ratify shortcomings in the coal industry.

Czechoslovakia – December 29, 1978 (KCA)

Pavel Buchler falsifies a travel document to reach Western Europe thanks to the help of MarieChristine Hala, a French woman..

Hungary – December 29, 1978 (HC)

The Cabinet decides to install the Information Bureau for Foreign Journalists under the surveillance of the Foreign Office.

1979

January

Czechoslovakia-January 1 1979 (HU-OSA-300-8-47-73-9)

New measures have been introduced into the economy in order to participate in stricter quality control in Czechoslovakia. In the future, only products of standard quality will be counted toward plan fulfillment.

Austria/ Hungary - January 1, 1979 (KSA)

An agreement between Austria and Hungary on the mutual abolition of visa requirement comes into effect. It is an —expression of the re-establishment of friendly relations and a growing trust between the two countries|.

Soviet Union – January 1, 1979

Minister of the Building Materials Industry Ivan Grishmanov dies.

US / USSR – January, 1979 (LBC)

The American President Carter requests Congress to raise military spending by 9.7%, from 111.9 billion dollars to 122.7 billion dollars for the 1980 financial year. Carter made the decision because of the growth of Soviet military strength.

Soviet Union – January 4, 1979

Minister of Land Reclamation Yevgeny Alexeyev dies.

Libya / Malta / Hungary - January 6-11, 1979 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja pays a visit to Libya and Malta.

Czechoslovakia – January 10, 1979 (KCA)

A court at Hradec Králové imposes a prison sentence of 14 years on Rostislav Foltin and his colleagues for planning to blow up "works of national interest" unless they were provided with a helicopter to enable them to leave the country.

Soviet Union/Kazakhstan – January 10, 1979

Isatai Abdugarimov is elected President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan in succession to Sabir Nyazbekov who retired.

Soviet Union/Kyrgyzstan – January 11, 1979

Arstanbek Dyuysheyev is elected President of the Presidium of the Kyrghyz Supreme Soviet in succession to Sultan Ibrahimov, who assumed the post in August 1978 after the retirement of Turabay Kulatov.

Yugoslavia / Italy – January 11-13, 1979 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

FRG / Hungary - January 13-21, 1979 (HC)

A series of programs under the name Hungary '79 takes place in Munich.

Iran - January 16, 1979 (HC)

The Iranian Shah Reza Pahlavi is overthrown (May 19-22, 1978)

West-Germany/Yugoslavia – January 19, 1979 (KCA)

Milićević, the former president of the —United Croats of Europe is convicted by a Frankfurt court in importing a weapon of war into West Germany. He was sentenced a six-month suspended prison and fined DM 1,200.

Soviet Union / Hungary / Czechoslovakia / Bulgaria / Poland / GDR - January 20, 1979 (HC)

A Hungarian-Soviet agreement on the shipment of apparatus of the Paks nuclear power station is signed. (November 3, 1983).

The unified Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Polish, GDR, and Hungarian energy system is joined with the unified energy system of the Soviet Union. (It is the biggest unified energy system of the world at this time.)

Argentina/ Australia / Brazil / Canada/ Egypt/ the EEC/ Finland/ India/ Japan/ Kenya / the Soviet Union/ USA – January 22, 1979 (KCA)

A new session of United Nations Conference takes place after another interim committee in December. Afterwards no other date is fixed for the resumption of negotiations, but the previous agreement receives a further extension until June 30 1981.

Hungary - January 22-25, 1979 (HC)

The International Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference holds a conference in Budapest.

UNCTAD - – January 22 – February 14, 1979 (KCA)

A delegation of 70 countries with UNCTAD auspices reveals that it is unable to conclude any agreement on a system of internationally coordinated reserves of wheat, agreements on new food aid arrangements, and on consultative measures covering coarse grain trading.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – January 23-25, 1979 (HN)

The first meeting of the Research and Information System of the Non-Aligned Countries takes place in Belgrade. It is designed as a system of scientific and research institutions of the non-aligned countries aimed at producing analytical and informative materials for the NAM and other developing countries in order to better prepare them for the forthcoming international activities.

Soviet Union – January 24, 1979 (KCA)

The Authority announces Ivan Grishmanov's death and elects Alexei Yashin as new Minister of the Building Materials Industry.

Czechoslovakia-January 25 1979 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-11527)

Alexander Golikov, one of the top member of the Yugoslav communist party met in Prague with Vasil Bilak. Here, they discussed their individual relationship with the international communist movement, specifically the view of the Belgrade-Moscow disagreement of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

Czechoslovakia – January 27, 1979 (KCA)

Ondřej Stavinoha, František Polák and Jaroslav Tysl are charged with nine years hard labor and

seven years of prison for blowing up a statue of the Klement Gottwald at Příbram.

Soviet Union – January 29, 1979 (?)

Pavel Finogenov succeeds Sergei Zverov as the Minister of Defense Industry.

February

Yugoslavia / Kuwait – February 1-4, 1979 (AY, JBT)

Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito visits Kuwait. Main topics in talks with Sheikh Saad Al-Salim Al-Sabah include bilateral economic cooperation, situation in Europe, in the Middle East, and policy of non-alignment.

Yugoslavia / Iraq – February 4-8, 1979 (AY, JBT)

Josip Broz Tito visits Iraq where he meets with President of Iraq Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, Vice President of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq Saddam Hussein, Vice President of Iraq Taha Muhie-eldin Marouf, among others. They mainly discuss the policy of non-alignment, and various international issues.

Hungary / US - February 6-8, 1979 (HC)

An international conference about the foreign policy of the United States takes place in Budapest with the participation of the delegates of 8 socialist countries.

Czechoslovakia – February 8, 1979 (KCA)

Charter 77 announces their new leadership consisting of Václav Benda, Zdena Tominová, and Jiří Dienstbier.

Yugoslavia / Syria – February 8-11, 1979 (AY, JBT)

Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito visits Syria. Main topics in talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad are concerning Yugoslav-Syrian economic cooperation, and the Middle East crisis. During his stay in Syria President Josip Broz Tito receives the PLO leader Yasser Arafat on February 9th 1979.

Yugoslavia – February 10, 1979 (KCA)

Edvard Kardelj the member of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia dies in Ljubljana. His successor is Sergei Krajger, President of the Federative Republic of Slovenia and earlier a member of the larger SFRY collective Presidency from 1971 to 1976.

Yugoslavia / Jordan – February 11-12, 1979 (AY, JBT)

Yugoslav delegation led by President Josip Broz Tito visits Jordan. Main topics in talks with King Hussein include the Israeli-Arab conflict, and the policy of non-alignment.

Iran / Hungary - February 13, 1979 (HC)

Hungary recognizes the Interim Government of Iran (January 16).

Soviet Union – February 14, 1979

Vladimir Kamentsev is promoted as Minister of Fisheries in succession to Alexander Ishkov, who

retired.

Soviet Union – February 14, 1979,

Veteran leader of CPSU and member of the Central Committee from 1923 to 1976, Anastas Mikoyan dies.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – February 14, 1979 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives American politician Averell Harriman, who visits Yugoslavia as President Carter's personal deputy at Edvard Kardelj's funeral.

Hungary - February 15-17, 1979 (HC)

An international conference on Gypsy Studies takes place in Pécs.

Czechoslovakia / North Korea – February 17, 1979 (CWIHP)

The DPRK asks Czechoslovakia to construct a nuclear power plant and uranium-mining equipment.

PRC / Vietnam - February 17, 1979 (HC)

China starts a war against Vietnam at the full length of the joint border.

Hungary / PRC / Vietnam - February 19, 1979 (HC)

The Hungarian People's Republic releases a condemning statement about the Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

Hungary / USA - February 26. – March 3, 1979 (HC)

An American cultural delegation negotiates in Budapest.

March

Romania – March 1979 (CEC)

The Free Trade Union of the Working People of Romania is established, led by Vasile Paraschiv, Alexandru Nagy, Ionel Cană, Nicolae Dascălul, and Gheorghe Braşoveanu, which functions until 1981, and has a membership of 2,400 people.

US / USSR – March 1, 1979 (LBC)

2400 American scientists decide to break their relations with their Soviet colleagues. This is their way of protesting against the imprisonment of the physicist Yuri Orlov and Anatoly Sharansky.

Soviet Union / Hungary - March 4-8, 1979 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár travels to the Soviet Union.

US / USSR – March 6, 1979 (LBC)

According to the data of the US embassy in Moscow, Soviet-American trade reached \$2.8 billion in 1978. This is the highest value ever. The US trade balance showed a surplus of \$1.72 billion with the USSR. – The US delivered \$1.7 billion worth of grain and \$562.5 million worth of industrial goods to the other superpower. The US imported \$540 million worth of commodities, half of which was gold. – According to the report of the UN Economic Committee the Soviet Union and the East European countries owe \$47 billion to the West. According to a West German report this may reach

\$57 billion.

Yugoslavia / North Korea – March 6-10, 1979 (JBT)

North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito on March 9th.

Czechoslovakia-March 8 1979 (HU-OSA-300-8-47-73-9)

New Economic and Political relations are reached between the governments of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. Steps were taken to fulfil economic and technological cooperation between the two countries. It was known that relations between the two countries had always been lively and bilateral trade networks showed a rising trend in both the imports and exports traded with Vietnam.

Hungary / US - March 8-9, 1979 (HC)

The Hungarian-American intergovernmental joint committee of economy-y and trade holds its first session in Budapest.

Romania / France – March 8-10, 1979 (PER)

The French President, Giscard d'Estaing, and his wife, Anne Aymone Giscard d'Estaing visits Romania. They sign an aeronautic, electronic, and an automobile industry collaboration pact.

Hungary - March 12, 1979 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár receives Archbishop of Esztergom and President of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopal Department, Cardinal László Lékai.

Hungary / Vatican - March 15-22, 1979 (HC)

Archbishop and Papal Nuncio Luigi Poggi is in Hungary.

Yugoslavia / Greece – March 16-17, 1979 (JBT)

Greek Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis visits Yugoslavia. During the stay he is received by President Josip Broz Tito on March 17th.

Kuwait / Hungary - March 17-19, 1979 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár pays a visit to Kuwait.

Romania / Greece – March 18-20, 1979 (PER)

The Greek Prime Minister, Konstantinos Karamanlis, visits Romania.

Czechoslovakia- March 19 1979 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-13787)

Czechoslovakia has articulated a growing relationship with Africa, and because of the intertwining of politics and economics during the communist era, Czechoslovakia has had a growing interest in aiding developing countries "In their struggle to free themselves from their former colonial masters". Therefore, a growing economic relationship was created with many African countries.

Yugoslavia – March 20, 1979 (KCA)

Vidoje Narković – member for Montenegro of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY - is re-elected for a second five year term as the SFRY Presidency member.

Romania / Portugal – March 21-23, 1979 (PER)

The President of Portugal, Antonio Ramalho Eanes, and his wife, Maria Manuela Ramalho Eanes, visit Romania. They sign a transportation agreement.

Czechoslovakia – March 22, 1979 (KCA)

Josef Danisz, Jaroslav Sabata's defence counsel, is expelled from the National Lawyers' Association.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – March 22, 1979 (CWIHP)

The Interior Ministries of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Soviet Union agree to cooperate in the exchange of Interior Ministry officials and university students, in the field of academia, law, politics, criminal investigation, fire-fighting, engineering, science, and public safety. The agreement also promotes the exchange of documents relating to criminology, public safety, the Soviet military, and information on thefts of shipments, detection, and prevention of anti-state activity in border regions.

Yugoslavia / Sao Tome and Principe – March 23-25, 1979 (JBT)

Prime Minister of Sao Tome and Principe Miguel Trovoada makes an official visit to Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Hungary / Portugal - March 23-26, 1979 (HC)

Portuguese president António Santos Ramalho Eanes is staying in Hungary.

Italy / Hungary - March 27, 1979 (HC)

The reconstructed Hungarian Academy is opened in Rome.

Yugoslavia– March 27, 1979 (KCA)

The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly decides to extend the limits of Yugoslavia's territorial water from 10 to 12 nautical miles.

Hungary - March 28, 1979 (HC) The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. Organizational and personal questions are on the agenda.

Hungary - March 30, 1979 (HC)

Péter Veress is appointed as Minister of Foreign Trade.

The Factory PVC-III of the Chemical Combine of Borsod is opened. (The biggest investment of the country in chemical industry comes to an end by this.)

April

Soviet Union / Hungary / Vatican / Italy - April 5-6, 1979 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár travels to Moscow.

Pope John Paul II appoints Roman Catholic high priests. Among them, he appoints László Paskai as Archbishop of Veszprém.

The reconstructed Papal Hungarian Institute, which is in the building of the Hungarian Academy in Rome, is opened.

Hungary / Vatican - April 6, 1979 (HC)

Pope John Paul II receives the Archbishop of Esztergom and the President of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopal Department, Cardinal László Lékai.

Yugoslavia / Spain – April 12 (JBT)

General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo is received by Josip Broz Tito during his visit to Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union – April 13, 1979, (KCA)

Vasilyev, who was the First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic since 1971, is appointed USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Conservancy.

Yugoslavia – April 15, 1979 (JBT)

A devastating earthquake occurs in Montenegro, Yugoslavia.

Hungary / US - April 16-18, 1979 (HC)

A parliamentary delegation from the United States led by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill, is in Hungary.

Croatia– April 17, 1979 (KCA)

Vladimir Bakarić is elected as SFRY Presedency member from Croatia.

Macedonia – April 17, 1979 (KCA)

Lazar Koliševski is elected as SFRY presidency member from Macedonia.

Soviet Union – April 17-18, 1979

Yakov Ryabov is relieved of his post as a result of his promotion to Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee (*Gosplan*) during the Central Committee meeting of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia / Algeria – April 17, 1979 (JBT)

Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammed Sadik Ben Yahia visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Soviet Union – April 19, 1979, (?)

Vladimir Khatuntsev dies. He was the Director-General of TASS since July 1978.

Soviet Union / GDR / NATO – April 23, 1979 (LBC)

The Soviet Union deploys new tactical missiles on the territory of the GDR. – *April 25*. NATO ministers of defense claim that its short and medium range missiles in Europe ought to be modernized, since there is no nuclear missile in Western Europe that is capable of reaching the Soviet Union

Czechoslovakia / Hungary - April 23-25, 1979 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja pays a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Hungary - April 25-27, 1979 (HC)

The representatives of 39 communist and workers' parties hold a theoretical conference in Hungary

about the relationship between democracy and revolution.

Romania / Hungary - April 26-27, 1979 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja travels to Romania.

US / USSR – April 27, 1979 (LBC)

The US exchanges two imprisoned Soviet spies for five incarcerated Soviet dissidents. They include Alexander Ginzburg.

Thailand / Indonesia / Hungary - April 29. – May 9, 1979 (HC)

Frigyes Puja negotiates in Thailand and Indonesia.

Hungary / US – April 30, 1979 (LBC)

It is reported that Hungary wants to borrow \$300 million from American banks. This would be the first time since WWII that Hungary entered the American capital market.

May

Hungary / US - May 2-5, 1979 (HC) A Hungarian-American historians' conference takes place in Budapest.

UK - May 3, 1979 (HC)

The Conservatives, led by Margaret Thatcher, win the general election in Great Britain.

Hungary / Bulgaria - May 7-8, 1979 (HC)

Bulgarian Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov negotiates in Budapest.

Soviet Union / US – May 9, 1979 (LBC)

The draft of the SALT II treaty is ready. The treaty is comprised of two parts: an agreement valid till 1985 and a protocol that is in force till 1981. The parties may retain 2400 delivery vehicles each (ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers). By 1981 this figure must be reduced to 2250. Each side may keep 1320 MIRVs and strategic bombers carrying 600 km range cruise missiles. Plus the signatories are allowed a maximum of 1200 multiple warhead vehicles. ICBMs may carry 10, the SLBMs are allowed 14 warheads at maximum. The strategic bombers are allowed an average of 28 cruise missiles each. Both sides may develop one new missile. According to the three year protocol, mobile ICBMs cannot be deployed.

Hungary - May 9-11, 1979 (HC)

The 139th General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences takes place. A new constitution is adopted.

United States / Argentina / Australia / Canada– May 11, 1979 (KCA)

Representatives from US, Argentina, Australia, and Canada meet in Saskatoon and agree to hold regular consultation on wheat production and marketing policy.

Yugoslavia / Romania – May 11, 1979 (JBT)

Romanian politician Gheorghe Radulescu visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Yugoslavia – May 12, 1979 (HR)

At the Meeting of the Presidency of the SFRY it is decided that the President and the VicePresident be elected annually, every May 15th. The nine members of this body (8 representatives of the republics and autonomous provinces and the president of the Presidency of the LCY) are the only ones eligible to hold these positions.

Hungary - May 14-15, 1979 (HC)

The Foreign Ministers of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty hold a session in Hungary. (Hungary is represented by foreign minister Frigyes Puja.)

Hungary - May 16-19, 1979 (HC)

The member states of the Warsaw Treaty perform joint army exercise under the name Pajzs '79 [Shield _79] on Hungarian territory in the presence of the Ministers of Defense.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – May 16-21 1979 (AY, JBT)

Yugoslav delegation led by Josip Broz Tito visits the USSR. Main topic of discussions between Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Brezhnev is the forthcoming Summit Conference of NAM in Havana. President Tito outlines the policy he would advocate in Havana, thus emphasizing the difference between his and Fidel Castro's political concept (which is supported by Moscow). Furthermore, they discuss other international issues, including the foreign policy of China, Bulgarian stance towards Yugoslavia, conflicts in Africa – Somalia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda – and Asia – Kampuchea and Vietnam – in the Middle East, and Mediterranean.

Czechoslovakia-22 May 1979 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-2310)

Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin arrives in Prague on a “friendly visit”. Invited by the government of Czechoslovakia, this was one of the few occasions that Kosygin traveled to a eastern European Country. With efforts to talk about economic cooperation and bilateral trade, this was a clear sign of the Soviets economic interests with Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia– May 23, 1979 (KCA)

Robert Bareň and his brother Václav tries to seize a bus with 39 school children in attempt to flee to West Germany. The attempt leads to the death of two people.

Czechoslovakia- May 28 1979 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-2311)

Soviet Prime Minister flew back to Moscow thus ending his four day “friendly visit”. The dominant significance of the trip was to “increase their contribution to the host development of nuclear energy”. This caused a worldwide concern as tensions pursued over proliferation tactics.

Austria / Hungary / UK - May 28-29, 1979 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi pays a visit to Austria.

The head of the Anglican Church and Archbishop of Canterbury, Donald Coggan, is in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Algeria – May 28-31 1979 (AY, JBT)

President of Yugoslavia visits Algeria, and meets with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, with whom he discusses various international issues. On May 31st Josip Broz Tito gives a speech in the

Algerian National Assembly. During this stay, Josip Broz Tito meets with the SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma.

Czechoslovakia – May 29, 1979 (KCA)

A number of Charter 77 supporters are arrested and 10 of them are charged with an offence against the state.

Czechoslovakia– May 29, 1979 (KCA)

Jaroslav Havelka tries to divert an airliner to Nuremberg, West Germany.

Czechoslovakia – May 30, 1979 (KCA)

Charter 77 publishes a document in regards to the low standard of living in Czechoslovakia and the relation between the cost of living and working wages.

Czechoslovakia– May 30, 1979 (KCA)

As a result celebrating mass without official approval, Vojtěch Srna and his assistant, Miroslav Sváček, are sentenced to prison.

Hungary / Soviet Union - May 30. – June 1, 1979 (HC)

A Soviet party and governmental delegation led by General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev comes to Hungary.

Yugoslavia / Libya – May 31-April 3, 1979 (AY, JBT)

Josip Broz Tito visits Libya, and meets with Muammar Gaddafi.

June

Czechoslovakia– Mid-June 1979 (KCA)

Charter 77 publishes a document in relation to the —massive purgesl of officials and employees between 1970 and 1971 as a reason for Czechoslovakia's low productivity, despite the country's relatively advanced industrial base.

Hungary - June 1, 1979 (HC)

There is an explosion in the Chemical Works of Northern Hungary (13 victims).

Yugoslavia / Malta, June 1-6, 1979 (AY, JBT)

Josip Broz Tito visits Malta, and meets with President Anton Buttigieg.

Poland - June 2 – 10, 1979 (HDP)

Pope John Paul II visits Poland for the first time.

Czechoslovakia– June 4, 1979 (KCA)

The Office of the General Prosecutor and the Federal Ministry of the Interior announce the legal proceedings against those who have been captured on May 29.

Hungary - June 5, 1979 (HC)

The Hungarian government releases a standpoint on a comprehensive disarmament program.

East Germany / West Germany / Nato / Soviet Union – June 6, 1979 (CWIHP).

East Germany drafts a simulation of Warsaw Pact's response to a hypothetical NATO conventional attack on the GDR and the Baltic region; it provides specific naval manoeuvres and objectives to be achieved during the war.

Hungary - June 7, 1979 (HC)

The periodical *Heti Világgazdaság* [World Economics Weekly] begins circulation.

US / Soviet Union – June 8, 1979 (LBC)

Carter permits the development of MX type mobile ICBMs. The weapon system is comprised of 200 missiles, each would have 10 warheads of 335 kilotons. The missiles would be kept constantly in motion on a track system and a series of hard launch sites would be built for them. According to military leaders, the new mobile system increases security if the USSR has something similar. Since the strike force is hard to eliminate because of the hard launch sites and the mobility, a credible counterforce capability would remain after the first strike. Hence the principle of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) is observed, thereby increasing security.

Yugoslavia – June 8, 1979 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito receives Director-General of the WHO Halfdan Mahler.

Hungary / Sweden - June 11-14, 1979 (HC)

Swedish Foreign Minister, Hans Martin Blix, is in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Czechoslovakia – June 14, 1979 (JBT)

Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / USA / Austria - June 15, 1979 (HC) see June 18

American President J. Carter and Soviet head of state L. I. Brezhnev sign the SALT II agreement in Vienna.

USA / Hungary - June 15, 1979 (HC)

An agreement about the establishment of a Department of Hungarian Studies at Indiana University (Bloomington) is signed.

Czechoslovakia – June 15, 1979 (KCA)

Jiří Hájek and Ladislav Hejdanek sign a letter of assistance for Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Director General of UNESCO, describing the attack on Zdena Tominová.

US / Soviet Union / Austria – June 18, 1979 (LBC)

In Vienna President Carter and the First Secretary of the CPSU, Brezhnev sign the SALT II treaty. Brezhnev's comment: —By signing we protect the holiest right of each person: the right to live. The sharpest critique comes from Senator Jackson, who compared it to the appeasement of the 1930s.

NATO's Commander-in-Chief, Alexander Haig recommends that signing should be postponed and the —mistakes corrected. Haig thinks that the treaty will lead to Soviet superiority if the US fails to improve military readiness. A similar view is put forward by Chairman David Jones.

Bulgaria / Hungary - June 18-20, 1979 (HC)

A party and government delegation led by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár pays a visit to Bulgaria.

Yugoslavia / India – June 20, 1979 (JBT)

Indian Prime Minister Moraji Desai makes an official visit to India during which he meets with President Josip Broz Tito on June 20th. Main topic in discussions is the forthcoming Summit Conference of NAM.

Romania / Cyprus – June 23-26, 1979 (PER)

The President of Cyprus, Spyros Kyprianos, visits Romania.

Yugoslavia / Portugal – June 25-27, 1979 (JBT)

President of Portugal Antonio Ramalho Enes visits Yugoslavia. This is the fifth YugoslavPortuguese meeting on the highest level since the Carnation Revolution (1974).

Hungary / Romania - June 25-28, 1979 (HC)

The Hungarian-Romanian historians' joint committee holds a session.

Czechoslovakia-June 28, 1979 (HU-OSA-8-3-2308)

Czechoslovakia has presented a number of problems including an economy unable to meet its planned targets, a struggling nuclear equipment program, tight natural resources, and an anticipation of a poor agriculture program at a presentation in Moscow. This indirect plea for help was not met with any sort of help from Moscow, leaving Czechoslovakia at a loss.

Yugoslavia / Colombia – June 28-29, 1979 (JBT)

President of Colombia Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. Main topic in the discussions between Colombian and Yugoslav president is the policy of non-alignment.

Czechoslovakia– June 30, 1979 (KCA)

Josef Danisz's expulsion from the National Lawyers' Association is complete.

July

Yugoslavia – July, 1979 (JBT)

Josip Broz Tito receives the World Bank President Robert McNamara.

Argentina / Australia / Austria / Bulgaria / Canada / Czechoslovakia / Finland / Hungary / Japan / New Zealand / Norway / Sweden / Switzerland / US – July 1, 1979.

Agreements in relation to the the legal ability to bind the tariff reductions negotiated within the framework of the Tokyo Round are incorporated into a GATT protocol which might be accepted under signature up to June 30, 1980.

Hungary - July 1, 1979 (HC)

The new Penal Code enters into force. (December 20-21, 1978)

Yugoslavia / Cuba – July 4, 1979 (JBT)

Politburo member and Vice President of Cuba Carlos Rafael Rodriguez visits Yugoslavia, and

meets with President Josip Broz Tito on July 4th to discuss the forthcoming summit conference in Havana.

Hungary / UN - July 5-9, 1979 (HC)

Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, pays a visit to Hungary.

Czechoslovakia – July 7, 1979, KCA

Three Czechoslovak citizens are imprisoned as a result of the attempt to take an airliner to West Germany.

Czechoslovakia – July 8, 1979 (KCA)

An open letter with 231 Charter 77 signatories directed to President Husák demands the release of the accused and denounces the physical attack on Zdena Tominová on June 5.

Romania / U.N. – July 9-11, 1979 (PER)

The United Nations Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, visits Romania.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – July 10-13, 1979 (JBT)

President of the Social-democratic Party of West Germany Willy Brandt visits Yugoslavia, and meets with President Josip Broz Tito on July 11th. They discuss various international issues.

Argentina / Australia / Austria / Bulgaria / Canada / Czechoslovakia / Finland / Hungary / Japan / New Zealand / Norway / Sweden / Switzerland / US / Jamaica / Romania / South Africa / Spain / Yugoslavia– July 11, 1979. (KCA)

Concessions within the GATT protocol are established not only by the signature countries but also by Jamaica, Romania, South Africa, Spain and Yugoslavia.

United States – July 11, 1979 (KCA)

The GATT is approved by the House of Representatives, 395 votes to 7.

Hungary / Romania - July 13, 1979 (HC)

Hungary and Romania sign an agreement about the exclusion of double citizenship: One cannot be a Hungarian and Romanian citizen at the same time. (February 10, 1990)

Hungary / Romania - July 16-17, 1979 (HC)

Romanian Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ilie Verdeț negotiates in Budapest.

Hungary / Belgium - July 18-19, 1979 (HC)

Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet stays in Hungary.

Czechoslovakia– July 19, 1979 (KCA)

As a result of an attempt to distribute unauthorized literature, Jan Zmatlik is charged with three and half years in prison for —anti-state activities!.

Yugoslavia / PLO – July 19, 1979 (JBT)

Head of the Palestine National Council Khaled Fahoum meets with Josip Broz Tito in Yugoslavia. He conveys a personal message of the PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Czechoslovakia-July 20, 1979 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-8503)

Czechoslovakia has been known to be paying “60% of the world price” when buying oil from the soviet Union. The Soviet Union has included a so-called transportation cost therefore making it more expensive. OPEC eventually takes over, making efforts to fix the Soviet Union’s inflation.

Hungary - July 22, 1979 (HC)

A Council of Ministers communiqué is released about the increase of consumer prices and income supplements. The price of food-products increased by 20% on average, price levels increased by 9%.

US, July 23, 1979 (KCA)

The GATT is approved by the Senate, 90 votes to 4.

Yugoslavia / Guinea – July 23-25, 1979 (JBT)

Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. Main topic in discussions is the forthcoming Summit Conference in Havana.

US, July 26, 1979 (KCA)

President Carter signs the GATT agreement.

Hungary - July 26, 1979 (HC)

A workers’ assembly takes place in Tatabánya. Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party Ferenc Havasi gives a presentation on saving, effective work, and the right program of the party.

Hungary - July 27, 1979 (HC)

A National Lutheran Museum is opened in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Seychelles – July 27-28, 1979 (JBT)

President of Seychelles France-Albert Rene visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Josip Broz Tito. The main topic of these conversations is the policy of non-alignment.

Czechoslovakia – July 28, 1979 (KCA)

A Prague court sentences six persons for planning to divert another airliner to West Germany.

Hungary - July 28, 1979 (HC)

A two-week European Children’s Meeting takes place in Hungary. 1200 participate from 34 countries.

Hungary / FRG - July 30, 1979 (HC)

Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Joseph Strauss comes to Hungary for a few days for an informal visit.

August

Czechoslovakia – August 1979 (KCA)

In addition to the previous sentence Ivan Maňásek is sentenced 18 months in prison and Michal Kobal to one year, due to the distribution of Charter 77’s documents regarding the persecution of

pop musicians.

Romania / Soviet Union – August 1, 1979 (PER)

Ceaușescu holds discussions with Brezhnev in the Crimea.

Hungary - August 1, 1979 (HC)

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Miklós Óvári gives a presentation on an intellectual action committee meeting. The standard of living has to be adjusted to the potentials of the people's economy.

Czechoslovakia – August 7, 1979 (KCA)

Three US citizens: Albion Buckingham, Leonore Hunt, and Michael Berks are expelled to Austria after being arrested on July 3, having secretly imported bibles and religious literature and are charged with currency offences.

Hungary - August 8, 1979 (HC)

Secretary-General of the National Council of Trade Unions Sándor Gáspár is at a workers' assembly in Újpest.

Yugoslavia / Guinea Bissau – August 8-20, 1979 (JBT)

President of Guinea Bissau Luis Cabral visits Yugoslavia. He meets with President Josip Broz Tito on August 13th to discuss both bilateral and international issues.

