

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

A Chronology

PART IV 1981–1987

SECOND ENLARGED EDITION

**EDITED BY
Csaba BÉKÉS**

**Cold War History Research Center
Budapest
2018**

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EDITED BY
Csaba BÉKÉS

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1981

Romania – 1981 (RCN)

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

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

Romania, 1981 (CEC)

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

Romania / US – 1981-1985 (RCN)

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

Romania – 1981 (CEC)

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

January

Romania – January 1981 (ADC)

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

Soviet Union – 1981 (KCA)

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

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

Finland – January 1, 1981 (EAS)

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

Hungary – January 1, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – January 1, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

Romania/ EEC – January 1, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – January 1, 1981 (OSA)

The official Soviet news agency, TASS, charges that "antisocialist forces" in Poland are trying to turn the new trade unions into a political opposition and lead the country into economic chaos. The "small economic reform" comes into effect. The short-term measures include devolution of autonomy in major industries, reduction of plan targets, reduction of the total volume of investment, removal of limits on wage funds in individual enterprises, and the increase of supplies for the home market of 19 edible and 33 essential household consumer goods. The mini-reform is seen by independent Polish economists rather as a political device than a realistic economic measure.

Poland – January 1, 1981 (OSA)

Increases in social security benefits come into effect. The lowest retirement pension is raised by 500 zloty a month to 2,300 zloty. The lowest pension for farmers is raised by 400 zloty to 1,900 zloty a month.

Poland – January 1, 1981 (OSA)

The weekly supplement to the Warsaw daily *Zycie Warszawy* initiates a press discussion on the pros and cons of a debt moratorium for Poland.

Poland – January 2, 1981 (OSA)

Government Presidium announces that three work-free Saturdays will be granted this month (January 3, 17, and 31). The other free Saturdays for 1981 are to be announced later. It is planned that this year every other Saturday will be free, i. e., nine in addition to the already mandatory sixteen free Saturdays. Further progressive improvements have been announced until a 40-hour, 5-day week is achieved in 1985 (30 free Saturdays in 1982, 35 in 1983, and 40 in 1984). Government proposals meet with strong criticism from Solidarity leadership on the grounds that Solidarity was not consulted and the proposals go against the spirit of the Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie-Zdroj agreements.

Poland – January 2, 1981 (OSA)

The long-awaited meat-rationing system is further delayed, apparently because of the strong reservations on the part of the public.

Poland – January 2, 1981 (OSA)

A group of peasant farmers begins a sit-in strike at the headquarters on the former voivodship trade unions' council in Rzeszow. The strikers call for the registration of Rural Solidarity and reforms in rural areas and in agriculture, in solidarity with strikers at Ustrzyki Dolne. A government delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Andrzej Kacala arrives for talks. New regulations governing newspaper and magazine

subscriptions come into effect. Those who have paid their subscriptions are technically entitled to collect their copies at their local post office. In practice, neither the postal service nor the state-distributing agency, RSW Ruch, is able to serve its clients adequately. It finally transpires that subscribers may collect their papers from certain kiosks until April 1, when the postal services are expected to introduce a new distribution system. No further subscriptions are to be accepted.

Poland – January 2, 1981 (OSA)

The Solidarity column in the Gdansk daily Dziennik Bałtycki reports that a new independent youth organization has been founded at the initiative of Solidarity's Youth Committee, to be called the Independent Self-governing Union of Working Youth, a nonpolitical organization with the motto: "Country, honor, work, and study." It refuses to join any federation to which organizations of a political character belong but does not exclude cooperation on the level of individual plants. Its aim is to fight for the democratization of life in Poland, the fruit of last August's strikes.

Poland – January 2, 1981 (OSA)

The Executive Committee of the Polish Scouts' Union holds talks with officials from the Ministry of Education aimed at eliminating some of the misunderstandings of the last few years. In particular, it is agreed to end the enforced incorporation of entire classes into the PSU, which was assigned virtual monopoly over organizing schoolchildren, the arbitrary recruitment of teachers to act as scout leaders, and the resultant distortion of scouting activities into glorified classroom lessons.

Poland - January 2, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

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

Poland – January 3, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – January 3, 1981 (OSA)

Personnel changes are made in the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front: discredited members of the previous leadership are ousted from the presidium and secretariat; 83 members of the committee are dismissed and 104 new members are elected; Moczar becomes a deputy chairman. Aybuna Ludu reveals that Polish hard coal production last year fell 14,000,000 tons short of even the revised plan targets.

Poland – January 3, 1981 (OSA)

A two-day congress of representatives of the legal profession from all over the country opens in Poznan. The congress, the first such meeting to take place in 21 years, has no binding legal power as the 1963 law on the bar makes no provision for such an institution. Discussions focus on three main areas: the validity and adequacy of legal and constitutional provisions, the actual functioning of law in practice, and internal organizational matters of the profession. The lawyers demand a share in the legislative process and call for steps to bring Polish legislation into line with international norms.

They identify and criticize illegal practices in the administration of justice, particularly the way that investigation of suspects is conducted, the excessively repressive penal policy, and abuses of courts' independence. Finally, they hold out for a truly democratic and autonomous professional association of lawyers, with a return of the national congress as its highest authority.

Poland – January 3, 1981 (OSA)

Polityka publishes a widely acclaimed article by sociologist Jan Szczepanski entitled "Looking for a Sensible Way out. The article attempts to describe the different forces that go to make up the social movement of renewal in Poland, the forces counteracting it, the aspirations of the mass of the population, and other relevant topical phenomena.

Poland – January 3, 1981 (OSA)

The same issue publishes an "Open Letter" by Stanislaw Podemski addressed to the Sejm Committee for Internal Affairs and Justice, criticizing official detention policy, as well as the Prosecutor's Office's reply repudiating the accusations. One of Podemski's suggestions is that the right to order the detention of an individual be transferred from the Prosecutor's Office to independent courts. In its reply the Prosecutor's Office admits that there are far too many cases of temporary detention.

Poland – January 3, 1981 (OSA)

In response to demand, the circulation of some major national papers is increased: for example, Polityka from 290,000 to 400,000 and the independent Catholic weekly Tygodnik Powszechny from 40,000 to 50,000.

Poland – January 3, 1981 (OSA)

A meeting is held in Warsaw between Cardinal Wyszynski and a group of presidium members of the Mazowsze (Warsaw and area) regional chapter of Solidarity. The seven-strong Solidarity delegation is headed by branch chairman Zbigniew Bujak, apparently accompanied by two prominent KSS "KOR" committee members, Adam Michnik and Henryk Wujec.

Poland – January 4, 1981 (OSA)

The cardinal asked the union representatives to provide him with a list of those being detained for political reasons, in a bid to intercede on their behalf with the authorities, and assures them of the Church's full support, offering his services as a mediator between Solidarity and the state authorities should any major differences occur between them in the future. Referring to the controversial statement (on December 12) of Father Alojzy Orszulik, who allegedly claimed that some recent pronouncements of KOR spokesmen and of other dissidents were "irresponsible" and thus unnecessarily irritated Poland's Eastern neighbors, Wyszynski says he believes Orszulik's words were misinterpreted, thus leading to regrettable and misleading comments.

Poland – January 4, 1981 (OSA)

The government reveals details of proposals on the rationing of meat and some other foodstuffs, beginning in February 1981.

Poland – January 4, 1981 (OSA)

The Mayor of Cracow orders the shutdown by January 31 of half the electrolysis capacity of the Skawina aluminum smelter, considered one of the major sources of industrial pollution in the area and a health hazard. The decision goes well beyond the

recommendation of the Minister responsible.

Poland - January 4, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland - January 5, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland – January 5, 1981 (OSA)

Wałęsa travels to Warsaw for a previously unannounced meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski to discuss unresolved problems, including the five-day workweek. After one hour's talks the meeting is interrupted. Wałęsa then meets for some 30 minutes with Cardinal Wyszyński before resuming talks with Jagielski.

Poland – January 5, 1981 (OSA)

A meeting of the Polish Journalists' Union Council criticizes the official press agency, PAP, for its "incomplete" account of the Council's previous session on December 18.

Poland – January 5, 1981 (OSA)

The Solidarity chapter at the Polish Film Industry says that films in 100 cinemas throughout Poland will be interrupted in protest over the government's decision not to screen the documentary about the August strikes. Instead, a slide presentation supporting the documentary Workers 80 will be shown.

Poland – January 5, 1981 (OSA)

Ministry of Justice officials, representatives of the Coordinating Committee of Creative and Scientific Associations, and national Solidarity officials meet for the second time to discuss the lack of progress made in drafting the new censorship legislation.

Poland – January 6, 1981 (OSA)

Workers at 17 enterprises in the Przemyśl area stage 1-hour warning strikes in support of the demands of the striking Ustrzyki Dolne farmers and threaten further strike action if the government does not send a delegation to Ustrzyki for talks. Yielding to pressure, the government dispatches a commission headed by Mieczysław Jakubowski, a Director at the Council of Ministers. He arrives shortly before 1600 hours and talks begin immediately. Subsequently, the talks are suspended until noon on January 7 to give the government side time to consult with the authorities in Warsaw. Meanwhile, the strike committee in Rzeszów refuses to begin talks already scheduled with local administration officials until an agreement is signed in Ustrzyki.

Poland – January 6, 1981 (OSA)

Wałęsa issues a statement clarifying that he supports the formation of an Independent Self-governing Trade Union of Individual Farmers "Solidarity," in addition and parallel to the already existing "Rural Solidarity" trade union, which includes cooperative and state farmers as well as private farmers among its members. Wałęsa recommends the cooperation of these two unions until such time as they are ready to amalgamate.

Poland – January 6, 1981 (OSA)

In Warsaw a delegation from the Jelenia Gora chapter of Solidarity holds a news conference and calls for the immediate dismissal of Stanislaw Ciosek, the minister in charge of union affairs. The representatives accuse Ciosek of corruption and abuse of power when he was first secretary in Jelenia Gora. They demand that a government commission come to the city to discuss the situation and threaten strike action if this demand is not met by January 22.

Poland – January 6, 1981 (OSA)

The Politburo discusses rural problems. CC agricultural expert Jerzy Wojtecki, in a conversation with newsmen, indicates that the Agricultural Circles, the officially recognized farmers' organization, are to be given a more important role, possibly to counteract the increasing influence of Rural Solidarity.

Poland / Italy– January 6, 1981 (OSA)

Party First Secretary Kania receives the PPR's representative at the Holy See, Kazimierz Szablewski. Although details of their discussions are not revealed, it is believed that they focused on Walesa's forthcoming visit to Italy. Meanwhile, Walesa receives a visiting delegation of Italian labor representatives.

Poland / USSR – January 6, 1981 (OSA)

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society meeting in Warsaw calls on its members "to fight political forces that are trying to turn the renewal into an anti-Soviet trend." Chairman Stanislaw Wronski complains that the new unions do not give society the same support as the old ones did. The meeting makes some leadership changes, ousting discredited officials Szczepanski and Patyk.

Poland / GDR – January 6, 1981 (OSA)

Maciej Wirowski, a former Minister of the Chemical Industry and a Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, is named Ambassador to the GDR.

Poland – January 6, 1981 (OSA)

In his traditional Epiphany sermon Cardinal Wyszynski calls on the authorities to "cooperate with the citizens to gain their confidence," rather than letting themselves be regarded as "tyrants" and the state as a "prison." Insisting that every citizen has an inalienable right to express his political views, the primate appeals to all Poles to subordinate their own interests to those of the homeland.

Poland – January 6, 1981 (OSA)

In a Radio Warsaw interview Minister of Higher Education Janusz Gorski reveals for the first time that the disposition enabling the Independent Student Union to register as a recognized organization has already been signed and complains that the ISU has still not submitted its application. Gorski insinuates that the students are playing some kind of underhand political game.

Poland – January 6, 1981 (OSA)

The Sejm committees begin studying the government's draft economic, plan and budget for 1981. The project is criticized for its inconsistencies, generalities, unrealistic assumptions, and inadequate provisions right from the start.

Poland – January 7, 1981 (OSA)

A two-day session of Solidarity's National Coordinating Commission opens in Gdansk. The

agenda covers all the major unresolved issues, including the five-day workweek the establishment of the movement's own newspaper, the censorship law, political prisoners, the release of the film *Workers 80*, the registration of Rural Solidarity, and Walesa's forthcoming Italian visit, as well as internal and organizational matters Tadeusz Mazowiecki, editor of the Catholic monthly *Wież* and one of Solidarity's chief advisers, is named editor-in-chief of the proposed Solidarity weekly.

Poland – January 7, 1981 (OSA)

The NCC's view of the Saturday working issue is expressed in a resolution that calls for an immediate shortening of the workweek to five days or forty hours, and appeals to its members to stay away from work on Saturday, January 10.

Poland – January 7, 1981 (OSA)

Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski, in a televised broadcast, announces the government's decision on the length of the workweek: either there will be only two free Saturdays every month, or all Saturdays will be free on the condition that the length of each workday is extended by half an hour.

Poland – January 7, 1981 (OSA)

The government backs down on its earlier recommendations* and the Minister of the Iron and Steel Industry Zbigniew Szalajda announces the total shutdown of the Skawina aluminum plant, claiming that "social considerations" and the "lack of rational economic arguments" are behind the decisions.

Poland – January 7, 1981 (OSA)

The Philosophy and Sociology Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences organizes a discussion on the "institutionalization" of the new trade unions, focusing on the problems Solidarity is experiencing in adapting organizationally to the, new tasks ahead.

Poland – January 7, 1981 (OSA)

Replying to Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology Gorski, the ISU spokesmen_rejects the minister's allegations (see entry for January 6) explaining that the provisions. Of the ministerial disposition had not been announced in the official gazette *Monitor Polski*. She adds that the National Founding Committee of the ISU has all the required paperwork ready and is in constant contact with the ministry official in charge of the matter.

Poland – January 7, 1981 (OSA)

The Minister of Culture and the Arts issues a disposition waiving some of the ministry's legal provisions, including the 1969 disposition restricting general access to certain publications in public libraries.

Poland – January 7, 1981 (OSA)

The ministerial commission headed by Mieczyslaw Jakubowski resumes talks with striking peasant farmers in Ustrzyki Dolne. The controversy, centering on the commission's refusal to sign documents on what was agreed upon the day before on the grounds that the local voivod's word is authority enough, is not resolved, and the talks are broken off once again.

Poland – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity's NCC concludes its two-day session, which has revealed some of the bitter infighting in the course of campaigning for elections of local union officials. Journalists had

been asked to leave while the case of the Jastrzebie chapter of Solidarity was discussed. Several of the union leaders there are also members of the PUWP, and there had been suggestions that the party authorities were manipulating them. Also, in Szczecin, three Solidarity leaders had been dismissed, allegedly because of their close contacts with two journalists from the party weekly Polityka.

Poland – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

The NCC creates a Social and Professional Studies Center to be headed by Catholic intellectual Andrzej Wielowieyski and advised by a Programming and Consulting Council composed of prominent intellectuals and members of the democratic opposition. The government announces that all those who do not report for work on Saturday, January 10, will have their day's wages stopped. Deputy Minister of Labor Piotr Karpiuk writes, in a *Zolnierz Wolnosci* article, that the sudden introduction of a 40-hour week would drastically cut production for the domestic market. Solidarity warns that any sanctions imposed upon workers would be "a step toward confrontation, since our union -- in defense of its members and in accordance with agreements, and the stand of the NCC -- would have to use all means up to and including strikes." Solidarity press spokesman Karol Modzelewski says, "the government is no longer our partner, but our opponent."

Poland – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

The evening to news bulletin alleges that there are signs of "anarchy" in various Polish towns including Wloclawek, Jelenia Gora, Krosno, Olsztyn, Czestochowa, and Torun, and claims that "open pressure" is being exerted on local authorities to force leadership changes.

Poland – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

The History Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences initiates a series of meetings devoted to individuals and events of crucial importance in Poland's history. The first session concerns the role of one of Poland's leaders after World War I, Marshal Jozef Pilsudski, and his followers, until recently a taboo subject.

Poland – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

At a meeting in Warsaw representatives of the 19 new labor unions belonging neither to the "branch" network nor to Solidarity decide to create a "Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions," and set up an interim founding committee.

Poland – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu, in an editorial commentary on "antisocialist forces," sharply attacks KOR members Kuron and Michnik. It also criticizes Solidarity's Deputy Chairman, Andrzej Gwiazda, for expressing admiration for the pluralistic model of society advocated by KOR.

Poland – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

Zycie Warszawy, commenting on the relations between the party and believers, says that the conflicting philosophical outlooks do not necessarily preclude the possibility of cooperation.

Poland – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

A meeting of Rural Solidarity representatives is held at the headquarters of the pro-regime Catholic Pax association in Kielce. A regional founding committee is set up.

Poland – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

A two-day general meeting in the Warsaw branch of the Polish Journalists' Union comes to

an end. Jacek Kalabinski of Radio Warsaw is elected branch chairman. The participants voice much criticism of certain practices in information policy that continue to impede the media from fulfilling its proper function. They are unanimous in demanding institutional guarantees for authentic freedom of the press.

Poland – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

The ministerial commission headed by Jakubowski returns to Warsaw after failing to achieve agreement with striking peasant farmers in Ustrzyki Dolne.