Yugoslavia / Spain – August 10, 1979 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito meets with General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo during his summer holidays in Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovakia – August 11, 1979 (KCA)

After a lecture to a group of dissident students at the unofficial Jan Patočka —Alternative University, Thorolf Rafto is expelled from the country.

Hungary - August 13, 1979 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi speaks at a general assembly in Békéscsaba. Production procedures and methods have to be revised.

Romania / Syria – August 13-17, 1979 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Syria.

Czechoslovakia– August 16, 1979 (KCA)

A court in Brno sentences Jaroslav Havelka to 13 years in prison for trying to divert an airliner to Nuremberg, West Germany on May 29, 1979.

Romania – August 16-17, 1979 (PER)

Nations from the Group of 77 meet in Bucharest.

Yugoslavia / Zambia – August 17, 1979 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito receives the First Lady of Zambia Mrs. Betty Kaunda, who conveys a personal message of her spouse, the Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, regarding the forthcoming Summit Conference of the NAM, and the results of the Commonwealth Summit held

in Lusaka.

Hungary / GDR - August 23-24, 1979 (HC)

Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer negotiates in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Zimbabwe – August 27, 1979 (JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives the leader of the Zimbabwe National African Union – Patriotic Front Robert Mugabe.

Czechoslovakia-August 29, 1979 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-2306)

Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Iazsar Visited Czechoslovakia, conducting negotiations relating to the state of their economic relations and the need to broaden them. Therefore, specialization agreements were put into place further extending opportunities for cooperation. One project in particular included the further intensifying and improving socialist integration under COMECON. These discussions led the way for further cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement, August 29-September 9, 1979 (HN)

The Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries takes place in Havana, Cuba. A resolution is accepted regarding the support to national sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and struggle against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, and racism (Zionism included). Josip Broz Tito in his speech advocates the return to the basic principles of non-alignment, and against a new radical course proposed by Fidel Castro, who sought to bring the NAM closer to the Eastern Bloc. A special resolution in honor of Josip Broz Tito is passed for his continuous work on promoting the principles of non-alignment.

Czechoslovakia– August 31, 1979 (KCA)

Pavel Bůchler is sentenced to 12 months in prison for the falsification of traveling documents and attempting to reach Western Europe.

September

Czechoslovakia– September 1979 (KCA)

Václav Havel refuses to leave to the United States due to his will not to leave while judicial proceedings are continued against those arrested with him.

Hungary / FRG - September 4-6, 1979 (HC)

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt pays a visit to Hungary.

Hungary - September 7, 1979 (HC)

The Tisza thermal power station is opened in Leninváros [Lenintown] (today's Tiszaújváros).

Hungary - September 11-14, 1979 (HC)

The representatives of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Council of American Societies of Humanities hold their first session in Budapest.

Hungary / Austria - September 15, 1979 (HC)

A new 10-year Hungarian-Austrian economic agreement is signed in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Algeria – September 16, 1979 (JBT)

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito meets with President of the People's National Assembly Rabah Bitat in Split (Croatia).

Czechoslovakia-September 19, 1979 (HU-OSA-8-47-73-29)

Three day official visit from the head of the state delegation of Bulgarian Party Todor Zhivkov. Much commotion was caused over the Czechoslovakian-Bulgarian cooperation and friendship. Arriving in September, Tordoff emphasized the importance of cooperation as well as socialist economic, scientific, and technological integration.

Hungary - September 20-26, 1979 (HC)

A Sándor Kőrösi-Csoma memorial meeting and an International Tibet Studies Symposium take place in Csopak.

Hungary - September 25, 1979 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár delivers a speech at a communist action committee meeting. (Topic: better work, saving, the improvement of the balance of payments.)

Czechoslovakia– September 28, 1979 (KCA)

Three West Germans are sentenced to prison for helping East Germans and Hungarians to travel illegally from Czechoslovakia to the West.

October**Yugoslavia – October, 1979 (JBT)**

Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group takes place in Belgrade.

US / USSR – October 3, 1979 (LBC)

The US Department of Agriculture approves the sale of 25 million tons of maize to the USSR. This is the most wheat the Soviets have ever bought from the US.

GDR / Soviet Union / US – October 5, 1979 (LBC)

Brezhnev announces that in order to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the GDR he is pulling out twenty thousand Soviet soldiers and one thousand tanks from the GDR. According to Western estimates there are seven thousand tanks and three hundred and eighty three thousand Soviet soldiers on East German territory. Brezhnev announced: the USSR will reduce its intermediate range nuclear missiles if no more comparable weapons are deployed in Western Europe. He promised that Moscow will not use atomic weapons against a country where no such weapon is produced or deployed. According to the First Secretary if the Americans were to deploy new rockets in Europe the strategic balance would be upset. – Carter turns down Brezhnev's proposal and points out that the Soviets changed their SS-4 and SS-5 missiles to new SS-20 type intermediate range rockets. There are three warheads on each missile while the older ones only had one. The new missiles are more accurate and can be fired from mobile launchers, the President says.

GDR / Hungary - October 5-7, 1979 (HC)

A party and government delegation led by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár travels to Berlin to the celebrations organized on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic.

Hungary / Greece - October 5-8, 1979 (HC)

Greek Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis pays a visit to Hungary.

Romania / New Zealand – October 6-10, 1979 (PER)

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Robert David Muldoon, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / Hungary - October 6-17, 1979 (HC)

A church delegation led by archbishop of Esztergom and Cardinal László Lékai stays in the Soviet Union.

Romania / Japan – October 7-10, 1979 (PER)

The Prince of Japan, and heir to the throne, Akihito, and his wife, Princess Michiko, visit Romania.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia - October 11, 1979 (HC)

An agreement about the cooperation between the government representatives of the Gabčíkovo – Nagymaros Dams is signed. (July 11-12, 1977; September 14-16, 1977)

Yugoslavia / Italy, October 11, 1979 (JBT)

President of Italy Sandro Pertini meets with Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade. They discuss various international and bilateral issues.

Romania / Federal Republic of Germany – October 11-12, 1979 (PER)

The Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans Dietrich Genscher, visits Romania.

Yugoslavia/U.S. – October 14, 1979, JBT

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito receives American professor and diplomat Henry Kissinger. They discuss various international issues, with emphasis on the policy of non-alignment.

Portugal / Hungary - October 15-17, 1979 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja pays a visit to Portugal.

Hungary / The Netherlands - October 25-27, 1979 (HC) Dutch

Foreign Minister Chris Van der Klaauw is in Hungary.

Hungary / Luxembourg - October 30. – November 4, 1979 (HC) Luxembourgish

Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn negotiates in Budapest.

Hungary - October, 1979 (HC)

A petition action takes place in defense of those members of the —Charta 77 movement taken to court.

November

Czechoslovakia– November 1979 (KCA)

The governing body of international labor organization (ILO) decides to publish a dossier in relation to governmental discrimination against the Charter 77 as a result of a previous issue raised in January 1977 by ICFTU.

Yugoslavia / Romania – November 2-4, 1979 (AY, JBT)

President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito visits Romania, and meets with Nicolae Ceausescu, and other high representatives of Romania. Main topics in discussions include Yugoslav-Romanian economic cooperation, and international issues, such as security and cooperation in Europe.

Yugoslavia / China – November 8, 1979 (JBT)

Foreign Minister of China Huang Hua visits Yugoslavia and meets with President Josip Broz Tito.

Czechoslovakia- November 8, 1979 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-2305)

Aftermath of the Post trial developments in Czechoslovakia where the government, civil rights activists, and the general public had been in a state of disarray for the past ten days. Wider growing anti-western campaigns and protests persisted and growing tensions had people calling for “the unification of our struggle for human rights”

Romania / France – November 8-9, 1979 (PER)

The Prime Secretary of the French Socialist Party, François Mitterand, visits Romania.

Hungary - November 9, 1979 (HC)

The Central-European International Bank Ltd. is established in Budapest.

USA / Hungary - November 13, 1979 (HC)

Archbishop of Esztergom Cardinal László Lékai receives the Man of Conscience prize of 1979. (It is the award given by the churches of the United States.)

Romania – November 19-23, 1979 (CEC / ADC)

At the XII. Congress of the RCP, Constantin Pârvulescu (Communist politician) takes the floor advocating against the re-election of Ceaușescu to the party leadership, accusing him of putting personal interests ahead of those of party and nation. He also accuses the congress of neglecting the country's real problems, being preoccupied in glorifying Ceaușescu.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – November 19-24, 1979 (HN)

The fourth meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool takes place in Belgrade (November 19-20) in order to prepare the forthcoming Second Conference of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool (Belgrade, November 22-24). At the conference it is stated that it is crucial to foster cooperation with the UN, and UNESCO in particular. The Coordinating Committee of the NANAP is broadened by accepting 10 more members, bringing the total number of participants to 25.

France / Hungary - November 20-22, 1979 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár pays a visit to France.

Hungary - November 20, 1979 (HC)

The Hajdúság Sugar Factory is opened in Kaba.

Spain / Hungary - November 27, 1979 (HC)

The first Hungarian-Spanish cultural, scientific, and technological agreements are signed in Madrid.

Yugoslavia – November 27, 1979 (JBT)

President Josip Broz Tito writes a message to the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People regarding the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

Hungary - November 30, 1979 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic is in session. Law decree no. 29 of 1979 about the amendment to the Work Code is adopted. (It enters into force on January 1, 1980)

December

Czechoslovakia– December 1, 1979 (KCA)

The Supreme Court in Prague upholds Robert Bareň's death sentence and his brother, Václav's sentence of 25 years for seizing a bus with 39 school children in attempt to flee to West Germany.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – December 5, 1979 (CWIHP)

Czechoslovak and Soviet Interior Ministries agree on the editing and publication for the instructional material "Socialist Pedagogy," which is to be taught to pupils of the Czechoslovak College of National Security.

Hungary - December 5, 1979 (HC)

The Fund Supporting the Poor is established by opposition leaders. (April 4, 1989)

Hungary - December 11-13, 1979 (HC)

The delegates of 29 communist and workers' parties hold a meeting in Tihany about the relationship between communist and social democratic parties.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – December 11-14, 1979 (HN)

The fifth meeting of the Committee for the cooperation of radio broadcasting organizations takes place in Belgrade.

Belgium / NATO - December 12, 1979 (HC)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) adopts a double resolution in Brussels, about the deployment of middle-range missiles and winged missiles, and the control of military preparations.

NATO / UK / FRG / Belgium / Italy / Holland / Soviet Union / US – December 12, 1979 (LBC)

The NATO states (with the exception of France) decide on the deployment in Europe of 572 American intermediate range missiles. According to the plan, until 1983 108 Pershing-II and 464 ground based robot planes will be deployed in Great Britain, the FRG, Belgium, Italy and Holland. (The Dutch government makes its final decision in 1981.) – The decision is motivated by the fact that the Soviet Union's new intermediate range missiles brought a qualitative change in the

continental balance. In Western view the new Soviet rocket questions the doctrine of graduated response. According to the doctrine, a potential Soviet strike with intermediate missiles is deterred by NATO's similar weapons. Since the Soviet SS-20s are more advanced than their American counterparts, NATO would be obliged to use the US strategic force that is a limited nuclear war would escalate into a nuclear world war. In order to avoid this the Western level corresponding to the SS-20s has to be strengthened. – Brezhnev decided on the deployment of the new missiles at the advice of the army. The Soviet military leadership thought that this is the quickest way to catch up with the West in the military sense.

Hungary / NATO - December 13, 1979 (HC)

The Hungarian government, in agreement with the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty, gives voice to its concern about NATO wanting to continue the arms race.

US / USSR – December 14, 1979 (LBC)

The US Control Data Corporation buys 30 Soviet licenses in the field of energy technology.

Romania – December 19, 1979 (HOR)

The first branch of the subway system in Bucharest, which would expand over the next ten years, is completed.

Hungary / Denmark - December 19-21, 1979 (HC)

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen negotiates in Budapest.

Hungary - December 21, 1979 (HC)

The Council of Hajdú Bihar County, and the County Committee of the People's Patriotic Front hold a festive meeting in Debrecen on the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Temporary National Assembly.

Czechoslovakia- December 21, 1979 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-2304)

New rules concerning the "registration and statistics concerning members and candidate members of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party" have officially been approved and were set to take precedent on January 1st of 1980. This outlined the rules for party members who wished to change employment. However, it must be recognized that the communist party is still recognized as "the leading force" in society. Therefore, a duality between state and party law is not illegal in Czechoslovakia.

USSR / Afghanistan / US – December 27, 1979 (LBC)

The USSR invades Afghanistan and overthrows the government of Hafizullah Amin. According to the official Soviet version, Babrak Karmal, who replaced Hafizullah Amin invited the Soviet Union to provide —political, economic, moral and military support. The US condemns the intervention.

1980

January

Hungary- January 1, 1980 (HC)

The International System of Units is introduced in Hungary.

Hungary- January 2-15, 1980 (HC)

A general census takes place in Hungary.

Soviet Union – January 3, 1980 (KCA)

President Carter announces that because of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, Senate consideration of SALT II will be deferred.

U.S. - January 3, 1980 (DKK)

Jimmy Carter informs the Senate that he will cancel the SALT-II-Contract

US / Soviet Union – January 4, 1980 (LBC)

Carter announces measures directed against the USSR: they will not deliver the wheat ordered by the Soviet Union; they will suspend the sale of high-tech products; they will severely limit the Soviets' fishing rights on American waters; they will not open new consular facilities. According to Californian Governor Ronald Reagan, the introduction of the wheat embargo was a mistake.

Hungary- January 4-11, 1980 (HC)

The cultural week of the Federal Republic of Germany takes place in Hungary.

Soviet Union / U.S. - January 7, 1980 (DKK)

Jimmy Carter stops all wheat-exports to the Soviet Union

Hungary / Palestina – January 8-11, 1980 (HC)

Under the leadership of Executive Committee Faruk Kaddumi, the PLO delegation visits Hungary

Hungary / Poland – January 9-13, 1980 (HC)

Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs E. Kulaga visits Budapest.

Soviet Union/United States/Turkey – January 10, 1980 (KCA)

It is announced that Turkey and the United States established a draft defense agreement under which the United States will be permitted to use military bases in Turkey. The four radio and radar tracking bases were used by the US to monitor Soviet air space and radio communication in order to verify the Soviet adherence to the SALT II regime.

Hungary- January 11, 1980 (HC) see January 10

The Hungarian government releases its standpoint on the Afghan situation. It considers the Soviet intervention legitimate

Soviet Union/Afghanistan – January 12, 1980 (KCA)

President Brezhnev issues an official statement in which he defends Soviet policy in Afghanistan.

Yugoslavia – January 15, 1980 (HR)

Tito is taken to a hospital in Ljubljana. An emergency meeting of the Central Committee of the LCY takes place. All absences in the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial defense are canceled.

Hungary / Soviet Union – January 18, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Foreign Minister József Marjai runs negotiations in Moscow on economical connections between the two countries.

Soviet Union / U.S / Afghanistan – January 20, 1980 (KCA)

President Carter calls for a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow.

Soviet Union - January 22, 1980 (KCA)

Adrei Sakharov, Soviet nuclear scientist and the winner of Nobel Prize in 1975, is removed from his home and sent to internal exile in the city of Gorky which is closed to any foreigners. This exile is the result of Sakharov's signing of a statement protesting against the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The Soviet decisions cause many reactions and criticisms from Western countries.

Yugoslavia / Algeria – January 22-25, 1980 (HRN)

Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani visits Yugoslavia where he meets with the President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Đuranović and Vice-President of the Presidency Lazar Kolićevski. They discuss both bilateral and international issues.

Yugoslavia / Romania / Bulgaria – January 22-25, 1980 (HRN)

A meeting of the Yugoslav, Romanian and Bulgarian representatives takes place in Sofia. They discuss economic cooperation.

Hungary / Switzerland – January 22-25, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress runs negotiations in Switzerland.

Hungary / Argentina / Brazil – January 23-26, 1980 (HC)

State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pál Rácz holds consultations in Argentina and Brazil (between 27th and 30th of January).

U.S. / Persian Gulf - January 23, 1980 (DKK)

In a nationally delivered speech, Carter formulates what would be known as the Carter Doctrine. In it, Carter declares the Persian Gulf part of the United States' national interest and the US is willing to use military force to defend it. The speech ended an era of catharsis.

Soviet Union/United States - January 23, 1980 (KCA)

In his annual State of the Union address to Congress, President Carter underlines the need of strong reactions against the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, such as introducing economic sanctions.

Yugoslavia / Austria – January 27-28, 1980 (HRN)

Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr visits Yugoslavia and meets with the President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Đuranović and Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec.

Hungary – January 28-31, 1980 (HC)

The leaders of the churches of the East-European socialist countries and the World Council of Churches hold a meeting in Budapest.

Hungary / Soviet Union – January 28-30, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress visits the Soviet Union

Romania / Bavaria – January 28-29, 1980 (PER)

The Prime Minister of the Free State of Bavaria, Franz Josef Strauss, visits Romania.

Hungary / Austria – January 29, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay visits Vienna for two days.

Hungary- January 29, 1980 (HC)

The new director of the Papal Hungarian Church Institute of Rome László Dankó takes an oath on the constitution.

Romania / Soviet Union – January 31- February 2, 1980 (PER) The

Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, visits Romania.

Soviet Union/Argentina –End of January, 1980 (KCA)

At the end of January it is agreed that Argentina will supply up to 5,000,000 tonnes of grain to the Soviet Union in 1980.

February

Yugoslavia / South-East Asia – February, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec visits Bangladesh (February 23-24), India where he meets Indira Gandhi and other representatives (February 25-26).

Switzerland – February-March 1980 (KCA)

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) holds a review of the international patent system.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – February 1, 1980 (KCA)

An agreement on delivery of Afghan gas is signed by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. A protocol on trade exchange is signed the same day.

Hungary / Spain – February 3-5, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs János Nagy holds consultations in the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid.

Soviet Union – February 4, 1980 (LBC)

Brezhnev reports that the Soviet Union does not want to give up the results achieved in international relations during the 1970s.

Poland – February 6, 1980 (KCA)

A warm tribute on the 75th birthday of Wladyslaw Gomulka is published by Edward Gierek —to promote a spirit of national unity.

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 6-7, 1980 (HC)

HSWP Central Committee Secretary András Gyenes visits Moscow.

Yugoslavia / France – February 6-7, 1980 (HRN)

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncet visits Yugoslavia and meets with Josip Vrhovec.

Hungary- February 7, 1980 (HC)

The standpoint of the Hungarian Olympic Committee condemns every kind of threat of boycott in connection with the Moscow Olympic Games.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – February 11-12, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Secretary of the Executive Secretariat of the Central Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Borislav Milojević visits Hungary with a party-delegation.

Poland – February 11-15, 1980 (KCA)

The eighth Congress of PUWP is held in Warsaw. In numerous speeches the need for national unity and fraternal relations with the Soviet Union are underlined. During the Congress some changes in the Politburo are accepted.

Hungary / Japan- February 13, 1980 (HC)

A Japanese-Hungarian tax treaty is signed in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / East Germany – February 13-15, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav delegation led by Veselin Đuranović visits East Germany, and meets with Wili Stoph and Erick Honecker.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – February 14-15, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Finance Leopold Ler consults with Hungarian Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvégi in Győr.

Hungary/India/Japan/Philippines- February 17- March 5, 1980 (HC) Foreign

Minister Frigyes Puja visits Japan, the Philippines, and India.

Poland – February 18, 1980 (KCA)

Edward Babiuch is appointed Prime Minister, replacing Piotr Jaroszewicz who resigned because after being criticized for Poland's poor economic performance.

Hungary / Japan – February 18-21, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja travels to Japan.

Soviet Union / UK – February 19, 1980 (KCA)

Lord Carrington, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, presents his initiative on neutral status of Afghanistan under international guarantees in return for withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Hungary / Romania – February 19-23, 1980 (HC)

Romanian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Constantin Oancea consults in Budapest.

Soviet Union/United States- February 20, 1980 (KCA)

The final date by which the Soviet troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan in order to avoid a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games expires unheeded.

US / Soviet Union – February 20, 1980 (LBC)

According to the figures of the US Embassy in Moscow, Soviet-American trade in 1979 exceeded even the peak year of 1978 and reached \$4.48 billion.. The US had a \$2.73 billion trade surplus with the USSR. – The Pan Am airline and Citibank close their offices in Moscow. –Two Soviets scientists are denied US visas. The Soviet experts wished to attend a conference on computer technology. The visa is denied on the grounds that it would prevent the Soviet scientists from acquiring American technology.

Romania / Jordan – February 20-23, 1980 (PER)

The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Hussein Ibn Talal, visits Romania.

Afghanistan / USSR – February 22, 1980 (LBC)

Because of the crisis in Afghanistan, the number of Soviet diplomats in the US is restricted to 320.

Soviet Union/ Afghanistan- February 22, 1980 (KCA)

Soviet

authorities introduce martial law in Afghanistan. Anti-Soviet and anti-government demonstrations continue in Kabul.

Hungary / Philippines – February 21-27, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja pays an official visit to the Republic of the Philippines.

Soviet Union/Afghanistan – February 22, 1980 (KCA)

Soviet authorities introduce martial law in Afghanistan. Anti-Soviet and anti-government demonstrations continue in Kabul.

Bulgaria / Hungary – February 25-28, 1980 (HC)

Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Marija Zaharjeva consults in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest

Bulgaria – February 27, 1980 (KCA)

Stamen Stamenov, the Minister of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources, is appointed a Deputy Premier. Similarly, Drazha Vulcheva, the Minister of National Education, is appointed a Deputy Premier. Some governmental changes follow.

Hungary- February 28, 1980 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. It condemns the steps made by NATO and the United States due to the Afghan issue.

Hungary / Thailand – February 28, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja meets the Minister of Foreign of Thailand during his trip.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – February 28, 1980 (CWIHP)

The Interior Ministries of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Soviet Union agree to exchange workers in fire prevention in nuclear power plants. They agree to consult each other on

security matters in border regions and exchange publications regarding public security, firefighting, Czechoslovak criminology, and Soviet military methods.

March

Hungary/Soviet Union- March 4, 1980 (HC) The Soviet General Consulate opens in Debrecen.

Hungary- March 6, 1980 (HC)

The Parliament is in session. Act no. I of 1980 about atomic energy is adopted.

West Germany – March 7-9, 1980 (KCA)

The Communist Party of Germany (KPD) votes to cease its operations as a political party.

Romania – March 9, 1980 (KCA)

Elections to the Grand National Assembly and to peoples' councils are held. 99.99% of voters take part in the elections; 98.52% vote for the candidates nominated by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Hungary / Soviet Union – March 10-11, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Head of the State Planning Committee Nikolai Baibakov visits Hungary with a Soviet governmental delegation of economics experts.

Hungary- March 12, 1980 (HC)

Ex-Secretary of the Hungarian Working People's Party Ernő Gerő dies.

Romania / Great Britain – March 12-14, 1980 (PER)

The British Foreign Minister, Lord Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, visits Romania.

Soviet Union/Peru – March 12, 1980 (KCA)

Peru confirms an order for the purchase from the Soviet Union of a further 16 Su-22 fighter – bombers worth 120,000,000 USD.

Soviet Union/Afghanistan – March 13, 1980 (KCA)

The Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost visits Moscow. According to a joint communiqué, practical questions concerning the occupation of Soviet troops in Afghanistan are discussed.

Hungary / France – March 17-19, 1980 (HC)

Head of French Foreign Ministry Bertrand Dufourcq (Deputy Minister rank) negotiates in Budapest.

Hungary / Soviet Union – March 17-18, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja pays an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Romania / Zaire – March 17-20, 1980 (PER)

The President of the Republic of Zaire, General Mobutu Sese Seko , visits Romania to sign a friendship and collaboration pact.

Soviet Union- March 18, 1980 (CAC)

Warsaw Pact party chiefs meeting in Moscow to approve a statute on unified forces and command in war time. However, Ceaușescu demurs, leaving the document binding only for those who signed it.

US / Soviet Union – March 21, 1980 (LBC)

Carter announces that he has decided not to send the US team to the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games.

Poland – March 23, 1980 (HPB)

General elections to the Sejm (Parliament) take place. 98.8% voters take part and 99.2% of them vote for the candidates nominated by the National Unity Front.

Hungary - March 24-27, 1980 (KCA / HC) The twelfth National Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party takes place in Budapest.

The main issues discussed are the economic performance of Hungary and friendly relations with the Soviet Union. On March 27, János Kádár is reelected as First Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Several changes in the Politburo and secretariat of the Central Committee are made.

Romania – March 28, 1980 (CEC)

The Great National Assembly reelects Nicolae Ceaușescu as President of Romania.

Czechoslovakia-March 28 1980 (HU-OSA-300-8-47-74-9)

The Czechoslovakian Communist party has devoted programs dedicated to ideology. One program, taking place on March 27th 1980 included a debate on the future of politics and ended with an approved party budget aimed at strengthening communist ideology in the region.

Yugoslavia / Hungary - March 28, 1980 (HC)

The first oil shipment arrives through the Adria oil pipeline. (February 12, 1974; February 5, 1990)

Hungary- March 29, 1980 (HC)

The new section of the North-South metro line is opened in Budapest between Nagyvárád Square and Kőbánya-Kispest (à December 31, 1976).

Hungary- in March, 1980 (HC)

An opposition leaflet —Notice to Support the Hungarian Poorl is published.

April

Romania – April, 1980 (KCA)

Romania and East European countries reach an agreement allowing tourists to purchase oil on Romanian territory.

Soviet Union/Afghanistan – April 1, 1980 (KCA)

The Soviet Union signs an agreement on the delivery of consumer goods to Afghanistan by the

Soviet Union.

Soviet Union – April 1-3, 1980 (MMS)

COMECON Executive Committee (94th session) takes place in Moscow.

Poland – April 2, 1980 (KCA)

The newly elected Sejm assembles, and Henryk Jabłoński (PUWP) is re-elected as the Chairman of the Council of State.

Yugoslavia / EEC – April 2, 1980 (HRN)

A cooperation treaty is signed between Yugoslavia and EEC in Brussel.

Hungary - April 4, 1980 (HC)

A military parade and youth procession take place in Budapest in honor of the city's liberation in WWII.

Hungary - April 6, 1980 (HC)

Summer time is introduced in Hungary as well.

Yugoslavia / Austria – April 8-10, 1980 (HRN)

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky visits Yugoslavia and meets with the Vice-President of the Presidency Lazar Kolićevski and Vladimir Bakarić.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – April 9-12, 1980 (HC)

Minister for Transport and Postal Services Árpád Pullai runs negotiations in Prague.

Romania / Hungary - April 11, 1980 (HC / CEC)

The building of the General Consulate of the Hungarian People's Republic is opened in Cluj/Kolozsvár. (June 28, 1988).

Czechoslovakia-April 14 1980 (HU-OSA-47-74-10)

Party Leader and President Gustav Husak lead several talks about the state of the nation. Admitting failures in the current state of the economy, it was announced that there would be cutbacks in the near future. He also made a point to emphasize the importance of maintaining peace in the current state of politics.

Hungary / Vatican - April 21-28, 1980 (HC) Papal

Nuncio Luigi Poggi negotiates in Hungary.

Hungary - April 22-23, 1980 (HC)

A national meeting on history and literature education takes place.

East Germany – April 23, 1980 (KCA)

East Germany and Iran sign a bilateral economic and trade agreement.

East Germany / Soviet Union / Cuba – April 25, 1980 (CWIHP)

A discussion between Castro and Honecker regarding bilateral relations, US-Cuban relations, and Soviet-Cuban relations takes place.

Albania- April 26, 1980 (KCA)

Several changes in the Council of Ministers are introduced at a meeting of Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly.

Austria / Hungary - April 26-27, 1980 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár pays a visit to Austria.

Soviet Union – April 29, 1980 (KCA)

Amnesty International publishes a report called —Prisoners of Conscience in the USSR: Their Treatment and Conditions, in which it is claimed that over 400 people were imprisoned for exercising human rights since the last report in November 1975. Particular pressure from the Soviet authorities was experienced by the Helsinki Groups, formed to monitor Soviet adherence to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. Members of numerous religious groups were also charged with different accusations such as calling illegal meetings, in spite of the right of freedom of religion in the Soviet Union. Throughout the year 1979, a record total of 51,320 Jews left the Soviet Union. A number of activists from the ethnic minorities are arrested and put on trial; the same policy of harassment and arrests applies to writers and artists. In response to this treatment a number of Soviet citizens, mainly artists and sportsmen defect from the Soviet Union and apply for political asylum in other countries.

West Germany/East Germany – April 30, 1980 (KCA)

The governments of East Germany and West Germany sign three agreements under which West Germany is to provide a total of 282,000,000 USD for the improvement of road, rail and motorway links between the two states and between West Berlin and the Federal Republic.

May**Poland – May 1980 (HPB)**

In answer to difficulties in providing supplies of meat, the Party makes a decision to extend the trade on commercial prices. Isolated strikes and demonstrations break out in different places in Poland. In July, 177 workplaces go on strike. Authorities decide to fight the demonstrations by raising the salaries of the workers. On August 14 the occupational strike is announced in Gdańsk, under the leadership of Lech Wałęsa. The demands are accepted by the authorities on August 16 but the strikes continue generating new, mainly political, demands. It is decided that force should not be used, only peaceful methods. A complete block on information going to and from Gdańsk is imposed and a few of the workers are arrested.

Yugoslavia- May 4, 1980 (KCA)

Marshal Josip Broz Tito, the President of Yugoslavia, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, dies in Ljubljana.

Hungary / Finland – May 6-8, 1980 (HC)

State Secretary of the Finnish Foreign Ministry Paavo Rantanen runs negotiations in Budapest on foreign trade affairs.

Hungary / Yugoslavia / East Germany – May 7-8, 1980 (HC)

Under the leadership of First Secretary of the HSWP's Central Committee János Kádár, a party and

governmental delegation participates in LYC Chairman and Yugoslavian President Josip Broz Tito's funeral in Belgrade. On the 8th, Kádár consults with Executive Chairman of the LYC Central Committee Presidency Stevan Doronjski in Belgrade and Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State of Council of GDR.