Poland / Vatican – January 8, 1981 (OSA)

A film about Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland in June 1979, made with financial backing from Polish-Americans, goes on general release in Polish cinemas.

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

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

Hungary – January 8–12, 1981 (HC)

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

Poland – January 9, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – January 9, 1981 (OSA)

In a speech broadcast on radio and television, Politburo member Olszowski warns Solidarity against the proposed Saturday work boycott, insinuating that this would be seen as "an attempt to sow anarchy and chaos." He accuses Solidarity leaders of being "ruthless and uncompromising" and of trying to force a new show of strength at a time when tensions are subsiding. He declares that sit-ins are "illegal" and criticizes Solidarity's efforts to oust unpopular officials, singling out the Mazowsze branch for conducting a survey asking workers to evaluate managers.

Poland – January 9, 1981 (OSA)

In another television broadcast, Labor Minister Janusz Obodowski repeats government warnings that workers who do not report for work will lose their pay and argues that abstention from work will cause massive production losses.

Poland / USSR – January 9, 1981 (OSA)

The Soviet daily Izvestiia again warns against "the growing threat of counterrevolution" in Poland.

Poland – January 9, 1981 (OSA)

Polish media report on Defense Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to army training exercises. Jaruzelski is quoted as saying that the Polish-troops are "serving well the renewal in our country through combat readiness, political attitude, discipline, and social selflessness."

Poland – January 9, 1981 (OSA)

The Politburo and Main Council of the United Peasants' Party (UPP) meets in Warsaw to

coordinate strategy before, tomorrow's meeting of PUWP and UPP voivodship leaders.

Poland – January 9, 1981 (OSA)

Zolnierz Wolnosci launches another attack on KOR member Jacek Kuron, accusing him of "willingly donning the cloak of martyrdom" and being a "tightrope walker," trying to avoid the tanks but bent on weakening the authorities.

Poland – January 10, 1981 (OSA)

A group of Solidarity members begins a sit-in protest at the municipal offices in Nowy Sacz. The demonstrators demand that a government commission be sent to Nowy Sacz for discussions on a list of 10 demands.

Poland – January 10, 1981 (OSA)

A joint conference of PUWP voivodship first secretaries and chairmen of the voivodship UPP organizations, the first of its kind, vigorously attacks Rural Solidarity, accusing it of interfering, at all levels, with the Agricultural Circles attempts to put their house in order, maintaining that since "there is no basic difference between the proposed statutes of Rural Solidarity and those of the Agricultural Circles," decisions about Polish agriculture should be left to the more established organizations, i.e., to the Agricultural Circles. The attack on Rural Solidarity is led by Stanislaw Gucwa, the Chairman of the UPP, and First Party Secretary Stanislaw Kania. In his toughest speech so far as party lead Kania accuses Rural Solidarity of lacking a constructive program and of harboring in its midst people "who make no secret of their antisocialist intentions and, one has to say it, their counterrevolutionary intentions," adding that the Rural Solidarity leadership appears to be more interested in the political than the professional aspects of its activities.

Poland – January 10, 1981 (OSA)

The test of strength over the free Saturday issue passes without any major incident. Radio Warsaw claims that about 65 % of workers reported to work; this figure is disputed by a Solidarity spokesmen who maintained that some 70 % stayed away from work. In fact, to avoid outright confrontation, some of the bigger plants, such as Warsaw's Ursus and SFM, give their employees the day off, substituting it for the official free Saturday later in the month.

Poland – January 10, 1981 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu publishes a special brochure containing the basic tenets of the proposed economic reform as drafted by the government's economic reform commission.

Poland – January 10, 1981 (OSA)

The Ministry of Energy and Nuclear Power announces that the supply of coal in many major power plants is worse than critical.

Poland – January 10, 1981 (OSA)

The Joint Government-Episcopate Commission meets to discuss the problems of religious tolerance in sociopolitical life, in particular the religious education of children and young people. In addition to the two existing "working teams" on priests' seminaries and alcoholism, three more such teams are established to deal with legal, educational, and publishing problems.

Poland / USSR – January 10, 1981 (OSA)

The Soviet daily Pravda again charges that "antisocialist elements" in Poland are making

demands that can only lead to chaos. Pouring scorn on the idea that the USSR represents a military threat to Poland, the commentator quotes dozens of letters supposedly received from Polish viewers stressing Polish-Soviet friendship.

Poland – January 10, 1981 (OSA)

In Szczecin the first issue of a local Solidarity publication entitled Jednosc (unity) is published. The weekly is to be distributed throughout the West Pomerania region.

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

On January 10th a protocol about economic cooperation is signed between the two countries. The head of the Yugoslav delegation and the Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan meet with the vice president of Iraq Tariq Aziz. Both men agree on supporting the Non-Aligned movement and on the necessity of finding a peaceful solution to the war between Iraq and Iran.

Poland – January 11, 1981 (OSA)

After several unsuccessful attempts by the authorities to induce Solidarity members conducting a sit-in at the municipal offices in Nowy Sacz to end their demonstration and leave the premises voluntarily, police are called in to evict them. The operation is carried out with due propriety and no violence is reported.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

Police break up the sit-in at Ustrzyki Dolne: 6 plainclothes men, backed up by over 20 riot policemen wearing helmets and gas masks, enter the occupied building while some 300 more policemen surround the premises. The 60 or so farmers leave quietly, and some of them decide to continue their protest by joining another group of striking farmers in Rzeszow. The official media announce only that the demonstrators "agreed to vacate the premises at the request of local officials," without mentioning the police action.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

The protest action in Rzeszow develops into the nucleus of an all-Polish Rural Solidarity strike aimed at winning the registration of the farmers' union. Delegations from Rral Solidarity regional committees all over the country are to be asked to join the action. A strike committee is formed and its leaders threaten that a warning strike will be called at selected factories in the region if a government commission does not come to Rzeszow for talks by 1100 hours tomorrow. A delegation from the 200 strikers travels to Warsaw to present their demands to the government and invite its representatives to take part in discussions.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity leaders in Nowy Sacz threaten to strike on Friday (January 16) after being evicted by police from a building they had occupied, and continue to press demands for a government commission to come to the town to examine local grievances.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

At a meeting in the Wieczorek Mine in Katowice Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski indicates the authorities' irritation with local protests. Claiming that the government is willing to cooperate with Solidarity, he charges that some branches are overstepping the limits of their charter, stirring up unnecessary trouble and fostering "anarchy."

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

In another attack on Kuron, Trybuna Ludu rejects his concept of democratic pluralism,

criticizing remarks he made in the course of a meeting with students of Warsaw University.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

Czechoslovakia's party daily Rude Pravo accuses Solidarity of trying to intimidate workers by forcing them to stay away from work on Saturdays.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

The Politburo discusses the results of last Saturday's work boycott and youth problems. It recommends that a special report on the state of youth be prepared and draws particular attention to the problem of finding suitable employment for graduates and skilled workers, as well as the need to give young people a greater share in public life. Finally, it discusses the situation in the youth movement after the demise of the FSUPY, and how to replace it. It officially approves the re-born Rural Youth Union as "not causing doubts as to its ideological profile." Andrzej Werblan, a veteran senior party official dropped from the Politburo and the CC Secretariat in December, publishes an article in the Warsaw daily Zycie Warszawy in which he warns that two factors threaten the process of renewal in Poland. These are "the abandonment of reform," on the one hand, and "the anarchic, spontaneous flow of events," on the other. According to Werblan, the only course is to take the middle of the road, i.e., partnership, which means cooperation and co-decision, not giving orders

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

A new organization, the Polish Catholic Social Group, is formally registered. It is sponsored by a group of pro-regime Catholics, known as neo-Znak, whose activities are conducted primarily through a five-man circle of Sejm deputies and the ODiSS Documentation and Social Studies Center.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

Some 630 delegates from Solidarity branches in factories throughout the Plock region meet to elect regional officials, the first instance of free elections to independent unions in People's Poland.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

The Cracow Committee of the PUWP holds a plenary session. The keynote address is delivered by Jan Broniek, who says that the files are full of agreements and resolutions that are not being implemented. The speaker also calls for a complete rethinking of the party's personnel policy.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu again attacks KPN leader Moczulski, accusing him of political adventurism. The KPN issues a five-point statement outlining its aims and objectives, its main policy lines, and its sources of income. It also demands that political prisoners to be released and that the slander campaign against alleged "antisocialist forces" be stopped.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

At a meeting of the Main Board of the Association of Polish Cinema and Theater Artists and representatives of Solidarity it is resolved to establish standing Coordination Committees between the organizations at both national and local levels in order to coordinate efforts to increase the autonomy of the artists' representation and their influence over decisions that concern them and their work.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (OSA)

Film director Andrzej Wajda begins shooting his new film Man of Steel, the sequel to his Man of Marble. The film is to tell the story of last August's strike in the Gdansk shipyards.

Poland – January 12, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – January 12, 1981 (KCA)

The farmers set up a National Agricultural Strike Committee in Rzeszow and issue a list of demands to the government, including the registration of Rural Solidarnosc. Occupations of local government offices by farmers in Nowy Sacz and in Ustrzyki Dolne end.

Poland - January 12, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poland / Italy / Vatican – January 13, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa leaves for a six-day official visit to Italy, where he is to meet Italian labor leaders for talks on union organization. He will also be received by the pope in a private audience in the Vatican. The trip is officially sanctioned by the Polish authorities.

Poland – January 13, 1981 (OSA)

In protest at the police action in Ustrzyki Dolne, some 150 agriculture-related enterprises in the Przemysl area hold a one-hour warning strike.

Poland – January 13, 1981 (OSA)

In the capital, leaders of the three official youth organizations, the SUPS, PSU, and SPYU, meet to discuss future cooperation.

Poland – January 13, 1981 (OSA)

A delegation of the resurrected Rural Youth Union is received by UPP Chairman Gucwa,

who expresses his appreciation for its impressive growth, 1,000 circles in 32 voivodships and promises UPP support.

Poland / Warsaw Pact – January 13, 1981 (OSA)

Kania, Pinkowski, and Jaruzelski meet Victor Kulikov, Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, in an undisclosed location at a previously unannounced meeting. Kulikov's visit is interpreted as a fact-finding mission to establish the loyalty of the Polish military.

Poland / USSR – January 13, 1981 (OSA)

Chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, CC member Stanislaw Wronski, arrives in Moscow at the head of a Polish delegation. The Soviet daily Pravda publishes an article by Wronski who alleges that antisocialist forces are trying to turn Solidarity into a political organization.

Poland – January 14, 1981 (OSA)

Party secretaries from major industrial plants throughout the country gather in Warsaw for a meeting with senior party officials. Deputy Prime Minister Barcikowski announces that the party must not continue to bear responsibility for the offences committed by its individual members, and announces that investigations conducted by the PUWP Control Commissions will result in the punishment of those found guilty and the exoneration of those who have been unjustly accused. Stressing also the importance of restoring the party's unity of action, Barcikowski criticizes what he calls the "negation trend," which accuses the party of not having achieved anything concrete, and warns that constant attacks on the party only serve to strengthen the conservative or "preservation trend." Next, Grabski announces that the outlook for the economy is very gloomy, stressing the severity of Poland's payments situation and enormous production losses, and criticizes Solidarity's stand over the Saturday work issue. Finally, Kania issues a veiled warning to Solidarity, proclaiming "there is no room in our state for a duality of power." Although he repeats his attachment to the principle that authority is to be exercised in a multi-institutional manner, he is adamant that the PUWP alone is the leading force in socialist developments.

Poland – January 14, 1981 (OSA)

A two-hour warning strike organized by Solidarity in support of farmers staging a sit-in in Rzeszow paralyzes the whole region.

Poland – January 14, 1981 (OSA)

Addressing the Second Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives, Prime Minister Pinkowski assures delegates that the government will give absolute priority to the needs of agriculture since these are the needs of the entire nation. He promises that farmers will be given more favorable conditions and incentives for production. He stresses the importance of strengthening Agricultural Circles, in keeping with the enhanced sociopolitical role now attributed to them by the authorities.

Poland – January 14, 1981 (OSA)

First Secretary of Olsztyn Voivodship Edmund Wojnowski, accused by local Solidarity members of incompetence and abuse of power, resigns in the face of a threatened strike. In a special statement, Wojnowski maintains that he is innocent and claims that his resignation is inspired by the desire to avoid escalating tension.

Poland / Italy – January 14, 1981 (OSA)

On the second day of the Solidarity delegation's visit to Italy, Walesa and his entourage make a pilgrimage to the Polish World War II cemetery at Monte Cassino and hear Mass at the tomb of St. Benedict in the nearby abbey. The Mass is concelebrated by the Polish bishop in charge of émigrés, Szczepan Wesoly, who focuses on the religious and cultural contribution of the Benedictine tradition in strengthening Christian spiritual values in European history, and for Poland in particular. The delegation then visits a relief center for victims of the Naples earthquake.

Poland – January 14, 1981 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu continues its attack on Moczulski with the second part of an article dealing with his political and ideological theories.

Poland – January 14, 1981 (OSA)

Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia meets with representatives of the Coordinating Committee of the Creative and Scientific Associations, the national Solidarity officials, and some of the authors of the alternative, independent draft censorship law to discuss the progress made so far. It transpires that the talks over the last two months could not resolve the most controversial issues, and that only half the twenty-two articles are ready. The meeting agrees that the articles in question be submitted to the prime minister with variants and that the prime minister forwards them to the Sejm in this form, leaving it to the deputies themselves to rule on the discrepancies.

Poland – January 14, 1981 (OSA)

A group of people calling themselves "Veterans of the trade union movement" publish an open letter in the daily Glos Pracy denouncing the independent trade unions for what they call the "illegal occupation of branch union buildings."

Poland – January 14, 1981 (OSA)

Party activists in Poznan organize a conference on the democratization of party life and how to achieve it. The conference sends a letter to the CC criticizing the government for the "unsatisfactory" way it is implementing the August agreements, and stating that only a change in the style of government, removal of those incapable of adapting to reform, and honest information will restore public confidence in the government.

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

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

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

Poland - January 14-16, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

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

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

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

Czechoslovakia-January 15 1981 (HU-OSA-8-47-75-1)

Clericalism, a “relatively old phenomenon”, found in the “old Jewish state of Judaism”, has found footing in the lives of many in Czechoslovakia. However, culminating in the Soviet Republic, authors have concluded that clericalism has “no inner social basis” in the country at present.

Poland – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

The Warsaw branch of Solidarity postpones its planned four-hour transport strike for twenty-four hours in order to give the authorities time to reconsider their stance on the Saturday work issue. Talks with Warsaw Mayor Jerzy Majewski, however, break down and the strike is scheduled to proceed on Friday, January 16. Solidarity branches in Legnica and Mielec also threaten to strike over the same issue.

Poland – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

In Olsztyn 600 enterprises stage a 1-hour shutdown over local issues.

Poland – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

Protest actions in support of Rural Solidarity continue. The government press spokesman says that "The creation of separate organizations which would undermine the role of Agricultural Circles and other rural self-governing organizations will not help to solve the essential problems of our agriculture, but would be tantamount to an attempt to disrupt rural self-government structures that have proved themselves in practice."

Poland – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

Representatives of the National Council of Rural Solidarity meet in Bydgoszcz. Stanislaw Siemion, an adviser in the Ministry of Agriculture, is present as a government observer. The meeting approves a resolution saying that it is "opposed to the imposition of Agricultural Circles as the professional representation of the peasant population."

Poland – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

It is announced that Rural Solidarity now numbers some 1,000,000 members.

Poland – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

In a letter to the Council of State, the Rzeszow strikers draw attention to ILO Convention No. 141 of 23 June 1975 relating to agricultural workers' organizations and their role in economic and social life, and demand that the Polish authorities draft the necessary legislation in line with international standards and in keeping with popular aspirations.

Poland / Vatican – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

In the Vatican, Pope John Paul II receives Walesa and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, first in a private audience and then together with the remaining members of the Solidarity delegation. The pope praises the courage and moderation of Polish workers and commends the way the Poles have sought solutions to their problems through dialogue and without violence. He stresses that the union's activity is not political in character but aimed at the social good of the working people and says that Poland has the right to real progress, like any other nation. Expressing his joy at the formal registration of the independent trade unions, the pope also mentions the aspirations of Polish farmers. In reply, Walesa confirms: " Politics does not interest us. What concerns us are the rights of man, the rights of society, and the rights of faith. People must help their neighbour, their fellow men. This we learned from you, Holy Father." Later on in the day the delegation begins talks with senior officials of Italian unions. Finally, Walesa gives a live, televised interview to a French network. Asked about the possibility of a Soviet invasion of Poland, he states: "No danger can come to us from our friends, as long as we do not embrace each other too strongly."

Poland – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

The new American Ambassador to the PPR, Francis Meehan, travels to Gdansk where he lays a wreath at the monument to workers who fell in the December 1970 riots, and meets with union, Church, and party officials.

Poland – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

Talks between Poland's Western creditors scheduled to start tomorrow are postponed to enable the new Reagan administration to acquaint itself with all the facts.

Poland – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

In an interview on national radio, Minister of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski discusses Poland's pay differentials and presents some preliminary government proposals on lessening the gap, including the raising of the minimum wage.