Poland – May 7-8, 1980 (KCA)

Roman Catholic bishops in Poland issue a statement in which they express their criticism of the political repression in the country.

Soviet Union / U.S / Afghanistan - May 9, 1980 (KCA)

All U.S. journalists are expelled from the country and numerous changes follow in internal politics, such as amnesty for political prisoners or dissolving the secret police and replacing it with a different organization. In response, the United States not only defers from ratifying the SALT II but also introduces a number of sanctions against the Soviet Union, among others embargo on grain and suspension of transfer of any technology to the Soviet Union. While criticized by the Western countries, action of the Soviet Union is strongly supported by the Eastern Europe, especially by Bulgaria, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. At the beginning of January the United States announces that they will increase their presence in the Indian Ocean.

Yugoslavia / Romania – May 9-11 (1980)

Yugoslav politician Stane Dolanc visits Romania, and meets with Nicolae Ceausescu.

Romania / North Korea – May 9-12, 1980 (PER)

The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-sung, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / U.S.– May 9, 1980 (KCA)

President Carter delivers a speech before the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia in which he stresses the détente with the Soviet Union as the main goal of American foreign policy.

West Germany – May 10, 1980 (KCA)

A former Libyan diplomat, Omran el-Mehdawi is shot dead in a shopping center in Bonn.

Warsaw Pact / Poland / Hungary - May 13-15, 1980 (HC)

A party and government delegation led by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár travels to Warsaw to a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the members of the Warsaw Treaty (Members: Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, General and Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege.) They warn the state leaders of all regions of the world about the timeliness of a meeting on the highest level.

Hungary - May 15, 1980 (HC)

The international seminar of the International Peace Conference on détente takes place in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – May 15, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhunec meets with Foreign Minister of West Germany Hans Dietrich Genscher in Vienna. They talk about both bilateral and international issues.

Austria / Hungary - May 16-17, 1980 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja pays a visit to Vienna for the celebrations organized for the 25th

anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty.

Soviet Union / Poland / U.S. / France – May 18-19, 1980 (KCA)

French President Giscard d'Estaing visits Poland to talk with the Soviet representatives, namely with General Secretary of the CPSU Brezhnev about international security. Talks between highranking representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union take place in May in Vienna.

Czechoslovakia- May 19 1980 (HU-OSA-8-3-2335)

The new Law on Higher education distinguishes itself as a stricter subservience of universities and technical colleges. A higher level of standardization on matters of examination, duration of study, and awarding of degrees has been legislated.

Hungary / Libya – May 19-21, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai consults in the Libyan Foreign Ministry.

Soviet Union – May 20-23, 1980 (MMS)

Warsaw Pact Military Council takes place in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia – May 22, 1980 (VVR)

Gustáv Husák is re-elected as President of Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 26-June 3, 1980 (HC)

As part of the Interkosmos-programme, first Soviet-Hungarian spacemission begins. Cosmonauts are Bertalan Farkas and Valery Kubasov.

Yugoslavia /Africa and Asia – May 26-June 11, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec visits Algeria (May 26-27), Zambia (May 31-June 1), Tanzania (June 1-3), Sri Lanka (June, 4-6), Indonesia (June, 7-10), Singapore (June, 11), and India (June, 11).

Hungary / Switzerland - May 28, 1980 (HC)

A Hungarian-Swiss pharmaceutical joint venture is set up in Debrecen.

June

East Germany / Poland / Vietnam– June 1980 (CWIHP)

East German representatives report on the 11th Interkit meeting held in Poland; it has been the first meeting attended by the Vietnamese.

East Germany / Hungary – June 1-15, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of GDR Bernhard Neugebauer pays an official visit to Budapest.

East Germany / Hungary – June 3-6, 1980 (HC)

HSWP Political Committee member and Central Committee Secretary Károly Németh participates in a meeting in Berlin along with other Committee Secretaries from socialist countries.

East Germany – June 4, 1980 (KCA)

Werner Schmieder is appointed Minister of Finance. On May 23, Horst Dohlus is elected to full membership of the Politburo

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – June 7-15, 1980 (KCA)

The Security Council of the United Nations issues a resolution for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Hungary – June 8, 1980 (KCA)

National elections to the Hungarian National Assembly are held. 99.3% of voters vote for the candidates nominated by the Patriotic People's Front. Elections to local government assemblies are held on the same day. A new Council of Ministers (under György Lázár as Chairman) is approved by the new Hungarian National Assembly.

Romania / France – June 8-9, 1980 (PER)

The French Foreign Minister, Jean-Francois Poncet, visits Romania.

Hungary / North Korea – June 8-11, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vencel Házi consultates in Pyongyang in the North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Hungary / West Germany – June 9-10, 1980 (HC)

FRG Foreign Ministry Executive Director Klaus Blech consultates in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – June 11-14, 1980 (HC)

Czechoslovakian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Miloň Vejvoda negotiates in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Budapest.

Bulgaria / Hungary – June 11-14, 1980 (HC)

Bulgarian Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrei Lukanov negotiates in Budapest.

Bulgaria / Hungary – June 14-21, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Education Károly Polinszky travels to Sofia to participate on the regional UNESCO conference for the European Ministers of Education.

Soviet Union – June 15, 1980 (MMS)

The representatives of parliaments within the Soviet bloc meet in Minsk.

Czechoslovakia – June 16-17, 1980 (MMS)

The 34th summit of COMECON takes place in Prague

Hungary / USA – June 16-18, 1980 (HC)

US Foreign Affairs Ministry member Rozanne Ridgeway holds consultations in the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Czechoslovakia / Comecon - June 17-19, 1980 (HC)

The 34th session of the Comecon takes place in Prague. Agreements on the development of the processing of petroleum products and the joint development of computer science are signed.

Hungary - June 17, 1980 (HC)

Lénárd Pál is the new Secretary-General of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Soviet Union/Iran – June 20, 1980 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and Iran sign an oil agreement.

Poland – June 23, 1980 (KCA)

Edward Barszcz is appointed Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry, replacing Adam Glazur.

Romania / France – July 23-26, 1980 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits France to hold discussions with the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Yugoslavia/U.S. - June 24-25, 1980 (KCA)

President Carter visits Yugoslavia. He expresses American support for the —independence, nonalignment and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. In a joint communiqué, the leaders of both countries call for respect for U.N. Charter rules. During the visit the negotiations on Yugoslavia purchasing advanced defensive armament from the United States take place.

Hungary - June 24, 1980 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. Topic: personal questions related to the inaugural session of the Parliament.

Soviet Union – June 25-26, 1980 (KCA)

During the ministerial meeting of the NATO Council, concern over Afghanistan and a growth of military power of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is expressed.

East Germany / Romania – June 26, 1980 (KCA)

East Germany and Romania sign a five-year trade protocol during a three day visit to Bucharest by Erich Honecker, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party.

Hungary - June 27, 1980 (HC)

The inaugural session of the Parliament takes place. The officials of the Presidential Council, the government and the Parliament are elected. Chairman of the Presidential Council: Pál Losonczi; Chairman of the Council of Ministers: György Lázár; Speaker of the Parliament: Antal Apró. The new government is formed. Chairman of the Council of Ministers: György Lázár; Deputy Chairmen: György Aczél; János Borbándi; Lajos Faluvégi; József Marjai. The ministers are the following: *domestic trade*: Vilmos Sággy, *domestic affairs*: István Horváth, *healthcare*: Emil Schultheisz, *construction and urban development*: József Bondor, *defense*: Lajos Czinege, *justice*: Imre Markója, *furnace and engineering industry*: István Soltész, *light industry*: Jánosné Keszérű, *transportation and post*: Árpád Pullai, *international trade*: Péter Veress, *foreign affairs*: Frigyes Puja, *agriculture and catering*: Jenő Váncsa, *labor*: Ferenc Trethon, *public education*: Imre Pozsgay, *heavy industry*: Pál Simon, *financial affairs*: István Hetényi. Chairman of the National Planning Bureau: Lajos Faluvégi.

Romania – June 30, 1980 (KCA)

Amnesty International claims in its report that the measures adopted by the Romanian authorities against dissidents have increased in recent years.

Hungary - June 30, 1980 (HC)

There is a bus accident in Siófok (19 victims).

Yugoslavia / Czechoslovakia – June 30-July 3, 1980 (HRN) Yugoslav

Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec visits Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Union / West Germany – June 30-July 1, 1980 (KCA)

The West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visits Moscow. Main issues in talks are Afghanistan and deployment of nuclear weapon in Western Europe by NATO. The Soviet Union express readiness to negotiate on nuclear arms limitations in Europe.

July**Poland – July –September, 1980 (KCA)**

Poland experiences significant productivity losses due to a wave of industrial unrest.

US / Soviet Union – July, 1980 (LBC)

From the election platform of the Republican Party: —For three and a half years the Carter administration has been without a coherent strategic concept to guide foreign policy oblivious to the scope and magnitude of the threat posed to our security, and devoid of competence to provide leadership and direction to the free world. The administration's conduct of foreign policy has undermined our friends abroad, and led our most dangerous adversaries to miscalculate the willingness of the American people to resist aggression. Republicans support a policy of peace through strength; weakness provokes aggression...The evidence of the Soviet threat to American security has never been more stark and unambiguous, nor has any President ever been more oblivious to this threat and its potential consequences.¶

Soviet Union / Norway - July 1, 1980 (KCA)

The Norwegian-Soviet provisional agreement on fishing in a —grey zone of the Barents Sea is extended for a further year.

Hungary / Romania - July 1, 1980 (HC)

A Romanian-Hungarian border crossing point is opened in Csengersima.

Switzerland / Hungary - July 2-5, 1980 (HC)

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja travels to Switzerland.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia - July 2, 1980 (HC)

The renovated Danube Bridge at Komárom is opened.

Poland - July 2, 1980 (OSA)

Decision to implement rises announced after the fact by Polish media in interview with official of state-owned retail organization. Strikes and protests against increases in Ursus tractor plant near Warsaw with some 17,000 workers (40 per cent of the work force) involved. Strikes last several hours. Strikes at vehicle parts factory in Tczew near Gdansk. Unconfirmed reports of work stoppages in Warsaw steelworks (Huta Warszawa) and in Lodz.

First statement by the Social Self-Defense Committee, KSS "KOR," which will henceforth act as a strike information agency.

Poland - July 3, 1980 (OSA)

Strikers' demands settled directly in talks between workers (represented by three "workers' committees") and management by-passing both trade union and party apparatus. Pay raises of between 5 and 10 per cent granted, as well as guarantees against reprisals against strikers. Mirosław Wojciechowski, head of Polish information agency Interpress, supplies news to foreign correspondents confirming disturbances; characterizes them not as strikes but rather as discussions between management and workers. "What is economically justified is not always approved by the people." Suggests that crisis is over. Deputy Minister of Domestic Trade Edward Wyszniński attributes workers' reaction to insufficient information about the government's intentions.

Hungary / Belgium – July 3-25, 1980 (KCA)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs participates on the 2th session of ECOSOC in Genf.

Poland - July 4, 1980 (OSA)

Similar strikes at Włocławek petrochemical plant, Polkolor television tube factory in Iwiczna near Warsaw, and a Mielec automotive plant. The managements' conciliatory attitude suggests instructions from above to satisfy workers' demands. Tram drivers in Warsaw join strike wave.

Poland - July 5, 1980 (OSA)

Polityka Editor-in-Chief Mieczysław F. Rakowski, in article entitled "People and the Economy," calls for economic reforms and a greater involvement of the people in public life.

Bulgaria – July, 6, 1980 (KCA)

Bulgaria signs a bilateral trade agreement with Iran under which the imports of Iranian oil were increased.

Yugoslavia – July 6, 1980 (HR)

The Federal Executive Council states in its report to the Federal Assembly that Yugoslavia has serious economic problems, most notably excessive import and debt.

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – July 7-9, 1980 (HN)

A meeting of the coordinating countries for food and agriculture of the NAM takes place in Belgrade.

Hungary / Poland – July 8-9, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja pays a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Poland.

Hungary / Spain - July 8-9, 1980 (HC)

The inaugural meeting of the Hungarian-Spanish Technological Joint Committee takes place in Budapest.

Poland - July 8, 1980 (OSA)

Renewed unrest at Swidnik aircraft factory, Zeran automobile factory, the Warsaw electrical plant, and other departments of Ursus.

Poland - July 9, 1980 (OSA)

Party leader Edward Gierek announces in a speech to PUWP CC that higher meat prices must stay and any broader wage increases would be unacceptable, but promises extra benefits for low income families. Party economic activists are called to Warsaw for consultations.

Hungary - July 10, 1980 (HC)

An Economic Committee is established at a government meeting to coordinate the governmental tasks relating to the implementation of the people's economic plans and to control international relations. (January 14, 1988) The scope of the Minister of Education's tasks is determined.

Yugoslavia / Italy, San Marino, and Vatican – July 10-11, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav Prime Minister Josip Vrhovec visits Italy and meets Sandro Pertini and Francesco Cossiga. He later visits Vatican (July 13), and San Marino (June 13-14). He is received by Pope John Paul II.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 10-12, 1980 (HC)

Chairman of the State Planning Committee and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Lajos Faluvégi run negotiations in Moscow.

Poland - July 10, 1980 (OSA)

Gierek's speech broadcast on television.

Poland - July 11, 1980 (OSA)

Strikes spread to Lublin. Truck plant and 21 other factories stop work. Disputes settled within factories in negotiations between shop floor delegates and management.

In an Interpress news conference Wojciechowski attempts to link wage settlements to productivity deals allegedly worked out previously in the course of normal worker-management relations.

Zeran workers reject offer of 5 per cent increase, holding out for 10 per cent. Second KOR statement released: a total of 33 factories have successfully struck for raises averaging 10 per cent.

Hungary - July 13-19, 1980 (HC)

The 28th Physiological World Congress holds its session in Budapest.

Hungary / Yugoslavia - July 14-15, 1980 (HC)

Head of the Federal Executive Council of the Yugoslavian Socialist Federal Republic Veselin Đuranović pays an official friendly visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Poland – July 14-17, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka visits Warsaw.

Poland - July 15, 1980 (OSA)

Settlements of 10 per cent are won by 20,000 Zeran workers. Strikes spread in Lublin.

Poland - July 16, 1980 (OSA)

Lublin locomotive engineers' strike blocks railway traffic for next four days. Railway links with Soviet Union are affected. Strikes begin to affect entire city population. Dairy, bakery, and herb processing workers walk out. Railway workers demand not only raises but also family allowances equal to those enjoyed by police and military (which are considerably higher), immunity for strikers,

and new elections to trade union chapters.

First public admission of "stoppages" in local Lublin media.

Yugoslavia / Iraq – July 16-18, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav delegation led by Veselin Đuranović visits Iraq to attend the annual celebrations of the Iraqi revolution in 1958.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – July 17-19, 1980 (HRN)

West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhunec, and other Yugoslav representatives.

Poland - July 17, 1980 (OSA)

Politburo meets to review the implications of the Lublin events. Gierek addresses a youth rally in Chelm, where he assures the nation that the party has a program that will pull Poland out of the economic crisis.

Poland - July 18, 1980 (OSA)

Local Lublin paper prints official Politburo communiqué calling for return to work, appealing to patriotic sentiments. Special commission headed by Deputy Premier, Politburo member, and local Sejm deputy Mieczysław Jagielski is created to address Lublin strikers' demands. Precondition for talks is that workers return to work.

Army and police trucks are called in to ensure distribution of essential supplies in Lublin. All services at a standstill. KOR tally lists 51 factories that received pay increases and at least 17 others out on strike. Strike committees represent workers; their demands include the right to strike.

Four Catholic opposition activists and one member of ROPCO detained in Lublin.

Soviet Union - July 19 – August 3, 1980 (KCA)

The 22nd Olympic Games are held in Moscow. 81 countries participate and 62 countries stay away, mainly because of American call for boycotting the Games in answer to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Poland - July 19, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw commentary by Jerzy Hanbowski admits that more could have been done for the workers if trade union and party organizations had played their part properly.

Trybuna Ludu editorial, "People Want Order and Order Depends on the People," is the first sign that the subject is open to discussion. This starts a campaign of justification and rationalization based on appeals to reason and self-interest. Without referring specifically to strikes or the situation in Lublin, Trybuna Ludu discusses ways of putting the Polish economy in order. Increasingly obvious that strikes are motivated not only by meat price rises but also by the government's attempt to enforce work norms better and link pay scales to productivity under the pretext of yielding to the workers' demands.

Poland - July 20, 1980 (OSA)

Lublin strikers accept to compromise about the pay offer.

West Germany – July 21 – 1980 (KCA)

The Council of the Western European Union (WEU) – comprising Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom agree to abolish with immediate effect WEU protocol restrictions on the permitted size of West Germany warships.

Poland - July 21, 1980 (OSA)

Eve of People's Poland anniversary; speeches by Gierek, Prime Minister Edward Babiuch, and Chairman of State Council Henryk Jablonski as well as media commentaries refer obliquely to tensions by renewing appeals for civic discipline and patriotic responsibility and by expressions of confidence in national unity. Low key anniversary celebrations.

Newspaper delivery drivers in Warsaw join strike. Stalowa Wola workers demand refund of union dues. Some 30,000 people involved at peak of strike. Workers in Radom and Torun given unsolicited raises to prevent strikes. Two factories in Bialystok are affected by strikes.

Czechoslovakia-July 22 1980 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-2331)

Virgil Cazacu, member of the Romanian Communist Party's executive committee, talked with members of the Czechoslovakian communist party, discussing the internal situation in their countries. The third meeting in the past two weeks, it is assumed that whatever being discussed requires personal consultations on a high level.

Romania / France – July 23-26, 1980 (KCA / PER)

President Ceaușescu visits France to hold discussions with the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estating. The emphasis is put on the development of economic cooperation.

Soviet Union / Hungary - July 23-25, 1980 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár travels to the Crimea where he meets with General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev.

Poland - July 23, 1980 (OSA)

Some 3,000 workers in a Wroclaw agricultural machinery plant go on strike. Stalowa Wola workers return to work.

Politburo meets in Warsaw to review situation after Lublin strikes.

Poland - July 24, 1980 (OSA)

In an article entitled "Let Us Defend Our Beal Income Through Work," Zycie Warszawy Editor-in-Chief Bohdan Rolinski characterizes "work stoppages" in Poland as an anachronism, although he refrains from condemning strikers.

Soviet Union / West Germany – July 24, 1980 (KCA)

The Soviet Union criticizes the decision to lift the size restrictions on West German warships made by the Western European Union.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 24, 1980 (HC)

First Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee János Kádár consults with Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union in the Crimea.

Poland - July 25, 1980 (OSA)

The organ of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth, Sztandar Mlodych, prints

selected letters from young workers who profess their preference for an institutional solution to the current crisis. They admit, however, that the party and trade unions do not discuss the problems sincerely enough.

Poland - July 26, 1980 (OSA)

Jerzy Urban in Polityka makes another admission of mismanagement. Strikes affect 100 enterprises.

Poland - July 27, 1980 (OSA)

Gierek leaves for three-week holiday in the Crimea.

East Germany / Hungary – July 27-30, 1980 (HC)

State Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of GDR Herbert Krolikowski consults in Budapest. Krolikowski visits again in August.

Yugoslavia / Poland – July 28-30, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec visits Poland, and meets with the Prime Minister of Poland Emil Wojtaszek, and other Polish representatives.

Poland - July 29, 1980 (OSA)

Some 2,000 workers in Second Transshipment Area of the Port of Gdynia go on strike. News reaches West of strikebreaking attempts by Polish authorities. Strike prevention committees are set up in eight major Wroclaw factories and in an important engineering plant in Poznan. Supplies of cheap meat are rushed to factories threatened with strikes; local trade union chapters then step in and negotiate raises for the workers.

Hungary / France - July 30-31, 1980 (HC)

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet negotiates in Hungary.

Poland - July 31, 1980 (OSA)

Gierek's meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea results in a laconic communiqué with the unusual formula that the two leaders "exchanged information on the situation in their two countries."

August

West Germany – July – August, 1980 (KCA)

Iraqi diplomats are expelled from West Berlin following the discovery of an alleged attempted explosion at a meeting of Kurdish students in West Berlin.

Poland - August 1, 1980 (OSA)

Strikes in Wiochy near Warsaw and in Bierun Stary, Katowice Voivodship, where, after a six-hour walk-out, strikers are promised 20 per cent raises effective Poland - August, 1980 (OSA) 15. More strikes in four car factories in Kielce and in a car parts factory and fertilizer plant in Tarnow.

Poland - August 2, 1980 (OSA)

Strikes spread to Gdansk shipyards and port facilities.

Hungary / Netherlands – August 3-9, 1980 (HC)

Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs Christoph van der Klaauw visits Hungary for private purposes. On the 9th of August, he consults with Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja.

Romania / Soviet Union – August 4, 1980 (PER) Ceaușescu

holds discussions with Brezhnev in Crimea.

Hungary / US - August 4, 1980 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár and Speaker of the Parliament Antal Apró receive the new ambassador of the United States Harry Earl Bergold at an introductory visit.

Poland - August 4, 1980 (OSA)

First reference to "work stoppages" in Trybuna Ludu.

In an article entitled "Poland's Chances Tied to Work," Irena Dryll says that stoppages are no remedy for current economic difficulties. No specific details are given.

Some 1,000 Warsaw garbage collectors strike, demanding new union elections, guarantees against reprisals, strike pay, increased wages, hazard pay, and extra meat supplies.

Weavers at a Kalisz textile plant strike and return to work after management promises to consider their grievances.

Poland - August 5, 1980 (OSA)

At a helicopter factory in Swidnik 20,000 workers go on strike to protest management's failure to fulfill earlier promises. They win 15 per cent raises and pay for 4 strike days in Poland - July 1980 (OSA).

Some 10,000 workers go on strike in Lodz cotton plant.

US / Soviet Union – August 5, 1980 (LBC)

It is announced that in his Directive Number 59 President Carter ordered the implementation of a new nuclear strategy. Accordingly, the US will put priority on atomic strikes against military targets, while earlier the emphasis was on industrial and urban centers. According to Brzezinski and Brown, the Soviets discard the principle of MAD and believe that a nuclear war can be won. – According to *TASS* the new American nuclear policy is —madness and was worked out by people who have lost all contact with the world and are ready to drive the world into nuclear conflict. According to the Soviet evaluation, the new doctrine gives up the principle of MAD.

Cuba / Hungary – August 5-7, 1980 (HC)

Cuban Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs J. R. Viera Linares negotiates in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Spain – August 6-22, 1980 (HRN)

General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo visits Yugoslavia on holiday. He meets with the leading figures of the LCY.

Yugoslavia / North Korea – August 7-15, 1980 (HRN)

Foreign Minister of North Korea Ho Dam visits Yugoslavia, where he meets with Josip Vrhovec.

Yugoslavia / Italy – August 7-22, 1980 (HRN)

Enrico Berlinguer makes a visit to Yugoslavia, during which he meets with the Chairman of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Stevan Doronjski.

Poland - August 7, 1980 (OSA)

Meetings of Workers' Self-Government Conferences begin throughout the country. Much publicity is given to their discussions, which center on an assessment of first half-year's production results. Operators of Warsaw water and sewage services stage a three-hour strike.

Poland - August 8, 1980 (OSA)

KSS "KOR" issues statement expressing its readiness to serve not only as an information agency but also as a contact center for the various strike committees. KOR offers strikers financial support and help in establishing contacts with experts. Reports appear saying that some shipyard workers in Gdansk and Gdynia have received unsolicited pay raises, while in some plants only workers who stopped work have received the raises demanded.

Since July 1, 150 factories have struck.

Poland - August 11, 1980 (OSA)

Marek Glesmann, a member of the Warsaw garbage collectors' strike committee, is arrested at his home and detained for seven to nine hours. This constitutes first known instance of repression against strikers. Other garbage men questioned by security officials, who demand the names of strike organizers. The garbage collectors' dispute is settled, but bus drivers at two Warsaw depots walk out.

Hungary - August 11-16, 1980 (HC)

The international meeting of librarians takes place in Budapest regarding the increase of Hungarian book collections abroad.

Hungary / Belgium – August 11-24, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Imre Hollai participates in the second conference for the reexamination of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in Genf.

Soviet Union / United States – August 11-14, 1980 (KCA)

The 38th National Convention of the Democratic Party approves a new policy, according to which attempts at developing relations with the Soviet Union are a foreign policy priority. Both a strong American response to the illegal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and signing SALT II are said to serve national interests of the United States.

Poland - August 12, 1980 (OSA)

Surprise news conference for Western journalists is held by Politburo propaganda chief Jerzy Lukaszewicz, who claims that labor unrest has passed its peak, though isolated strikes might still occur. First instance of Polish officials using the word "strike." Lukaszewicz prophesies no basic changes in country's political and economic system, saying that the strikes are not political in nature, despite attempts by hostile forces to politicize them. The government will continue its policy of "restructuring" food prices and there will be a movement toward decentralization of decision-making in various offices. Discussions promised on the role of trade unions in the near future.

Warsaw bus drivers' strike spreads to other depots as well as to trolley bus drivers.

Poland - August 13, 1980 (OSA)

Some Warsaw bus drivers return to work, but state taxi drivers join the strike.

In a machine plant in Wroclaw, 1,000 workers go on strike.

Zycie Warszawy publishes a statement by Warsaw Voivodship plenum calling for a return to work and saying that some demands are justified while others are unrealistic.

East Germany – August 14, 1980 (KCA)

East Germany and Ethiopia ratify their treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Czechoslovakia- August 14 1980 (HU-OSA-8-3-2329)

Czechoslovakia has announced that a “defect” in a nuclear reactor was the cause of the closure of a A-1 plant located in Western Slovakia. However, given Czechoslovakia’s highly nuclear process, it is possible that similar “defects” will happen in the future.

Poland / US – August 14, 1980 (LBC)

Workers’ strikes of a huge scale begin in Poland. Members of the opposition are arrested in response. – *August 21*. The State Department expresses hope that the arrested persons will soon be released. Polish-American leaders criticize the Carter administration’s mild response. Polish and East European groups express that they are —greatly disappointed by the passive and limited response of the State Department to the struggle of Polish workers.

Poland - August 14 - 31 1980 (HC)

Strikes break out in Poland for better circumstances of life and for the establishment of a new independent trade union

Poland - August 15, 1980 (OSA)

Strike expands to Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia, led by Andrzej Kolodziej, who has been employed there for only two days after having been sacked from Gdansk shipyards for distributing free trade union paper Robotnik.

Communications blackout in Gdansk. Transport at a standstill. Some 50,000 workers on strike. Strike committee says that local management not competent to deal with demands and insists upon talks with higher authorities. KSS "KOR" issues statement expressing solidarity with strikers and protesting against communications blackout.

Poland - August 16, 1980 (OSA)

At about 1500 hours Lech Walesa, outvoted by an apparent majority, announces end to strike. Pay increases of 1,500 zloty per month and cost of living allowance agreed.

Leaving conference hall, Walesa realizes that a substantial number of workers are determined to continue strike in order to show solidarity with those enterprises refused a pay increase. Walesa counterdemands ending of strike. During night representatives of 21 enterprises come to Lenin Shipyard.

False strike committee spreads news that strike is over. A seven-member workers' delegation is secretly flown to Warsaw for talks with the CC.

A tentative settlement with this delegation is later rejected when Lenin shipyard workers decide to remain off the job in support of other strikers. Interpress also announces that the strike is over but is forced to rescind this information some hours later.

Babiuch's speech poorly received by Gdansk strikers. Gdansk Bishop Lech Kaczmarek, in private talks with local leaders, warns of consequences.

Interfactory Strike Committee (MKS) is established in Gdansk to coordinate strike activity and represent all strikers. It is composed of two representatives each from the Lenin Shipyard and 20 other striking units.

Hungary - August 16, 1980 (HC)

György Ránki is elected as member of the Presidium of the International Historical Committee at the 15th Historians' Congress in Bucharest.

Poland - August 17, 1980 (OSA)

Gdansk Bishop Kaczmarek authorizes three priests to celebrate mass at the shipyard. Kaczmarek acts as unofficial intermediary between local authorities and strikers and sends medals of Pope John Paul II to strike committee.

At 09 :00 hours, open-air Mass is celebrated at gate to Lenin Shipyard. Attended by 4,000-5,000 strikers with 2,000 sympathizers taking part outside gates. At 11 :00 hours, 5,000 strikers attend Mass at Gdynia's Komuna Paryska Shipyard with 1,500 sympathizers outside gates.

Deputy Prime Minister and deputy Politburo member Tadeusz Pyka is appointed head of a government commission called to examine Gdansk situation. Local voivodship first secretary and CC member Tadeusz Fiszbach appeals on local television for calm and the resumption of work.

Editor of independent publication Robotnik, Jan Litynski, is placed under house arrest; KSS "KOR" spokesman Jacek Kuron cautioned by security officials. Otherwise, police still maintain low profile.

MKS draws up list of demands consisting of 16 points, which include freedom of speech and information, authentic trade union representation, and freeing of political prisoners.

Primate of Poland Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski delivers sermon at Wambierzyce shrine in Lower Silesia. While admitting that workers are striving for legitimate civil freedoms, Wyszynski emphasizes the need for calm and honest work.

Poland - August 18, 1980 (OSA)

Workers who had left shipyard earlier now begin to return. Shipyard director Klemens Gniech bans MKS from the works' public address system. Cuts cable to loudspeakers at gate no. 2, severing at same time power supply to shipyard's hospital.

Poland – August 18, 1980 (HPB)

Edward Gierek appears on TV calling for an end to the strike and announces that prices and salaries will be changed. On the same day, however, workers from Szczecin join in the strike, and in the following days more work places follow suit. As a result of these events, some changes are made in the composition of the Party's committee.

Poland - August 19, 1980 (OSA)

Strikes spread along entire Baltic coast. In Szczecin on the East German border 25,000 workers of municipal transport services, several plants, shipyards, and port facilities are out on strike. There are also strikes in Puck, Ustka, Kołobrzeg, Wejherowo, Lębork, Starogard, and Bydgoszcz. Szczecin strikers create an Interfactory Strike Committee and formulate 37 demands.

A party-government commission, headed by deputy Politburo member and Deputy Prime Minister Kazimierz Barcikowski is sent to Szczecin.

In Gdansk, the Pyka Commission refuses to see a three-man consolidated strikers' delegation, preferring to deal with each factory's representatives separately. Strikers maintain two preconditions to begin negotiations: restoration of communications between the Baltic coast and the rest of country and recognition of the MKS as sole bargaining agent.

At meeting of representatives of 14 enterprises held in Gdansk Voivodship Trade Union Central

Council offices, Jan Szydlak, still Chairman of national TUCC, announces that "we shall not give up power, we shall not share it." By the evening 253 enterprises are represented in Gdansk MKS. Lech Walesa, heading MKS presidium, emerges as main strike leader. Soviet media reports Gierek's speech: the first mention of Polish unrest.

Poland - August 20, 1980 (OSA)

Authorities round up and detain 14 members of KSS "KOR." Reports of police detention of workers on their way to strike meetings, spot identity checks, and orders to remove national flags from strike vehicles.

In Gdansk 30 other individual factories reported willing to contact Pyka Commission. No settlements, however, are concluded, and negotiations are broken up under pressure from striking workers. Pyka is dismissed as head of government commission.

Walesa states that MKS would naturally be prepared to make some concessions in bargaining with authorities if it were given recognition. TUCC Chairman Jan Szydlak adopts intransigent line toward MKS and other strikers' demands.

Media begin more open reporting on developments: first use of the word « strike » in press, radio, and television. Concerted antistrike campaign, with emphasis on the great losses caused by strikes to the economy.

Soviet Union recommences jamming of Western broadcasts.

US / Soviet Union – August 20, 1980 (LBC)

According to Secretary of Defense Brown, the USA's one thousand Minuteman ICBMs are vulnerable to a Soviet first strike. According to the Secretary of State the Soviets will be able to destroy a part of the Minuteman missiles in a year.

Poland - August 21, 1980 (OSA)

Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski replaces Pyka as head of party-government commission in Gdansk. Makes appeal on local radio and television.

At 14 :00 hours Jagielski proposes direct talks with individual enterprises, ignoring MKS. Three sided talks, with management, basic party organizations, and works' councils attempted but do not influence the situation. Crowds gather at shipyard gates to listen to MKS bulletins. After abandoning separate talks with government commission delegates of Polnocna and Remontowa Shipyards join MKS presidium. MKS now composed of over 500 delegates from 261 factories, with a 15-member presidium. Gdansk Polytechnic joins strike.

Denouncing years of leadership failures, 64 intellectuals appeal to both strikers and government to take the path of negotiation and compromise. They support authentic trade union representation, call for recognition of workers as mutine political partners, and warn against dividing the nation and renewed bloodshed.

The leader of the Confederation of Independent Poland, Leszek Moczulski, is detained. Number of opposition activists arrested reaches 24.

In an interview for American NBC network, Wojciechowski states that strikes should be settled by political means; he rules out force.

US concern expressed over arrest of opposition leaders. Expressions of solidarity with Polish strikers begin to pour in from foreign trade unions and socialist parties.

London Guardian prints articles by Rakowski and Kuron side by side.

Rumors of a general strike in Warsaw intensify as weekend approaches.

Poland - August 22, 1980 (OSA)

The MKS now said to represent 400 factories.

Walesa's offers to resign in order to facilitate talks between the two sides rejected by strikers. Kuron and some other opposition leaders released and rearrested after a brief interlude; other detainees still held. Pope offers Mass for Poland.

Poznan intellectuals come out in support of strikers. Faculty members of Gdansk University appeal to authorities to take into account strikers' interests.

Government commission headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski starts negotiations with Szczecin MKS, which presents 36 demands, among them the release of detained members of KOR and of Robotnik's editorial board.

East Germany / West Germany – August 22, 1980 (KCA)

It is announced in Bonn that a meeting between representatives of West and East Germany scheduled for August 28-29 is cancelled.

Poland – August 22, 1980 (LBC)

Poland receives \$325 million in aid from Western banks.

Poland - August 23, 1980 (OSA)

Walesa appeals to authorities to cease victimization of those supporting strikes. Gdansk MKS points to an official campaign that falsely depicts both the situation on the coast as well as the workers' intentions, thus undermining faith in the mass media and contributing to dissatisfaction.

Proposal to take up "working contact" with Gdansk Voivod is approved by MKS. MKS presidium appoints four-man commission to engage in the preparatory talks, which start in Gdansk shipyards at 16 :00 hours. Kolodziejski represents the authorities. MKS delegation consists of Bogdan Lis, Andrzej Gwiazda, Lech Badkowski (chairman), and Zdzislaw Kobylinski. Observers: Lech Walesa and Klemens Gniech, Director of the Gdansk shipyards.

Poland – August 24, 1980 (KCA) see September 5-6.

Edward Babiuch is replaced by Józef Pińkowski as Prime Minister, and Edward Gierek by Stanislaw Kania as the First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party. These decisions are caused by a serious national crisis where a series of strikes occurred, following a rise in meat prices.

Hungary / UN / USA – August 25-September 5, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Imre Hollai participates in the 11th summit of the UN General Assembly in New York.

Poland - August 25, 1980 (OSA)

MKS delegates Bogdan Lis and Lech Badkowski negotiate on telephone with Voivod Jerzy Kolodziejski. Kolodziejski informs MKS that communications with Szczecin have already been restored and those with Warsaw are in process of being restored. Communications with rest of country are to be resumed "in step with the progress of the talks." Further details on the subject are to be given by Jagielski, upon resumption of talks. MKS puts Kolodziejski's proposal to resume talks between MKS and government commission to a vote. MKS's unanimous decision not to resume talks is published in special bulletin issued that evening at 19: 30 hours. Seven intellectuals, including economists, legal experts, and Catholic activists, are brought in to assist strikers in negotiations. Polish journalists send resolution to Union of Polish Journalists deploring the obligations imposed

upon them in the past and the practice of giving false information about current developments. Finance Minister Krzak addresses Poland's economic problems in television speech. Communications with Gdansk restored in surprise, a late-night move.

Poland - August 26, 1980 (OSA)

Second round of Jagielski-MKS talks in Gdansk. MKS delegates now estimated between 800 and 1,000.

Trybuna Ludu stresses need for change in official trade unions.

At party leadership meeting devoted to Gdansk and Szczecin, middle level party grievances come to fore. Manifesto demanding greater decision-making at lower levels is signed by 100 activists.

Transport strikes reported in Lodz, and strikes occur in Rzeszow and Wroclaw, where a new Inter-factory Strike Committee is formed.

Poland - August 27, 1980 (OSA)

Strikes in Bielsko-Biala and Cracow. Third round of Gdansk talks proves inconclusive.

Jagielski speaks on local television and gives frank report on Gdansk negotiations over trade union issue. Interfactory Strike Committee formed at Nowa Huta produces list of 40 demands.

Council of Ministers meets to restructure government program; makes decisions on additional meat imports and periodic information bulletins concerning implementation of government program.

A TASS commentary expresses fears about subversive antisocialist elements operating in Polish coastal region.

Group of Hungarian intellectuals wishing to fly to Poland to express support for Polish strikers are prevented from leaving Budapest Airport.

Poland / Moscow - August 27, 1980 (HU OSA 300-50-1-656)

Striking workers in Poland demand the right to establish free trade unions. This contrasts with Lenin's concepts of unions as "schools of communism".

Poland - August 28, 1980 (OSA)

Both MKS and Jagielski Commission refuse to meet. Walesa requests to go on television with appeal to workers not to begin new solidarity strikes. Both authorities and strikers oppose television appearance, so appeal is made from shipyard gates. Walesa appeals for temporary halt to spreading strikes to allow negotiators to work out compromises on key issue of free (independent) trade unions. "If we do not get results in three to four days, then let the strikes spread."

Seven sympathizers in Lublin and five others in Stalowa Wola go on hunger strike in support of workers' demands for freedom and the release of political prisoners.

New TUCC Chairman Jankowski speaks on television and admits that workers' accusations are well grounded. He pledges reforms but calls for maintaining unity of trade union movement.

Wojciechowski warns that continuing strikes could "provoke an abnormal situation" in Poland; no significant progress in sight, he says, because talks are stuck on strikers' demands for independent trade unions.

Polish press returns to using harsh language. Trybuna Ludu writes on "Renewal of the Trade Union Movement." Zycie Warszawy writes on need for stability and peace in Poland. Radio Warsaw returns to theme of economic losses.

Czechoslovak Charter 77 movement releases statement in support of Gdansk strikers. KOR spokesman Anka Kowalska issues appeal on behalf of activists still detained.

Fourth round of Gdansk talks is held.

East Germany/West Germany – August 28-29, 1980 (KCA)

The meeting between Helmut Schmidt – the West German Federal Chancellor – and Erich Honecker, Party (SED) leader and Chairman of the Council of State is cancelled.

Czechoslovakia- August 28 1980 (HU-OSA-8-47-74-21)

Reports on the presence of “political clericalism” is making its rounds in Czechoslovakia, thought to be instigated by the presence of foreign actors. In order to combat this, many officials have turned to the Catholic Church to help curb ideologies.

Poland – August 29, 1980 (HPB)

Miners from Silesia join in the strikes. At this time 21 demands have already been specified and presented to the authorities. They are accepted on August 31 when an agreement is reached and signed. Out of 21 points, seven have political content: the legalization of workers’ unions; the right to strike; respect for freedom of speech and religion; amnesty for all political prisoners; publishing information about the creation of the Strike Committee; providing society with true and full information and enabling all social groups to discuss reforms. Among the other demands are: a raise in salaries; provision of the national market with supplies and the export of only additional commodities; lowering the pension age; providing workers with medical care; ensuring enough places for children in kindergartens; shortening workers’ waiting time for a flat; and making Saturdays work free.

US / Poland / USSR – August 29, 1980 (LBC)

Carter urges Western help to Poland. US trade unions send money to the Polish trade union although Secretary of State Edmund Muskie warned that the Soviet Union probably deliberately misinterprets the aid.

Poland - August 29, 1980 (OSA)

Appeal originally signed by 64 intellectuals now has 239 signatures. Free Soviet trade union supports Polish workers.

Ludwik Dorn, editor of independent opposition newspaper Głos, is charged with antistate activities.

Poland - August 30, 1980 (OSA)

Situation in Gdansk still not clear, but progress has been reported, with Lech Walesa being extremely optimistic: "Point No. 1 /the demand for free trade unions/ has been 90 per cent settled"; although "it does not mean the settlement may not be rejected, we are going forward. We are making progress.

After considerable uncertainty a dramatic breakthrough is reported in late morning from Szczecin, followed in early afternoon by report that agreement with Gdansk MKS has also been initiated.

Jagielski leaves for Warsaw to report to fifth CC plenum, which ratifies agreements reached in Szczecin and Gdansk. Jagielski is to return to Gdansk to continue negotiations on still outstanding points.

Poland / USA - August 30, 1980 (HU OSA 300-50-1-656)

U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie pointed out that the United States will refrain from any

“words or actions” that might affect events in Poland.

Poland - August 31, 1980 (OSA)

Jagielski postpones his return to Gdansk, apparently with Walesa's knowledge. Admission by Walesa that some strikers are not quite happy with certain formulations of agreement initiated the previous day. Area of disagreement: uncertainty whether creation of "independent and self-managed unions" will be limited to Gdansk (or Baltic coast) region or allowed throughout Poland; objections by some to recognize the party's leading role instead of guiding role (an issue more constitutional than semantic); uncertainty as to fate of dissidents; Walesa promises to demand release of detainees and submit list of names.

Over 100 intellectuals sign appeal demanding release of dissidents.

Government and Gdansk strikers sign final agreement; all demands are met. Essential points include right to establish self-governing trade unions independent of the government; submission of new bill concerning censorship to Sejm by end of 1980; radio broadcasts of Sunday Mass; release from jail of political prisoners pending review of their cases; settlement of details of economic matters in further negotiations. Agreement requires publication of minutes of negotiations and full text of accord. Gdansk strike is declared over.

First group of detained opposition activists released and given written assurances that the reasons for their arrest are no longer valid.

Signing ceremony of Gdansk agreement shown on national television. Walesa and Jagielski speeches broadcast in full.

Gdansk Voivodship party activists' conference held. Fiszbach makes preliminary assessment. Secretary-General of International Federation of Metalworkers announces that his organization had provided money to striking Polish workers for food and to help families in need: some 120,000 dollars from US, French, and West German unions.

September

Poland / Soviet Union – Fall 1980 (UNW)

In line with the Brezhnev Doctrine, the Soviet Union begins concentrating its army on the Eastern border of Poland.

Hungary - September 1-5, 1980 (HC)

The Executive Committee of the International Sociological Association is in session in Budapest.

Poland - September 1, 1980 (OSA)

Strikers in Gdansk and Szczecin return to work.

Katowice miners decide to continue strike until their own grievances are settled. Eight mines and a number of other enterprises still on strike in Katowice area.

Trybuna Ludu calls Gdansk agreement "wise and sound" but reiterates attacks on "antisocialist forces." Lech Walesa takes possession of Gdansk office given by local authorities for new independent union's headquarters. Rejects political role for himself, saying "I am a union man."

First independent union meeting in Gdansk: 3,000 attend. 5,000,000 zloty already received in donations.

Meeting in Warsaw of Politburo and voivodship first secretaries.

Poland / USA - September 2, 1980 (HU OSA 300-50-1-656)

America's two main presidential candidates formally opened their campaign for votes for November and both Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan showed high praise for the outcome of the Polish worker unrest. To be more precise, incumbent president Jimmy Carter expressed his approval by highlighting Polish workers' discipline, tenacity, courage and love for freedom. While his main opponent, Republican Ronald Reagan, met the father of Lech Walesa, leader of the strikes in Gdansk.

Poland – September 2, 1980 (KCA)

The International Labor Organization expresses approval of the agreements signed in Gdańsk, saying it is —a remarkable and real victory of the Polish labor movement.

Romania / Greece – September 3-6, 1980 (PER)

The Greek Prime Minister, Konstantinos Karamanlis, visits Romania.

Yugoslavia / Zambia – September 3-8, 1980 (HRN) Zambian

leader Kenneth Kaunda visits Yugoslavia.

Poland / USA - September 3, 1980 (HU OSA 300-50-1-656)

The U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee has sent telegrams to Polish Party leader, Edward Gierek and Lech Walesa, leader of the strikes in Gdansk praising the settlement of the strikes in Poland. Furthermore, the telegram said the settlement agreement had contributed to the success of Helsinki process at the forthcoming Madrid conference.

Poland – September 3, 1980 (OSA)

Members of governmental commission representing 18 ministries visit Szczecin; engage in talks at individual enterprises dealing with demands made previously.

TUCC issues declaration to all Polish workers recognizing need for "deep" changes in trade union movement, stressing importance of maintaining unity within the movement and calling on all workers to join official unions.

Soviet Union grants PPR financial help in form of loans and food supplies.

Hungary publishes lengthy report on Gdansk agreement.

Poland – September 4, 1980 (OSA)

Agreement reached between Lejczak Commission and remaining strikebound mines in Silesia.

Kuron meets with strike leaders in Gdansk shipyards, and is appointed an adviser of the Founding Committee of the Independent Self- Governing Trade Union (ISTU).

The main board of the proregime Catholic Pax association meets to discuss current situation.

Chairman Ryszard Reiff delivers a speech giving full support to the social contract and warning that both sides must fulfill their obligations if it is to be a lasting achievement. He calls for recognition of the stabilizing role played by the Church during the strikes by according it the proper conditions in which to pursue its activities, and claims the right to a greater share in public life for representatives of different philosophical or religious outlooks.

Yugoslavia / Sweden – September 4-6, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav delegation led by Veselin Đuranović visits Sweden. The delegation is received by king Gustaf of Sweden as well as by Prime Minister and President of the Swedish Parliament.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – September 5, 1980 (HC)

Minister for Transport and Postal Services Árpád Pullai travels to Prague.

Hungary / Romania – September 5, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in Nagyvárad, Romania.

Poland – September 5-6, 1980 (HPB) see August 24; which is correct?

Edward Gierek is declared seriously ill and taken to hospital. He is dismissed from the office of the First Secretary and replaced by Stanisław Kania.

Poland – September 5, 1980 (OSA)

Sejm meets. Group of demonstrators approaches arriving deputies, calling for an end to abuse of power and unfair privileges. Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski presents government proposals on pay increases, price controls, market supplies, as well as workers' self-government.

First Secretary Gierek's absence noted in course of Sejm proceedings. Announcement made toward end of proceedings that he had been taken to hospital with heart disorder. Despite promises of more open information policy. Sejm debate reduced to a summary account by media, while news of Gierek's illness made known with delay of several hours.

Trybuna Ludu publishes official statement that right to form independent trade unions is available to all workers whether or not they went on strike.

New independent trade unions created in Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Katowice.

Poland - September 6, 1980 (OSA)

Kania's speech to CC broadcast by Polish media. He pledges to honor commitments signed with striking workers.

Draft bill on price control completed. State Price Committee to have jurisdiction over prices of 118 consumer items, including bread, flour, eggs, milk, butter, meat, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, coal, gas, fabrics, garments, household appliances, rent, and public transportation .

Polish government formally approves increases in wages, pensions, and family allowances; raises state procurement prices for hogs; and introduces measures to give local authorities greater decision-making powers. In the future will be responsible for economic matters directly affecting development of their own areas.

Quoting an Austrian newspaper report, TASS alleges that Walesa had spent two years illegally organizing free trade unions and hints that the strikes were part of a subversive plot against communist rule.

US /Soviet Union / Afghanistan – September 7, 1980 (LBC)

Secretary of State Muskie announces that the US is ready for the technical preparatory talks of Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of intermediate nuclear missiles. Muskie's announcement is a response to Brezhnev's letter to Western heads of government in which the Soviet leader complained that the West did not react to Soviet initiatives for the reduction of nuclear missiles in Europe. Muskie expresses his sentiment that the Senate will ratify the SALT treaty even if the USSR fails to withdraw from Afghanistan.

Poland – September 7, 1980 (OSA)

Walesa and group of ISTU leaders visit Cardinal Wyszyński in Warsaw. They attend Mass in the primate's private chapel and have breakfast with him. Replying to speculation that he might travel to the Vatican for a meeting with the pope, Walesa says he would like to do so when his union work is less pressing. He also says "We have won the first round. Now the second round

is beginning and it could prove even more difficult."

Poland – September 8, 1980 (OSA)

Kania, Jagielski, and Minister of Heavy and Agricultural-Machinery Andrzej Jedynek make a surprise visit to Gdansk for a conference of voivodship party activists. Jagielski reaffirms that agreements concluded with striking workers will be fully observed and says that the country is facing vast economic problems that require many changes in the system.

Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Kisiel says Poland's foreign debts exceed 20,000 million US dollars and reveals that Poland had received 550,000,000 dollars' worth of credits from the USSR since May.

Main board of the official union of cultural and artistic employees meets to discuss the situation, with Minister of Culture Zygmunt Najdowski in attendance. By a majority vote the meeting opts for "maintaining the unity of the union, its self-governing and independent nature, and fully democratic electoral procedure."

Editor of *Polityka* Rakowski goes on television with an appeal for an end to the strikes, saying they were pointless because the agreements applied to all workers throughout the country.

Bialystok drivers and strikers in some other towns return to work. New strikes break out in Bialystok's printing works, in Poznan, Sandomierz, and Plock. In Mielec an agreement is signed between the local MKS and a government commission including CC member Zbigniew Zielinski and Deputy Minister of the Machine Industry Krzysztof Kuczynski.

Seventh Film Festival opens in Gdansk.

East Germany / Hungary – September 8-12, 1980 (HC)

Colonel General and Minister of Defence Lajos Czinege visits GDR.

Romania– September 9-10, 1980 (MMS)

The Deputy Foreign Ministers of the socialist countries meet in Bucharest.

Poland – September 9, 1980 (OSA)

The Catholic Intelligentsia Club in Warsaw opens an information center for those interested in organizing independent trade unions.

Poland – September 10, 1980 (OSA)

Series of voivodship party activist meetings continue. Kania attends Katowice meeting. Kania says "the strikes were not directed against socialism but against its distortions," and warns that "antisocialist forces" are attempting to exploit the uncertainty of the situation and create further unrest. Politburo member Stefan Olszowski attends Lodz meeting and makes similar remarks. Meetings in other centers will all henceforth follow this official pattern.

Radio Warsaw broadcasts discussion criticizing previous leadership's personnel policies, particularly poor qualifications of those appointed to management posts, their improper attitude to employees, inflation of managerial positions, and favoritism.

Economic delegation headed by Jagielski as the permanent Polish representative to the CMEA goes to Moscow for talks with Mikhail Suslov and other Soviet officials. Also present are Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Planning Commission Henryk Kisiel and Foreign Trade and the Maritime Economy Minister Ryszard Karski.

Foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact countries inspect troops taking part in joint maneuvers in GDR near Polish border.

Radio Warsaw II broadcasts tapes recorded during the first hours of strike action in the

Gdynia shipyards.

Jagielski meets with Brezhnev and the USSR's permanent CMEA representative, Deputy Prime Minister Konstantin Katushev. An agreement detailing additional Soviet supplies of food and industrial products for Poland is announced.

The annual harvest festival, due to be held in Zamosc on Poland - September , 1980 (OSA) 14, is called off.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Poland scheduled for the end of the month is postponed until an unspecified date, apparently at the request of Kania.

Poland / USA - September 10, 1980 (HU OSA 300-50-1-656)

A Polish Government delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczysław Jagielski arrived in Moscow for economic talks with Soviet leaders. *Tass* mentions that Soviet Union has given additional financial credits to acquire raw materials for light, chemical, metal and food industries. Furthermore, *Tass* reports that Soviet leadership is clearly disturbed by the scale of Poland's debts in the West, estimated at 20 billion dollars and fears that this could be exploited to exert pressure on the Polish government.

Poland / USA - September 10, 1980 (HU OSA 300-50-1-656)

The newspaper *Życie Warszawy* and the Polish news agency *PAP* accused AFL-CIO of meddling in Poland's internal affairs.

Poland / USA - September 10, 1980 (HU OSA 300-50-1-656)

U.S. President Jimmy Carter congratulated Stanislaw Kania on becoming Poland's Communist Party leader.

Soviet Union – September 10, 1980 (KCA)

Mikhail Shkabardnya is appointed as Minister of Instrument Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems.

Hungary / West Germany – September 10-12, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja visits the FRG.

Hungary / UK – September 10-12, 1980 (HC)

British Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs J. Bullard holds a meeting in Budapest in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Hungary / Algeria / Cyprus / Ethiopia / Mozambique / Nigeria / Tansania / Yemen / Zambia – September 10-27, 1980 (HC)

During his African trip, HSWP's Political Committee member and Head of Council of the People's Republic Pál Losonczi consults with: President Spiros Kiprianu in Cyprus (10th of September); President Ali Nasser Mohamed in Yemen (10-11th of September); President Mengistu in Ethiopia (11-17); in Tanzania (17-22); in Mozambique (22-24); in Zambia (24-26); President Alex Ekwueme in Nigeria (26); and President Chadli Bendjedid in Algeria (26-27th of September).

Poland – September 11, 1980 (OSA)

The Cracow branch of Polish Journalists' Association (PJA) sends letter to CC drawing attention to great discrepancies in the way individuals are interpreting reorientation of official policy after the conclusion of agreements in Gdansk and elsewhere, and complaining that certain local officials are exploiting censorship for their own purposes and contributing to increasing social conflict.

KSS "KOR" issues statement emphasizing that it is and will remain a social institution and not a political party and pledging to continue its efforts to protect workers against repression.

KOR thanks strikers for securing the release of jailed KOR members. It hails the free trade union movement as "an important breakthrough in shaping the future of our country" and says that the Gdansk Agreement is a platform for future dialogue between the people and the authorities.

USA announces that its new Ambassador to Poland will be Francis Meehan, previously Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Meehan will replace William Schauffele who retires shortly.

Poland – September 12, 1980 (OSA)

Main Committee of the United Peasant Party (UPP) holds a plenary meeting. Demands greater share in public life and separation of the legislative, executive, and political branches. Calls for reforms in information policy and the functioning of social control mechanisms. Determines to increase its activities among young people and the intelligentsia and to improve its standing among peasant farmers, partly by pressing for a review of the pension scheme for retired farmers. While stressing its support for the leading role of the party- and declaring its endorsement of the principle of separation of Church and state, UPP expresses itself in favor of religious toleration and freedom of religious practice.

Main Board of the Polish Teachers' Union (PTU) meets and declares itself "an independent and self-governing union operating outside the congress of unions." Similar meetings held by the main boards of unions of health workers, metal workers, textile workers, transport workers, and printers. All make the same declarations and stress need to maintain a single union organization for their professions. Printers' union is the first to include a declaration endorsing the PUWP's policy line and its leading role.

Polish authorities ban representatives of World Confederation of Labor, the second largest trade union in the West, from visiting Poland.

In an interview for a French radio station, Walesa reiterates his statement that he is a union man and not a politician. Says it is too early to speak of his union's possible adherence to an international labor federation and warns that the Western model of trade unionism is absolutely inapplicable to the Polish situation.

Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announces an extra 45,000 million zloty worth of goods will need to be provided for the domestic market in the last quarter alone in order to satisfy demand created by recent pay agreements. An extra 10,500 million zloty had already been earmarked for imports of meat, butter, sugar, cocoa, and tomato puree.

Hungary / Austria – September 12-13, 1980 (HC)

Austrian Minister for Transport and Postal Services Karl Lausecker holds consultations in Budapest.

Hungary / Vietnam – September 12-14, 1980 (HC)

Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach negotiates in Hungary.

Romania/Mozambique – September 13-17, 1980 (KCA) President Machel pays an official visit to Romania.

Poland – September 13, 1980 (OSA)

PAP announces details of Soviet aid for Poland: an additional 150,000,000 dollars worth of goods and a 10-year, 260,000,000-dollar low-rate credit. The Soviet government also extends the repayment deadline for 280,000,000 dollars' worth of credits granted to buy raw materials in the West. At the same time, the US grants Poland 670,000,000 dollars' worth of credits for agricultural products.

Trybuna Ludu attacks the Western media for "ambiguous well wishing" in reporting Polish developments.

Bulletin issued on Gierek's state of health: the patient is making progress.

Minister of Instruction and Upbringing Krzysztof Kruszewski announces that teachers' pay will be raised by an average of 600 zloty a month from 1 October 1980.

Poland – September 14, 1980 (OSA)

In Nowa Huta new unions from 75 enterprises join the local ISTU; 29 enterprises in Bielsko-Biala organize a new TU federation.

The party leadership sends more senior officials to meet with other Eastern bloc leaders: Olszowski goes to Prague, Barcikowski to Sofia, and Jerzy Waszczuk to Belgrade.

Copies of the Warsaw daily *Zycie Warszawy* containing details of the Sejm debate are seized by officials at East Berlin airport.

Poland – September 14, 1980 (KCA)

The Polish news agency PAP announces that there are a new set of rules applying to trade unions: any trade union is obliged to register with the Warsaw court giving a list of its members and an outline of its activities.

Hungary / Soviet Union – September 15-16, 1980 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Finance István Hetényi spends two days in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – September 15-17, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska negotiates in Prague.

Hungary / India – September 15-17, 1980 (HC)

Indian Minister of Foreign Trade Pranab Mukherji runs negotiations in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / SWAPO – September 15-18, 1980 (HRN)

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma visits Yugoslavia. He meets with Sergej Krajger and other Yugoslav representatives.

Poland – September 15, 1980 (OSA)

Government adopts additional economy measures, including budgetary restrictions on radio and television, the film industry, sport, research and development projects, and expense accounts; management cuts; and the imposition of a ceiling on incomes.

Last day of Poznan trade fair. Goods contracted for 221,000 million zloty, 42,000 million below last year's total, are inadequate to meet market requirements.

All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front meets in Warsaw to discuss the situation.

Jablonski and Pinkowski assure delegates that both party and government know what needs to be done. They pledge to stamp out bribery and corruption, and mention the role of the Church in maintaining stability.

On his return to the US, former Ambassador to Poland William Schauffele says he expects the Polish government will try to water down the Gdansk Agreement but doubts that it will have much success.

Poland – September 16, 1980 (OSA)

First application for registration as an independent, self-governing trade union is submitted to the Warsaw Voivodship Court by a Katowice steelworks' group headed by labor activist Kazimierz Switon and representing some 14,000 workers.

Dissident sources report that plainclothes security police had entered the grounds of several striking factories in Kielce and tried to pressure employees to return to work. The workers had originally walked out when local authorities refused to allow the setting up of free TUs'. Strikes in Kalisz continue.

Chairmen of voivodship housing cooperatives meet in Warsaw to discuss possible solutions to housing problems and the functioning of the cooperative system.

Official union of seamen and longshoremen holds extraordinary meeting in Gdansk and, opting for an "independent and self-governing" professional union, decides to withdraw from the TUCC. Delegates of the new independent union of seamen and longshoremen at the Dalmor Fishery in Gdynia attend the Gdansk meeting as unofficial representatives of the authentic independent labor movement and issue a protest warning against this "blatant attempt to cheat the working people."

Poland – September 17, 1980 (OSA)

Representatives of ISTUs from all over Poland meet at the Gdansk headquarters. They discuss a standardized draft charter for all ISTUs and determine to submit one joint application for registration as the ISTU "Solidarity" to the Warsaw voivodship court, fearing that legal officials might try to interpret separate charters as violating legal or constitutional provisions and refuse to register some of the new unions. However, Walesa resists pressure from some delegates to form one single union and insists on a looser coordinating structure permitting a large measure of regional autonomy.