Poland – January 15, 1981 (OSA)

Several Warsaw streets are named after illustrious Poles of the 1918-1945 period whose names had hitherto been taboo: poet Kazimierz Wierzyński, writer Witold Gombrowicz, government minister Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski, General Władysław Sikorski, scout leader Aleksander Kamiński, and Peasant Party leader Wincenty Witos.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

Employees of the Warsaw municipal transport system stop work at 0800 hours, paralyzing

the city's bus and streetcar transportation network. The immediate purpose of the strike is to obtain a secure guarantee from the authorities that no reprisals, financial or otherwise, will be taken against those who stayed away from work on January 10. In broader terms, the strike is also intended as a sign of support for the unions' demand for the official introduction of the five-day, forty-hour working week.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

A four-hour warning strike takes place at plants in Legnica, and a two-hour strike is held at the huge aircraft factory in Mielec. One-hour transport strikes are organized in Cracow, Ustrzyki Dolne, Nowy Sacz, and several other towns. In all, 12 voivodships are affected.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

Minister of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski, says during a television interview that he has called upon Solidarity's leadership in Gdansk "to start negotiations as soon as possible, preferably on January 19, because we have to break the impasse." He firmly maintains the government position, a 42.5-hour week, has been and will be the only platform for the talks, since it is based on a "realistic" assessment of the country's economic conditions.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

The National Founding Committee of the Independent Students Union submits an official application for registration to the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology.

Poland / Italy – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

Continuing meetings with Italian union officials, the Solidarity delegation makes a round of visits to the headquarters of the three labor unions that invited it to Italy. It also attends a mass rally of workers in Rome. In his address, Walesa says that workers must always struggle to protect their interests, even when the state is the boss. He stresses that Solidarity's primary concern is Poland's national interest and that it does not want to disrupt the economy.

Poland / Switzerland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

The ILO headquarters in Geneva publishes an exchange of letters between its Director General, Francis Blanchard, and Lech Walesa, establishing formal relations between the ILO and the Solidarity trade unions.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

The agricultural cooperatives' congress comes to an end. The congress makes statutory changes. Franciszek Dabala is elected Chairman of the new Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives; Jan Kaminski is re-elected chairman of its main board. The delegates issue an appeal to workers to desist from their demand for free Saturdays in view of the economic difficulties. The statutory changes reflect the delegates demands both that the rank and file have a greater say in the operations of the cooperatives and that the Main Board assume its proper task of looking after the real interests of members with the authorities, rather than being, as before, a mere conveyor belt for official directives and guidelines.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

Kania meets with a delegation of the old "branch" trade unions, headed by their chairman, Albin Szyszka. The program of the union's further activity is discussed, and activists are briefed on the role the authorities expect them to play in the current situation.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

Polish authorities cancel the visas of several visiting Western correspondents and order them out of the country without giving any reasons for the expulsions.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

The second deadline for the submission to the Sejm of the draft censorship law fails to be met.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

At the inaugural meeting of the newly appointed Council of the Workers' Publishing Cooperative (the central official publishing house), Stefan Olszowski is elected chairman.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

At the Poznan Trade Fair Center, whose halls were turned in mid-December into a temporary sorting office for overseas parcels with perishable food supplies, there is still a backlog of 110,000 parcels waiting for clearance.

Poland – January 16, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity's regular column in the Gdansk daily Dziennik Baltycki reports that the Academic Courses Society (the "Flying University") is continuing its lecture series. One of these is taking place at Gdansk University under the aegis of the local branch of the Independent Students' Union.

Poland - January 16, 1981 (RFE)

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

Yugoslavia / Hungary, January 16, 1981 (HMD)

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

Lithuania – January 16, 1981 (KCA)

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

Moldova – January 16, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Poland – January 17, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity accepts the government's proposal to start talks on the issue of free Saturdays and suggest January 21 or 22 as possible dates

Poland – January 17, 1981 (OSA)

Deputy Prime Minister Stanislaw Mach confirms in a nationwide television broadcast the government's willingness to negotiate: "the government declares unequivocally that there are no problems for which we would not be able to find solutions, provided that an atmosphere of social dialogue prevails and, above all, that there are good intentions." He also rejects Solidarity charges of government repression against workers who failed to report for work on the previous Saturday as "common slander."

Poland – January 17, 1981 (OSA)

Meanwhile, Trybuna Ludu criticizes some Solidarity activists for being "unwilling to take their share of responsibility in the partnership." It suggests that the stand taken over the Saturdays issue could lead to a blind alley by sanctioning dangerous confrontations instead of cooperation.

Poland / Rome – January 17, 1981 (OSA)

At a news conference held at Rome's Foreign Press Club, Walesa says that Solidarity is trying to reach an early compromise solution with the government on the Saturday's issue. Describing himself as a simple worker, he says, "I am a servant, not a hero, and all I know is that the workers never got anything for free." Admitting he is a Christian, Walesa says that he would not impose his belief upon others and emphasizes that Solidarity is independent of both political parties and the Church.

Poland – January 17, 1981 (OSA)

Two Radio Warsaw commentators criticize the authorities for neglecting the needs of the old and needy.

Poland – January 17, 1981 (OSA)

Justice Ministry employees belonging to Solidarity organize an all-Polish meeting of the legal profession. The participants call for the creation of the institution of an investigating magistrate and set up a joint commission to draft amendments to the penal code. Professor Wladyslaw Walter of the Jagiellonian University is elected as chairman.

Poland – January 17, 1981 (OSA)

An "ideological conference" of Rural Youth Union representatives is held in Warsaw. Many former rural and youth activists are invited; CC Secretary Stanislaw Gabrielski also attends.

Poland / Italy / Vatican– January 18, 1981 (OSA)

On the last day of its Italian visit, the Solidarity delegation attends Mass in the pope's private chapel. John Paul II gives the unionists this message to take' back to Poland's workers: it is through the power of God that man becomes a son of God and is invested with the dignity of labor. By offering up to God all the work done in Poland, God will send the Poles his strength in return. After Mass the union leaders have breakfast with the pope. They then travel to Assisi to pray at the tomb of St. Francis.

Poland – January 18, 1981 (OSA)

The local chapter of Solidarity in Radom calls for an official inquiry into police brutality and killings in violent clashes with protesting workers in that city in June 1976. It demands the removal from office and investigation of those responsible, among them First Secretary Janusz Prokopiak, Voivod Roman Mackowski, and police chief Marian Mozgawa.

Poland – January 18, 1981 (OSA)

The influential and respected Sea League, which was active in Poland between the two world wars, is reactivated. A Meeting of maritime activists adopts draft statutes prior to submitting an application for registration.

Poland – January 18, 1981 (OSA)

An all-Polish meeting of town-planning experts charges that landscape development policy has been subject to local authorities who all too often subordinate the interests of society as a whole to their short-sighted, parochial, and even idiosyncratic economic interests.

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

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

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

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

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

Hungarian Minister for Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in Moscow.

Poland – January 19, 1981 (OSA)

PUWP Poliburo and the Main Board of the United Peasant Party (UPP) issue the final version of the guidelines on key problems of agricultural policy. The guidelines constitute a very definite commitment to create conditions for agriculture that will increase production through basic changes in the supply of agricultural inputs and services, the revival of rural self-government, and the general democratization of life in the countryside.

Poland / Italy / Vatican / USSR – January 19, 1981 (OSA)

The Solidarity delegation leaves Rome at the end of their six-day visit. Walesa tells journalists that the visit has been “a great experience.” He thanks Pope John Paul II and the Italian labor unions as well as Polish embassy staff. On his return to Warsaw he counters reporters questions about the increased labor unrest with optimistic assurances about the changes for a compromise on the Saturdays issue. He reconfirms Solidarity's support for the formation of a labor union for farmers. Walesa goes straight from the airport to a private meeting with Cardinal Wyszynski. That same evening he heads a delegation of Solidarity representatives in surprise talks with Prime Minister Pinkowski. In Radio Warsaw's Russian service, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek speaks of Polish-Soviet relations and makes assurances about the inviolability of the alliance.

Poland – January 19, 1981 (OSA)

PAP announces that work on a Polish nuclear reactor at Zarnowiec in Gdansk Voivodship, a project long deferred, will begin in April.

Poland – January 19, 1981 (OSA)

Talks between representatives of Solidarity's Malopolska chapter and a government commission begin at the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy, and the Environment. The aim of the talks is to settle the conflict between the Nowy Sacz branch of Solidarity and the local voivodship authorities.

Poland – January 19, 1981 (OSA)

Some 2,000 inmates of the Bialoleka Dworska prison near Warsaw begin a hunger strike demanding more humanitarian treatment.

Poland – January 20, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity's NCC, meeting in Gdansk, votes overwhelmingly to press its demands for free Saturdays and suggests that a special working group be set up to begin immediate talks on the issue. Walesa, whose appeals for a halt to strikes are ignored, is criticized by some representatives for having entered into talks with Pinkowski without prior consultation with the NCC. One of the compromise proposals put forward would involve voluntary Saturday work until the economic situation improves on the understanding that all Saturdays are, in principle, free. The NCC also calls on the government to present a new draft of the proposed economic reform progress by February 10. It declares January 28 a day of support for peasant farmers: Individual branches will be free to declare warning strikes 'or show their support in other ways. Finally, it expresses its desire to cooperate with the government on a general review of last summer's agreements, describing their implementation so far as highly unsatisfactory.

Poland / USSR – January 20, 1981 (OSA)

A delegation of Soviet "party workers" headed by the head of the CPSU CC's international information department, Leonid Zamyatin, concludes a week-long stay in Poland, in the course of which it met with the enlarged editorial boards of the Polish radio and television and the press and expressed Soviet displeasure over Polish coverage of developments since August.

Poland – January 20, 1981 (OSA)

Leader of the UPP and Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa criticizes Solidarity for being under the influence of what he calls the "anti-socialist" KOR committee. He also alleges that Rural Solidarity is trying to split the unity of Polish peasants and undermine the nation's agricultural policy.

Poland – January 20, 1981 (OSA)

In an interview on Radio Warsaw, economist Janusz Beksiak, who had resigned from a panel of economic advisers to former party chief Gierek, criticizes the government's draft economic reform proposals as totally inadequate. He says that the present trend to ignore social aspirations in the matter can only lead to pasting over the cracks, and calls for an immediate, radical, and democratic economic reform.

Poland – January 20, 1981 (OSA)

The domestic Trade and Services Institute publish the first draft of a new law on consumer associations in Poland, the first of its kind in the Eastern bloc.

Poland – January 20, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity's Committee for Censorship holds its first meeting at the Mazowsze chapter headquarters. Its aim is to monitor the realization of point 3 of the Gdansk Agreement, gather documentation concerning material stopped by censors' offices, intervene on behalf of authors or publishers who turn to the committee for support, and take a stand with regard to the draft

censorship law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poland /US - January 20, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

Poland – January 21, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland- January 21, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – January 21, 1981 (OSA)

Leaders of the official labor unions meet to consult about the Saturday work issue. The meeting is attended by Deputy Prime Minister Stanislaw Mach who presents the government's estimate of what it would cost to shorten the workweek: 200,000 million zloty in lost production (including 75,000 million for the home market). The meeting accepts the government's arguments and limits itself to demanding that the 40-hour, 5-day week be introduced by 1 January 1983 at the latest. It nonetheless upbraids the government for its methods of solving critical problems, neglecting to consult with the workers representatives, and causing unnecessary tension, and it criticizes the draft labor legislation. It suggests that January 10 be declared ex post facto a free Saturday.

Poland – January 21, 1981 (OSA)

In the early evening a Solidarity delegation headed by Walesa arrives in the capital for talks on the Saturday issue in a last-minute attempt to avert strikes planned for the next day. The government is headed by Deputy Prime Minister Aleksander Kopec in the absence, due to illness, of Jagielski. Pinkowski, Grabski, Ciosek, Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia, and Deputy

Minister of Labor Piotr Karpiuk also take part. Solidarity's compromise offer of a 41.5-hour week until the end of 1981 is rejected by the government, which sticks to its 42.5-hour week proposals. The government also refuses to debate the issue on television, as Solidarity had proposed. While the talks are in progress Karpiuk appears on television, repeating the government's position that the economy cannot support a shortening of the workweek and presenting the government's two alternative proposals for a 42.5-hour week. The six-hour talks end in a stalemate. The strikes are to go ahead as planned in four regions. Solidarity spokesman say the talks were a waste of time and achieved nothing, either on the Saturdays issue or on any of the other outstanding problems related to the unsatisfactory implementation of the August agreements.

Poland – January 21, 1981 (OSA)

Writers in Gdansk issue a statement appealing to the authorities not to take decisions about the vital interests of the entire society without prior consultation with its representatives, including Solidarity, which should be given the opportunity to acquaint the public with its views. The statement also asks Solidarity to suspend temporarily its decision on free Saturdays and planned strike actions.

Poland – January 21, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity's Jelenia Gora chapter announces that it will consider strike action if the government fails to send a commission authorized to sign an agreement on various local demands. Talks with a Ministry of Labor official, Ludwik Ochocki, had broken down because he was not empowered to sign any accord.

Poland – January 21, 1981 (OSA)

Talks between government representatives and a delegation of Solidarity's Malopolska branch result in the government agreeing to send a special commission to Nowy Sacz to discuss local grievances.

Poland – January 21, 1981 (OSA)

A meeting of the Polish Women's Council, attended by State Council Chairman Jablonski, stresses the need to ensure that women employed in the socialized sector of the economy receive wages commensurate with their qualifications and equal to those of men.

Poland – January 21, 1981 (OSA)

PAP reports that the sculptor Stanislaw Chromy has started work on a bronze monument to Pope John Paul II, which will stand near the cathedral in the city of Tarnow, where the pope spoke for the last time as a cardinal.

Poland / West Germany – January 21, 1981 (OSA)

West German businessman and Chairman of the Krupp Foundation Berthold Beitz hold talks with Pinkowski and Kisiel about a joint project to set up a coal-processing research institute.

Poland – January 21, 1981 (OSA)

A Radio Warsaw commentator says that rationing has failed to solve the problem of sugar shortage and forecasts that the production shortfall will be some 350,000 tons this year.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

The government and Solidarity issue separate communiqués on the reasons for the breakdown of the previous day's talks. Solidarity claims that it has sought every possible

compromise to solve the conflict and says that by rejecting its proposals the authorities have taken upon themselves the responsibility for the consequences. For its part, the government reiterates that Poland cannot afford to stop work every Saturday, denounces "the inadmissible use by Solidarity of the right to strike in forcing through its stand on Saturdays," and reaffirms that Saturday, January 24, is a normal working day.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

Warning strikes are staged throughout the country; they are more widespread than predicted, involving stoppages from one to four hours' duration in factories, offices, and transport networks in ten major cities including Gdansk, Poznan, Legnica, Radom, Walbrzych, Kielce, and Czestochowa, as well as many smaller towns. In Bydgoszcz police ring the city to prevent protesting farmers from demonstrating in the center of the town.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

In a hastily convened news conference, government press spokesman Jozef Barecki says that "the doors are still open for further talks" on the issue of free Saturdays and hints at the possibility of the government's reconsideration of Solidarity's 41.5-week proposal. Karpiuk admits that the government was at fault in leaving its announcement on the issue so late and failing to consult with the unions.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

In an interview broadcast by Radio Warsaw, Deputy Sejm Speaker Piotr Stefanski criticizes the government for its attitude on the issue, saying that the majority of deputies believe the government "has failed to formulate sufficiently early, clearly, and unambiguously" a proposal on the issue.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

Students at Lodz University begin a sit-in strike after talks with a ministerial team headed by Deputy Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology Stanislaw Czajka on the students demands for reforms in academic life break down.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

In Wloclawek some 2,000 private farmers stage a protest march. They hand in a petition to the local authorities demanding registration of the "Peasants' Solidarity" union and then attend Mass in the city's cathedral. The demonstration takes place in an atmosphere of calm with no incidents being reported.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

At a press conference that same evening, Minister of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs Janusz Obodowski says that the authorities are opposed to the registration of "Peasant Solidarity" because it would lead to the destruction of the present rural self-government organizations.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

At least five more Western journalists and a photographer are ordered to leave the country by the Polish authorities.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that some Polish newspapers will be subject to cuts and will have to limit publication because of a shortage of paper. Only the party daily, Trybuna Ludu and the Warsaw daily Zycie Warszawy are to print a Saturday-Sunday issue.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

Polish media made the first announcement about the creation of the Polish Catholic Social Union, despite the fact that it has already been registered for 10 days.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

Purges within the local party organizations continue. It is reported that more than 170 people have left the party in Chelm Voivodship alone.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

The Council of State appoints Democratic Party member Edward Kowalczyk a Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, and Boleslaw Koperski the PPR's Ambassador to Romania. New magistrates and judges are appointed to local and voivodship courts.

Poland – January 22, 1981 (OSA)

A farmer from the Cracow region, Marian Nieckula, publishes, in *Zycie i Nowoczesnosc*, an open letter to the PUWP CC on the state of Polish agriculture. The letter groups the major problems facing agriculture economy under 10 headings.

Azerbaijan – January 23, 1981 (KCA)

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

Czechoslovakia – January 23, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland – January 23, 1981 (OSA)

The 48-hour protest action over the issue of free Saturdays continues, with 4-hour stoppages in Warsaw, Szczecin, Grudziadz, Jelenia Gora, Plock, and elsewhere. In Warsaw over 50 plants are affected, including the capital's biggest car, radio, tractor, and electrical equipment factories, as well as the public transport system and numerous other enterprises. For the first time in memory, the domestic flights of LOT airline are grounded. The Warsaw daily *Zycie Warszawy* is not published.