Representatives from each of the 35 independent labor organizations affiliated with the Solidarity movement, with headquarters in Gdansk, will form a coordinating committee, with Walesa as chairman. The Katowice Steelworks ISTU, whose earlier individual application for registration had been rejected, joins Solidarity, bringing the total membership to an estimated 3,000,000 employees from some 3,500 enterprises. An application for registration is submitted to the Warsaw voivodship court.

PAP reports that nine offenders have been jailed for illegal deals involving sugar coupons.

The European Parliament at Strasbourg debates and passes a resolution welcoming the way that Polish workers have asserted their right to strike and form free trade unions, emphasizing Western support for their gains and asking the European Commission and member states to increase economic and financial cooperation with the PPR.

An appeal from the independent labor movement in the USSR, known as SMOT, suggesting that a joint committee of Eastern bloc independent TU activists be formed, is released in the West.

Scottish miners express support for Polish workers and call on the authorities to implement the agreements as soon as possible.

Poland - September 18, 1980 (HC)

The National Commission of Independent Self-governing Trade Unions —Solidarityl is established in Gdańsk (president: Lech Walesa).

Hungary / Indonesia – September 18-21, 1980 (HC)

Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja spends three days in Hungary.

Yugoslavia / Cuba – September 18-21, 1980 (HRN) Yugoslav

Foreign Minister Josip Vrhunec visits Cuba.

Albania - September 19, 1980 (KCA)

Several changes in the Council of Ministers are introduced at a meeting of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly.

US / Soviet Union / France – September 19, 1980 (LBC)

The US protests against a \$300 million contract the French Schneider Creusot company signed with the Soviet Union for the construction of a steel plant in the USSR. In the US's view, the contract violates the commercial sanctions in force against the Soviets.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – September 19-24, 1980 (HRN)

An official delegation of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union visits Yugoslavia, and meets with the representatives of the Federal Executive Council. A treaty regarding the long-term economic and scientific cooperation is signed.

Poland – September 19, 1980 (OSA)

PUWP Voivodship Committees meet in Katowice and Poznan, with Kania and Olszowski in the chair respectively. In Poznan, party chief Jerzy Zasada also "resigns" and Jerzy Kusiak, who had only recently been dropped from the CC and was the Polish Ambassador to Romania, is elected first secretary. More changes are announced in the CC: Jozef Klasa is named head of the Press, Radio, and Television Department, Walery Namiotkiewicz becomes director of the CC's Ideoeducational Department, and Kazimierz Rokoszewski takes over the Department of Cadres. Union executives of state and social employees; builders; trade and cooperative workers; book, press, radio, and television workers, and local administration workers all opt for independent trade union status and vote to leave the TUCC.

Television news says that 16 scattered strikes are still continuing throughout the country.

In an interview with AFP Walesa admits having intervened with the authorities on behalf of the Church over the broadcasting of a weekly Mass. The authorities had apparently tried to have it broadcast over local stations only and subjected to censorship restrictions.

Poland - September 20, 1980 (OSA)

ROPCO issues a statement refuting allegations of "antisocialism" and accusing the authorities of the PPR of having ignored the needs of the Polish people ever since they came to power.

President Carter addresses Polish-Americans at a centenary rally of the Polish National Alliances in Chicago, saying that Polish workers have once again reminded the world that the desire for human rights is universal. He expresses satisfaction that the crisis seems to be nearing a peaceful and constructive solution and cautions once again against external interference.

An article in *Pravda* accuses subversive foreign circles, particularly the AFL/CIO and certain West German foundations, of interfering in Poland's internal affairs.

Poland – September 21, 1980 (HPB)

The Trade Union of Farmers in Poland is officially established.

Poland - September 21, 1980 (OSA)

For the first time in the history of the PPR national radio broadcasts the Mass. The service is transmitted live from the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw. The celebrant, Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski, auxiliary bishop of the Warsaw archdiocese, expresses the Catholic community's joy at being able once more to benefit from such spiritual experiences.

Poland - September 21, 1980 (HU OSA 300-50-1-656)

Polish State Radio broadcast a mass and sermon from Warsaw's Holy Cross Church. The radio

broadcast illustrates greater church access to the state-controlled media. This was one of the provisions of an agreement between the government and workers which ended massive strikes in Poland Baltic Coast.

Poland / USA - September 22, 1980 (HU OSA 300-50-1-656)

United Auto Workers contributed \$120,000 to the gift sent to Polish strikers by the Labor Movement of the West. *The Washington Star* announces AFL - CIO promise to the establishment of a special fund to help the new Polish unions. In addition, the article mentions possible propaganda about American interference with the internal affairs of other countries.

Moreover, U.S. Secretary of the State Edmund Musk repeated a promise made Saturday by President Jimmy Carter about US non-interference in the affairs of Poland.

Poland – September 22, 1980 (OSA)

First meeting of the National Coordinating Committee of the ISTU Solidarity held in Gdansk. The draft charter is formally adopted. The union will operate on a national scale with 17 autonomous regional organizations.

Text of letter from 20 Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian dissidents to Solidarity is released in the West. The signatories express support for the new unions and congratulate Polish workers on having initiated a process of democratic reform.

Volkswagen Foundation rejects Soviet charges of interfering in Polish affairs, explaining that it had long ago approved a grant for research work on developments in Poland since 1975.

Hungary / Mozambique / Zambia – September 22-24, 1980 (HC) see September 10—27 also

HSWP's Political Committee member and Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi pays an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique, then spends a few days (24-26th) in the Republic of Zambia.

Poland – September 24, 1980 (HPB) The Independent Students Union is created.

Yugoslavia / Great Britain – September 24-26, 1980 (HRN)

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visits Yugoslavia. She meets with Cvijetin Mijatović and Veselin Đuranović.

Hungary / Greece – September 23-24, 1980 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress runs negotiations in Greece.

Poland - September 24, 1980 (OSA)

Walesa and other Solidarity leaders spend a day in Warsaw where they have come to register the ISTU Solidarity. Last minute union work includes final negotiations with various independent organizing committees wishing to register with the Warsaw Voivodship court as branches of Solidarity. Walesa speaks at a press conference organized by the state Interpress news agency. PAP announces that the joint commission of government and Church officials which had been suspended 10 years previously has been reconstituted.

Country's "leading" farmers are received by state and government authorities. Pinkowski promises favorable conditions for private farms.

Walesa's father is received by President Carter at the White House. Carter expresses his admiration for the younger Walesa's courage.

Poland - September 25, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw branch of Solidarity, the ISTU Mazowsze, issues a declaration denouncing reforms of the official trade union movement as mere name-changing since the transformation of old unions into so-called independent and self-governing unions working outside of the TUCC was being done under orders from higher authority and not through voting by a general assembly.

Barcikowski and Minister of Mining Kaim spend a day in Nowa Huta. Contrary to usual practice, they are shown round the oldest and most defective parts of the plant. The workers demand that special commissions be set up to examine distribution of bonuses, draw up an inventions award scheme, and rule on matters relating to distribution of car vouchers, fictitious slots, etc. They also demand practical measures against pollution of the environment. Kaim promises that a special commission will be set up to study safety and hygiene conditions in all parts of the plant.

Hungary / Soviet Union – September 25-26, 1980 (HC)

State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs János Nagy negotiates in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow.

West Germany – September 26, 1980 (KCA)

At least 13 people are killed and over 200 injured in an explosion at Munich's October Festival.

Poland – September 26, 1980 (OSA)

Literary figures from Cracow meet to discuss the democratization of public life. The meeting is attended by men of all convictions, including Catholic activist Jacek Woniakowski, nonparty member Jerzy Surdykowski, dissenting reformist party member Stefan Bratkowski, and orthodox party propagandists Janusz Roszko and Tadeusz Holuj.

Convalescent patients in a Naleczow sanatorium refuse to make room for former party first secretary Edward Gierek, who is finally placed elsewhere.

Poland – September 28, 1980 (HPB)

A non-governmental trade union, *Solidarity*, is officially registered by a court in Warsaw.

Hungary / Poland – September 28-30, 1980 (HC)

Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dobrielski consults with the leaders of Hungarian diplomacy in Budapest.

Poland - September 28, 1980 (OSA)

Mass is broadcast from the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw for the second time.

Poland - September 29, 1980 (OSA)

Edmund Baluka, the exiled leader of the Gdansk strikers in 1970, attends the annual conference of the British Labour Party. Left-winger Eric Heffer backs the Polish workers.

The government announces the next stage of wage increases. With effect from October 1, some 8,000,000 workers will receive increases averaging 650 zloty a month. The lowest wage is to be raised to a level equivalent to 2,400 zloty a month.

According to official figures, this year's grain harvest will amount to a mere 19,000,000 tons, or some 8,000,000 below requirements. The potato crop will fall some 15,000,000 tons below last year's, and sugar beet production will drop by 4,000,000 tons.

Officials of the SUPS students' union meet with high-level party and government representatives to discuss student autonomy. The whole structure of the student movement of the future must be rethought, they announce.

Hungary / Vatican - September 29, 1980 (HC)

Under-Secretary of the Vatican and Cardinal Agostino Casaroli negotiates in Hungary. He is received by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár and Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi.

Poland – September 30, 1980 (OSA)

The Solidarity branch in the Legnica-Glogow Copper Basin and the government commission sign an 18-point agreement on workers' demands.

Deputy Prime Minister Barcikowski speaks on television against the proposed warning strike, which he claims would be in violation of the August agreements.

Austria rejects Polish request for 21,000 million schillings' (1,600 million US dollars) worth of credits.

Solidarity offers to call off the warning strike if the authorities make a clear commitment to pay wage increases already promised to workers, publish unbiased information about the new trade unions in the official media, order all local authorities to keep the agreements and stop obstructing the formation of new unions, and, finally, publicly announce a definitive timetable for completion of the negotiations, as stipulated in the August agreements. Jagielski heads a government delegation, which goes to Gdansk in a last-minute attempt to persuade Solidarity to cancel the strike.

Zycie Warszawy questions Solidarity's statement rejecting "antisocialist" charges. *Trybuna Ludu* answers authors of a letter sent to the editor from Lublin in defense of democratic opposition activists.

Poland / USA - September, 1980 (HU OSA 300-50-1-656)

The U.S. administration announces some 670 million dollars in loan guarantees for Poland to buy US agricultural products. Poland draws about 1/3 of available U.S. agricultural credits.

Poland / Soviet Union – Autumn 1980 (UNW)

In line with the Brezhnev Doctrine, the Soviet Union begins concentrating its army on the Eastern border of Poland, after becoming irritated by the indecisiveness of the Polish leadership and the fulfillment of all of the Polish workers' demands.

October

Hungary / France – October 1-3, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay travels to France.

Japan / Hungary - October 1, 1980 (HC)

A Japanese-Hungarian trade framework agreement is signed for 5 years.

Poland, October 1, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw Voivodship court announces that 21 applications for registration of new unions have so far been received, and that the first 6 have been approved. These are the ISTU of the air crews and ground personnel of the Polish airlines, LOT; the ISTU of Warsaw city transport employees; the ISTU at the Stomil tire plant in Olsztyn; the ISTU of forestry workers in the Wichrowo forestry

inspectorate area; the Warsaw ISTU Jednosc /Unity/; and the Polish physicians' TU.

Radio Warsaw carries interviews with workers who criticize local ISTUs for perpetuating controversy and confusion. A member of the official radio and television employees' union protests vehemently against alleged KOR meddling in union affairs.

Poland - October 2, 1980 (OSA)

Last-minute talks between the Jagielski delegation and Solidarity fail to avert the strike. *Trybuna Ludu* and *Zycie Warszawy* condemn the warning strike as an abuse of the right to strike which cannot but disrupt the economy and lead to an escalation of the crisis.

Solidarity spokesman Bogdan Lis discloses that the Warsaw Voivodship court has raised some objections to provisions in the ISTU's proposed charter, including a point concerning its nationwide umbrella character.

Spokesman for the new Independent Students' Union (ISU), Jacek Czaputowicz, reports that thousands of students signed up with the ISU on the first day of the academic year and that branches have been set up at many Polish universities.

TUCC Chairman Jankowski, speaking at a conference of the communist World Federation of Trade Unions in Moscow, says that the Warsaw government accepts the legality of strikes but only if used as a last resort. Delegates from other countries, however, continue to treat the subject as taboo.

Polish Ambassador to France Tadeusz Olechowski meets with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre to discuss possible French aid for Poland.

Hungary - October 2, 1980 (HC)

The Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences negotiates the suggestions of the 6th fiveyear plan.

Hungary / UN / USA – October 3-7, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja participates on the XXXV session of the UN General Assembly in New York. During this time he consults with UN General Secretary Kurt Waldheim and Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chňoupek.

Poland - October 3, 1980 (OSA)

The nationwide Solidarity warning strike goes ahead as planned. At midday selected enterprises, factories, and departments put down tools for one hour. Other workers restrict themselves to symbolic manifestations of solidarity. All essential services are maintained and the strike is organized so as to minimize possible losses to the economy. The organization demonstrates Solidarity's internal discipline and sense of responsibility, as well as its strength vis-à-vis the government. Six Soviet navy ships call in at the port of Gdansk on a routine visit.

Poland - October 4, 1980 (OSA)

The PUWP CC reopens its sixth plenary session, begun on September 6 and suspended after Gierek was ousted and Kania elected first secretary.

Kania opens the session by reading a report "on the political situation in the country and the current tasks of the party." He pinpoints cardinal economic mistakes: overinvestment, ill-considered indebtedness, unrealistic planning, neglect of agricultural imperatives, and uncontrolled consumption. Stating that Poland does not have the means to improve domestic supplies of meat and meat products this year or next, he announces that proposals on meat rationing will be drafted and submitted for discussion shortly.

Polish media provide unprecedented coverage of the plenum discussion. Speakers call for limitation of the period in office to two terms and for clear separation of party and government

posts. Many participants demand that the process of regeneration in public life start within the party itself, and that those who were at fault be held personally accountable.

The presidium of Solidarity meets at its Gdansk headquarters to assess the effects of the previous day's strike.

Local radio releases details of the monument, which is to be erected in Gdansk to the memory of workers killed during the 1970 riots. Preparatory work is in progress.

West Germany – October 5, 1980 (KCA)

In the general elections to the Bundestag (Lower House of the Federal Parliament) the Social Democratic/Free Democratic coalition which was in office since 1969, increased its parliamentary majority by obtaining a total of 271 of the 497 seats.

Poland - October 5, 1980 (OSA)

The third Sunday Mass to be transmitted over national radio is celebrated by the Reverend Jerzy Chomanczak.

Deep divisions emerge within the CC as the sixth plenum continues its discussions. The immediate reaction to Kania's speech is disappointment that he had not proposed more definite reforms and radical personnel changes.

Western diplomatic sources reveal that the major border point between Poland and the Soviet Union at Terespol-Brest has been closed to travel in both directions. According to speculation, the Soviet government is thereby trying to restrict the flow of information about labor unrest and government concessions to workers in Poland.

Poland - October 6, 1980 (OSA)

The CC plenary session continues on into the night, and closes in the early hours after some 70 speakers have contributed to the debate. Morning editions of the national papers are delayed. In his concluding speech Kania claims that there is no other force in the country other than the party that is capable of bringing the country out of the crisis. Kania acknowledges the responsible attitude of the Catholic Church.

Delegates from the 39 regional committees of Solidarity meet in Gdansk. In a letter to Kania they express surprise at the remarks he made at the sixth plenum about the warning strike of October 3 and demand 30 minutes' television time to respond to his allegations. In a letter to Pinkowski they express concern that Solidarity has still not been given legal status.

Poland - October 6, 1980 (KCA)

Several members of the PUWP Central Committee were dismissed on Stefan Olszowski's recommendation at a session of the Central Committee.

Poland - October 7, 1980 (OSA)

The trial of the former managing director of the Minex import-export company, Kazimierz Tyranski, accused of embezzlement, opens in Warsaw.

Extraordinary meeting of the Culture and Arts Employees' Union opts to withdraw from the TUCC and becomes an autonomous union.

More purges in Katowice Voivodship committee: former Minister of Mining Lejczak, former chairman of the official miners' TU Les, Rector of the Silesian University Henryk Rechowicz, and the editor-in-chief of the local daily, Trybuna Robotnicza, Tadeusz Lubiejewski, are all dismissed.

National radio asks people what they think about the sixth plenum. The general gist of comments is that little has changed and that the people want more than promises.

Poland – October 8, 1980 (KCA)

The *Sejm* approves a constitutional amendment that increases its power by giving it direct control over the Supreme Chamber of Control.

Vatican / Hungary - October 8, 1980 (HC)

Pope John Paul II consecrates the Hungarian chapel in the crypt of the Saint Peter's Basilica in Rome.

Hungary - October 8, 1980 (HC)

An international academic session is held in Debrecen on the occasion of the 400th birth anniversary of Gábor Bethlen.

Poland - October 9, 1980 (OSA)

Exiled Polish author Czeslaw Milosz is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. State Council Chairman Jablonski sends a congratulatory message. New Minister of the Arts Tejchma also sends a telegram. Official media announce the news four hours after it was first made public. National television shows an archive film clip of Milosz reading his own verse.

The Warsaw Voivodship court registers two more unions: the Podlasie ISTU (for workers in Siedlce and Biala Podlaska Voivodships), and the ISTU of Media and Communications Employees, with its headquarters in Warsaw.

The CC's Central Party Control Commission meets with Kania in attendance.

Minister of Higher Education Gorski meets with students in Cracow. Some 2,000 students from both the official and the independent unions take part in the lively discussions, which last almost 10 hours.

Poland - October 10, 1980 (OSA)

Polish press reaction to Milosz's Nobel Prize is generally favorable. *Zycie Warszawy* quotes other well-known Polish authors, such as Jerzy Andrzejewski who has until recently been on the "black list," and party publicist Jerzy Putrament, who reveals that the PWU had demanded five years ago that Milosz's works be published but that the "propaganda hierarchy" had ruled otherwise. A Cracow publishing house announces that a forthcoming anthology is to contain many of Milosz's poems.

A Soviet economic delegation headed by planning chief and Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai K. Baibakov comes to Warsaw for talks.

Radio Warsaw, reporting from Szczecin, says that most of the workers in that voivodship have opted for membership in Solidarity, including many party members.

Final blueprint of the monument to Gdansk workers killed in the 1970 riots is approved by the special Monument Commission. The unveiling is scheduled for 17 December 1980, the 10th anniversary of the event.

Advisory centers for organizers of new unions have now been set up by lawyers in Warsaw, Zielona Gora, Bialystok, Katowice, and Opole.

According to PAP, meat rationing has now become a necessity.

Poland - October 11, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw Voivodship court registers four more new unions: the Swiec Cellulose and Paper Works' ISTU, the Warsaw Road Workers' ISTU, the Army Employees' TU, and the Tychy Automobile Workers' ISTU. One other application is rejected.

The head of the Main Political Council of the Polish Army, General Jozef Baryla, is appointed

Deputy Minister of Defense.

Three copies of the design for the proposed monument to Szczecin workers killed in the 1970 riots are put on public display outside the Warski Shipyard gates.

The PPR withdraws concessions enabling visitors from Norway and Denmark to obtain visas at the frontier.

Romania – October 11, 1980 (CEC)

The Council of State passes a decree stating that every psychiatric patient is dangerous.

Poland - October 12, 1980 (OSA)

October 12 is celebrated in Poland as Polish People's Army Day. In honor of Polish soldiers who fell on Soviet territory, Soviet state and party leaders lay wreaths at several Polish military cemeteries, including for the first time in history at the Katyn campsite, where Polish officers were massacred, most probably by the Soviet NKVD (KGB), although this is officially denied by the USSR.

GDR leader Erich Honecker says that the Soviet bloc will not tolerate any major liberalization within its political system and may take steps to bring developments under control.

At a plenary session of the SUPS Main Council, Higher Education Minister Janusz Gorski declares that most of the demands made by student representatives at their recent meeting in Uniejowo had been met or accepted in principle by the authorities.

Warsaw box offices report that tickets for performances which include a showing of the Polish Film Chronicle devoted to this summer's strikes in Gdansk and containing previously unreleased film clips of the 1970 Baltic coast riots are sold out. People have apparently been leaving the cinemas stunned without waiting to see the main feature film.

The staff of the weekly Film, in an open letter to the Minister of Arts and Culture, demands that plans to reorganize the distribution network for films be reviewed.

Poland - October 13, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces that nine of the official trade unions have so far withdrawn from the TUCC, and the main councils of the remaining fourteen unions have opted for withdrawal pending ratification by their general congress. This means that the TUCC has practically ceased to exist, and the formal decision to dissolve it will probably be taken at the next plenary session.

A vice-chairman of the SUPS admits that the number of students belonging to the official union has substantially decreased, particularly in Gdansk, Lodz, and Cracow, and that only some 20 per cent of freshmen have joined the SUPS.

Kania meets with a group of SPYU activists who raise many controversial issues, including the youth organization's lack of initiative and passive execution of dictates from above. There is a warning of purges in the SPYU leadership. A new law on the place of the youth movement in the state and the rights and responsibilities of young people in public life will be drafted.

Teachers' delegates are received by Jablonski and Pinkowski.

Poland - October 14, 1980 (OSA)

Kuron writes an open letter to workers asking them to disregard the propaganda campaign against him.

It is announced that Walesa hopes to travel to Warsaw to discuss the delay in the registration of Solidarity with Jablonski and then visit several workers' centers in southern Poland.

The "Polemics" radio program criticizes what it calls "the Polish antipress," which it charges is

responsible for the lack of information about the economic crisis, administrative chaos, and collapse of control mechanisms.

The 13th Congress of the Polish Teachers' Union opens in Warsaw. The most hotly debated issue is the review of the unsuccessful new 10-year school system. The PTU decides to transform itself into a Federation of Secondary Education Workers and Research and Higher Education Workers.

Soviet Union / US – October 14, 1980 (LBC)

Brezhnev invites the US for bilateral talks before —it's too late. He made the statement to Armand Hammer, whom Brezhnev informed he was willing to do anything short of accepting US military superiority to improve Soviet-American relations.

Czechoslovakia – October 15-17, 1980 (MMS)

The Warsaw Pact Military Council takes place in Prague.

Yugoslavia/North Korea – October 15-18, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav delegation led by Petar Stambolić makes an official visit to North Korea. During the visit Stambolić meets with Kim Il Sung.

Poland - October 15, 1980 (OSA)

Top party officials hold a meeting with representatives of the press, radio, and television from all over the country. Jerzy Waszczuk outlines the role of the media in developing a dialogue with the people, strengthening confidence in the authorities, and enhancing democracy and social justice. Some 17 speakers voice their opinions on the state of information policy. In his concluding remarks Kania says that "the irreversible process of change" is progressing too slowly.

The Main Publishing Board announces that 200,000 copies of Miłosz's works will be printed. The Cracow based Catholic Znak Publishing Institute announces its intention to print Miłosz's « Where the Sun Rises and Where It Sets ». An evening devoted to Miłosz's work is to be held at the Warsaw Literary Institute.

Ceausescu criticizes what he perceives as the Polish government's leniency toward anti socialist elements in the new trade unions.

The British government announces that Foreign Minister Lord Carrington will visit Poland at the end of the month.

Poland - October 16, 1980 (OSA)

The 176th Polish Bishops' Conference comes to an end. In their communiqué the bishops discuss the country's need for internal stability but stress that the current reforms must include real economic progress since one of the most important current problems is that of feeding the nation.

In this connection, they express the hope that the authorities' agricultural policy will revitalize private peasant farming and that there will be more scope for authentic self-government in all spheres of life.

Hungary - October 16, 1980 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. (Topic: the new order of paying the fee of party membership.)

Czechoslovakia-October 16 1980 (HU-OSA-8-47-74-25)

The Central Committee has officially announced the 16th Party Congress, announcing its plans to further review the current state of the economy. The party will mostly focus on Internal Party and domestic policy matters, the economy and its upcoming four-year plan, and both communist and non-communist international affairs.

Poland - October 17, 1980 (OSA)

The inaugural meeting of the government committee set up to draft new trade union legislation is held in Warsaw. The committee is composed of eight lawyers and nine other specialists, five representatives of the official trade unions, as well as Lech Walesa and eleven other Solidarity representatives from all over the country.

PAP says that the court's objections to Solidarity's charter have now been resolved.

Walesa begins a five-day tour of southern Poland. The trip is seen as an attempt to consolidate and unify the nationwide movement, clear up local misunderstandings, explain the Solidarity leadership's stand on crucial issues, acquaint the leadership with the various problems facing individual branch organizations, and pacify the more radical elements. In Cracow Walesa promises that union elections will be held regardless of the court's decision.

Poland - October 18, 1980 (OSA)

Some 15,000 people attend Walesa's rally at Nowa Huta near Cracow.

The Club of Maritime Journalists' meeting in Gdansk sends an open letter to Prime Minister Pinkowski supporting demands made by seamen and longshoremen.

PAP reports that diplomats from the US, Great Britain, West Germany, and other Western countries have been called to the Foreign Ministry to be told that some mass media, especially radio stations, as well as some political parties and trade unions in their countries are meddling in the PPR's internal affairs.

Poland – October 18, 1980 (MMS)

The Deputy Foreign Ministers of the socialist states meet in Warsaw.

Poland – October 19-20, 1980 (MMS)

The Warsaw Pact Committee of Foreign Ministers takes place in Warsaw.

Poland - October 19, 1980 (OSA)

The Mass broadcast over state radio is dedicated to health service employees.

PAP carries a statement by the chief judge of the Warsaw Voivodship court, Stanislaw Pawela, about the reasons for the delay in registering Solidarity. He says that the ISTU failed to include in its statutes provisions concerning recognition of the leading role of the party in the state and that of the socialist character of Poland's system of government already made in the Gdansk Agreement. While the principle of not linking official positions in unions with those of other organizations is a healthy one, no one should be excluded from holding union office a priori. Moreover, Solidarity's statutes should not set down provisions regarding strikes as standard rules, and procedures to be applicable to the whole country would be determined shortly in the new labor legislation.

Solidarity representatives from institutions of learning, the Polish Academy of Sciences, and ministerial research agencies meet in Gdansk and resolve to create a Scientific Coordinating Committee within Solidarity.

Radio Warsaw announces that the Coordinating Committee of Creative and Scientific Associations now comprises 24 member associations. Representatives of the committee say that action is already being taken in matters of budgetary allocations for cultural activities, censorship reform, and the state of cultural life. The committee previously had sent a memorandum to state authorities on the scope and methods of the censor's office.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Andrzej Kacala is interviewed on state radio about the shortage of potatoes and sugar beets.

The Warsaw Voivodship court invites Solidarity representatives to attend a court session on Friday, October 24, amid widespread rumors that a compromise has finally been worked out and registration may be imminent.

Gorzow Wielkopolski strikers cancel their action after listening to Walesa's warnings and agree to

begin talks with their management after the mediation of local Voivod Stanislaw Nowak. However, talks between railway workers and the government commission run into difficulties and are broken off.

Poland - October 20, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw broadcasts an interview with the producers of a documentary film entitled « Workers 80 » about the last few days of the August strike in the Gdansk shipyards and showing film clips of the shooting of Baltic coast workers in December 1970. The film is expected to go on general release shortly.

Trybuna Ludu blames Solidarity for holding up its own registration.

At a meeting of the Polish Economists' Association devoted to a discussion of a document prepared by a team of 100 experts, economists warn against excessively high expectations. They say that the necessary strengthening of the centralized planning and directing mechanisms must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the independence and responsibility of voivodship and plant managements. They warn against taking measures that could be even more inflationary and insist on the need for urgency in implementing economic reform. Finally, they stress that the first imperative is to stabilize the economy by improving supplies, eliminating lines, and by making the essential services more efficient.

The British government denies charges of meddling in Poland's internal affairs with its reporting of developments in that country, and says that the Polish government is well aware of the relationship between government and media in the UK.

Yugoslavia – October 20, 1980 (KCA)

Lazar Mojsov is elected as the Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

Poland - October 21, 1980 (OSA)

Walesa meets with Solidarity members in the Bierut Steel Mill in Czesochowa and attends a rally at the local stadium.

In Wroclaw 34 members of the Railway Workers' Coordinating Committee announce a hunger strike in protest against the rejection of their demand for wage increases.

Kania receives the Primate of Poland. They discuss matters of special importance for the internal peace of the country. The official communique says that the two men agreed that constructive cooperation between Church and state served the interest of the nation and would be continued for the welfare and security of the country.

In a radio broadcast Editor-in-Chief of *Polityka* Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski discusses the registration of Solidarity and its conflict with the government over this issue. He claims that the ISTU's failure to declare allegiance to the party and the system would give grounds for doubts about the purity of its character and intentions.

The Ministry of Transport announces new scales of basic wages for railway workers.

Eugeniusz Kulaga is appointed Polish Ambassador to France and gives up his position as a Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The members of the Main Board of the Polish Journalists' Association decide that they will resign from office immediately after the start of their extraordinary congress next week.

Poland - October 22, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw Voivodship court registers two more unions: the Milk Cooperative Workers' ISTU based in Warsaw, and the Tourist Services Workers' ISTU based in Cracow. The application of a private taxi drivers' union based in Zabrze is rejected as the group is considered more suited to

forming an association than a labor union proper. The decision on registration of a Rural Solidarity ISTU, based in Warsaw, is deferred until the court's next sitting, ostensibly on account of the complexity of the case.

Walesa is present at the court hearing.

Radio Warsaw broadcasts a program about Solidarity and allegiance to the party. It says that workers have lost faith in the party and that some 80 to 90 per cent of workers have gone over to Solidarity. The commentator says that one reason for this lack of confidence is the continuation of censorship and restriction of information. He says that people's disappointment and bitterness is caused by their uncertainty as to the durability of the reforms.

In Koszalin an agreement is signed between Solidarity representatives and the official unions, on the one hand, and management officials, on the other, on trilateral cooperation, reportedly the first agreement of this kind.

At his regular weekly audience in the Vatican Pope John Paul II refers to the struggle for social justice in Poland and says that he is constantly praying for his people's efforts to establish full justice and respect for civil rights, particularly in labor relations.

Yugoslavia / Romania – October 22-24, 1980 (HRN)

Nicolae Ceausescu makes an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Poland - October 23, 1980 (OSA)

The UPP daily *Dziennik Ludowy* makes the first official mention of the existence of Rural Youth Union groups reviving spontaneously all over the country.

Wroclaw railway workers' strike action spreads to Torun, where five men begin a hunger strike in support of their colleagues.

A brief strike at the Ursus tractor plant near Warsaw ends after Walesa arrives at the plant and both sides agree to hold further talks.

The 53rd session of the General Assembly of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) meets in Warsaw to assess the situation of Polish science.

The government announces the enlarged composition of the Economic Reforms Commission. It will primarily include economists, scholars, and party officials, plus a handful of workers and independent intellectuals. Its task is to draw up recommendations for long-term changes in the structure of the national economy, as well as preparing a "mini economic reform" for next year.

The state radio announces that meat rationing is to be introduced on 1 January 1981. The annual ration will be 30 to 35 kg per inhabitant, but the exact quantities are as yet uncertain since no decision has been made on the form of rationing.

The Council of Ministers' Legislative Council reviews proposals for a new law on censorship and amendments to other legislation necessitated by the Gdansk Agreement.

Prime Minister Pinkowski attends a meeting of the Opole Voivodship party committee. Changes are made in the composition of the Voivodship Executive Committee, and the Party Control Committee is enlarged by 10 additional members, mainly workers.

CC Secretary Jerzy Wojtecki receives leading farmers from all parts of the country.

Poland - October 24, 1980 (OSA)

Hundreds of people gather outside the Warsaw Voivodship court building as the Solidarity registration verdict is about to be given. Many onlookers carry placards demanding the registration. Similar signs reportedly appear on walls of buildings and in city trams and buses. After a four-hour hearing the judge announces the court's decision to register Solidarity as an ISTU, having deleted sections of the union's statutes on the right to strike and written into them a paragraph reaffirming the party's leading role and pledging the union's allegiance to the socialist system and Poland's alliances.

Solidarity leaders and advisers are dumbfounded as immediately before the court retired to ponder its verdict Walesa had submitted a separate statement acknowledging allegiance to the Polish Constitution and the Gdansk Agreement as an appendix to the statutes, and had emphatically ruled out the possibility of any new changes in the statutes.

In the evening television news broadcasts, Kazimierz Kakol does justice to both sides, but insists, nonetheless, that the essential thing is that Solidarity now has legal status.

The Main Board of the Polish Artists' Union meets with members of Solidarity's presidium in Gdansk to discuss future cooperation. The participants release a statement supporting Solidarity in its stand against the Warsaw court ruling.

Agreement is reached in talks between the government commission headed by Aleksander Kopec and the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity at the Katowice Steelworks. The negotiations on implementation of workers' demands on social matters, wages, and labor organization last 16 hours. The agreement includes building, transport, and power workers, as well as employees of scientific research and planning institutes in the Katowice Voivodship.

In Wroclaw talks between the government commission and railway workers' leaders are broken off for the fifth time. The hunger strike continues. A three-man delegation is dispatched to Warsaw to urge a resolution of the stalemate and seek support from the Solidarity presidium.

Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Planning Commission Henryk Kisiel receives the leadership of the Polish Teachers' Union, who present their demands for increased material and financial outlay for education in the next financial year.

The Main Board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students resumes its deliberations after 10 days' adjournment. The discussion focuses on progress in the implementation of students' demands, on changes in the union's statutes, and on the future model of higher education in a socialist society. In connection with previous SUPS Chairman Stanislaw Gabrielski's appointment to the CC Secretariat, Tadeusz Sawik is elected to head the union.

Yugoslavia / PLO – October 26-28, 1980 (HRN)

Yasser Arafat visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Yugoslav representatives.

Hungary / UK - October 27-29, 1980 (HC)

British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington negotiates in Hungary.

Yugoslavia – October 29, 1980 (HR)

The Federal Assembly votes in favor of constitutional changes. The President of the Federal Executive Council cannot be elected more than once consecutively, and the members of the Federal Executive Council cannot be elected more than twice consecutively. All other federal executives are limited to one year in office.

Hungary - October 31, 1980 (HC)

The Tisza Oil Refinery is opened in Leninváros [Lenintown] (today's Tiszaújváros).

Czechoslovakia-October 31 1980 (HU-OSA-8-3-2326)

East Germany and Czechoslovakia, Poland's hardlined neighbors, have both discussed their concerns over the countries political developments. With this, a number of Czechoslovakia officials have publicly expressed their concern in the past weeks. However, they are still waiting on advice from Moscow to make any official moves.

November

Yugoslavia / Non-Aligned Movement – November 2-3, 1980 (HN)

A meeting of six foreign ministers of non-aligned countries takes place in Belgrade. The foreign ministers of Cuba, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and the PLO discuss the possibilities for a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq war.

US - November 4, 1980 (HC)

The Republican Candidate, Ronald Reagan, is elected as President of the United States.

East Germany / Soviet Union / Poland, November 4 – 1980 (CWIHP)

Leonid Brezhnev writes to East German leader Erich Honecker regarding the Polish Crisis, suggesting a reduction of oil shipments to the GDR in order to alleviate Poland's economic crisis.

Yugoslavia / South and Central America – November 5-20, 1980 (HRN)

Member of the Presidency of SFRY Sergej Krajger visits Colombia (November 5-9), Ecuador (November 9-12), Peru (November 12-16), Panama (November 16), and Nicaragua (November 16-20).

Yugoslavia / Greece – November 5-6, 1980 (HRN) Greek

President Konstantin Karamanlis visits Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia / China – November 6-10, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav delegation led by Veselin Đuranović makes an official visit to China.

Romania / Sweden – November 6-10, 1980 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Sweden, where they are received by King Carol Gustav XVI, and his wife Queen Silvia. They also have discussions with the Swedish Prime Minister, Thorbjörn Fälldin.

Yugoslavia / Austria – November 7-10, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec visits Austria, and meets with Willibald Pahr

Romania / Norway – November 10-13, 1980 (PER)

The Ceaușescu couple visits Norway, where they are received by King Olav V of Norway. They also hold discussions with the Prime Minister of Norway, Odvar Nordli.

Hungary / Bulgaria - November 10-12, 1980 (HC)

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petar Mladenov is staying in Budapest.

Poland - November 11, 1980 (OSA)

The media marks the 62nd anniversary of Poland's regaining its independence. Meanwhile, thousands of people attend an unofficial ceremony commemorating the anniversary. After a Mass in St John's Cathedral in Warsaw, participants march to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier for a patriotic rally.

Poland - November 11, 1980 (OSA)

Sit-in strike by employee's health service and teachers continues at Gdansk Voivodship party headquarters

Poland - November 11, 1980 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu again criticizes the Social Self-Defense Committee "KOR."

Poland - November 11, 1980 (OSA)

Walesa warns against attempts to infiltrate Solidarity at a meeting organized in Lodz by the local interfactory founding committee. He is later interviewed on Radio Lodz.

Poland - November 11, 1980 (OSA)

Stanislaw Marcinowski replaces Janusz Wieczorek as head of the offices of the Polish cabinet

Poland / Czechoslovakia - November 11, 1980 (OSA)

Prague expresses doubts about Solidarity's aims and its professed non-political character.

Poland / Sweden / - November 11, 1980 (OSA)

The Swedish representative of the NOWA Publishing House, Jakub Swiecicki, is refused entry at Warsaw Airport.

Spain / Finland – November 11, 1980 (LBC)

The Madrid sequel of the Helsinki conference opens.

Poland - November 11, 1980 (OSA)

Zolnierz Wolnosci ends a four-part series of articles allegedly exposing KSS "KOR's" subversive activities. These articles signal a new approach in the campaign to discredit KOR: its existence is no longer to be passed over in silence.

Poland - November 12, 1980 (OSA)

Deputy Minister of Health Jozef Grenda reopens negotiations in Gdansk with a group of medical workers protesting low wages and poor working conditions. The medical workers are on a sit-in strike, in the Gdansk People's Council offices, after initial negotiations between them and the Ministry of Health broke down on November 7. Medical students in Poznan also support the sit-in protest. PAP reports that no agreement has been reached. Actors, librarians, and museum workers

Poland / Hungary / Czechoslovakia - November 12 (OSA)

Czechoslovak and Hungarian leaders, Gustav Husak and Janos Kadag, express concern at a one-day meeting in Bratislava about developments in Poland but endorse the efforts of the Polish party to combat antisocialist forces.

Poland - 12 November, 1980 (OSA)

Chairman of the State Council Henryk Jablonski, speaking at a ceremony bestowing new professorships in Warsaw, warns that the Polish crisis is far from over.

Vatican / Poland - November 12 (OSA)

At his regular Wednesday audience, Pope John Paul II gives his blessing to the new unions and publicly commends the wisdom and maturity of both workers and authorities in reaching an

agreement.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary - November 12, 1980 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár meets with Secretary General of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Gustáv Husák in Bratislava.

Yugoslavia / France – November 12-14, 1980 (HRN) French

Prime Minister Raymond Barre visits Yugoslavia.

East Germany – November 12-15, 1980 (KCA)

Erich Honecker - the General Secretary of the East German Socialist Union Party - leads a visiting delegation to Ethiopia. The visit is a conclusive step regarding the 20-year friendship agreement between East Germany and Ethiopia, signed on November 15, 1979.

Hungary - November 13, 1980 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. There is a negotiation about the guidelines of the 6th five-year plan, for the years 1981-1985.

Vatican / Poland - November 13 (OSA)

Pope John Paul II grants a private audience in the Vatican to Jerzy Ozdowski, a member of the pro-regime neo-Znak Catholic group and a Sejm deputy, as well as to the head of the Polish government delegation for working contacts with the Vatican, Kazimierz Szablewski. Szablewski reportedly informs the pope that the Polish government has agreed to the distribution of the Polish edition of L'Osservatore Romano in Poland.

Poland - November 13, 1980 (OSA)

Zycie Warszawy writes of the need for economic changes that would make it possible to release between 200,000 and 250,000 people from unnecessary bureaucratic work.

Poland - November 13, 1980 (OSA)

PAP says that Solidarity has established a labor education institution in Wroclaw, to provide lectures on history and legal rights.

US / Poland - 13 November, 1980 (OSA)

US papers reveal that the Polish government has secretly asked the USA for economic aid.

Poland - November 13, 1980 (OSA)

Interpress admits that there is unrest in Czestochowa

Vatican - November 13, 1980 (OSA)

The Vatican representative's opening statement to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe calls for greater religious freedom in Europe.

Poland - November 13, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces that in accordance with the Gdansk Agreement, the full texts of international documents concerning civil and labor rights have now been published in Poland.

Poland - November 13, 1980 (OSA)

The Council of State sets up a 13-man council to act as an advisory body to the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK). Tadeusz Bejm, Roman Miskiewicz, Wladyslaw Pilatowski, and Aleksander Szmidt are made Deputy Chairmen of the NIK.

Poland - November 13, 1980 (OSA)

Wojciech Ziembinski, head of the Nationalist Self-Determination Committee, is arrested after organizing the unofficial Independence Day celebration on November 11 in Warsaw.

Poland - November 13, 1980 (OSA)

Striking health and education workers in Gdansk appeal to other workers to refrain from holding sympathy strikes.

Poland - November 13, 1980 (OSA)

A new artists' Association is formed with the name "Swiat" (The World).

Poland - November 13, 1980 (OSA)

Party activists at the Polish Lot Airlines, send Kania a resolution deploring the lack of real progress in solving Poland's crisis, and accusing the party's central authorities of hushing up embarrassing facts, attempting to put the blame on a few scapegoats in order to provide cover for other high-ranking officials, and continuing to cheat rank and file party members of their right to know the truth. The resolution also contains a warning that the plant organization will rebel against official instructions from the current voivodship and central leadership if its demands are not given due consideration.

Poland - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

Continuing tension reported from Czestochowa

Poland - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

Party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania meets with Lech Walesa to discuss union developments in the wake of Solidarity final registration by the courts.

Poland - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw Voivodship Court rejects applications from Warsaw and Krakow independent student unions, on the grounds that their members are not employees in the strictly legal sense of the term. Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology Janusz Gorski says that independent student organizations will be permitted to operate in Polish universities and that the ministry will be responsible for registering the new organizations. The ISU National Founding Committee decides to appeal the decision before the Supreme Court. It also states that the regulations currently in force give the minister (for national organizations) and rectors (for college-based organizations) the power to dissolve such organizations at their discretion, a fact that the ISU finds unacceptable.

Poland - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

Students' strike committee in Bydgoszcz sends a letter to the Minister of Education and Upbringing protesting the delay in beginning negotiations with Solidarity on reforms in education

Poland / France - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

Paris-Match publishes the results of a public opinion poll secretly conducted in Poland by its correspondent.

Poland - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

Minister of the Food Industry and Procurement Jan Zaleski tells PAP that Poland has virtually halted its food exports to alleviate growing domestic shortages.

Poland - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw weekly Kultura publishes the results of a public opinion poll that indicates that almost 90 % of respondents believe the summer's strikes were justified. Some 80 % welcome the creation of independent unions, and the majority thinks that the government has been implementing the agreement too slowly.

Poland / Spain - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

In the PPR's opening statement at the Madrid CSCE Conference Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski says his government is determined to solve the country's current economic troubles through dialogue and negotiation.

Poland - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

Five new labor unions registered by the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

Poland / GB - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

British Trade Minister Cecil Parkinson completes a four-day visit to Poland. Trade-linked credits are promised Poland.

Poland - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces that preparations for rationing meat are now in the final phase.

Poland - November 14, 1980 (OSA)

The Polish PEN-Club elects new officers: Juliusz Zulawski (chairman); Jerzy Zagorski and Artur Miedzyrzecki (vice-chairmen) and Wladyslaw Bartoszewski (secretary). Members of the board include Lech Badkowski, Marian Brandys, Andrzej Braun, Wladyslaw Czaplinski, Karol Estreicher, Jerzy Ficowski, Pawel Hertz, Stefan Kisielewski, Zygmunt Kubiak, Egon Naganowski, Seweryn Pollak, Leszek Prorok, and Jan Jozef Szczepanski.

Poland - November 15, 1980 (OSA)

Warsaw weekly Polityka publishes a long and detailed article on recently formulated proposals to change the existing system of censorship. It discloses the existence of two separate drafts of a censorship bill and discusses the differences between them. The first, a draft prepared by the Ministry of Justice, has reportedly been submitted for discussion to the legislative council attached to the prime minister's office. The second was prepared by a group of journalists and lawyers, including new Polish Journalists' Association Chairman Stefan Bratkowski. The project is said to have been "amplified" by suggestions and remarks from members of the Coordinating Committee of Creative and Scientific Associations and of Solidarity's committee of experts on censorship. To judge from the Polityka report, the two drafts differ on four essential points: relations between the censorship office and the government; definition of the scope of censorship; the right of appeal against the censors' rulings; and the timing of the introduction of the new press law.

Poland - November 15, 1980 (OSA)

The second session of the joint labor-government commission set up to draft a new labor code meets in Warsaw.

Poland - November 15, 1980 (OSA)

KOR reveals that Wojciech Ziembinski, arrested two days ago, has been charged with belonging to an organization with criminal objectives that has insulted the state. Five of his associates arrested in Warsaw and Lublin were released after questioning.

Poland - November 15, 1980 (OSA)

Walesa issues a statement appealing to local union groups to refrain from separate wage negotiations with local authorities until a formula for coordinated negotiations is worked out. In a second statement, sent to the Council of Ministers; Solidarity deplores the fact that local officials are unwilling to recognize Solidarity's legal status. At a Gdansk party meeting, Voivodship Party First Secretary Tadeusz Fiszbach accuses the national leadership of being slow and apparently incapable of removing corrupt officials from its ranks.

Poland - November 15, 1980 (OSA)

In Warsaw, Kania presides over a nationwide conference of party first secretaries.

Poland - November 15, 1980 (OSA)

The Jastrzebie branch of Solidarity opposes the holding of a miners' Congress by the revamped miners' branch union until elections can be held for the miners' sections of Solidarity. A group of miners begins a hunger strike in protest.

Poland - November 15, 1980 (OSA)

Minister of Construction and Building Materials Edward Barszcz withdraws an earlier statement expressing reservations about the principles and course of wage increases already agreed upon.

Poland/ West Germany - November 15, 1980 (OSA)

A group of prominent Polish Catholics, including Krakow's Cardinal Macharski and Solidarity adviser and Wiesz editor Tadeusz Mazowiecki, arrives in Cologne at the start of Pope John Paul II's visit to West Germany.

Poland - November 16, 1980 (OSA)

In the "parish notices" read after the regular Sunday Mass broadcast by Radio Warsaw, it is disclosed that after the court's decision on November 10 Lech Walesa and members of the Solidarity National Coordinating Commission (NCC) went to see Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński "to thank him for educating the nation, for his help and understanding."

Poland - November 16, 1980 (OSA)

Negotiations between striking health and education workers in Gdansk and government representatives are resumed.

Poland - November 16, 1980 (OSA)

The agreement is reached on pay increases for workers in the radio, television, and communications industry.

Poland - November 16, 1980 (OSA)

A government negotiating team, led by Deputy Minister of Administration, Local Economy, and

Protection of the Environment Jan Jablonski arrives in Czestochowa to conduct negotiations with workers demanding the resignation of the local voivod, Miroslaw Wierzbicki.

Poland - November 16, 1980 (OSA)

Poland's largest confectionery producer stops production on account of supply shortages

Poland - November 16, 1980 (OSA)

The Polish Artists' Union holds an auction of work at Warsaw's National Museum. The proceeds, some 100,000 zloty, are donated to Solidarity's Mazowsze branch. About 900 artists present their work.

Poland - November 17, 1980 (OSA)

Stanislaw Kociolek, a veteran activist of the PUWP and a former member of its Politburo as well as of the CC Secretariat, is elected First Secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship Committee. He replaces Alojzy Karkoszka, a Politburo member since February 1980. Kociolek's election is one of the most surprising and unexpected developments in the current campaign to change the party's top leaders. Surprising because Kociolek's political record in party work, and particularly in his past relations with the workers, could be regarded as fundamentally damaging to a politician who will presumably be entrusted with the implementation of the current party policy of democratic renewal. Unexpected because it marks the return of a man who is regarded by many as basically devoid of any significant support within the party.

Poland - November 17, 1980 (OSA)

Czestochowa's Voivod Miroslaw Wierzbicki resigns.

Poland - November 17, 1980 (OSA)

Tadeusz Czechowicz replaces Boleslaw Koperski as First Voivodship Secretary of Lodz, and Stanislaw Zgrzywa replaces Wladyslaw Kruk as Chairman of the Lublin Voivodship People's Council.

Poland - November 17, 1980 (OSA)

The agreement is reached between government representatives and striking health and education workers in Gdansk. Postal clerks and cultural workers also conclude agreements.

Poland - November 17, 1980 (OSA)

Walesa and other Solidarity leaders issue an appeal to metal workers to suspend all industrial action, promising that documents on their grievances prepared by a metalworkers' sub-commission in Lublin will be examined by the NCC on Wednesday.

Poland - November 17, 1980 (OSA)

A former member of Gierek's scientific advisory team, Professor Alojzy Melich, tells the Katowice daily Trybuna Robotnicza that Gierek always ignored the team's warnings and advice.

Poland / US / USSR - November 17, 1980 (OSA)

The American State Department says that the USSR has ceased military activities near the Polish border.

Poland - November 17, 1980 (OSA)

A first working session of the National Founding Committee of the Independent Students' Union and officials of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology produces a document detailing preliminary points about future regulations on student organizations. No agreement is reached on the issue of dissolving such organizations. Also, an agreement promising very far-reaching changes in study programs, their administration, and related student problems is signed by the Warsaw University ISU branch and Rector Henryk Samsonowicz.

Poland - November 17, 1980 (OSA)

Negotiations between education ministry officials and representatives of Solidarity's Teachers and Education Workers' National Coordinating Commission end in a preliminary agreement. Further discussions are to concentrate on the details of implementing the teachers' demands, in particular those concerning teaching programs in history, Polish language, and social sciences.

Hungary - November 17, 1980 (HC)

A national Conference of Historians takes place in Szécsény.

Yugoslavia / Bulgaria – November 17-20, 1980 (HRN)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec visits Bulgaria.

Poland - November 18, 1980 (OSA)

Government spokesman Jozef Barecki announces the government's plans for rationing meat.

Poland/Czechoslovakia - November 18, 1980 (OSA)

New regulations are introduced restricting tourist traffic between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Under the new rules, Poles going to Czechoslovakia will only be able to purchase Czechoslovak currency once every 90 days. Because of the previous regulations, still apparently in operation, the new ones will effectively limit Poles to a maximum of four visits a year. Similar restrictions are to be imposed on Czechoslovak citizens wishing to visit Poland. Wierzbicki's resignation is not accepted by the authorities. Meanwhile, a second government negotiating team, headed by Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Protection of the Environment Jozef Kepa, arrives in Czestochowa.

Poland - November 18, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw Voivodship Court registers the 30th new labor union.

Poland - November 19, 1980 (OSA)

Solidarity's NCC meets in Szczecin to discuss future action after the Supreme Court's ruling on the unions' registration. Immediate backing for pay claims is only given to four groups. Some 15,000 supporters later attend a Solidarity rally.

Poland - November 19, 1980 (OSA)

An agreement is signed in Czestochowa. The voivod and the chairmen of both the voivodship and the municipal people's councils are removed, and four other local officials, including the mayor, will have their records reviewed.

Poland - November 19, 1980 (OSA)

Head of the old labor unions Albin Szyszka threatens court action if a move at tomorrow's Sejm session to permit equal participation by branch unions in worker-government negotiations is unsuccessful.

Poland - November 19, 1980 (OSA)

Franciszek Karp replaces Leon Kotarba as First Secretary of the Rzeszow Voivodship Party Committee.

Poland - November 20, 1980 (OSA)

During a police raid on the headquarters of Mazowsze, the Warsaw branch of Solidarity, a document issued by the office of the Public Prosecutor entitled "Remarks About the Principles According to Which People Participating in Illegal Antisocialist Activities Have Hitherto Been prosecuted" is seized. The document, dated October 30, was apparently intended as a memorandum to the security service's and an admonition to be more thorough in gathering evidence for possible future prosecution of those involved in dissident activities.

Poland - November 20, 1980 (OSA)

Seventh session of the Sejm opens in Warsaw. Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica confirms that this year's harvest was poor and that it will take another five years before Polish agriculture can fully meet the needs of the nation. He announces that investment in the agricultural sector will rise from 22 % of capital outlay to 33 96, 10,0001000 tons of grain and fodder will be imported, and that from tomorrow prices paid to farmers for meat and milk will be raised. Other prices will be raised after the New Year. The first day's proceedings end with Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski's report on the implementation of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie. Stressing his personal conviction that the agreements, which have become the embodiment of national unity, must be observed if Poland is to overcome its crisis, Jagielski warns that national unity has already been seriously weakened by divergence between those of both sides who want reforms "in the name of socialism" to strengthen People's Poland, and those who wilfully and stubbornly "insist on negation," intent on undermining the very existence of the nation, the state, and its security. He also cautions Solidarity that further escalation of demands could jeopardize the chances of success of the economic reform.

Poland / GDR - November 20, 1980 (OSA)

Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, Ambassador to the GDR since March 1980, takes official leave of the East German authorities in East Berlin.

Poland - November 20, 1980 (OSA)

Shipyard workers in Gdynia send art open letter to Kania protesting the appointment of Kociolek as First Secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship Committee as "an insult to the people of the Baltic ports" because of Kociolek's unexplained role in the shooting of workers 10 years ago. The open letter says the workers will refrain from any more direct form of protest although they consider Kociolek's appointment a provocation.

Poland - November 20, 1980 (OSA)

Czechoslovakia imposes currency restrictions on travelers to Poland, similar to those introduced in Poland two days ago.

Hungary - November 20, 1980 (HC)

The Eastern-European office of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements is opened in Budapest.

Finland / Hungary - November 21, 1980 (HC) A

Hungarian Institute opens in Helsinki.

Soviet Union / West Germany –November 21-24, 1980 (KCA)

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visits West Germany. NATO plans for the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of West Germany are reported to be the main subject of talks. In a joint communiqué both countries underline the importance of détente and disarmament.

Poland - November 21, 1980 (OSA)

Proceedings on the second day of the Sejm session open with a debate on Jagielski's report. PAX Chairman Ryszard Reiff criticizes the government for creating an atmosphere of indecision and uncertainty. General Włodzimierz Oliwa warns that continuing industrial instability could have an adverse effect on cooperation within the Warsaw Pact, and he also warns against anarchy. NIK Chairman Mieczysław Moczar pledges tough action to root out corruption. Deputy Prime Minister Aleksander Kopec criticizes railway workers for creating unjustified tension.

Poland - November 21, 1980 (OSA)

Jerzy Ozdowski, a Catholic neo-Znak politician, is elevated to the position of deputy prime minister in charge of implementing policies related to family problems and social matters. Under the circumstances, this appointment is considered to be of possible symbolic importance. Sejm also appoints a new minister without portfolio in charge of trade unions: Stanisław Ciosek is appointed, but 15 deputies vote against the appointment and 33 abstain. Other ministerial changes are also approved with unprecedented negative votes and abstentions: Jerzy Brzostek replaces Edward Barszcz as Minister of Construction and Building Materials; Janusz Obodowski replaces Maria' Milczarek as Minister of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs; and Deputy Minister of Health Tadeusz Szelachowski temporarily takes over from ousted minister Marian Sliwinski.

Poland - November 21, 1980 (OSA)

Jan Narozniak, a volunteer printing worker at the Warsaw chapter of Solidarity, is arrested. He and Piotr Sapelo, an employee at the Public Prosecutor's office, are charged with illegally duplicating an allegedly confidential document containing instructions about dealing with democratic opposition activists.

Poland - November 21, 1980 (OSA)

Railway workers in Wrocław who belong to Solidarity stage warning demonstrations, using posters and loudspeaker announcements, but do not cause delays in rail traffic; they are protesting the authorities' alleged intention of considering wage plans devised by the old unions.

Poland - November 21, 1980 (OSA)

Łódź textile workers seek a meeting with a government commission, as the talks that began with local management on October 18 have produced no results.

Poland / France - November 21, 1980 (OSA)

Deputy Prime Minister Mieczysław Jagielski arrives in Paris for a 24-hour visit to seek more French economic aid for Poland.

Poland - November 21, 1980 (OSA)

Józef Nowak replaces Jerzy Grochmalski as First Secretary of the Wałbrzych Voivodship Committee.

Poland - November 21, 1980 (OSA)

The unofficial civil rights movement, ROPCO, reports that one of its members, Marek Skuza, was detained after a police search of his home on November 18. After 37 hours of interrogation he was released without being charged.

Poland / USSR/ NATO - November 21, 1980 (OSA)

In Brussels NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns says that the possibility of Soviet intervention in Poland cannot be excluded. He says that NATO was not formed to protect Poland from its "friends" and will take no action in such an event, which, however, would put an end to detente for a long time to come.

Poland/GDR - November 21, 1980 (OSA)

East German newspapers accuse Walesa of cooperating with "antisocialist" forces in Poland and of having links with Italian fascists.

Poland - November 22, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw branch of Solidarity issues a statement threatening to call a strike alert if Narozniak is not freed.

Poland - November 22, 1980 (OSA)

Wroclaw railway workers begin negotiations with authorities and call off a strike threatened for Monday, November 24.

Poland - November 22, 1980 (OSA)

Workers in Bielsko-Biala demand that a government delegation come to hear their grievances, which include demands for the dismissal of some local party and administrative officials.

Poland - November 22, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw's first station begins broadcasting a regular hour-long weekly show devoted to labor union problems. The program editors promise to maintain close contact with both Solidarity and the old branch unions.

Poland - November 22, 1980 (OSA)

In an interview with the Swedish daily Svenska Dagbladet, CC press spokesman Jozef Klasa says that Stanislaw Dania was chosen to succeed Edward Gierek as leader of the PUWP because he advocated the use of political means, as opposed to force, in dealing with the strikes.

Poland - November 22, 1980 (OSA)

Delegates from independent students' unions throughout the country gather at Warsaw University for a two-day congress. A National Founding Committee of the Independent Student Union (ISU) is created and statutes are adopted. A National Information Center is also formed. Statements are issued demanding registration of the union, protesting the imprisonment of people because of their political convictions, and calling for reforms in academic study programs. The union is said to have branches at more than 80 universities and institutes of higher education.

Poland - November 22, 1980 (OSA)

Regional Andrzej Malkowski Scoutmasters' Circles meet to form a National Compact of Andrzej Malkowski Circles of Scout Leaders. They elect a council, adopt the Cracow open letter as their plat-form, and pledge their intention to work within the statutes of the official Polish Scouts' Union.

Poland - November 22, 1980 (OSA)

At a general meeting of the Society for Academic Courses (TKN) members resolve to continue their didactic activity and expand it in keeping with the new demands placed upon them by Poland's "renewal." They will continue their lecturing activities among the student population with the difference that sessions are now being organized quite openly at the invitation of different colleges and universities. They will intensify their contacts with the teaching profession, particularly with respect to reform of the education system. They will help in the organization of self-education courses within the re-born labor movement. They intend to serve as an opinion-forming center in scientific and literary life. Finally, they will work toward the restitution of humanistic values to polish science.

Yugoslavia / Nepal – November 22-24, 1980 (HN)

King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah visits Yugoslavia.

Poland - November 23, 1980 (OSA)

In a letter read out in churches throughout the country, Polish bishops denounce the government's attempts to make Polish society atheistic by subjecting youth in the schools and armed services to anti-religious propaganda and by pressuring entire professional groups into renouncing their religious beliefs.