Poland / USSR – January 23, 1981 (OSA)

On the eve of the Saturday declared an official working day by the government, Walesa appeals to all Solidarity members to stay away from work, in a spirit of unity, and warns against attempts to split the union organization, Polish television broadcasts an official commentary deploring the Saturday boycott call and accusing the unions of planning a general strike for Wednesday, January 28, a day that Solidarity has declared a day of support for peasant farmers. The commentary alleges that for Solidarity "it is a question of prestige, to show who is ruling the country." Meanwhile, the Soviet army newspaper, *Krasnaja Zvezda*, carries a front-page, report, timed to coincide with the strike action, on recent Polish-Soviet exercises on Polish territory. Both government and Ministry of Defense spokesmen in Poland deny any knowledge of such exercises going on at present. In a strongly worded report, TASS also condemns Solidarity's strike action as "disruptive" and its demands as "unrealistic and demagogic."

Poland – January 23, 1981 (OSA)

A member of the Bialystok Solidarity chapter, Zbigniew Simoniuk, is stopped by police and some union papers are confiscated. His attempts to have the matter explained at the local police headquarters are rebuffed. On his way home he is attacked, beaten up, covered with gasoline, and set alight while still unconscious. The crew of a passing ambulance extinguish the flames and take him to the hospital. On regaining consciousness he identifies his assailants as police officials

Poland – January 23, 1981 (OSA)

Regional branches of Solidarity appoint representatives to take part in national protests in Rzeszow and Ustryki Dolne in support of private farmers demands on Wednesday, January 28.

Poland - January 23, 1981 (OSA)

Students of the local medical school join in the sit-in protest at Lodz University.

Poland - January 23, 1981 (OSA)

The appeal hearing of dissident publishers Mirosław Chojecki and Bogdan Grzesiak, sentenced to suspended prison terms of two and-a-half years for allegedly stealing a mimeograph machine, is postponed for the second time within a month.

Poland - January 23, 1981 (OSA)

An agreement is signed between the Ministry of Culture and the Arts and the Polish Filmmakers' Association setting out new conditions for mutual cooperation. These include more say for film-makers in film production.

Poland - January 24, 1981 (OSA)

Polish workers respond overwhelmingly in favor of Solidarity's call to boycott work. Both unions and government agree that the turnout at the country's major industrial plants is minimal, although individual estimates differ, Solidarity claiming that only some 20 % of employees reported for work while the government insists that average attendance was nearer 60 %. Trybuna Ludu accuses Solidarity of "moral terror," and a Radio Warsaw commentator, Jerzy Bielecki, defends the government against Solidarity's criticism that only two of the provisions of last August's agreement have so far been implemented. All the papers publish a "register" of meetings and negotiations held between government and labor representatives since last August, with full details of dates, principal negotiators, and major issues discussed. A Radio Warsaw economic commentator, Krystyna Zielinska, says, however, that people would prefer to see concrete results rather than read lists of meetings that have failed to achieve anything.

Poland - January 24, 1981 (OSA)

Zycie Warszawy publishes a lengthy interview with Catholic intellectual Andrzej Wielowieyski, who says that both the Church and Solidarity have an important role to play in creating the right climate for a "national renewal," but that "a new style of government and credible information to endow people with a sense of purpose" is equally necessary. He adds, "People did not believe in the propaganda of success; now they do not care about the propaganda of disaster."

Poland - January 24, 1981 (OSA)

Several papers print an article by Stefan Bratkowski in which the Polish journalists' leader says that the demand for free Saturdays is a result of people's weariness with the difficulties of everyday life, and that Poles would be willing to work very hard if only they

knew that their work would have some sense and would yield results.

Poland - January 24, 1981 (OSA)

PAP reports that a vehicle bearing Solidarity signs has been driving through the streets of Warsaw warning inhabitants that as a result of strikes by Solidarity members employed in the municipal water board, they will be deprived of water supplies for the next few days. Solidarity officials deny any knowledge of this.

Poland - January 24, 1981 (OSA)

Representatives of 24 regional Solidarity publications hold a two-day meeting devoted to discussion about the role and functions of the trade union press, as well as its problems. A Solidarity Press Agency (AS) is established, with temporary headquarters at the Mazowsze branch in Warsaw. The meeting declares that the trade union press must be independent of union authorities and must be able to express criticism. It appeals to the NCC for help and support, particularly in cases of censor's intervention and attempts to hinder distribution of Solidarity publications.

Yugoslavia / Angola – January 24, 1981 (HMD)

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

Poland, January 24, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – January 24, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

Poland - January 25, 1981 (OSA)

In an interview with Radio Warsaw, Deputy Sejm Speaker Stefanski says that the Sejm has begun to act as a decision-making body and is no longer simply an institution limited to rubber-stamping decisions imposed from above. He cites several examples of recent criticism of the government by deputies.

Poland - January 25, 1981 (OSA)

At the end of its two-day congress the union of civilian employees of the Polish Army issues an appeal for calm, unity, and order.

Poland - January 25, 1981 (OSA)

The Polish Architects Association also ends its two-day national congress with an appeal to the authorities not to allow production considerations to overshadow those of town planning.

Poland - January 25, 1981 (OSA)

In Cracow the first of the newly recreated Rural Youth Union voivodship conferences

takes place in preparation for the forthcoming national congress.

Poland - January 26, 1981 (OSA)

Workers in Bielsko-Biala down tools for an hour as part of a campaign to oust the local voivod, his two deputies, and the city's mayor.

Poland - January 26, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity chapters in Jastrzebie, Bytom, and Lodz announce "warning strikes" in selected factories, lasting up to several hours. A strike alert is declared in Jelenia Gora Walbrzych, Legnica, Wroclaw, Zielona Gora, Glogow, and Lubin.

Poland - January 26, 1981 (OSA)

The Politburo is in session. It discusses the effects of the previous Saturday's work boycott and calls for a negotiated settlement on the length of the workweek. Nothing is said, however, about the other outstanding union demands, and no timetable is set for talks.

Poland - January 26, 1981 (OSA)

The party's "Creative Intelligentsia Club Warsaw 80" issues a document calling upon the Central Committee, government, and unions to pave the way for order and social discipline.

Poland - January 26, 1981 (OSA)

The Consultative Commission of the old branch trade unions says that it is vital for the government to enter immediately into talks with all the unions on the issue of the length of the workweek.

Poland - January 26, 1981 (OSA)

Talks are also demanded by delegates of the official organization for farmers, the Agricultural Circles' and Organizations' Association, at their first national congress in Sieradz. UPP Chairman Gucwa attends.

Poland - January 26, 1981 (OSA)

The "Peasants' Solidarity" organization submits an official application for registration as a union to the Warsaw voivodship court.

Poland - January 26, 1981 (OSA)

In Wloclawek members of "Peasants' Solidarity" stage a second march to the local voivod's offices in order to elicit an answer to their earlier petition. They learn that the document has been forwarded to the Chairman of the State Council and the prime minister.

Poland - January 26, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw broadcasts a discussion about wage reform.

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

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

Czechoslovakia – January 27, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland – January 27, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

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

Poland - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

Polish Television broadcasts a discussion on the Saturday work issue, in which nine speakers take part: three each from the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs, from Solidarity, and from the branch industrial unions. Although the discussion is supposed to focus on the government plan for either every other Saturday off, or alternatively all Saturdays free with a 42.5-hour work week and Solidarity's compromise plan for all Saturdays free and the workweek possibly extended from the originally demanded 40 hours to a now proposed 41.5-hour week, the debate spotlights the deep-rooted resentment on the part of Solidarity for not being sufficiently consulted by the government, and the latter's fears of possible new damage to the remaining vestiges of its prestige.

Poland - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

New strikes flare up across Poland, an indication that the Saturday issue has become a symbol in the eyes of union leaders of the government's intransigence and its reluctance to engage in serious dialogue. In Bielsko-Biala some 300 plants vow to strike until the government sends a delegation to negotiate their demands. Strikes lasting 6 hours, involving over 100,000 workers, take place at 13 factories in Katowice, including the giant steel-works. Similar warning strikes are reported in Bytom, Jastrzebie, Lodz, Bialystok, Radomsko, Lasko, and at the Belchatow Power Plant.

Poland - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

Lech Walesa goes to Rzeszow to support peasant farmers awaiting the arrival of a government delegation.

Poland - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

In Lodz at least 8 departments of the university are reported to be participating in the sit-in protest, with an estimated 5,000 of its 9,000 students involved, as well as another 2,500 medical students; 3,000 students of the Lodz Technical University join the strike, while the local Film Academy and the Higher State Music School undertake sympathy actions which they are calling "waiting in Solidarity."

Poland - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

PAP reports that the leader of the Jastrzebie strikers last August has resigned as a member of Solidarity, claiming that he has come under pressure from other Solidarity leaders to resign his party membership.

Poland - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

A meeting of the 49 voivodship first secretaries is held in Warsaw under the leadership of Kania.

Poland - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu publishes an article by the increasingly influential former police chief Mieczyslaw Moczar, who says that the party must be purged not only of corrupt people but also "those who do not understand the new times and the new tasks."

Poland - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

A Radio Warsaw commentator, Jacek Kalabinski, says that there are two conditions for a speedy solution to the current conflict between the unions and the government: first, both sides must be able to present their views fully and directly to the public; and secondly, an arbitrator must be found between the two sides. In Kalabinski's opinion such an arbitrator could be either the party or the Sejm.

Poland - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

In Swidnica 15 members of "Peasants' Solidarity" begin a hunger strike in a church in support of their demand for the registration of their union.

Poland / US - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

US Ambassador Francis Meehan raises the issue of the treatment of American journalists during a meeting with the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister.

Poland - January 27, 1981 (OSA)

A two-day meeting of the Polish Scouts' Union Executive Committee and representatives of Solidarity's Teachers' and Education Workers' Liaison Committee, held at the insistence of Solidarity, comes to an end with a joint communiqué giving Solidarity certain guarantees as to future policy and the programs to be presented to the forthcoming Seventh PSU Congress. These include, in particular, religious toleration, ideology, organizational independence, and legalization of the Andrzej Malkowski Circles. In return, Solidarity promises to help financially and in terms of moral support.

Poland - January 28, 1981 (OSA)

Strikes are staged throughout the country as an expression of workers' support for the demands of peasant farmers. Walesa spends the day visiting striking farmers in Ustrzyki and Rzeszow and vows not to leave the region until the farmers dispute is settled. In the evening members of Solidarity's leadership gather in Rzeszow for a special NCC meeting, underlining the importance that Solidarity attaches to the peasants demands. A communiqué calling for greater union discipline is issued. It says that the continuation of local and regional strikes "deepens social and economic chaos and weakens the power of the union nationwide," and orders a five-day moratorium on all such strikes. It calls upon the government to display a sense of responsibility for the fate of the country, and to use this period as a breathing space for negotiations. At the same time it warns the authorities: "in order to escape the present political crisis it is necessary to consolidate our forces in a nationwide protest action. The NCC therefore proclaims a general warning strike for February 3, between 1200 and 1300 hours. "If the warning strike does not produce results, the NCC will decide on February 18 on the date of a general strike." Solidarity officials in Bielsko-Biala, where some 400 plants are idle, say they will continue their stoppages to back demands for the removal of local officials. Strikes supporting Rural Solidarity in the Rzeszow region are also to be excluded from the moratorium.

Poland - January 28, 1981 (OSA)

A 400-member delegation of farmers from villages in Opole Voivodship meets with the local deputy voivod and presents its demands: improved supplies for farmers, abolition of the Agricultural Circles organizations, and registration of Rural Solidarity.

Poland - January 28, 1981 (OSA)

A Trybuna Ludu commentator, Franciszek Lewicki, appeals over national radio for an end to the strikes, which he sees as hampering the process of reform. Meanwhile, in another broadcast, two Warsaw commentators warn against provocation and misinformation, revealing that a notice has been circulating in Wroclaw, ostensibly calling on party members to pretend to leave the party and infiltrate the ranks of solidarity.

Poland - January 28, 1981 (OSA)

First Secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party Tadeusz Fiszbach offers his resignation as chairman of the local people's council, in keeping with the new practice of not cumulating offices. His resignation is, however, rejected by the majority of council members.

Poland - January 28, 1981 (OSA)

The Polish Academy of Sciences issues a statement blaming the new wave of conflicts on the absence of normal channels of communication between the government and the unions. It says that the main responsibility rests with the government and calls upon it to draw up and put into immediate effect a viable program of reforms. At the same time, it urges Solidarity not to abuse strike action.

Poland - January 28, 1981 (OSA)

The Economic Reform Commission discusses the drafts of laws on state enterprises and on workers' self-government.

Poland - January 28, 1981 (OSA)

The media publish an open letter to Solidarity members from Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, leader of the Jastrzebie strike committee in August 1980. Announcing his resignation as a union official, Sienkiewicz, a PUWP member of 12 years standing, accuses some Solidarity leaders of victimizing him because of his party affiliation and of making the union into a platform for personal infighting and political ambitions.

Poland - January 28, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces that recent investigations into irregularities in the building industry, particularly concerning privately owned homes, has resulted in a ministerial decision prohibiting state construction enterprises from rendering any further services to private investors and ordering all enterprises to check whether the prices charged to private investors over the last five years were commensurate with the actual costs involved.

Poland / USSR - January 28, 1981 (OSA)

The Soviet Army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda publishes a commentary by Ignacy Krasicki, an orthodox party journalist from Trybuna Ludu. The article, which clearly reflects Kremlin views, says that NATO and the West are largely to blame for the current Polish crisis, are trying to detach Poland from the Warsaw Pact, and are guilty of "crude interference" in Polish affairs.

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

Strikes break out in many areas, including a general strike in Bielsko-Biała Voivodeship,

which not even Wałesa's presence can bring to an end.

Poland - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

Despite the NCC's strike moratorium, protest actions continue in Rzesow, Bielsko-Biala, and Wroclaw, where stoppages affect public transport, and Poznan, where printers stage sit-ins. Some 200 Solidarity representatives from the Lower Silesia region continue a sit-in at the Gencjana Club in Jelenia Gora despite the appointment of a government commission to begin talks on February 2. The protesters threaten to call a general strike throughout the region if talks do not begin by January 30.

Poland - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

The breakthrough comes only when the minister in charge of union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek, arrives in Rzesow where the NCC meeting is in progress. It is agreed that NCC officials and a delegation of Rural Solidarity farmers will travel to Warsaw the next day for further talks on three of the outstanding problems: Saturday working, solidarity's access to the media, and the registration of Rural Solidarity. The NCC concludes by adopting a resolution saying that allowing the private farmers to form a union would relax the recent wave of protests and restore public confidence in the authorities: "It is inadmissible for a huge, integral part of the nation to be deprived of a right to which the remainder of the nation is entitled and not be able to form independent labor unions."

Poland / USSR - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa issues a second appeal for an end to unauthorized wildcat strikes, saying, "We all have to concentrate on basic issues. There is a fire in the country." This time the appeal meets with a more positive response: the eight largest factories in the Southeast suspend their strikes. Rising optimism about the chances for a negotiated settlement is somewhat clouded by the release of a toughly worded government declaration announced dramatically in the evening television news broadcast. Asserting that the country is threatened by chaos and creeping anarchy, the declaration states, "The Council of Ministers is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the country. If the situation continues, the Council of Ministers will have to take the necessary steps to ensure the normal functioning of enterprises in accordance with the best-conceived public interests." This barely veiled threat of invoking a state of emergency or material law coincides with a harsh attack on Solidarity in a TASS dispatch from Warsaw. In its first direct and open denunciation of the independent union, the Soviet agency accuses Solidarity of using "blackmail, threats, provocations, and physical violence" to undermine the authority of the Polish party, and of making "ever more arrogant political demands." The comment is interpreted by Kremlin observers as an attempt to stiffen the Warsaw leadership in the face of a new round of negotiations.

Poland - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

Before departing for Lodz to begin talks with the Intercollegiate Coordinating Committee (ICC) of striking students, Minister Gorski holds a press conference on progress in the new higher education legislation. He reveals that pending the completion of work by the Resich drafting commission, the universities are being governed by interim instructions issued by his ministry on October 31, and accuses the students of forwarding anachronistic demands on university autonomy. He also discusses some of the students' demands (the preferential points system, students military service, the scope of social and political programs), making it clear that he considers the students unsophisticated. Later that evening in Lodz, Gorski demands that the students call off

their strike pending the outcome of negotiations. The students refuse to comply.

Poland - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

A communiqué is released by the Main Statistical Office (GUS), indicating a serious shortfall in the fulfillment of the previous year's economic plan targets. GUS chairman vies law Sadowski asserts that the figures are unfalsified and the situation is every bit as bad as they suggest.

Poland - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

The higher education branch of the Polish Teachers' Union issues a statement expressing deep concern over the gravity of the sociopolitical situation in Poland. In particular it condemns the government's failure to observe deadlines it committed itself to in August, and its lack of proper consultation with the public, as hampering the process of reform.

Poland - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

The Senate of Warsaw University also expresses concern at the protracted conflict over Saturday working and calls for more general public discussion of problems.

Poland - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

At a meeting of the Agricultural Circles' Main Council much criticism is leveled at the organization's excessive involvement in the development of collective farming.