Poland - November 23, 1980 (OSA)

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa visits a coalmine in Walbrzych and addresses thousands of supporters at a local rally.

Poland - November 23, 1980 (OSA)

Industrial strife continues in Bielsko-Biala and in Wroclaw, where railway workers renew their threats of selective strikes following unsuccessful negotiations with government representatives. They demand that a senior government team be sent to Wroclaw. Workers at a sugar factory in Pruszcz Gdanski, one of the four groups whose wage demands had been officially endorsed by Solidarity's NCC begin a sit-in protest. Another sit-in by construction workers in a Katowice mine is disavowed by the NCC. Textile workers in Lodz announce that they will halt their protest action since the government has agreed to start negotiations tomorrow.

Poland - November 23, 1980 (OSA)

A group of Polish doctors begins circulating a petition urging that Warsaw's, newly appointed first secretary, Stanislaw Kociolek be recalled.

Poland / Vatican- November 23, 1980 (OSA)

In the Vatican Pope John Paul II receives; Solidarity's adviser, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, in a private audience.

Poland - November 24, 1980 (OSA)

A four-member delegation from Solidarity's Warsaw chapter delivers a protest against the detention

of Narozniak to the office of Prosecutor-General Lucjan Czubinski. The authorities refuse to release Narozniak. Workers at the Ursus Tractor Factory near Warsaw walk off the job at noon and vow to continue their strike until Narozniak is released. Workers at the Zeran Automobile Factory stage sympathy protests. At a press conference Solidarity leaders warn of further strike action. Some 600 workers spend the night occupying the Ursus plant.

Poland - November 24, 1980 (OSA)

Railway workers in Warsaw and Gdansk stage a two-hour warning strike. Later in the evening a government delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Transportation Czeslaw Goscilowicz begins negotiations in Wroclaw with Solidarity leaders, headed by Wlodzimierz Badelek.

Poland - November 24, 1980 (OSA)

In Lodz negotiations begin between Solidarity textile workers and a government commission headed by Minister of Light Industry Wladyslaw Jablonski.

Poland - November 24, 1980 (OSA)

Leaders of the official branch labor unions meet in Warsaw with Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski. They claim that the government is conceding too much to Solidarity and demand that Pinkowski sign a written guarantee that the old unions be given a greater role to play in industrial relations. Pinkowski refuses to sign such an agreement but promises to give them a greater say.

Poland - November 24, 1980 (OSA)

The government announces details of the proposed rationing system for meat, meat products, and fats.

Poland - November 24, 1980 (OSA)

More changes are announced in local administration and party positions. Jan Grzbiela, a member of the officially recognized Democratic Party, replaces Jozef Buzinski as Chairman of the Bielsk-Biala People's CoUncil. Michal Wilczynski replaces Antoni Polowniak in the same post at Elblag, and Tadeusz Nowakowski replaces Stanislaw Skladowski in Piotrkow Trybunalski. Roman Rozycki is appointed Voivod of Wloclawek, replacing Edward Dobija.

Poland - November 24, 1980 (OSA)

CC press spokesman Josef Kiasa tells Western correspondents that "people" close to Solidarity seem to be working toward economic anarchy and that the seeds of a political entity for the union have been planted. Kiasa also discussed factional strife within the party, which he depicts as being badly split between those who wish to cooperate with Solidarity and those who regard it as an opposition that must be defeated. He says that the Soviet leadership has reason to be concerned about developments in Poland.

Poland / USSR - November 24, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Moscow criticizes Poland's striking railway workers and mentions Solidarity for the first time.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 24-26, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Domestic Trade Vilmos S  ghy runs negotiations in Moscow.

Poland - November 25, 1980 (OSA)

Solidarity delegates confer with Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski and Warsaw Mayor Jerzy Majewski

to no avail. Zbigniew Bujak, chairman of the Warsaw chapter of Solidarity, announces that the union has drawn up a list of six demands and threatens that a "strike alert" will be announced in plants in the area if the government does not send a commission to the Ursus factory for negotiations. One of the demands concerns the release of six oppositionists held on charges of antisocialist activities. The same evening, in Gdansk, Walesa confers with a delegation from the prosecutor's office.

Poland - November 25, 1980 (OSA)

In Silesia miners at nine coal pits in the Katowice area stage a two-hour protest in support of their demands for extra supplements for underground workers.

Poland - November 25, 1980 (OSA)

Strike action continues among Warsaw and Gdansk railway workers. In the afternoon Minister of Transportation Mieczyslaw Zajfryd is sent to Wroclaw to replace his deputy, Goscilowicz, in negotiations with Solidarity leaders.

Poland - November 25, 1980 (OSA)

In Pruszcz Gdanski negotiations resume between sugar industry workers and a government delegation from the Ministry of the Food Industry and Procurement.

Poland - November 25, 1980 (OSA)

In Bielsko-Biala negotiations between Solidarity workers and Minister of Administration, Local Economy, and Protection of the Environment Jozef Kepa end in agreement that a commission will study workers' complaints.

Poland - November 25, 1980 (OSA)

Poland - November 25, 1980 (OSA)

Official charges are preferred against Leszek Moczulski, head of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), who has been in custody since September 23. He is accused of crimes against the interests and security of the PPR: by acting with other members of an "illegal organization, " which describes itself as a political party, he slandered the Polish system; in an interview with Der Spiegel he denigrated the highest authorities of the Polish state by questioning the authenticity of their patriotism and their right to rule the country; and in his book, Revolution Without a Revolution, he advocated various forms of armed conflict, including a national uprising, as the most effective and necessary form of action, thus proving himself guilty of sedition.

Poland - November 25, 1980 (OSA)

At a meeting in Warsaw between journalists and an official from the Ministry of Justice, journalists criticize the ministry's draft version of a new law on censorship for being too vague and generalized. They decide to send their objections to the Legislative Council.

Poland - November 26, 1980 (OSA)

After five days of negotiations final agreement between the Ministry of Transportation Commission, headed by Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, and the Wroclaw Railwaymen's Solidarity branch, headed by Wlodzimierz Badelek, is signed. Railwaymen are to call off their nationwide protest strike.

Poland - November 26, 1980 (OSA)

Some 600 Solidarity delegates from the Warsaw area hold a stormy meeting in the theater of the Ursus Tractor Factory where they ratify yesterday's presidium decision to call a general strike alert. In

Gdansk the NCC of Solidarity expresses support for its Warsaw chapter and requests workers Outside the Mazowsze area not to strike in sympathy with their colleagues.

Poland - November 26, 1980 (OSA)

In Katowice, a meeting is held between Solidarity representatives and Ministry of Mining officials to determine the ways, agenda, and date for the beginning of negotiations on pay increases.

Nevertheless, miners assembled in the House of Culture at the Wujek Mine reject the results of the negotiations and decide to continue their sit-in.

Poland - November 26, 1980 (OSA)

In Pruszcz Gdanski and Lodz agreements are reached in disputes concerning the sugar-refining and textile industries

Poland - November 26, 1980 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu launches an attack on KPN leader Leszek Moczulski.

Poland - November 26, 1980 (OSA)

It is announced that 67 people have been purged from the party and another 79 disciplined since the beginning of October for offenses involving bribery and corruption.

Poland - November 26, 1980 (OSA)

Jerzy Gone is appointed First Secretary of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship Party Committee to replace Stanislaw Ciosek, who resigned to take a government appointment.

Poland / Sweden - November 26, 1980 (OSA)

A Swedish government spokesman confirms report that the PPR has asked Sweden for financial aid to help import food and other essential items.

Poland - November 27, 1980 (OSA)

Members of the Independent Student Union (ISU), founded on September 22 in Warsaw, stage a two-day sit-in at Warsaw University in support of their demands that the ISU be officially registered and that the authorities stop prosecuting democratic opposition activists. The strike is called after an impasse in negotiations on registration prevented a meeting scheduled for the day before. The strike is limited to 200 participants after Rector Samsonowicz and Minister of Science, Education, and Technology Janusz Gorski mediate by organizing a meeting for the next day. The imminent prospect of worker-government confrontation is avoided when Jan Narozniak and his associate Piotr Sapelo are suddenly released from jail. Their release comes after Stefan Bratkowski, the newly elected Chairman of the Polish Journalists' Association, offers the government his personal guarantee that the accused will report back to face official charges.

Poland - November 27, 1980 (OSA)

The spokesman of the prosecutor general's office has also claimed that the document Narozniak duplicated contained no reference to the activities of Solidarity, which was a legal organization, but dealt exclusively with "the evaluation of the activity of antisocialist groups," including the KPN, KSS "KOR," and ROPCO. Solidarity calls off all industrial action in the Warsaw area, except for a sit-in at the Huta Warszawa Steelmill, pending negotiations later in the day with Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski. In the afternoon Walesa arrives from Gdansk to address a rally at the steel-mill. Walesa calls for moderation, saying, "let us stick to what we have and build it up; otherwise we might lose everything we have won so far. After the rally Walesa talks by telephone with Jagielski. Negotiations

between Jagielski and Warsaw Solidarity delegates continue into the early hours of the morning. The strike is finally called off when a date is agreed upon for negotiations on the five outstanding demands of the union.

Poland / Czechoslovakia - November 27, 1980 (OSA)

Czechoslovak party daily Rude Pravo warns Poland that there are limits to labor unrest and reminds Poles that events in 'Czechoslovakia in 1968 should be a lesson to them.

Hungary - November 28, 1980 (HC)

The Rajk László College for Advanced Studies of the Karl Marx University of Economics organizes a presentation and debate about the life-work of István Bibó. (November 21. The presentation is banned and later permitted. The Bibó memorial book is published as a samizdat, 76 authors write in it.)

Poland - November 28, 1980 (OSA)

The sit-in by members of the ISU at Warsaw University is ended following an appeal by Solidarity's NCC not to prolong strikes in view of the country's serious situation. The students promise to take up their demands at a more appropriate time. The Interim Board of the ISU, the main board of the official student union, and university and ministerial authorities reach a preliminary agreement after seven hours of negotiations on the principles of registering student organizations. Official instructions are to go into effect on December 20. A, reply on the ISU's other demands is promised at a later date.

Poland / USSR - November 28, 1980 (OSA)

Minister of Finance Marian Krzak discusses financial and economic problems with Soviet officials in Moscow. It is later revealed that 1,100 million dollars' worth of hard currency credits are to be extended to the Warsaw government.

Poland / France - November 28, 1980 (OSA)

Reports from Paris say that the French government has agreed to grant Poland a credit of about 200,000,000 dollars to buy French industrial equipment.

Poland - November 28, 1980 (OSA)

Wujek miners continue their protest actions, but are reported to be discussing a proposal by Minister of Mining Mieczyslaw Glanowski that they call off the protest and begin negotiations the next day.

Poland / USSR / NATO - November 28, 1980 (OSA)

Leading NATO governments use direct channels or East European contacts to warn the Soviet government that a Soviet invasion of Poland would provoke major retaliation in the form of political and economic sanctions.

Poland - November 29, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw branch of Solidarity issues an appeal for moderation and order and promises to curtail its own publicity operations. The appeal is seen as a conciliatory gesture on the eve of the PUWP plenum scheduled for Monday, December 1, as well as an apparent response to several acts of alleged industrial sabotage reported in the last few days in at least three cities.

Poland - November 29, 1980 (OSA)

Wujek miners continue their protest action while a delegation has reportedly gone to Warsaw to see Prime Minister, Jozef Pinkowski.

Poland - November 29, 1980 (OSA)

The Primate of Poland, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski appeals for respect for Polish workers in an interview published by the magazine supplement to Le Figaro.

Poland - November 29, 1980 (OSA)

CC Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski, writing in Trybuna Ludu, says that the party will expand and accelerate the purge of those who refuse to accept changes in Polish life or who have disregarded party doctrine.

Poland - November 29, 1980 (OSA)

A two-day Agricultural Assembly is organized in Wyszkw (Ostroleka Voivodship) by the Pax Council for Rural Development. The meeting produces a resolution in which particular importance is attached to strengthening the place of the private peasant farmer in the system and the restoration of authentic self-government in the countryside.

Poland - November 30, 1980 (OSA)

Lech Walesa leads a Gdansk Solidarity delegation to Konin. He emphasizes the importance of "national agreement" and reminds his supporters that strikes should not be overused.

Poland - November 30, 1980 (OSA)

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Andrzej Kacala meets with a group of 30 representatives of farmers' unions founding committees from the Warsaw, Lublin, Siedlce, Skierniewice, and Walbrzych Voivodships, as well as from the WrzesinKonin, Dobrzyn-Kujawy, and Swietokrzyskie mountainous regions. The representatives are informally called Rural Solidarity

Poland – November 30, 1980 (LBC)

TASS on the Polish events: —Internal and external hostile forces want to transform Poland's inner problems into —a counter-revolution in one of the socialist states and —the aggressive circles of imperialism were seeking to —restore lost positions with the policy of blackmail.

Hungary / Romania / Warsaw Pact – November 30-December 3, 1980 (HC)

Colonel General and Minister of Defence Lajos Czinege participates in a meeting of the Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Pact members in Bucharest.

December

Romania – December 1-3, 1980 (MMS)

The Warsaw Pact Committee of Ministers of Defense takes place in Bucharest.

Poland - December 1, 1980 (OSA)

The PUWP CC seventh plenum meets in Warsaw. The two-day session is mainly concerned with defining the role of the party in the country's current political situation. In his address First Secretary Stanislaw Kania warns that the party will not tolerate two centers of power. While stressing that the process of renewal is irreversible, he warns Solidarity against abusing the strike weapon and puts it on its guard against alleged antisocialist elements. He promises nonparty people and representatives of the younger generation a greater share in running the country. He acknowledges the cooperation of the Catholic Church in overcoming current difficulties and expresses gratitude -to the PPR's allies for their understanding of the country's' difficulties.

Poland - December 1, 1980 (OSA)

The Polish army daily, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, criticizes some members of the Solidarity leadership for allegedly treating the new unions as instruments of political struggle.

Poland - December 1, 1980 (OSA)

Writing in *Zycie Warszawy*, Chairman of the Polish Journalists' Association Stefan Bratkowski proposes five rules that should be adopted to correct Polish socialism. The first is that, in a country with a Catholic majority, in which two-thirds of the party members believe in God, the basic political principle must not be coexistence of the party with the Catholic world, but cooperation and mutual examination in social life. The second is that party history in Poland must include the entire tradition of the Polish left wing and progressive movement. The third is that all organizations and labor unions must be given a role helping the party solve problems. Rule four concerns a clear-cut attitude toward small property owners. The last rule emphasizes the supreme importance of rights in the social order of a state. Bratkowski says that the party must not approach strict observance of the law in a tactical way, but as party strategy in society.

Poland - December 1, 1980 (OSA)

The official branch unions send a letter to Walesa calling on Solidarity to meet and seek a joint approach toward the Polish government.

Poland - December 2, 1980 (OSA)

The seventh PUWP CC plenum continues its proceedings. In a drastic reshuffle, four Politburo members, all seasoned politicians, are removed: Alojzy Karkoszka, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, and Andrzej Werblan. Newcomers to the Politburo are Mieczyslaw Moczar and Tadeusz Grabski. Tadeusz Fiszbach, from Gdansk, is appointed a deputy member of the Politburo, and Roman Ney, only shortly before elected a politburo deputy member, advances to the post of CC secretary. Edward Babiuch, Tadeusz Pyka, Jerzy- Lukaszewicz, and Piotr Jaroszewicz are ordered to resign from the Sejm; Adam Glazur and Wlodzimierz Lejczak are dropped from CC deputy membership; Edward Gierek is stripped of all party and government posts. The discussions concentrate on the issue of greater democratization within the party, on settling accounts with party leaders guilty of errors and on the best way to rebuild public confidence in the party's leadership. A member from Gdynia says that the public expects clarification of the 1970 events on the Baltic coast. Many speakers warn about the need to disarm

the "antisocialist" opposition. According to one speaker, it is vital that the discussions with KSS "KOR" be conducted publicly. It is clear that deep divisions persist within the party, both within the CC leadership and between the grass roots and the higher echelons.

Poland - December 2, 1980 (OSA)

In his concluding speech, First Secretary Stanislaw Kania borrows a metaphor about colliding trains from a recent article by Jacek Kuron, distorting its meaning to suggest that Solidarity may be used by political manipulators to cause chaos in the country.

Poland / USSR / US / GDR / EEC - December 2, 1980 (OSA)

Western intelligence experts report intensified East bloc troop movements around Poland's borders and the sealing of the Polish-East German border to Western Observers. The White House warns that any Soviet intervention in Poland would have serious and adverse consequences for East-West relations and that it would be a mistake to assume that the American government lacks either the will or the ability to respond in a period of transition. The nine EEC leaders also issue a warning on Poland at the end of their two-day summit meeting in Luxembourg. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union denies troop movements and rejects the rumors as "a provocation."

Poland - December 2, 1980 (OSA)

Agreement is reached between striking miners at the Wujek coal pit in Katowice and a mixed commission led by Minister of Mining Mieczyslaw Glanowski. The miners had earlier called off their protest before the start of negotiations for the sake of national peace.

Poland / EEC - December 2, 1980 (OSA)

The EEC also agrees to respond favorably to Polish requests for cereal grains, butter, and beef purchases. Furthermore, "insofar as their resources allow" individual EEC members will also meet Polish requests for assistance.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – December 2-3, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja pays an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – December 2-3, 1980 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session.

Hungary - December 3, 1980 (HC)

László Maróthy is elected as first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and György Fejti is elected as First Secretary of the Young Communist League. (December 7, 1984)

US / Soviet Union / Poland – December 3, 1980 (LBC)

President Carter announces that he is —*watching with growing concern the unprecedented buildup of Soviet forces along the Polish border*l. He warns: —The attitude and future policies of the United States toward the Soviet Union would be directly and very adversely affected by any Soviet use of force in Poland.

Czechoslovakia – December 3, 1980 (CWIHP)

The Chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak Army - Colonel General Miroslav Blahník, reports to Minister of National Defense Army General Martin Dzúr regarding troop exercises.

Poland - December 3, 1980 (OSA)

The PUWP CC issues an appeal to the public to preserve social calm and political order. The unprecedented appeal appears intended both to convey the CC's concern over the tense political situation in the country and to draw the nation together around the party, as the only institution capable of leading the country out of its current crisis. The appeal states that "the party, as the leading political force in our nation, offers itself in readiness to cooperate with anyone who wishes calm to return to our country and who wants conditions to be created for a better life for our nation." In return the CC has offered a pledge "fully to observe the agreements and decisions reached with the labor unions, with scientific associations, and with creative groups, cultural and artistic, as well as with educational organizations." This promise was, however, made conditional on the acceptance by the working class and the entire nation "that the newly born forms of self-governing democracy continue in the socialist current."

Poland / US / USSR - December 3, 1980 (OSA)

Simultaneously, PAP announces that the Military Council has met and has expressed deep concern over the situation, which allegedly poses a considerable threat to the country's socioeconomic order and the functioning of the state as a whole. The council has decided that continuation of such a situation could have adverse effects on the country's defense potential) and has accordingly specified tasks facing the armed forces in the circumstances. President Jimmy Carter says that there is an unprecedented build-up of Soviet forces along the Polish border and warns the USSR against intervening militarily in Poland's internal affairs. Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie also echoes Carter's warnings.

Poland / Warsaw Pact - December 3, 1980 (OSA)

Warsaw Pact leaders hold a flurry of meetings, interpreted as underlining growing concern among Eastern bloc leaders about the situation in Poland.

Poland - December 3, 1980 (OSA)

A nationwide meeting of representatives of Rural Youth Union (RYU) circles is convened in Warsaw. The Socialist Polish Youth Union authorities, in an apparent attempt to retain monopoly over young people in rural areas by sabotaging the meeting, bring in their own agitprop activists. After a stormy exchange, the old Socialist Polish Youth Union's (SPYU) guard is thrown out, and the independent RYU is officially founded an interim National Board is elected, with Waldemar Swirgon of Warsaw University as chairman.

Poland / USSR / US - December 4, 1980 (OSA)

Speaking to foreign journalists, Jozef Klasa, the head of the CC's Department for Press, Radio, and Television, openly confirms the hypothetical possibility of Soviet military intervention in Poland. Klasa asserts that such a move could occur only if and when "socialism becomes endangered," that is, "only if authority slips from the hands of democrats into the hands of antisocialist elements. Polish Communists would then have the right and duty to ask for assistance from the Soviet Union and from other countries." Klasa is also quick to affirm that no immediate prospect of such a development exists in Poland, and in any case the party's leaders are, according to Klasa, convinced of their ability, with the help of the public, "to solve the crisis" by themselves. Worldwide nervousness about the situation in Poland and a possible Soviet invasion continues. American National Security ' Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski calls on the Polish workers, the communist government, and the Catholic Church to exercise restraint,

moderation, and compromise.

Poland - December 4, 1980 (OSA)

A delegation of Gdansk and Szczecin Solidarity workers headed by Walesa visits mines in the Katowice area. Walesa is quoted as calling for national reconciliation and mutual understanding.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – December 4-6, 1980 (HRN)

An official delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Germany visits Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union / Poland / Czechoslovakia – December 5, 1980 (LBC)

The Moscow summit of the Warsaw Pact. The special meeting is convened to discuss the Polish developments. According to the communiqué issued after the meeting the seven states are confident that Poland will be able to resolve its difficulties. They renounced the threat of and use of force, but declared that Poland will remain a socialist state and can count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact. – *Pravda* publishes an article on the —lessons of the 1968 Czechoslovak crisis and warns: the —revisionist and nationalist members of the Czechoslovak leadership became —the Trojan horses of imperialist reaction.

Hungary - December 5, 1980 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic is in session. Law decree no. 19 of 1980 ceases the Ministries of Furnace and Engineering Industry, Light Industry and Heavy Industry by December 31, 1980, and forms the Ministry of Industry on January 1, 1981 (Minister of Industry: Lajos Méhes).

Poland / Warsaw Treaty Organization – December 5, 1980 (UNW)

A conference of the representatives of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization takes place in Moscow. The threat of military invasion by the Soviet Union is raised – but subsequently dropped, most likely due to a personal intervention by the President of United States, Jimmy Carter. Soon after receiving a note from Carter, authorities in the Soviet Union decide to withdraw the Soviet army from the Polish border.

Bulgaria / Hungary – December 5, 1980 (HC)

Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Petko Iliev runs negotiations in Budapest.

Romania / Soviet Union – December 5, 1980 (PER)

Romania participates at the assembly of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow.

Poland / Warsaw Pact - December 5, 1980 (OSA)

Leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact countries hold an unexpected meeting in Moscow. The statement issued at its conclusion amounts to a vote of confidence in Kania's government as able to settle Poland's crisis on its own, and appears to give Poland breathing space. The statement also says that Poland has been assured that it can count on the "fraternal solidarity and support" of its allies. Apart from Kania and Pinkowski, Foreign Minister Czyrek, Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, and National Defense Minister Jaruzelski also attend the meeting.

Poland - December 5, 1980 (OSA)

In a statement apparently designed to show that allegations that Solidarity is sowing anarchy are unfounded, the NCC says that there are no strikes in progress and that none are planned. In a separate

statement the NCC says that strikes involving more than one plant require approval of the regional branches while strikes involving plants throughout the country can only be called by the NCC. The NCC also condemns the practice of wildcat strikes.

Poland - December 5, 1980 (OSA)

Walesa is reported to be in Warsaw where he meets with Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, Secretary of the Polish Episcopate, and attends a meeting of the commission drafting a new labor law. The virtually defunct Trade Unions' Central Council decides officially to wind up from December 31.

Poland / USSR - December 6, 1980 (OSA)

In the wake of the Warsaw Pact summit meeting held on December 5 in Moscow, an alarming escalation of oral attacks is mounted on Poland by both the Soviet media and those of other bloc countries. The campaign is designed to show, as Radio Moscow puts it, "that the counterrevolution in Poland is leading to a further destabilization in the country and to an aggravation of political conflict."

Czechoslovakia /Poland - December 6, 1980 (OSA)

The official Czechoslovak news agency makes these charges more specific when it singles out Lech Walesa, Jacek Kuron, and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, concluding that such affiliations give rise to "the suspicion that Solidarity wants a disruption of the socialist system in Poland."

Poland - December 6, 1980 (OSA)

The Politburo assembles to discuss the Moscow summit. In a statement it expresses appreciation for the allies' understanding and support for Poland's attempt to overcome its difficulties alone. The statement also says that renewal of socialist construction must continue and that opponents of socialism who are causing anarchy and creating a counterrevolutionary threat must be resisted.

Poland - December 6, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw branch of Solidarity meets in a major policy session at which some industrial actions are reviewed and judged to be ill advised. The meeting also discusses the infiltration of some Solidarity chapters by government agent's provocateurs urging harmful moves.

Poland - December 6, 1980 (OSA)

PAP reports that several thousand people in Gdansk attend a ceremony of laying a cornerstone for the monument to shipyard workers killed in the December 1970 riots.

Poland - December 6, 1980 (OSA)

Representatives of Catholic Intelligentsia Clubs (KIK) from Warsaw, Cracow, Wroclaw, Torun, Poznan, Gdansk, Szczecin, Katowice, Olsztyn, Elblag, Tarnow, and Nowy Sacz, as well as from the Tylodnik Powszechny, Wiesz, and Znak publications meet in Warsaw to discuss the current situation, its potential dangers, the moral and social state of the country, and the tasks facing the Catholic laity.

East Germany / Hungary – December 7-9, 1980 (HC)

GDR's Minister of Foreign Trade Horst Sölle runs negotiations in Budapest.

Poland / US / USSR - December 7, 1980 (OSA)

White House official John Trattner says that the Soviet Union appears to have completed preparations for a possible intervention in Poland and reiterates American warnings against such an intervention.

He also says that the American government is maintaining close contacts with other governments on the situation.

Poland - December 7, 1980 (OSA)

The official premiere of the documentary film *Workers 80* about the August events in the Gdansk shipyards, first shown to an invited audience at the seventh Film Festival in Gdansk on September 14, takes place in Gdansk.

Poland - December 7, 1980 (OSA)

The Party's Central Control Commission announces that 51 former directors have been expelled from the party in recent months, among them former Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski.

Poland - December 7, 1980 (OSA)

NIK investigations reveal that out of 25 foreign licenses bought by Poland's motor industry, only 14 were properly introduced and fully used.

Poland - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

TASS, in a strongly worded dispatch from Warsaw, alleges "counterrevolutionary groups, operating under the cover of Solidarity chapters, are turning to open confrontation with local PUWP organizations and with the administrations of some enterprises and institutions." As a specific example, TASS accuses "the so-called protectors" of workers' interests at the Iskra Ball Bearing Factory in Kielce of having "displaced the administration and disarmed the plant's guards." In a rare display of unity, both the Polish authorities and the leaders of Solidarity emphatically deny both the "facts" contained in the TASS dispatch and its conclusion, which suggests that Poland is facing a growing threat from counter-revolutionaries. The TASS report given wide publicity both in the GDR and in Czechoslovakia is dropped the next day, after having caused a considerable commotion. It was in fact, only a revised report about the strikes that took place at the end of August and in September at the Iskra Factory, described in great detail by the economic weekly *Zycie Gospodarcze* (12 October 1980).

Poland - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

The controversial Czestochowa Voivodship Party First Secretary Jozef Grygiel Resigns. He is replaced by Wladyslaw Jonkisz, a scientific worker at the Czestochowa Technical Institute.

Poland - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

Western news agencies report that the authorities have indefinitely postponed the general release of the film *Workers 80*, which was due to be shown in Warsaw. Instead, the movie is shown to a select private audience. Walesa denounces the decision as a provocation, while Chairman of the Polish Filmmakers' Association Andrzej Wajda says, "I consider a ban on the distribution of the film a serious political mistake that may cause dangerous anger among the public."

Poland - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

In an interview with UPI, Walesa says that he is "100%" in control of Solidarity operations and warns that further protest actions will be launched if the authorities continue their provocations. He also says "you cannot use force to make people work efficiently."

Poland - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

Representatives of private farmers meet with Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica to discuss the

legalization of an independent farmers' union. According to the farmers' spokesmen, Klonica now refuses to sign an agreement already initialed over the weekend that gives them the right to form such an union.

Poland - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

KSS "KOR" distributes a statement discussing areas where reforms are needed and calling on the government to accept independent groups as partners in the country's renewal. The statement also denies that KOR has any intention of overthrowing the state.

Poland - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

The joint government-Church commission appeals for national unity, regardless of philosophies and political differences, to give the sovereign Polish state a secure existence and to enable the country to emerge from the present crisis. Two special working teams are set up to deal with priests' seminaries and alcoholism.

Poland / Vatican - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

Pope John Paul II expresses concern about the situation in Poland and entrusts its well being to the care of the Madonna.

Poland - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

Senior party officials attend local party meetings devoted to outlining the tasks facing the PUWP following the recent CC plenum.

Poland - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

PAP reports a case of suspected industrial sabotage at the Jaworzno Coal Mine near Katowice. Apparently, three sets of mine cars had been disconnected in an underground tunnel.

Poland - December 8, 1980 (OSA)

Four well-known dissident intellectuals are given permission to go to Stockholm to attend the Nobel prize-giving ceremony. Jacek Wozniakowski, Stefan Kisielewski, Stanislaw Baranczak, and Mirosław Chojecki had all been personally invited by the Polish winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, Czesław Miłosz.

East Germany / Hungary – December 8-9, 1980 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja visits the German Democratic Republic.

US / Eastern Europe / Western Europe / Soviet Union / Poland – December 9, 1980 (LBC)

The US orders four AWACS planes to observe troop movements in Eastern Europe. High ranking military commanders of NATO asked for the use of AWACS for fear of an air strike on Western Europe after the Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Poland. Two days earlier US officials declared that there was no proof of a Soviet decision to intervene in Poland, but the preparations for a possible intervention in Poland were concluded.

Poland - December 9, 1980 (OSA)

Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, chairman of the committee created to prepare the new labor union legislation announces that the first stage of the committee's work has been completed. The document drafted states that strikes should be regarded as a last resort and that use should be made instead, in case of industrial disputes of social mediation bodies attached to labor courts, social insurance offices, and to the Supreme Court.