Poland - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

Serious fuel shortages cause power cuts at several of the country's electricity plants.

Poland - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

PAP announces that meat rationing will not begin as planned on February 1 as the government has decided to re-examine its proposals in view of the widespread criticism of the projected system.

Poland - January 29, 1981 (OSA)

The Sejm Economic Plan, Budget, and Finances Committee finally end its protracted discussions on the government's draft economic plan for 1981. It votes to accept the draft as amended by the government itself after much haggling with the deputies.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

In the early afternoon talks begin in Warsaw between Solidarity and government Representatives on the Saturday working issue, access to the media, and registration of Rural Solidarity. The session continues well into the night.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

Meanwhile, the NCC's appeal finally begins to produce results as strikes in several parts of the country are gradually suspended. Factory workers in the region of Rzeszow and then printers in Poznan return to work. Wroclaw tram drivers agree to wait until February 3 for an official response to their demand that KPN activist Tadeusz Jandziszak be released "on a special bond" from prison pending his trial. Printers in Zielona Dora limit their action to a strike alert. In Bielsko-Biala, however, the strike continues despite the arrival of a deputy minister, Jozef Kepa, and workers at the local car factories down tools again after only a brief return to work.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu calls for the creation of a permanent negotiating structure between the government and the unions to avoid further confrontations in the future.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

At the third session of its council the Polish Journalists' Union issues an open letter warning that the process of democratization in Poland is in jeopardy. It denounces a tendency in certain sections of the state apparatus to conflict and confrontation with the working people and the public as a whole. According to the journalists, this tendency is apparent in a marked regression of freedom in information policy. Manipulation of the media can only lead to a new crisis of public confidence in the authorities, and it fuels unrest among the extremist fringe. The letter also calls on Solidarity to exercise restraint and responsibility in its public activities, however, and ends with an appeal for the, immediate establishment by the Sejm of a permanent public mediation commission to help resolve problems between the government and the unions. The PJU Council also issues a resolution calling for all-out campaign to speed up the new legislation on censorship, well as a general offensive aimed at forcing the censor's office to abandon its continuing excesses.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

Talks in Lodz between the ICCC and Gorski break down; the minister returns to Warsaw.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

PAP reports that the party control commission in Cracow is investigating charges of corruption and abuse of privilege against some 130 local members: 12 people have already been expelled from the party, including the former Mayor of Cracow and former Minister of the Construction Industry Edward Barszcz, who is now being investigated by the Supreme Chamber of Control and the prosecutor's office.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

The prosecutor's office issues a statement charging that certain individuals and groups are taking advantage of the tense situation and violating law and order by individual sabotage, unauthorized occupation of public buildings, printing and circulation of illegal materials, and dissemination of false information.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

In Nowy Sacz voting on the resignation of the voivodship first secretary, Henryk Kostecki, as chairman of the local people's council is repeated. This time the resignation is accepted and, in a secret ballot, a nonparty manager, Tadeusz Zapiorkowski, is elected.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that a memorial is to be raised in Poznan in commemoration of the victims of the June 1956 workers' riots.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces that a government committee of learned historians, ethnographers, and linguists is expected to recommend that a much criticized 1977 decision to change historical (mainly Ukrainian) place names in the Bieszczady

Mountains region be reversed.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

Agriculture Minister Leon Klonica receives Chairman of the Interim Board of the Rural Youth Union Waldemar Swirgon on the first day of a RYU ideological conference.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

Miners at the Staszic Mine in the Katowice coal basin pass a resolution calling for an investigation of the charges against Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz and demanding his reinstatement as a Solidarity official until such time as the investigation is completed.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

In keeping with earlier government pledges, 162 electrolysis tubs are closed at the polluting Skawina Aluminium Smelter.

Poland - January 30, 1981 (OSA)

A meeting of the Lodz Voivodship party committee attended by Politburo member Stefan Olszowski criticizes the government for its incompetence and inability to make speedy and necessary decisions and conduct business-like consultations with the public. In the course of the meeting a proposal is mooted that the next CC plenum should adopt a vote of non-confidence in the government.

Poland – January 30, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – January 31, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – January 31, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland - January 31, 1981 (OSA)

In the early hours of the morning, after more than 12 hours of talks, a compromise agreement is reached between Solidarity and government representatives. The agreement stipulates a 42-hour week until the end of the current year, with reduction to a basic 40-hour week as soon as possible. It provides for flexible alternatives where conditions so warrant. Solidarity accepts the principle that every fourth Saturday will be an eight-hour working day. In contrast to the government's previous position, official holidays that fall on what would normally be a free Saturday will not be charged against the total number of free Saturdays. The chairman of the "branch" unions and representatives of the "autonomous" unions have already been consulted about and expressed their approval of this settlement in meetings with Pinkowski and Jagielski.

Poland - January 31, 1981 (OSA)

The government also promises an increase in the amount of information on Solidarity on both radio and TV. A government-Solidarity liaison committee is to be set up to deal with

problems arising and to monitor implementation of the August agreements.

Poland - January 31, 1981 (OSA)

Thus, immediate conflict is averted but the crisis is not fully resolved because the two sides fail to agree on the registration of Rural Solidarity. Instead, it is agreed that a government commission will go to Rzeszow on February 2 to begin talks with the farmers' strike committee. A hunger strike by peasants in Swidnica continues.

Poland - January 31, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa pronounces himself "70 % satisfied" with the outcome of the talks. Other Solidarity officials, however, are more skeptical. The Gdansk presidium complains that the delegation departed from the previously agreed stand on many points.

Poland - January 31, 1981 (OSA)

Strike action in Jelenia Gora is suspended after Deputy Minister Jan Jablonski arrives at the head of a government commission and talks begin in an effort to solve local grievances.

Poland - January 31, 1981 (OSA)

The Olsztyn branch of Solidarity calls off its general strike planned for February 2 in support of demands for the removal of the local Sejm deputy, Edmund Wojnowski, after the local National Unity Front Committee promises to submit a request that the Sejm investigate his case.

Poland - January 31, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that the Jastrzebie branch of Solidarity has set up a commission to examine allegations against its former chairman Jaroslaw Siankiewicz.

Poland - January 31, 1981 (OSA)

State television announces new proposals for the rationing of meat, butter, and sugar, expected to take effect on March 1.

Poland / USSR / Warsaw Pact - January 31, 1981 (OSA)

Soviet and East bloc renew criticism of Poland. The Soviet government newspaper Izvestiia accuses Solidarity of abusing the right to strike and of steering a path of confrontation. The TASS news agency denounces as "lies" a Los Angeles Times report suggesting that the Warsaw Pact had a plan to invade Poland. Radio Prague alleges that Solidarity has not kept its side of the August agreements.

Poland - January 31, 1981 (OSA)

The Cracow branch of the Polish Writers' Union passes a resolution expressing concern about the procrastination in implementing the August agreements, stressing that this only serves to increase unrest and social tension. It also addresses a letter to the Sejm appealing for action to speed up the work on new censorship legislation.

February

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

Soviet, Czechoslovak and East German media outlets criticize Polish Authority

and Solidarity.

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

Czechoslovakia / Poland – February 1981(KCA)

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

Yugoslavia – February, 1981 (HR)

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

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

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

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

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

Kosovo – February 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland / USSR/ Early February - 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – February 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Romania – February 1981 (KCA)

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

Soviet Union/ Syria – February 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland - February 1, 1981 (OSA)

A plenary session of Solidarity's NCC reviews the compromise worked out with the government. The agreement is formally ratified despite the fact that the NCC finds it "falls far behind public expectations," and stresses that it represents merely "an initial stage of the struggle for full implementation of our unions' demands." The one-hour nationwide warning strike set for February 3 is not called off entirely but simply suspended and future strike action in support of Rural Solidarity is to be considered. February 3 is designated a "day of support" for the farmers and action may involve the display of flags, wearing of armbands, etc. The NCC reaffirms its commitment to the peasant farmers' cause in a resolution saying that it will consider "any attacks on the farmers' unions as directed against Solidarity itself." The statement is read out in full in radio and television news bulletins.

Poland - February 1, 1981 (OSA)

At a rally in Grojec 5,000 members of the independent Self-governing Trade Union of Private Farmers demand the right to form their own union.

Poland - February 1, 1981 (OSA)

"Peasants' Solidarity" holds a congress in Torun. Some 2,000 members attend a Mass in the basilica and then march through the town to the University for a rally devoted to the need to recognize farmers' unions.

Poland - February 1, 1981 (OSA)

A government commission headed by Deputy Agriculture Minister Andrzej Kacala arrives in Rzeszow for talks with striking farmers and Solidarity representatives headed by Bogdan Lis. Walesa also makes his way to Rzeszow to stress his personal interest in the progress of negotiations.

Poland - February 1, 1981 (OSA)

Talks between strikers and government representatives continue in Jelenia Gora. Solidarity officials Andrzej Gwiazda and Stanislaw Wadolowski arrive in Bielsko Biala where strikers are still demanding talks with a government commission to no avail.

Poland - February 1, 1981 (OSA)

Concluding its two-day annual meeting the Polish Composers' Union announces that it has annulled a decree passed by its Main Board in 1951 excluding the exiled composer Roman

Palester from its ranks, as that decision had been based on non-artistic and nonscientific criteria.

Poland - February 2, 1981 (OSA)

Speaking at a meeting of the CC's special Congress Committee, Olszowski hits out at "the purveyors of chaos and destruction" who are supposedly inspiring "political and prestige strikes." He cautions about the dangers of tolerating certain negative elements in public life, such as "repeated instances of social tension, the appearance of chaos and anarchy, and the incessant activity of the enemies of both the party and the socialist system." Olszowski also announces that the draft theses for the extraordinary congress are now ready but gives no details, contenting himself with the assurance that "they confirm the promise made by Stanislaw Kania that there will be no return from the road of socialist renewal."

Poland - February 2, 1981 (OSA)

Addressing the same meeting, Kania accuses Solidarity of allowing itself to be steered by certain of its leaders and advisers in the direction of political opposition to the party and describes the latest wave of strikes as "symptoms of anarchy and dual power." He also reaffirms the party's opposition to the formation of farmers' unions. He mitigates his attacks, however, by saying, "We must never lose patience in contacts with Solidarity."

Poland / Czechoslovakia - February 2, 1981 (OSA)

TASS says that many Poles expect that "measures will be adopted" to resist counterrevolution, but gives no indication as to what these may entail. Czechoslovak Television, for its part, accuses Solidarity of having Poland in the grips of "moral terror" in its campaign to force the government to register Rural Solidarity.

Poland - February 2, 1981 (OSA)

In a Trybuna Ludu article CC Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski reveals that more than 30,000 people have already been expelled from the ranks of the PUWP in its drive to cleanse itself of corruption.

Poland - February 2, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Wroclaw reports that three of the peasants on hunger strike in Swidnica are suffering from general exhaustion and are in the hospital.

Poland - February 2, 1981 (OSA)

On the feast of Candlemass, Cardinal Wyszynski celebrates Mass at Gniezno Cathedral. In his sermon he stresses man's basic right to associate with his peers and makes particular reference to the rights of farmers in view of the problems they are currently facing.

Poland - February 2, 1981 (OSA)

An open letter signed by the Lodz students ICC (Intercollegiate Coordinating Committee) is published in the daily Glos Robotniczy, accusing Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology Gorski of treating them with contempt and adopting an off-hand attitude to the talks.

Poland - February 2, 1981 (OSA)

A higher education ministry official reports that the statutes of the Independent Students Union

have now been passed on to the other interested ministries for their examination.

Poland - February 2, 1981 (OSA)

The first general meeting of the recently founded Polish Catholic Social Union is held in Warsaw. A 22-member board is elected with Sejm deputy Janusz Zablocki as its chairman. The meeting sends greetings to the pope and primate and adopts a resolution calling on the government to take more decisive action toward implementation of the August agreements and on Solidarity not to abuse the strike weapon.

Poland - February 3, 1981 (OSA)

A government commission headed by Deputy Minister of Administration, Local Economy, and the Environment Czeslaw Kotela, is finally sent to Bielsko-Biala. Talks with the local Interfactory Strike Committee, headed by Patrycjusz Kosmowski, begin immediately; Lech Walesa is also present. In Rzeszow talks continue, with Deputy Minister of the Food Industry and Procurement Kazimierz Jarosz taking over the chairmanship of the government side while Kacala goes to Ustrzki to negotiate with the other group of striking farmers. Only four out of the twenty-five demands can be discussed, however, as the commission lacks the authority to rule on the other issues. Some preliminary progress is made and Kacala promises to present the farmers' grievances to the relevant government authorities and pledges that a competent commission will be sent to Ustrzki as soon as possible. Talks are also resumed in the afternoon in Jelenia Gora.

Poland- February 3, 1981 (OSA)

The government announces a decree aimed at restricting the recent swell of strike actions. In the future three conditions will have to be met before a worker is eligible to strike pay: the strike must be called by his union; it must not exceed the union's aims as described in its statutes, and notice of the strike must be given at least seven days beforehand. Strike pay is set at 50 % of the normal wage and will be paid on the condition that the worker agrees to make up for lost productivity. The decree comes into force on February 6.

Poland- February 3, 1981 (OSA)

In Lodz talks are resumed between the students' ICC (supported by experts and lawyers as well as Solidarity representatives) and a higher level inter-ministerial government commission, still officially headed by Gorski but including representatives from the Ministries of Health and Social Welfare, Culture and the Arts, and Justice, as well as from the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Poland- February 3, 1981 (OSA)

At a press conference Polish Writers' Union (PWU) Chairman Jan Jozef Szczepanski announces that a study group on education has been formed under the chairmanship of literary historian and critic Jan Blonski. Its brief is to restore the orientation toward the humanities in secondary schools and to remove improprieties and gaps in literature and history programs. It will also prepare a report on the state of education, including proposals for its reform. Deputy Chairman of the PWU Tadeusz Drewnowski stresses the members' opinion that all Polish writers are part of the nation's literary heritage, regardless of whether they write and publish at home or in exile.

Poland - February 3, 1981 (OSA)

The Polish Academy of Sciences' department of agricultural sciences discusses the joint Politburo-

UPP guidelines on the future of agriculture. It notes that the interests of private farmers must be properly protected in the form of legal recognition of their independent representation as the government's partner in decisions concerning the agricultural sector.

Poland - February 3, 1981 (OSA)

Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia, addressing members of the Polish Journalists' Union's social and legal club, discloses that the government intends to initiate amendments to the Penal Code, particularly in the sections dealing with the pretrial procedure, temporary detention, and the death penalty.

Poland / France - February 3, 1981 (OSA)

A Solidarity delegation, headed by Marian Jurczyk from Szczecin, takes part in an international trade union congress at La Rochelle in France.

Poland / GDR - February 3, 1981 (OSA)

The GDR's official party daily, Neues Deutschland, reprints a Trybuna Ludu commentary expressing confidence that Poland's allies are behind the Warsaw leadership, side-by-side with its own agency report, which paints a very grim picture of the political and economic situation, and accuses Solidarity of being all set to begin the "next phase of counterrevolution" to overthrow the system.

Poland / USSR - February 3, 1981 (OSA)

The Soviet daily Pravda reprints an article from the loyalist Portuguese CP journal, in the first direct denunciation of Euro-communist attitudes to the Polish crisis.

Poland, February 3, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – February 4, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Poland - February 4, 1981 (OSA)

Negotiations between the Kotela government commission and strikers in Bielsko-Biala break down. The cause of the impasse is not immediately clear. It later transpires that although the voivod and his three deputies (whose dismissal on grounds of corruption Solidarity had been demanding) had tendered their resignations, the government had refused to accept them outright, promising only to consider them once the strikers returned to work. The government keeps up its campaign, claiming that the strike has already cost the state over 2,500 million zloty in lost production.

Poland - February 4, 1981 (OSA)

In Lodz progress is made on several points concerning sociopolitical teaching programs and mandatory military service. Registration of the ISU is promised by February 16 at the latest.

Poland - February 4, 1981 (OSA)

Private farmers in Wroclaw, Elblag, Wloclawek, and Opole begin hunger strikes in solidarity with those fasting in Swidnica.

Poland - February 4, 1981 (OSA)

In Rzeszow three of the separate farmers' unions agree to form one union: Rural Solidarity, Peasants' Solidarity, and the Union of Agricultural Producers' Solidarity merge into the ISTU of Private Farmers, "Rural Solidarity." An interim founding committee is constituted. In Gniezno the primate receives a delegation of Solidarity's Wielkopolska chapter. He expresses the Church's support for farmers' unions and for Solidarity activity in rural areas.

Poland / Switzerland - February 4, 1981 (OSA)

At an international business meeting in Davos, Switzerland, editor-in-chief of the weekly Polityka Mieczyslaw Rakowski says that Poland needs some 10,000 million dollars of new credits from the West in order to cope with its "disastrous" economic situation.

Poland - February 4, 1981 (OSA)

It is reported that the latest version of the draft law on censorship has been submitted to the government for examination. As it was impossible to reach agreement on a number of items, the version submitted contains several variants of the definition of what constitutes "the interest of the state," the list of publications exempt from censorship, who is responsible for the censor's office, whether censorship cuts should be marked in the text, legal penalties for censorship violations, control over the distribution of publications printed abroad, and the need for separate legislation on the press and state economic secrets.

Poland - February 5, 1981 (OSA)

Tension continues to grow in Bielsko-Biala. Fearing that force may be used by the authorities to end the strikes, Walesa calls on workers to employ only passive resistance in such a case, making no new demands and refraining from taking any major steps without consulting the national leadership. A Solidarity spokesman reveals that there are also fears of provocation, based on the discovery of "misleading telex messages" sent from Bielsko-Biala Voivodship.

Czechoslovakia-February 5 1981 (HU-OSA-8-3-15193)

The growing concerns of the political situation in Poland has caused Czechoslovakia to take a tougher stance. Especially with concern to the media of Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia has made it clear that they are officially putting their foot down.

Poland - February 5, 1981 (OSA)

A general strike is called for February 9 by the Jelenia Gora chapter of Solidarity after talks with a government commission break down, apparently because the head of the government team, Jan Jablonski, lacks the authority to sign an agreement providing that new sanatorium promised to the Ministry of the Interior be turned over to the general health service.

Poland - February 5, 1981 (OSA)

Polish media report that the conflict between the authorities and striking private farmers in Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne may be settled shortly. The negotiations are described as "tough but sincere, characterized by the understanding of mutual positions and mutual

needs." Among government concessions is a promise that farmers who occupied public buildings in recent protests will not be punished.

Poland - February 5, 1981 (OSA)

Former Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz is expelled from the PUWP as a result of the Party Central Control Commission's findings about his personal responsibility for the country's economic crisis.

Poland - February 5, 1981 (OSA)

The Polish Economists' Society holds a conference to discuss whether the experiences of other socialist bloc countries could be adapted to the Polish situation. The conference is attended by two Yugoslav specialists who report on their country's self-government system and the self-management of enterprises.

Poland, February 5, 1981 (PCC)

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

Hungary/Romania – February 6, 1981 (HC)

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

Yugoslavia / Italy- February 6, 1981 (HMD)

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

Yugoslavia / USA – February 6, 1981 (HMD)

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

Poland – February 6, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland - February 6, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

Shortly after midnight Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski and two other bishops representing Cardinal Wyszynski arrive in Bielsko-Biala. This is closely followed by the arrival of a government commission headed by Jozef Kepa, and talks with Solidarity officials including Walesa begin immediately. Dabrowski makes two speeches pledging himself as "guarantor" that the government will fulfill its commitments. The government team promises that the local voivodship officials, Voivod Jozef Labudek and his deputies Antoni Kobiela and Antoni Urbaniec, will be relieved of their posts from that same day, with the official announcement being made on television the next day. Moreover, the workers are promised that they will not be penalized for striking and that "holiday wages" will be paid for the duration of the-strike. Further personnel changes, including the replacement of the Mayor of Bielsko-Biala and his deputy are to be made by the new voivod expected to be confirmed in office within a week.

Reporting on the surprise settlement, both Solidarity and government spokesmen commend in particular the role played by the Church. The strike is called off.

Poland - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

Later that day Pinkowski accepts the resignations of Labudek and his deputies. Walesa, and a group of Bielsko-Biala Solidarity officials, are received by the primate, who expresses satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations. Cardinal Wyszynski also receives a delegation of Rural Solidarity officials. A communiqué subsequently released by the episcopate's press office says that the primate "has confirmed that the right of the farmers to found freely their own associations, in line with their desires and needs, and independently of existing structures, is a natural right that does not originate from any state authority" but requires protection by the state.

Poland - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

In Jelenia Gora the strike called for February 9 is suspended after the arrival of a government delegation. A new strike alert is called in Walbrzych as a result of disputes between the Ministry of Mining and coal workers contending that the Jastrzebie Agreement applies to all miners, and that the principle of free Saturdays should not be limited to those working underground. Wrocław Solidarity calls a one-hour warning strike for February 9 in support of its demands for the implementation of the August agreements, more specifically for greater access to the media and the release of Tadeusz Jandziszak of the KPN. In other parts of the country preparations are under way for one-hour warning strikes on February 9 in support of Rural Solidarity. A spokesman for the NCC says that the union leadership is asking but not instructing members to stage such demonstrations.

Poland - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

The hunger strike by private farmers in Swidnica ends after 11 days after the remaining protesters are taken to the hospital.

Poland - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

The Prosecutor's Office reports that investigations into the activities of Leszek Moczulski show that his KPN organization has conspired with foreign terrorist groups to undermine the Polish state and force its withdrawal from the socialist bloc.

Poland - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

Student leaders in Lodz report that talks with Gorski have run into difficulties over four major issues: socio-political and language programs, reduction of military service, and mandatory vacation work.

Poland - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

The talks, which were expected to resume that afternoon, are postponed because of the sudden illness of one of the students' experts.

Poland / USSR - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

The Main Council of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society issues an appeal to all Poles for internal unity and loyalty to Poland's international alliances.

Poland - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

Representatives of Solidarity and the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions meet to discuss the distribution of assets of the defunct Trade Union Central Council.

Poland - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

Members of the interim Solidarity National Liaison Committee for Pensioners and Senior Citizens meet with officials of the Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs Ministry for a preliminary discussion on reform of pension provisions.

Poland - February 6, 1981 (OSA)

Soviet bloc media step up their attacks on Solidarity in what appears to be a sign of growing impatience with Warsaw's inability to end the labor crisis. Izvestia accuses unnamed "Polish opposition leaders" of seeking "to reduce the role of the PUWP to zero and change into a pluralistic society." PASS claims that groups supported by Solidarity have distributed pamphlets urging workers "to resist everything undertaken by the party and the government to normalize the situation."

Poland - February 7, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa returns to Jelenia Dora where tension continues to mount. Talks between the ICC and the government commission resume in Lodz.

Poland - February 7, 1981 (OSA)

The state Radio and Television Committee cancels talks with Solidarity on the independent union's access to the media and air coverage of its activities, claiming that the Solidarity side had tried to include "unauthorized participants" (employees of the Radio and Television Committee belonging to Solidarity) in the talks.

Poland - February 7, 1981 (OSA)

The army daily, *Zolnierz Wolnosc*, accuses KSS "KOR" and the KPN of fund-raising among Poles and people of Polish origin living abroad, insinuating that the donors are being hoodwinked into giving money by specious appeals to patriotism.

Poland - February 7, 1981 (OSA)

In a *Zycie Warszawy* article former Politburo member Andrzej Werblan criticizes the students' strike, insinuating that it has been intentionally staged during the examination period.

Poland - February 7, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw describes the situation in Polish ports as causing grave concern and discloses figures showing a sharp fall in transshipments at the Gdansk-Gdynia docks, particularly in the amount of coal for export.

Poland - February 7, 1981 (OSA)

A two-day meeting of Solidarity Interventionary Committees (SICs) from all over the country opens in Poznan. It was decided to set up a coordinating committee, in particular to provide support to those SICs in small provincial localities that have to deal with the most authoritarian and corrupt officials. The main types of problems with which SICs were being asked to deal are manslaughter attributed to police officials, abuses in children's homes, dismissal of army and interior ministry employees wanting to join Solidarity, redundancies, luxury residences belonging to officials, and provocations.

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

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

Poland, February 8, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – February 8, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland - February 8, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity officials arrive in Jelenia Gora for a two-hour meeting presided over by Walesa, in an attempt to find a way of reducing tension. As a result, a last minute effort to resolve the crisis is made as the two sides sit down to talks. The negotiations fail, however, to overcome the impasse over the demand that a new sanatorium built for the Ministry of the Interior be handed over to the general health services.

Poland - February 8, 1981 (OSA)

Miners in Walbrzych postpone their strike planned for February 10 by one day in the hope that talks with government negotiators in Katowice on February 9 will yield positive results.

Poland - February 8, 1981 (OSA)

PAP reports that investigations by the Prosecutor's Office have so far established that KOR is "engaged in anti-state activities aimed against the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic and against its allies."

Poland - February 8, 1981 (OSA)

Private farmers from the Bydgoszcz region gather in that city to demonstrate their support for Rural Solidarity. They hear Mass at the local basilica with a sermon by bishop Jan Michalski, march through the town, and hold a rally, at which they adopt a Resolution demanding that the voivodship authorities call a special meeting of the people's council devoted to the role of the private farmer in the country's food economy and his place in society.

Poland - February 8, 1981 (OSA)

Ministry of Energy and Nuclear Power officials hold a meeting with Solidarity energy workers and management representatives. Discussions focus on the implementation of the August agreements, as well as the energy shortages. Similar meetings are to be held once every three months.

Poland / Vatican - February 8, 1981 (OSA)

The "parish notices" read after the Radio Warsaw broadcast of the Mass include quotes from Pope John Paul II's February 5 address to the foreign press in the Vatican. "Be careful always and everywhere to proclaim just laws and true freedom, without the partiality and discrimination that is unfortunately manifest on account of political systems or even personal convictions, which make us sensitive only to those victims whose ideals and beliefs we share."

Poland - February 8, 1981 (OSA)

In his weekly radio commentary, Tadeusz Zimecki lampoons the so-called "official carousel," the reshuffling of discredited and incompetent officials under the guise of reform. Such officials, Zimecki says, simply pursue their old corrupt habits while loudly proclaiming their struggle with "antisocialist forces."

Poland - February 9, 1981 (OSA)

A general strike is held throughout the Jelenia Gora region. Enterprises in the neighboring voivodships are on strike alert. In a gesture of good will, however, a group of local strike representatives and national Solidarity leaders go to Warsaw to continue negotiations with a government team headed by Deputy Prime Ministers Stanislaw Mach and Jerzy Ozdowski. In Katowice talks with miners are resumed, as promised. In Wroclaw, a one-hour strike is staged by municipal transport workers. Later in the day the Wroclaw strike committee receives a letter from the Prosecutor's Office informing them that its request of January 30 that Tadeusz Jandziszak of the KPN be released pending trial "on a social bond" is refused on the grounds that the detained is not considered a prisoner of conscience but is accused of criminal offences. A further two-hour warning is called for the whole region on February 12.

Poland - February 9, 1981 (OSA)

In Lodz talks with Gorski are resumed. Meanwhile a solidarity strike begins at Poznan University to protest continuing delays in settling students' grievances.

Poland - February 9, 1981 (OSA)

The PUWP CC meets in Warsaw for its eighth plenum. Delivering the Politburo's report, Kazimierz Barcikowski says that the authorities remain committed to the August agreements and accuses Solidarity of going back on its promises by continually forcing the government to accept demands going beyond the initial agreements. He charges that some people linked with Solidarity are trying to paralyze the party and the government and that the situation is a threat to Poland's national existence. He also states flatly that there is no justification for the creation of a Rural Solidarity.

Poland- February 9, 1981 (OSA)

The keynote address, entitled "The Party's Tasks in Shaping Conditions for the Activities and Social Character of the Trade Unions," is delivered by Grabski. He blames the deterioration in the effectiveness of the government on the activities of "those political forces that are pragmatically opposed to socialism," and attacks specifically KSS "KOR" and its leaders Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, and Antoni Macierewicz, accusing them of "trying to destabilize social and economic relations, attempting to destroy the state, and fostering political tension." Grabski also attacks Solidarity in connection with the continuing wave of strikes, which he describes as political in character and in their goals. He accuses strikers of abusing the national colors and symbols. While critical of some of Solidarity's leaders and advisers, he promises that "the party will, in accordance with the decisions of the last two plenums, maintain an understanding and cooperative approach to all those union activities that correspond to its statutory rules." Finally, Grabski hits out at Rural Solidarity for allegedly splitting the unity of the countryside and transforming it into a platform for political struggle against the people's authorities.

Poland - February 9, 1981 (OSA)

Politburo member Andrzej Zabinski charges that the opponents of socialism have now "unveiled their counterrevolutionary faces" and warns that the party and the government cannot remain indifferent any longer in the face of such a frontal attack.

Poland - February 9, 1981 (OSA)

Kania also attacks Solidarity, warning of tougher action: "The CC agreed to the idea of independent unions because the masses wanted them and because they promised to follow a socialist path. Solidarity promised not to be a political party, but some strikes are purely

political. They also paralyze transport and communications systems, thus affecting our national defense." He adds, "If necessary, force should be used to defeat the enemies of socialism."

Poland - February 9, 1981 (OSA)

The plenum accepts the resignation of Jozef Pinkowski as prime minister and votes to propose General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's army chief and Minister of Defense, as its candidate for the post.

Poland - February 9, 1981 (OSA)

The plenum fails to set any precise date for the convening of an extraordinary party congress. A TASS dispatch from Warsaw accuses Solidarity of stepping up its "subversive political agitation" among the public, in coordination with KOR and other "antisocialist groups."

Poland - February 9, 1981 (OSA)

In a Trybuna Ludu article deputy Politburo member Emil Wojtaszek discusses the activities of "antisocialist forces" in Poland, which he sees as part of the ideological subversion practiced by the West.

Poland - February 9, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw broadcasts the text of an open letter to all Poles from the Kuznica club of Cracow intellectuals. The letter expresses the authors' concern at the government's procrastination in implementing the August agreements and at the fact that discredited officials continue to occupy posts of authority.

Poland - February 9-10, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – February 9, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

Poland - February 10, 1981 (PCC)

The Supreme Court denies Rural Solidarity's application to register as a union, but allows it

to register as an "association". Walesa urges the group to accept the decision.

Poland - February 10, 1981 (OSA)

Agreement is reached on ending the conflict in Jelenia Gora, largely thanks to the government's decision to give in to workers' demands and agree to hand over the Granit Sanatorium to the general health service. The strike is called off. The strike alert is also called off in the Walbrzych Mines pending the outcome of talks with Ministry of Mining officials. Strikes continue in Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne, and the strike alert is maintained in Wroclaw Voivodship.

Poland - February 10, 1981 (OSA)

There is general optimism about the prospects of concluding an agreement by the end of the day in the students' dispute. Most details are now settled and there is agreement that a separate "protocol of differences" on issues still outstanding will be drawn up and dealt with in the course of future negotiations. Once again, expectations are dashed. Gorski returns to Warsaw. A sympathy strike begins at the Warsaw Medical School.

Poland - February 10, 1981 (OSA)

The first issue of *Lad* (Order), the bimonthly of the newly formed Polish Catholic and Social Union, goes on sale.

Poland - February 10, 1981 (OSA)

There is still a backlog of 60,000 parcels, most of them containing food, waiting for clearance and distribution at the Poznan Trade Fair Center.

Poland - February 10, 1981 (OSA)

The Supreme Court hears Rural Solidarity's appeal against the Warsaw Voivodship court's decision not to register the independent farmers' union. It rules that the peasants, being mainly self-employed, do not legally qualify to register as a union but may apply to register as an association. The court's decision is generally accepted with considerable equanimity, with the peasants showing strong determination to continue their struggle for full recognition. Walesa proclaims the outcome a "draw," and urges the farmers to take the court at its word and register with the Warsaw administrative court as an association.

Poland - February 10, 1981 (OSA)

At a meeting in the Main School of Rural Economy in Warsaw representatives of the three peasants' unions formally confirm a decision to merge taken in Rzeszow one week earlier. It is decided that voivodship meetings are to be held by February 28, in preparation for a national congress on March 6.

Poland - February 10, 1981 (OSA)

The Polish episcopate releases a five-point communiqué expressing the bishops' concern that Poland's reform should take place in conditions of internal peace but stressing that this principle must not make one blind to existing injustice, tensions, and their underlying causes. The bishops call on the authorities not to break off their dialogue with the people but conduct it in a spirit of truth, warning that "dictate and importunate propaganda" will not achieve anything. They draw attention to the fact that the main problem facing Poland today is that of feeding the nation. The first requirement in this respect is "to guarantee farmers ownership of the land they work, and recognize their right to form labor associations freely."

Poland – February 11, 1981 (UNW)

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

Yugoslavia / France - February 11, 1981 (HMD)

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

Poland - February 11-12, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland - February 11-12, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland, February 12, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

Poland – February 12, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Romania – February 12, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – February 13, 1981 (KCA)

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

Germany – February 15, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland, February 16, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

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

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

Poland - February 17, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

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

Poland – February 18, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland - February 18, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland, February 19, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Romania – February 19, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

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

Romania - February 21, 1981 (TCR)

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

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

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

Yugoslavia / Angola - February 22, 1981 (HMD)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soviet Union – February 23, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poland / US, February 27, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland - February 27, 1981 (RFL/RL)

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

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

János Kádár has a negotiation with Brezhnev.

March

Poland - March, 1981 (RFE/RL)

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

Poland /US, March 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – March 1981 (KCA)

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

Yugoslavia – March 1981 (KCA)

There is unrest in Kosovo, with disturbances allegedly roused by Albania. Riots and occupations in Pristina University, result in the use of

tear gas by the police. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia undergoes a purge in Kosovo.

United Nations – March 1981 (KCA)

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

Finland – March 1, 1981 (EAS)

This date marks the 25th anniversary of President Urho Kekkonen being in power.

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

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

Poland – March 1, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Poland - March 2, 1981 (RFE/RL)

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

Poland – March 3, 1981 (KCA)

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

Soviet Union – March 3, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Poland – March 4, 1981 (UNW)

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

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

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

At the Kremlin, Jaruzelski and Kania present the Soviets with plans for imposing martial law. Jaruzelski explains that the “key to the solution” is to gain popular confidence in the

government and the party. He writes later that the Soviet leaders received their explanations coolly.