Poland - December 9, 1980 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu criticizes the film Workers 80, saying that it "does not present the truth about the strikes." At a voivodship party meeting in Lodz, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski accuses Solidarity of harboring "destructive forces." He also complains about lack of prudence, irresponsibility, and impatience in Poland's efforts to solve its troubles.

Poland - December 9, 1980 (OSA)

Zolnierz Wolnosci hints, for the second day in a row, that the Polish Army is solidly opposed to antisocialist elements in the country. Polish media report that party meetings are being held by the armed forces. Former Minister of Construction and Building Materials Adam Glazur is removed from the post of Chief Inspector of the Power Industry and is replaced by Jozef Wiejacz, a foreign Ministry official.

Poland / US - December 9, 1980 (OSA)

The New York based International League of Human Rights gives its annual award to Solidarity.

Poland - December 9, 1980 (OSA)

The Main Board of the SPYU concludes a three-day plenary session, which produces a policy document grouping under nine paragraphs, the board's views on the major problems currently facing the country.

Poland - December 10, 1980 (OSA)

At the conclusion of Solidarity's national leadership meeting in Gdansk, a statement is issued calling for the formation of a broadly based "social alliance representing wisdom, common sense, and responsibility." The statement refutes "all charges that antisocialist elements are provoking anarchy and chaos" or that "Solidarity could be blamed for the bad economic situation in Poland." It emphasizes the need to preserve social calm and peace and expresses the conviction that "whoever introduces a state of tension under the current circumstances is provoking conflict, spreading panic, and serving the wrong ends." Nonetheless, the statement says it cannot accept people being put in prison for their convictions and announces the formation of a special committee to work for the release of a number of political prisoners, including Leszek Moczulski, leader of the Conference for an Independent Poland (KPN). Solidarity adviser Tadeusz Mazowiecki stresses that this does not necessarily imply acceptance of the prisoners' beliefs. Finally, the statement demands the general release of the film Workers 80.

Poland - December 10, 1980 (OSA)

Dissident sources report that three more members of the KPN had been arrested earlier this month

Poland - December 10, 1980 (OSA)

The constituent congress of gardening cooperatives begins in Warsaw. The organization, like the milk producers' cooperatives had done earlier, declares its independence of the rural umbrella organization, Samopomoc Chlopska.

Poland / USSR / USSR / Warsaw Pact - December 10, 1980 (OSA)

Soviet Defense Minister Dimitri Ustinov speaks about the Polish situation and calls for increased vigilance against what he contends are the aggressive aspirations of imperialist forces. At the end of a two-day meeting in Brussels, the NATO defense ministers say that any Warsaw Pact invasion of Poland would pose a serious threat to European security and stability.

Poland/ US/ NATO - December 10, 1980 (OSA)

Pentagon officials announce that the USA has sent four radar surveillance AWAC aircraft to West Germany, primarily to protect its NATO allies in case the Polish crisis spills over into Western Europe.

Poland - December 10, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports on continuing local party and administrative leadership changes.

Hungary - December 11, 1980 (HC)

The government ceases the Hungarian Coal Mining Trust.

Poland - December 11, 1980 (OSA)

The third congress of the official Socialist Union of Polish Students (SUPS) begins in Warsaw in an atmosphere of indecision and ambiguity, underscored by the embarrassed reticence of the official media. The report of Chairman Tadeusz Sawic makes it clear that the official student movement "has failed to serve as an example of the unity of students" in the aftermath of this summer's events. The definite departure of Czestochowa Voivod Mirosław Wierzbicki is announced. Prime Minister Piłsudski is reported to have accepted his resignation.

Poland - December 11, 1980 (OSA)

Chairman of the Polish Journalists' Association, Stefan Bratkowski, in an article in *Zycie Warszawy*, accuses Western reporters of needlessly stirring up tension with their sensationalized stories, false information, and false interpretations of developments in Poland.

Poland - December 11, 1980 (OSA)

Polityka publishes a letter dated October 16 from a group of prominent Polish intellectuals who call on the government to examine the painful question of Polish anti-Semitism and to make amends to the thousands of Jews hounded from public office in 1968.

Poland - December 12, 1980 (OSA)

A communiqué issued by the episcopate conference, held from December 10 to 11 in Warsaw, is broadcast nationwide. It calls on "all Poles to strengthen the already initiated process of renewal and to create conditions for implementing the social agreement between the authorities and society." At the press conference following the meeting, the spokesman for the episcopate, Father Alojzy Orszulik, emphasizes the Church's determination to support the process of social and political renewal in the country, adding, "we the Church, want the process of renewal to take place within the existing constitutional framework." The spokesman for the episcopate appears particularly critical of some statements by individuals associated with dissident groups on the nature of the political changes in Poland, as well as on Polish-Soviet relations. He specifically refers to the recent pronouncements of Jacek Kuron, calling them "irresponsible." Kuron's statements were made to Western press representatives, and in this context the Church's spokesman criticizes them "for stirring up nervousness among Poland's neighbors."

Poland - December 12, 1980 (OSA)

Similar criticism of Western press reporting on the current situation in Poland is also made by Stefan Bratkowski. Addressing foreign news correspondents, Bratkowski says, "never before has responsibility for the written word been as important as it is now." He suggests that the Western press coverage of Polish developments is, "under certain circumstances, false or overblown, wrongly interpreted, and may lead to bad consequences for the country." When questioned, Bratkowski admits

that exaggerated reports on Poland have also appeared in the Soviet and East European media.

Poland - December 12, 1980 (OSA)

The campaign against KSS "KOR" collectively and Jacek Kuron personally intensifies.

Poland / Austria – December 12, 1980 (OSA)

Stephen Miller, AP's Vienna bureau chief, is ordered to leave Poland by midnight tomorrow for no apparent reason, despite the fact that his visa still has over a week to run.

Poland – December 12, 1980 (OSA)

PAP says that Polityka will print excerpts from a forthcoming book by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, the first Polish book discussing the December 1970 food price riots.

Poland – December 12, 1980 (OSA)

The first expulsions from Solidarity are reported: two members of the Lodz branch are expelled for theft of food from their factory Cafeteria.

Belgium / NATO / Soviet Union / Poland – December 12, 1980 (LBC)

At their meeting in Brussels, the Foreign Ministers of NATO inform the Soviet Union that an intervention in Poland would mean the end of détente. If the Soviets decide to intervene, the NATO countries will react according to the gravity of the development. The allies are also serious on the implementation of economic sanctions in case of Soviet military involvement. Economic punishments would include contemplating a halt to the flow of credit to Poland and the USSR and terminating the multi-billion dollar industrial cooperation. Closing diplomatic missions, breaking off disarmament talks, and the reduction of cultural relations, etc. are also mentioned as consequences.

Hungary - December 12-14, 1980 (HC)

The 24th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions takes place (Chairman: Aladár Földvári; Secretary-General: Sándor Gáspár).

Poland – December 13, 1980 (OSA)

The United Peasant Party's congress opens in Warsaw to discuss the situation of farmers in the Polish political system and to outline a program for change in agriculture. The rather inconclusive congress is only striking in the similarity of views, arguments, and approaches displayed to those expressed by the communist media.

Poland – December 13, 1980 (OSA)

Mayor of Gdansk orders the suspension of all public entertainment during the two days of "solemn commemoration" of the 1970 food price riots.

Poland / Austria – December 13, 1980 (OSA)

Polish authorities decide to defer the expulsion of AP correspondent Stephen Miller after protests from the American State Department

Poland / US / USSR – December 13, 1980 (OSA)

The American Senate unanimously approves a resolution supporting President Carter's efforts to make clear the USA's opposition to any Soviet attempt to intervene in Poland.

Poland – December 13, 1980 (OSA)

The world premiere of Karol Wojtyla's play *The Brother of Our Lord* is held in Cracow's Slowacki Theater.

Poland – December 14, 1980 (OSA)

Concurrently with the official UPP congress, 1,000 delegates, claiming to represent some 600,000 private farmers, meet in Warsaw to set up their own separate organization under the name of Rural Solidarity (*Solidarnosc Wieiska*). They announce that the new organization will apply to the authorities for formal registration as an independent union of peasants and farmers. The meeting also issues a list of demands including an end to subsidies to the state agricultural sector; it appeals for increasing pensions for private farmers and petitions against press censorship and for a restoration of religious instruction in state schools.

Poland / USSR / Warsaw Pact – December 14, 1980 (OSA)

Soviet CC member Valentin Falin says, in an interview with *Der Spiegel*, that the Warsaw Pact countries have no intention of interfering in Poland's affairs and trust the Warsaw government to solve its problems on its own.

Poland – December 14, 1980 (OSA)

Almost on the eve of the national ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the Baltic Coast events, the Polish Primate leads prayers to preserve the nation. Throughout Poland prayers are said for unity to ensure that "the institutions of our state remain secure and the sovereignty of our nation is not threatened."

Hungary / Zimbabwe – December 15-21, 1980 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai negotiates in Zimbabwe about their diplomatic relationship.

Hungary - December 15, 1980 (HC)

Lajosné Duschek is elected as Chairwoman of the National Council of Hungarian Women.

Poland – December 15, 1980 (OSA)

The SUPS congress, initially scheduled to last only three days, ends inconclusively, apparently without reaching any decision on one of the more controversial proposals, that the SUPS withdraw from the Federation of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth (FSUPY), an umbrella youth organization into which the SUPS had been incorporated in 1973 along with the Socialist Polish Youth Union and the Polish Scouts Union, largely against the will of all those concerned.

Poland – December 15, 1980 (OSA)

The Warsaw branch of Solidarity reports some progress in talks with the government. The communiqué also says that, at a December 10 meeting, the government said it had no jurisdiction to reveal a CC report on the 1970 labor unrest on the Baltic Coast. According to the communiqué, the government promises to give the union access to "proper information" about people arrested for political reasons, but there is no indication whether the government is prepared to release them.

Poland – December 15, 1980 (OSA)

Rural Solidarity leaders threaten that private farmers will withhold their produce from the state procurement agencies if their union is not legalized. They also call for broad reforms in Poland's agricultural sector.

Poland / Vatican – December 16, 1980 (OSA)

Solemn commemorations of the 10th anniversary of the December 1970 Baltic coast events begin in Gdansk with the unveiling of the memorial to the fallen shipyard workers. The main speakers at the mass ceremonies are Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and local party leader Tadeusz Fiszbach. Both speeches are interpreted as demands for national reconciliation. Indeed, the very fact that senior party, government, and state officials stand side-by-side with high-ranking members of the catholic Church hierarchy and thousands of Polish workers, administrators, and intellectuals in itself lends a symbolic significance to the occasion. The ceremonies include a Mass celebrated by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Archbishop of Cracow. Pope John Paul II sends a message to the, Bishops of Gdansk and Szczecin saying that his thoughts are with those observing the anniversary.

Hungary - December 17-18, 1980 (HC)

The winter session of the Parliament takes place. Act no. V of 1980 about the amendment to the National Defense Act is adopted. (The duration of military service decreases from 24 months to 18 months.)

Yugoslavia / Italy and Vatican – December 17-19, 1980 (HRN)

President of the Presidency Cvijetin Mijatović makes an official visit to Italy and Vatican.

Poland – December 17, 1980 (OSA)

The KPN announces cessation of its activities, because of "the complicated and serious state of the country, a situation in which the possibility of provocation cannot be excluded."

Poland – December 17, 1980 (OSA)

The announcement, signed by Romuald Szeremietew, also states that despite the cessation of activities, efforts on behalf of the arrested KPN members will continue.

Poland – December 17, 1980 (OSA)

A memorial plaque to the fallen workers is unveiled in Gdynia. A cornerstone is also laid in the city center at a place where a memorial will later be erected. A plaque is also unveiled in Szczecin and flowers are placed on a granite slab in the local cemetery, commemorating the Szczecin workers killed in December 1970.

Poland – December 17, 1980 (OSA)

A delegation of secondary school students representing 38 schools in the Gdansk area as well as several schools in other parts of the country meets with officials from the Ministry of Education and Upbringing in Warsaw for talks on a list of 23 demands. Minister Krzysztof Kruszewski concedes several points, including the right of students to commemorate unofficial national anniversaries; the principle that Polish language and history will be taught in the spirit of truth and religious tolerance; the abolition of obligatory social work; a guarantee that student participation in propaganda events will be on a purely voluntary basis; and the right to know the content of personal reports submitted by school authorities to institutes of higher education. The minister also gives official approval for the creation of independent, self-governing secondary student organizations, with the right to make contact with one another and publish their own internal bulletins.

Poland – December 18, 1980 (OSA)

Christmas ration coupons for meat and butter, valid between December 18 and 24, have been distributed throughout Poland. Regional variations, depending upon availability, have led to some dissatisfaction (sit-ins and strikes in Piotrkow).

Poland – December 18, 1980 (OSA)

Party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania issues another admonition to the nation at a meeting of the basic party cell at the Plock Petro-chemical Works, where he is registered; Under the guise of a rallying call to party workers, Kania tries to 'sit on the fence between tolerance and firmness, calling for a national alliance of the forces of wisdom and responsibility.

Poland – December 18, 1980 (OSA)

About 700,000 workers in some 135 factories around Piotrkow Trybunalski in central Poland begin a sit-in strike in protest against the meagre meat rations allocated them (less than half the national average).

Poland – December 18, 1980 (OSA)

A meeting of the Polish Journalists' Association produces a heated political discussion, including numerous complaints about continued censorship. Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, who is present at the meeting, talks about the threat of chaos and anarchy.

Poland – December 18, 1980 (OSA)

The chairman of the mixed commission preparing the new labor code, Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, reports to State Council Chairman Jablonski that before the bill is submitted for public discussion consultations will be held with the State Council's Legal Commission, the government Presidium, lawyers, Solidarity, and branch unions.

Hungary - December 19, 1980 (HC)

The Presidential Council of the People's Republic is in session. Law decree no. 20 of 1980 increases the military service necessary to receive a pension from 10 years to 20 years.

Hungary - December 19, 1980 (HC)

The Hungarian Museum of Ethnography's first permanent exhibition is opened.

Poland – December 19, 1980 (OSA)

Early reports say that the Piotrkow Trybunalski workers have decided to end their sit-in protest after the authorities gave in to their demands for increased supplies of meat throughout the district. Nevertheless, in the end, they vote to continue their protest until the meat is actually delivered to the shops.

Poland – December 19, 1980 (OSA)

A meeting of the Sejm is devoted primarily to a discussion of the economic targets for next year. Deputy Prime Minister and Planning Chief Henryk Kisiel and Finance Minister Marian Krzak present details of the 1981 economic plan. Kisiel discloses that the government has dropped its initial proposals to introduce free Saturdays, opting instead to cut working time in such a way as to achieve an average working week of 42.5 hours, with every other Saturday free.

Poland – December 19, 1980 (OSA)

Former First Secretary Gierek and several of his close associates formally resign their seats in the Sejm. The resignations, made by letter, are announced by deputy Speaker Andrzej Werblan.

Poland – December 19, 1980 (OSA)

Dissident sources reveal that KPN member Zygmunt Golawski, now held in a Warsaw prison, has started a hunger strike. Jailed ROPCO member Wojciech Ziembinski had started a hunger strike some time earlier it is not known whether he is still continuing.

Poland – December 20, 1980 (OSA)

The Inaugural meeting of the Solidarity-sponsored Committee for the Defense of Those Imprisoned for Their Convictions is held. The committee sends a petition to Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa asking for the release of the following: Leszek Moczulski, Wojciech Ziembinski, Tadeusz Stanski, Zygmunt Golawski, Tadeusz Jandziszak, Krzysztof Bzdyl, and Jerzy Sychut. The committee has also entrusted organization of a secretariat to Zofia Romaszewska, who is also to undertake preparatory work for an appeal for mass support for the petition.

Poland – December 20, 1980 (OSA)

KSS "KOR" issues a statement protesting statements made by Father Alojzy Orszulik, of the Polish episcopate's press office. It accuses Orszulik of misinformation and of twisting Jacek Kuron's words as well as of contributing to social tension in the country.

Poland – December 20, 1980 (OSA)

A memorial to the December 1970 victims is unveiled in Elblag. Voivodship Party First Secretary Jerzy Prusiecki attends the ceremony. Lech Walesa speaks at the unveiling.

Poland – December 20, 1980 (OSA)

The organizing committee for the forthcoming PUWP congress holds its inaugural meeting. Kania sticks to his middle-of-the-road policy. Olszowski, however, warns that a departure from the principle of democratic centralism could produce grave consequences.

Poland – December 21, 1980 (OSA)

Mounting protests among many Solidarity branches are reported against the decision to cancel showings of the film Workers 80, as well as of a television documentary, August, originally scheduled for September 23. Some branches are ready to call a strike alert, but the NCC vetoes such a step.

Poland – December 22, 1980 (OSA)

Solidarity issues a statement signed by Walesa and a number of union officials, as well as prominent artists such as Andrzej, Wajda and writers Marian Brandys and Tadeusz Konwicki, pledging to persist in efforts to obtain the release of several political prisoners.

Poland – December 22, 1980 (OSA)

Senior treasury officials of Poland's main Western creditor nations meet in Paris to discuss Poland's debts. Polish debts are assessed at nearly 24,000 million dollars, and the country was unable to pay some 7,000 million dollars it had undertaken to repay this year.

Poland – December 22, 1980 (OSA)

Demonstrators in Piotrkow Trybunalski end their four-day sit-in after reaching an agreement on

improved meat supplies which provides for Solidarity to supervise the completion of meat distribution, as promised by local authorities.

Poland – December 22, 1980 (OSA)

Former Construction Industry Minister Adam. Glazur is expelled from the party for misusing his post for personal gain.

Czechoslovakia-December 22 1980 (HU-OSA-300-8-3-2319)

The West German Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher has just visited Czechoslovakia to meet with the Czech leadership. The first Western Minister to visit a Warsaw Pact Country since the NATO session, the ministers discuss the recent outcomes of the Warsaw summit in Moscow.

Poland – December 23, 1980 (OSA)

A Solidarity statement, signed by Lech Walesa, is issued in Warsaw, stating that the government proposal gradually to cut the length of the work-week (by abolishing working Saturday) is contrary to the Gdansk Agreement.

Poland – December 23, 1980 (OSA)

Workers from a considerable number of factories in Chelm Voivodship stage one-hour token strikes, protesting Voivod Alojzy Zielinski's decision not to impose Christmas rationing of meat and butter despite extremely poor stocks. This is the second such protest in Poland, after Piotrkow, since the local authorities have been empowered to introduce pre-Christmas rationing to ensure fairer distribution of goods in short supply. Chelm itself is only about 25 km from the Soviet border.

Poland – December 23, 1980 (OSA)

Kazimierz Tyranski, a foreign trade official accused of having accepted bribes from foreign trading companies, is sentenced, after an 11 week trial, to a term of 15 years in prison.

Poland – December 23, 1980 (OSA)

At a meeting with artists and cultural workers in Cracow, Jerzy Waszczuk, a deputy member of the Politburo, says that the national crisis has also affected the cultural sphere, resulting in "deformation," particularly in literature. He says that the party supports the idea of increasing creative freedom but that there are limits that must not be overstepped.

Poland/ USSR – December 23, 1980 (OSA)

The Polish press agency PAP releases a statement by Soviet Ambassador to Warsaw Boris Aristov in which he states: "both in the past and at present Polish-Soviet relations have been and are facing a still better future and better possibilities of development." According to Reuter, diplomats stationed in Warsaw consider Aristov's speech to be a further endorsement by Moscow of the leadership of Stanislaw Kania and of his policies.

Poland – December 23, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that Ministry of Transportation negotiators failed to appear for a conference with the National Union of Workers of Railroad Auxiliary Services of Kedzierzyn-Kozle, taking place in Opole Voivodship in southwestern Poland. The Rail Services Union Commission accuses the Transportation Ministry of displaying "a lack of understanding" and of breaking negotiations that were scheduled in a previous agreement reached on October 24 in Gdansk. Radio Warsaw also expresses its "indignation" over the ministry's "failure to respect the thankless and unusually hard work" of the railroad workers. In this context, it must be added that an earlier labor

dispute with the Wroclaw railway men nearly led to a national rail strike, a situation that almost caused a countrywide crisis.

Poland – December 23, 1980 (OSA)

A delegation of the Warsaw chapter of Solidarity meets with Alojzy Orszulik, the spokesman of the episcopate. A Solidarity statement issued after the meeting says that Orszulik confirmed "the Church was, is, and will be against all forms of repression and the imprisoning of people for their political convictions." The Solidarity statement also says that the union has informed the Church about the creation of a special committee to press for the release of political prisoners and that Orszulik has convinced the Solidarity delegation that his criticism of dissidents, expressed to foreign journalists on December 13, was "overused."

Poland – December 23, 1980 (OSA)

Cardinal Wyszynski issues a special letter instructing priests not to accept alcohol during their Christmas visits to parishioners and to omit homes where an illegal trade in alcohol is conducted. Moreover, those engaging in such trade are to be denied Church funerals.

Poland / Vatican – December 23, 1980 (OSA)

Pope John Paul II issues a statement for the Church's World Peace Day, January 1. He says that a society cannot be truly free when "the common good is merged with the interests of a single' party that is identified with the state." He also says that there can be no true freedom when all authority is denied anarchically or when internal security is the supreme criterion of authority.

Poland – December 23, 1980 (OSA)

The Ministry of Communications instructs post offices not to take any more newspaper and magazine subscriptions and to issue refunds to those who have already paid 1981 subscriptions.

Poland/ Vatican – December 24, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw broadcasts the Pope's Christmas message to the Polish nation. The pope recalls the words of Polish playwright, Stanislaw Wyspianski: "Give us a feeling of strength and give us Poland, too, a living Poland," and says that these words should be on the lips of all Poles, the rulers and the ruled. He commends the special cause of Polish unity and peace to Christ and the Virgin Mary.

Poland / Vatican – December 24, 1980 (OSA)

In another message published by the Pax daily *Slowo Powszechne*, the pope says that the balance of power and security in Europe is linked with respect for Poland's sovereign rights. The daily also publishes a message from the primate, who says that the greatest harm for people is a world without God and calls for an end to military parades demonstrating the will to defend peace in the world.

Poland – December 24, 1980 (OSA)

In Ustrzyki Dolne, a town in southeastern Poland near the Soviet border, Rural Solidarity leader Antoni Wojnarewicz is detained and searched. Many documents are confiscated.

Poland – December 25, 1980 (OSA)

Midnight Mass, celebrated by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, is broadcast from Wawel Castle for the first time in about 30 years. Generally speaking, this Christmas is significant because of the Church's much broader access to the media. A Mass celebrated by Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski at St. John's Church in Warsaw is also broadcast. The cardinal calls upon the people to trust in God's justice. He praises the common sense and responsibility of the nation and says that the many changes that have

taken place in Poland are proof that Poland is alive and has shown a will to live.

Poland / USSR – December 25, 1980 (OSA)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek arrives in Moscow for a two-day visit "at the invitation of the Soviet Government." He is received by Leonid Brezhnev. According to Radio Moscow, Czyrek has assured the Soviets that "People's Poland will manage to overcome the difficulties that have arisen and will guarantee that the country's further development will accord with socialist ways." Czyrek also meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei, A. Gromyko in an atmosphere reported to be "comradely and one of mutual understanding." Czyrek reaffirms that Poland "was, is, and will remain a socialist state, a firm link in the common family of socialist countries." This formulation first appeared in the communiqué issued after the 5 December 1980 Warsaw Pact summit meeting and has since been repeated in the Soviet media a number of times.

Poland – December 27, 1980 (OSA)

The Pax daily, *Slowo Powszechnie*, urges more discussion of a government proposal gradually to shorten the work-week, saying that it raises many doubts and that a final decision should be postponed pending further consultations.

Poland – December 28, 1980 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw gives details of the charges against Maciej Szczepanski, the former head of the Committee for Radio and Television, arrested on 15 October 1980. The special team of prosecutors, cooperating with the Foreign Ministry's investigation bureau and with the Main Statistical Office (GUS), has issued a statement on the charges, the chief of which is using public funds for private purposes.

Poland – December 28, 1980 (OSA)

The 21st Congress of the Polish Writers' Union opens in Warsaw. Minister of Culture Jozef Tejchma says that broad boundaries will be maintained for creative freedom. While promising greater literary tolerance, he stresses that writing should reflect Poland's alliances, particularly with the Soviet Union, and condemns trends leading to nihilism.

Poland/USSR – December 28, 1980 (OSA)

Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski flies to Moscow for talks on economic aid.

Poland/ GB – December 28, 1980 (OSA)

The British paper the Sunday Times reports on a world food lift operation organized by Polish émigré organizations in the West.

Poland / US – December 28, 1980 (OSA)

American National Security Adviser Brzezinski says that a Soviet move into Poland would cause unforeseeable consequences and calls on the USSR to seek a political compromise. He also calls on the Polish labor movement, the Catholic Church hierarchy, and communist party to seek a new national path.

Poland – December 29, 1980 (OSA)

Representatives of Rural Solidarity from all over the country meet in Warsaw to plan strategy on the eve of the crucial Supreme Court decision.

Poland – December 29, 1980 (OSA)

Walesa meets for more than two hours with Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. The meeting deals primarily with Walesa's plans to visit Italy in mid-January.

Poland – December 29, 1980 (OSA)

In Ustrzyki Dolne, a small town in the southeastern corner of Poland, very close to the Soviet frontier, members of Rural Solidarity occupy the town hall in protest against the harassment of union members. They request that Minister of Labor Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek come to discuss their demands which reportedly include the 'removal of some local government officials.

Poland – December 29, 1980 (OSA)

A new Sejm committee is created to deal with citizen's grievances and proposals. Witold Zakrzewski, a university professor, is appointed its chairman.

Poland – December 29, 1980 (OSA)

The Coordinating Committee of Poland's revamped branch labor unions declares that it has some reservations about the food rationing plan, although it supports the idea in principle.

Poland / France – December 29, 1980 (OSA)

Edmond Maire, Secretary-General of the left wing French labor union confederation, CFDT, arrives in Poland for a two-day visit as a guest of Solidarity. He met at the airport by Walesa.

Poland/ Czechoslovakia – December 29, 1980 (OSA)

The Slovak Communist Party daily accuses the Polish Catholic Church hierarchy of "clerical-fascist ideology" and of attempting to set up an underground Church in Czechoslovakia.

Poland – December 30, 1980 (OSA)

The Polish Writers' Union's (PWU) 21st congress which opened on December 28, attended by 135 delegates representing a membership of more than 1,300, is extended until today. It elects as its new chairman Jan Jozef Szczepanski, a nonparty essayist and literary critic, closely associated with the independent cultural movement in Poland. Szczepanski was one of the lecturers of the unofficial Flying University and a signatory, in July 1980, of an open letter to Polish teachers, urging them to fulfil their responsibilities in educating young people. He replaces Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, who died the previous March. Statutory changes include the expansion of the PWU Main Board membership from 24 to 32. Among its members are a number of prominent cultural figures involved in the democratic opposition movement (Stefan Kisielewski, Jacek Wozniakowski, Lech Badkowski, Jacek Bochenski, Marek Nowakowski, Kazimierz Orlos, Andrzej Kijowski, and Marian Brandys). Significantly, only six are party members. Scarce reports in the official media indicate that the congress has been the scene of heated and extremely frank discussions.

Poland – December 30, 1980 (OSA)

Party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania lays a wreath at the Gdansk monument to shipyard workers killed in the 1970 Baltic Coast riots. He expresses the hope that Poland will never again have to erect such memorials.

Poland – December 30, 1980 (OSA)

In a Zycie Warszawy article Wojciech Lamentowicz discusses the current controversy about the future of the party.

Poland / Switzerland – December 30, 1980 (OSA)

Swiss supermarkets send food as aid to Poland.

Poland – December 30, 1980 (OSA)

Czechoslovakia announces that it is temporarily stopping the issuance of travel visas to Poland.

Poland – December 30, 1980 (OSA)

The Polish Supreme Courts adjourns its hearing on Rural Solidarity's application for registration as an independent labor union. Presiding Judge Antoni Filcek says that a date for the next hearing will be announced later. Before the hearing, hundreds of farmers and supporters of Rural Solidarity had gathered outside the Supreme Court building with placards supporting the union. Farmers' lawyer Stanislaw Szczuka argues that farming is a profession, regardless of whether the farmer owns his land or not, and that individual farmers should have an organization to protect their rights. He submits a 1975 statement by the Geneva-based international Farm Labor Organization, which apparently says that those working their own land should be considered farm workers.

Poland – December 30, 1980 (OSA)

The Court says that one reason for the adjournment is to make it possible to have this document translated into Polish. The farmers later adjourn to a cultural center to discuss the case. Their leader, Zdzislaw Ostatek, expresses optimism about the outcome of the case.

Poland / USSR – December 30, 1980 (OSA)

A hearing on the case of the Warsaw University ISU is also adjourned. Jagielski returns from Moscow after meetings about more Soviet aid for Poland. The Kremlin is willing to undertake joint action "aimed at fully exploiting the production capacities of Polish industry."

Poland – December 30, 1980 (OSA)

The Ministry of Communications rescinds its earlier instructions about newspaper and magazine subscriptions in urban districts and announces, instead, that from January 2 daily papers will be issued to subscribers who show proof of payment at certain designated kiosks while periodicals should be collected personally at main post office counters under the same conditions.

Poland – December 30, 1980 (OSA)

The Cracow daily Gazeta Poludniowa returns to its former title Gazeta Krakowska as a result of popular demand.

Poland – December 31, 1980 (OSA)

Grzegorz Lipowski is named Voivod of Czestochowa, replacing Mirosław Wirzbicki who had been forced to resign by Solidarity workers after calling an unjustified state of emergency in the voivodship to deal with the workers.

Hungary - During the year, 1980 (HC)

According to the census taken at the beginning of January the population of Hungary is 10 710 000.

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