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

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

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

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

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

Poland – March 5, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland - March 5, 1981 (RFE/RL)

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

Poland – March 6, 1981 (KCA)

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

Germany – March 7, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

Member of the Portuguese Revolutionary Council and Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, Ernesto Augusto Melo Antunes is appointed by the Portuguese President to negotiate with the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist

Workers' Party János Kádár, the Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary Pál Losonczi, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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

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

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

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

Czechoslovakia / USSR – March 10, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland - March 10, 1981 (PCC)

Wałęsa and Jaruzelski meet.

Warsaw Pact - March 10, 1981 (LBC)

The Warsaw Pact announces a military exercise on Polish territory.

Soviet Union – March 10, 1981 (LBC)

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

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

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

Yugoslavia – March 11, 1981 (HR / HJK)

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

Yugoslavia / Albania – March 11, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

Karel Hoffmann, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Trade Union, travels to Poland and meets Albin Szyszka, head of the Polish Branch Trade Unions, and Stanislaw Kania, First

Secretary of the Polish Workers Party. They sign a framework agreement, promising to cooperate in the training of trade union officials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poland – March 16, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – March 16, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Soyuz-81 Warsaw Pact maneuvers begin in Poland.

Poland – March 17, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Poland – March 18, 1981 (KCA)

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

Hungary / Poland – March 19, 1981 (HC)

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

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

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

Poland- March 19, 1981 (RFE/ PCC)

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

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

Poland – March 20, 1981(KCA)

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

Poland- March 21, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

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

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

Poland–March 22, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland, March 22, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

Poland – March 23, 1981 (KCA / LBC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in Moscow.

Yugoslavia / Albania – March 26, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – March 26, 1981 (KCA)

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

NATO – March 26, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland, March 26, 1981 (PCC)

Jaruzelski meets with Cardinal Wyszyński.

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

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

Poland- March 27, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

Poland- March 27, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

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

Poland / Yugoslavia – March 27, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – March 28, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland /US, – March 28-29, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

Poland – March 29, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

Poland – March 30, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – March 30, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland /U.S – March 31, 1981 (PCC)

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

Bulgaria – March 31, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – March 31, 1981 (HDP)

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

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

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

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

Poland – April 1981 (KCA)

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

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

Poland / Warsaw Pact – April 1981 (KCA)

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

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – April 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Poland - April 1, 1981 (RFE)

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

Hungary/Italy – April 1–3, 1981 (HC)

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

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

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

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

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

Yugoslavia/Albania – April 1, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Yugoslavia / Albania – April 2, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

Genscher travels to Moscow for exploratory talks regarding arms limitations.

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

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

Poland - April 3, 1981 (RFE)

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

Yugoslavia / Albania – April 3, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland - April 3-6, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

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

Czechoslovakia / USSR – April 5, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja talks in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia – April 6, 1981 (KCA)

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

Czechoslovakia – April 6-10, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finland - April 6, 1981 (EAS)

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

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – April 7, 1981

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

Czechoslovakia – April 7, 1981 (KCA)

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

Dr. Lubomir Strougal also states that agricultural production is to increase by an annual average of 2% and that the food industry by 2.2% with vegetable and fruit production to

increase by 30%-35% over the five-year period. Cattle breeding was to be developed intensively.

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

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

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

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

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

Czechoslovakia-April 8 1981 (HU-OSA-8-3-2351)

Czechoslovakian Communist Party Leader, Gustav Husak, has reiterated a proposal for a new international conference of communist parties. Soviet Leadership has announced their support of the proposal, but it is clear that many independent parties may resist.

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

Swiss Minister of Finance William Ritschard negotiates in Budapest.

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

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

Yugoslavia / Albania – April 8, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – April 9, 1981(KCA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Czechoslovakia – April 10, 1981 (KCA)

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

Soviet Union – April 10, 1981(KCA)

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

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

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

East Germany – April 11, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poland – April 14, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland - April 17, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay visits Yugoslavia.

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

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

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

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

Yugoslavia – April 21, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poland – April 22, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

Mikhail Suslov pays an unscheduled visit to Warsaw.

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

President Reagan lifts the grain embargo against the Soviet Union

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

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

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

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vencel Házi visits Burma.

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

President Reagan terminates the wheat embargo against the Soviet Union.

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

in American waters remain in force.

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

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

Finland – April 27, 1981 (EAS)

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

Poland – April 27, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – April 29, 1981 (RFE/KCA)

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

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

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

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – April 30, 1981 (HC)

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

Poland – April 30, 1981 (KCA)

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

May

Bulgaria – May 1981 (KCA)

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

Eastern Europe – May 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – May 1981 (KCA)

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

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – May 1981 (KCA)

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

Soviet Union – May 1981 (KCA)

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

Yugoslavia / Albania – May 1, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

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

Hungary / Canada – May 4–7, 1981 (HC)

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

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

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

Yugoslavia / Albania – May 4, 1981 (KCA)

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

Yugoslavia – May 5, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Yugoslavia – May 5, 1981 (HR)

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

Poland – May 6, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

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

Poland – May 7, 1981 (RFE/KCA)

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

COMECON – May 7, 1981 (KCA)

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

Albania / Yugoslavia – May 7, 1981 (KCA)

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

Yugoslavia – May 7, 1981 (HR)

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

Yugoslavia / UN, May 7, 1981 (HMD)

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

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

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

Poland – May 7, 1981 (KCA)

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

Czechoslovakia-May 8 1981 (HU-OSA-8-3-2347)

Two foreigners have been arrested in Czechoslovakia after being found with large amounts of printed antistate material. Identified as a French Law student and Lawyer, it was clear that the foreigners planned to spread the material to Czechoslovakian dissidents in Prague, Brno, and Bratislava.

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

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

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

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

Soviet Union – May 10, 1981 (KCA)

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

Czechoslovakia-May 11 1981 (HU-OSA-8-3-2346)

60 years ago to this day, the Czechoslovakian Communist party held its first congress. Looking back at the history of the parties actions, it is clear that the Communist Party has always sided with the Soviet Union, an interesting observation in the span of Czechoslovakia history.

Poland - May 11, 1981 (RFE/RL)

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

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

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

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

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

Poland – May 12, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – May 12, 1981 (KCA)

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

Yugoslavia / Albania – May 12, 1981 (KCA)

Yugoslavia cancels all cultural co-operation agreements with Albania.

Soviet Union – May 13, 1981 (KCA)

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

Congo.

Poland – May 13, 1981 (KCA)

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

NATO - May 13, 1981 (LBC)

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

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

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

Yugoslavia / Albania – May 14, 1981 (KCA)

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

Yugoslavia – May 14, 1981 (HR)

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

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

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

Yugoslavia – May 15, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

Nicolae Ceausescu visits Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / U.K. – May 19–23, 1981 (HC)

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

Hungary / Poland – May 20, 1981 (HC)

Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Józef Wiejacz visits Budapest.

Poland - May 20, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade signs an agreement in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / Albania – May 20, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

shortcomings in Yugoslav-Chinese trade relations. After that the focus of the talks was shifted towards the Non-Aligned movement.

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

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

Czechoslovakia / USSR – May 22, 1981 (RFE)

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visits Moscow.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – May 24, 1981 (RFE)

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visits Austria.

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

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

Yugoslavia / Albania – May 24, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

Poland – May 25, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

Mongolia – May 26, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – May 28, 1981 (RFE/UNW)

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

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

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

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

Yugoslavia– Albania, May 30, 1981 (HMD)

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

June

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

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

East Germany / West Germany – June 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland / US – June 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

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

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

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

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

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

Poland, June 1, 1981 (PCC)

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

Hungary / Nicaragua – June 3, 1981 (HC)

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

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

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

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

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

Poland – June 3, 1981 (KCA)

Mustafa Sefedini is replaced as provincial Secretary of the Interior.

Poland, June 4, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

Czechoslovakia – June 5, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Bulgaria – June 7, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Soviet Union – June 8, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland, June 9-10, 1981 (PCC)

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

Romania – June 9, 1981 (KCA)

President Nicolae Ceausescu, the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), warns against the use of threats of force in international relations and assures the

PUWP of Romania's political support and reaffirms the principle of non-intervention in its affairs.

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

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

Poland - June 10, 1981 (RFE)

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

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

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

Czechoslovakia – June 11, 1981 (VVR)

The Communist Party affirms the conservative party line.

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

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

Poland – June 12, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

The Prime Minister announces the following:

Zbigniew Madej is to succeed Henryk Kisiel as a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and as Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. Sylwester Zawadzki is to succeed Professor Jerzy Bafia as Minister of Justice. Zygmunt Lakomic is to be Minister of Internal Trade and Services, replacing Adam Kowalik. Wladyslaw Krasinski is to be Minister, Chairman of the State Prices Commission, replacing Jerzy Gawrysiak. Wladyslaw Majewski is to be Minister of Communications, replacing Zbigniew Rudnicki. Jerzy Nawrocki is to be Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology, replacing Professor Janusz. Wladyslaw Jablonski is to be Minister and First Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, replacing Tadeusz Rudolf. Wladyslaw Baka is to take on the new post of Minister without Portfolio with plenipotentiary status for matters concerning the economic reform.

European Community – June 13, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

East Germany – June 14, 1981 (KCA)

The National Front wins the GDR's Parliamentary elections.

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

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

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

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec visits the UK and meets with the Foreign minister Lord Carrington. They discuss various international topics especially the situation in Poland. Vrhovec meets later with the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

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

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

Bulgaria – June 17, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Germany – June 20, 1981 (KCA)

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

Hungary/Czechoslovakia – June 22, 1981 (HC)

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

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

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

East-West – June 24, 1981 (KCA)

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

Germany – June 25, 1981 (KCA)

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

Czechoslovakia / Afghanistan – June 25, 1981 (KCA)

President Karmal of Afghanistan signs a Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation with Czechoslovakia to last 25 years in which the two countries are to provide "all-round co-operation, mutual assistance and support" for each other, and to expand and intensify "mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical co-operation".

Poland, June 27-29, 1981 (PCC)

The 25th anniversary of "Poznan June" is commemorated

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poland / UK – June 30, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

NATO – July 1981 (KCA)

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

Romania – July 1-4, 1981 (CEC)

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

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

Hungarian Minister of Finance István Hetényi negotiates in Yugoslavia.

COMECON – July 2, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – July 2, 1981 (KCA)

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

Czechoslovakia / Austria – July 2, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland – July 3, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

A Cabinet reshuffle is announced to the *Sejm*.

Yugoslavia – July 3, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Hungary / Bulgaria – July 4, 1981 (HC)

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

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

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

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

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

Poland, July 7, 1981 (REF)

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

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

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

Poland – July 8, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – July 8, 1981 (UNW)

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

Poland, July 8, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – July 10, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland, July 11, 1981 (PCC)

Jaruzelski meets with Primate Glemp.

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

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

Albania / Yugoslavia – July 14, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland, July 14-19, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

Soviet Union – July 16, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – July 22, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – July 23, 1981 (REF/KCA)

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

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

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

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

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

Poland, July 24, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – July 24-26, 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – July 25, 1981 (KCA)

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

Romania – July 25, 1981 (CEC)

Petrol consumption is now regulated in Romania.

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

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

Poland – July 27, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland - July 29, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland – July 31, 1981 (RFE/KCA)

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

Poland – July 31, 1981 (UNW)

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

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

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

August

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

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

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – August 1981 (KCA)

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

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – August 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – August 1, 1981 (OSA)

Rural Solidarity's National Founding Committee, meeting in Warsaw, issues a list of urgent demands for the government centering on four key issues: The enactment of a new law on the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) prior to August 31, as agreed in Rzeszow; The formation of an independent commission including Rural Solidarity representatives to review the finances of the ADF over the last three years; An immediate price freeze on services for private farmers; The withdrawal from the Sejm of the draft bill on farmers' self-government.

Poland – August 2, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity's leaders call an urgent meeting of its National Commission following government warnings that the current spate of protests over food supplies could explode into "nationwide conflict." Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Deputy Prime Minister, asks for a meeting with the union following a week of increasing unrest and threats of further protest strikes and marches this week.

Poland – August 2, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Poland – August 3, 1981 (OSA)

Talks between Solidarity and the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs, headed by Rakowski, open in Warsaw, as announced. Presided over jointly by Rakowski and Walesa, after a "heated" discussion the talks are adjourned until August 6.

Poland – August 4, 1981 (OSA)

At a meeting between the government's committee for cooperation with the trade unions, headed

by Rakowski, and Solidarity's NCC, including Walesa, Solidarity calls on the government to restore the previously-established meat rations and to stop what it describes as a campaign against workers' self-government.

Poland – August 4, 1981 (KCA)

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

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

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

Poland – August 5, 1981 (OSA)

Protests against the food situation are reported throughout Poland.

Solidarity issues a communiqué, making several demands on the government, the most important of which is the insistence that price changes would be acceptable only as a final part of an overall economic reform package and the stress be put on the introduction of “authentic self-government.”

The government Anti-crisis Committee draws up a list of the most urgent tasks to be tackled in the next few weeks. These include providing basic foodstuffs and articles of hygiene, ensuring conditions for the functioning of the economy this fall and winter, and supplies of fuel and electricity for the population.

Yugoslavia – August 7, 1981 (KCA)

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

Czechoslovakia – August 7, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland – August 7, 1981 (OSA)

The Solidarity-government talks are broken off shortly after midnight without producing either a communiqué or even a date for a subsequent meeting.

The government issues a strongly worded statement criticizing Solidarity's behavior at the talks. Solidarity, in turn, through its spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz, blames the government not only for the circumstances surrounding the stopping of the talks but also for subsequently “creating an atmosphere of confrontation” by spreading “untrue information.”

Poland – August 7, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity announces its decision to go ahead with the scheduled four-hour strike in the Silesian mining and industrial region in support of radical economic reforms, a referendum on whether to

hold new parliamentary and local government elections, and the release of political prisoners.

Poland – August 8, 1981 (OSA)

Lech Walesa has asked for television time to respond to government criticism of Solidarity and has also offered to debate the issue with Rakowski, who has accused Solidarity of organizing mass street demonstrations and of trying to deepen the country's crisis.

Poland – August 8, 1981 (OSA)

The government's Anti-crisis Committee under Cbodowski adopts an action program specifying tasks for the next few months, assigning ministerial responsibility for carrying them out, and setting deadlines.

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

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

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

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

Poland – August 9, 1981 (OSA)

The government takes the unprecedented step of offering Lech Walesa television time to make an address and debate with Rakowski the country's critical issues.

Poland – August 10, 1981 (OSA)

Chairman of the Polish Journalists' Association (PJA) Stefan Bratkowski and four members of the PJA leadership publish a letter protesting against the "campaign of misinformation" being waged in the official media against Solidarity.

Poland – August 10, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity's NCC issues an appeal asking local branches not to stage any protests pending its meeting in Gdansk. however, Strike alerts are in force in Radom (south of Warsaw) and Bielsko-Biala (southern Poland.)

Poland – August 10, 1981 (OSA)

Heading a six-man government team, Stanislaw Ciosek, the minister responsible for trade union affairs, addresses the NCC meeting in Gdansk and replies to the union's accusation that the government is conducting a campaign against Solidarity aimed at "dismantling" the union.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poland – August 11, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – August 11, 1981 (OSA)

Workers in the Baltic port of Gdynia have refused to load ships with food for export. Despite negotiations with the port authorities, the Solidarity commission of the Port of Gdynia has instructed its members not to load any foodstuffs.

Poland – August 11, 1981 (OSA)

The Ministry of Foreign Trade issues a statement saying that what it describes as a minimum consignment of canned meat, bacon, and sugar is to be exported under previously signed contracts and confirming Poland's traditional presence on foreign markets. It also reaffirms that earnings from such food exports will be used to import other food.

Poland – August 12, 1981 (OSA)

The Independent Self-governing Trade Union of Private Farmers (Solidarity) of the Dobrzyn-Kujawy Region (Wloclawek Voivodship) is registered in Warsaw. It associates individual farmers and their families, as well as retired farmers.

Poland – August 12, 1981 (OSA)

Kania meets at his own request with the primate, who the day before received Solidarity officials. This is taken as an indication that the Church may have assumed the role of a mediator in the Solidarity-government confrontation, and is reinforced by the primate's statement that "the Polish Church will constantly do all in its power to ward off that which threatens the Polish people."

Poland – August 12, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland- August 12, 1981 (PCC)

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

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

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

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

The Soviet Union announces its intention to hold further maneuvers on September 4–12 in Byelorussia and the Baltic republics under the personal direction of Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Minister of Defense. Kania and Jaruzelski meet with Brezhnev in Crimea. Brezhnev warns “it is still possible to mobilize the masses and to counter the counter-revolution. But soon it may be too late. You state yourselves that you are faced with an extraordinary situation. Why not take extraordinary, tough measures?”

Poland – August 13, 1981 (OSA)

Bearing on Solidarity's campaign for full access to the mass media, PAP publishes a commentary denying that Solidarity lacks such access, claiming it publishes six weeklies and one biweekly. Moreover, the commentary continues, both the daily and periodical general press devote much space to Solidarity activities and print interviews with its representatives. Finally, many dailies have permanent union columns to which Solidarity members contribute, and representatives of the independent union movement take part in numerous radio and television programs.

Poland – August 13, 1981 (OSA)

Vodka rationing is introduced in Warsaw and the Warsaw region. Adults will be able to buy one bottle of vodka or alternatively a bottle of wine or other alcohol a month. Similar rationing has been introduced in other parts of the country.

Prime Minister Jaruzelski sends a draft law to the Sejm on speculation in the rationing system. The Council of Ministers prepared the draft because the penal code did not provide for this kind of offense.

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

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

The order is worth 800 million Finnish marks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

that they will “fight imperialist danger”.

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

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

Poland - August 17, 1981 (RFE)

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

Poland – August 17, 1981 (OSA)

The organizers of the "March for the Release of Political Prisoners" from the "Committees for the Defense of Prisoners of Conscience" in Poland have decided "to suspend temporarily" the rallies and march scheduled to begin today and instead to call a national meeting of their organization for August 22 to discuss future action.

Poland – August 17, 1981 (OSA)

The trial of KPN Leszek Moczulski (which began on June 15 and was adjourned on August 4) resumes in Warsaw after a two-week adjournment.

Poland – August 17, 1981 (OSA)

Stanislaw Ciosek, the minister responsible for trade union affairs, meets with Zbigniew Bujak, the head of Solidarity's Mazowsze (Warsaw) chapter, to discuss the country's current socioeconomic situation and the recent resolutions of Solidarity's leadership.

Poland – August 19, 1981 (OSA)

Speaking at the Sosnowiec Coal Mine in Katowice, Lech Walesa expresses support for Solidarity's appeal for people to work on the eight free Saturdays this year to help overcome the economic crisis.

Poland – August 19, 1981 (OSA)

Kania meets representatives of the Confederation of Autonomous Unions, who inform him about their program of action, particularly in the public and social spheres.

Poland – August 19, 1981 (OSA)

Jozef Barecki, the government's chief press spokesman, who led the talks with Solidarity about the union's demands for more access to the mass media, is replaced by Jerzy Urban, a journalist who writes mostly for the weekly Polityka.

Poland – August 19, 1981 (OSA)

A meeting is held in Radom between representatives of the local authorities' team for relations with trade unions and the regional Solidarity chapter. The talks are led by the Voivod Eugeniusz Jedrzejewski and Solidarity chapter leader Andrzej Sobieraj. The meeting discusses the Radom Solidarity's access to the mass media, market supplies, and the election of the authorities of the Radom Higher School of Engineering.

Poland – August 19, 1981 (OSA)

The weekly Sluzba Zdrowia, published by the health service trade union, reports that last year 70,000 young Poles left Poland and the number is expected to exceed 100,000 in the current year.

Poland – August 20, 1981 (OSA)

The two-day national strike action of Solidarity printers, "Days Without News," ends. The chairman of the government agency that oversees the production and distribution of newspapers, Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz, says that Solidarity's attempt to gain access to the mass media by the method of total blockage cannot be supported by everyone in Poland.

Poland – August 20, 1981 (OSA)

Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski, addressing a meeting of four youth organizations -- the Socialist Polish Youth Unions, the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the Rural Youth Union, and the Polish Scouts' Union -- says there is growing criticism of the activities of Solidarity in Poland and that "fascination with the unions" is declining. Barcikowski says this change toward Solidarity indicates that contacts with society will be easier in the future.

Poland – August 20, 1981 (OSA)

At a televised news conference, Minister of Mining and Energy Czeslaw Piotrowski announces that Poland will only export half of last year's exported coal, the nation's main hard currency earner.

Poland – August 20, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa warns that Solidarity is destined for "total confrontation" with the Polish government in a war for the people's support, which Solidarity intends to win.

Poland – August 21, 1981 (OSA)

Chairman of the State Price Commission Zdzislaw Krasinski says that the price increases for bread, flour, and grain products, announced two days ago for August 24, will now come into effect on September 1.

Poland – August 22, 1981 (OSA)

Printers in the northern city of Olsztyn, who joined the national newspaper strike, are still refusing to print the voivodship party paper.

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

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

Poland – August 23, 1981 (OSA)

The State Price Commission intends to raise the prices of bread and grain products on August 31, one day earlier than announced last week.

Poland – August 24, 1981 (OSA)

The Council of Ministers, under Prime Minister Jaruzelski, takes measures to ensure fuel supplies for the winter and halts all construction projects. It notes that prospects for the harvest appear to be good.

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

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

Poland – August 25, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland – August 25, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity bus drivers in city of Radom hold a one-hour warning strike this afternoon to press the government to negotiate on their demands.

Poland – August 25, 1981 (OSA)

Speaking at the Cegielski plant in Poznan, Kania says he supports dialogue with the unions, particularly Solidarity, which he describes as a social force without which nothing can be constructed in Poland. He also urges firm opposition to what he calls extremist forces.

Poland – August 25, 1981 (OSA)

Workers in the Walter Metal Works Factory, the largest firm in the industrial city of Radom, have threatened to strike on August 28 if negotiations between the local Solidarity chapter and the government have not resumed by that date.

Poland – August 25, 1981 (OSA)

A nationwide meeting of the Polish branch union takes place in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski to work out a common stand on the government drafts on state enterprises and workers' self-management.

Poland – August 25, 1981 (OSA)

Jerzy Urban, the new government spokesman, tells newsmen he intends to develop his office and to turn criticism against the government into an opportunity for examining issues in depth. He says that relations with the information media and with the public are of key importance to the government.

Poland – August 26, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz tells a news conference that despite the union having done all it can to calm tension in the country by urging restraint and appealing for work on free Saturdays, the government has responded with "a heated propaganda campaign" against the union. Onyszkiewicz says Solidarity must have access to the media to respond to these attacks.

Poland – August 26, 1981 (OSA)

The Solidarity leaders' two-day meeting in Gdansk ends today with an announcement that another newspaper strike will be called unless their talks tomorrow with government representatives to discuss demands for more access to the mass media are successful.

Poland – August 26, 1981 (OSA)

The primate makes a plea for 30 days of peace and work without tension in a sermon during a 2-day celebration at the Jasna Gora shrine in Czestochowa.

Poland – August 26, 1981 (OSA)

Printers in Olsztyn vote to continue striking despite a call by Solidarity's national leadership to end their action.

Poland – August 26, 1981 (OSA)

KPN leader Leszek Moczulski has finished giving his testimony and is questioned by the court about his interpretation of some of the formulations in the confederation's documents and about their origin, and about the organization's program and activities.

Poland – August 26, 1981 (KCA)

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

Poland / US, August 27 – 1981 (PCC)

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

Poland – August 27, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity official Stanislaw Wadolowski arrives in Radom for talks with local Solidarity activists on the conflict between the government commission and the Interfactory Solidarity Commission for the Radom Region.

Poland – August 27, 1981 (OSA)

A joint commission of representatives of the Polish government and the episcopate meeting today in Warsaw stresses the need for social peace, an effective economy, and honest work to mark the start of getting the country out of its present crisis.

Poland – August 27, 1981 (OSA)

The primate meets representatives of the National Founding Committee of the private farmers' Solidarity union, including its chairman Jan Kulaj. They concentrate on the problems of unity of the trade union movement of private farmers and their cooperation with the Solidarity industrial union.

Poland – August 28, 1981 (OSA)

A statement issued by the Polish episcopate refers to the possibility of Pope John Paul II visiting Poland next year for the 600th anniversary of the "Black Madonna" in the Jasna Gora shrine at Czestochowa.

Poland – August 29, 1981 (OSA)

Government and Solidarity negotiators in Radom agree on the wording of an agreement providing indemnities for workers dismissed during the June 1976 strike in Radom. Since the amount of compensation would exceed the norms defined by the law, the government will make its final position known by September 2.

Poland – August 30, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity celebrates its first' birthday today with a Mass and wreath-laying ceremonies in the city where it was born. An estimated 6,000 people attend the ceremonies, which took place on the Westerplatte Peninsula outside Gdansk.

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

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

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

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

Soviet Union / Afghanistan / United Kingdom / United States – August 30, 1981 (KCA)
President Karmal in a *Tass* interview accuses the United States and the United Kingdom of rebuffing the Afghan Government's proposals, which he says come from the passionate longing of the Afghan people for peace.

September

Germany / Soviet Union/ United States / NATO – September 1981 (KCA)
Germany is in talks to join NATO and just meets the qualifications. In addition, the US and Soviet Union are negotiating an arms limitation.

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

Soviet Union / Cape Verde – September 1981 (KCA)
Cape Verde refuses Soviet Union's request to use its facilities at Sao Vincente.

Soviet Union / Poland – September 1, 1981 (KCA)
Kania and General Jaruzelski hold a meeting with four senior Soviet generals, including General Alexei Yepishev, the head of the political administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, and General Shcheglov, the commander responsible for liaisons between the Polish Army and the other Warsaw Pact forces.

Poland – September 1, 1981 (OSA)
The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services orders stricter security controls at civilian airports in Poland. The move follows four hijack incidents involving Polish domestic flights in little over a month.

Poland – September 1, 1981 (OSA)
The first of the two Solidarity programs prerecorded in Gdansk is featured on the state radio and television networks. Taking part are Lech Walesa, Zbigniew Bujak, Leszek Waliszewski, and Wladyslaw Frasnyniuk.

Poland – September 1, 1981 (OSA)
Rural Solidarity says it has asked its 1,700,000 members to withhold taxes as a protest against the government's rejection of requests to use more tax revenues for rural development projects.

Poland – September 2, 1981 (KCA)
The PUWP Central Committee approves a draft of the proposed self-management law, but rejects the Solidarnosc demands for more extensive powers regarding the appointment of managers.

Poland – September 2, 1981 (OSA)
Jacek Cieslicki published a text and drawings said by PAP to be insulting to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in the Solidarity bulletin at the Katowice steel mill last month.

Poland – September 2, 1981 (OSA)

A spokesman for the Prosecutor's Office announces that the district prosecutor in the southern industrial city of Sosnowiec has indicted a local Solidarity leader, Wojciech Figiel, the union's head at the Sosnowiec Mine.

Poland – September 2, 1981 (OSA)

The third party plenum lashes out at the "anarchic trends" in the Solidarity sponsored workers' self-management bill and describes it as "an instrument in the fight for economic power and ultimate political power."

Poland – September 2, 1981 (OSA)

The Polish Journalists Association reaffirms its duty to provide comprehensive and honest information to the general public. It also defends the union's statement of August 10 on the responsibility of journalists.

Poland – September 3, 1981 (OSA)

The third plenary meeting of the CC ends its two-day session with a resolution fully endorsing the leadership's views on the need to introduce changes in the running of the country's economy and to its approach to the issue of self-management in industrial enterprise.

Poland – September 3, 1981 (OSA)

In the closing speech at the plenum Kania warns that the authorities will use all means at their disposal, including declaring a state of emergency if necessary, to prevent the threatened national radio and television strike.

Kania's remarks come as Solidarity officials warn that state radio and television crews may be barred from covering the union's congress unless Solidarity's demand for two-hour daily television coverage of the congress and editorial control are met.

Poland / Warsaw Pact – September 4, 1981 (KCA)

The press reports that Warsaw Pact countries no longer distinguish between the membership of Solidarnosc as a whole and the alleged "extremists" and "anti-socialist forces".

Poland – September 4, 1981 (KCA)

Kania makes a statement affirming the willingness of the authorities to declare a state of emergency in Poland, if necessary, to preserve public order.

Poland / Warsaw Treaty Organization – September 4-12, 1981 (UNW)

The Congress of Solidarity concerns focuses on the leaders of the Soviet Union who decide to carry out military maneuvers in Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia and on the Baltic sea.

Poland – September 5-10, September 26-October 7, 1981 (UNW)

The First National Congress of Delegates from Solidarity takes place in Gdansk. On September 8, 1981 the Congress approves the document *Message to Working People of Eastern-Central Europe* expressing support for the fight for independent non-governmental trade unions. Lech Walesa is reelected as the Chairman of Solidarity on October 2. The new program of the union is approved; it includes the idea of democracy and free markets in Poland.

Poland – September 5, 1981 (OSA)

Some 10 prisoners occupy a section of a jail in Bydgoszcz after a mass break out triggered by the shooting of a would-be escaper. The shooting also sparks a big demonstration outside the three-story prison in the city center in which police use water hoses to restore order.

Poland – September 6, 1981 (OSA)

A review by the Government Committee for Trade Union Affairs of the implementation of the provisions of the Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie Agreements signed with workers a year ago says that Solidarity has violated its statutes "on numerous occasions" during the last year.

Poland – September 6, 1981 (OSA)

The government spokesman issues a statement protesting allegedly insulting remarks by Marian Jurczyk, Chairman of Solidarity's Szczecin region, made about Rakowski in a pre-congress conference of the Solidarity leadership in Gdansk on September 3.

Finland / South-Korea – September 7, 1981 (EAS)

President Kekkonen's scheduled meeting with the South-Korean President Nam Duck Woo is cancelled. The official reason is that Kekkonen caught the flu. The rumor about the Finnish President's failing health grows.

Hungary / Soviet Union - September 7–13, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege's visits the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia / Middle East – September 7-14, 1981 (RFE)

Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak visits the states of Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen. During Husak's visit, Muammar Gaddafi gives a toast at an official dinner expressing his friendship towards socialist countries.

In Ethiopia and South Yemen, treaties of friendship and economic partnership are signed.

Poland – September 8, 1981 (KCA)

The Solidarnosc Congress's *Message to Working People of Eastern-Central Europe* is attacked by much of the Polish and East European press as a gross interference in foreign affairs.

Romania – September 8, 1981 (KCA)

It is reported that the Cabinet will be reshuffled.

Poland/GDR– September 8, 1981 (OSA)

In the first direct East German attack on the Polish leadership, the GDR warns the Polish authorities that it might cut off economic aid to the country if the Polish leadership fails to regain control.

Poland– September 8, 1981 (OSA)

Former Minister of Mining and Energy Jan Kulpinski (1974-1977) goes on trial in Katowice on charges of using the services of socialized enterprises to obtain illegal gains.

NATO / Soviet Union – September 8, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

NATO air and naval exercises begin, extending to the Baltic-sea, where the Soviet Union is also conducting a military exercise.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – September 9, 1981 (KCA)

Afghan and Soviet forces recapture Gulbahar and are consolidating their presence further up the valley.

Poland– September 10, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity members at the Huta Katowice Steel Mill announce a vote of no confidence in their plant's director. Solidarity leaders say that nearly 9,000 of the more than 12,000 workers polled favored the ouster of the director, Stanislaw Bednarczyk, but that no decision had been taken on the issue of his removal because those in favor did not represent a majority of the more than 18,000 workers at the plant.

Poland– September 10, 1981 (OSA)

The Solidarity congress adjourns after six days of general and, at times, passionate debates. The delegates accept a general outline of the principal issues that are likely to shape the forthcoming discussion in all branches of the union throughout the country.

Hungary / Poland – September 10–11, 1981 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska's visits Warsaw.

Poland / Soviet Union – September 10, 1981 (UNW)

The Soviet press agency *Tass* describes the Congress of the Solidarity as “antisocialist and anti-Soviet orgy”. Leonid Brezhnev demands martial law in Poland.

Finland - September 11, 1981 (EAS)

President Urho Kekkonen takes a leave of absence. Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto is set to be the interim President with the Interior Minister Eino Uusitalo as the interim Prime Minister. This arrangement is to last a month.

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

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

Yugoslavia / USA, September 13-14, 1981 (HMD)

The US Secretary of State Alexander Haig visits Yugoslavia and meets with his Yugoslav counterpart Josip Vrhovec. The international position is discussed especially the situation in the Near East and Africa.

Poland – September 13, 1981 (UNW)

Under the economic pressure of the Soviet Union threatening to cut down on numerous supplies to Poland, the authorities in Poland officially accept that the preparations for martial law have to begin. In October, Wojciech Jaruzelski replaces Stanislaw Kania as the First Secretary, and he has power over the party, the army and governmental administration at once.

Poland – September 13, 1981 (PCC)

At a session of the Homeland Defense Committee, with Kania in attendance, representatives of the military and the Ministry of Internal Affairs declare that preparations for martial law have been completed. The decision whether to introduce martial law is delayed.

Poland– September 13, 1981 (OSA)

Jozef Glemp, Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw and Primate of Poland, officially appointed on July 7, is ceremonially installed in Gniezno.

Poland– September 14, 1981 (OSA)

It is announced that the Ministry of Defense has agreed to a request from the Minister of Mining and Energy that soldiers should work in mines after completing the first half of their two-year military service. The time spent in the mines will count as military service.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – September 14, 1981 (KCA)

Ceteka reports that workers in Bratislava have condemned the union's attacks on the PUWP and on the Polish Government.

Bulgaria / Poland – September 14, 1981 (KCA)

Bulgarian news agency *BTA* claims Solidarity is a front for Western reactionary forces.

Hungary / Bulgaria – September 14–18, 1981 (HC)

Bulgarian Minister of Justice Svetla Daskalova holds discussions in Budapest.

Hungary / Kuwait – September 14–16., 1981 (HC)

The Emir and 13th Sheikh of Kuwait Jaber III al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah visits Hungary.

Hungary / Poland – September 14, 1981 (KCA)

Hungarian Communist newspaper writes that "the primary responsibility for the disastrous state of the Polish economy" now rested with the Solidarity leadership.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan / Pakistan – September 14, 1981 (KCA)

The Pakistan Government reports that 2,298,767 Afghans have registered as refugees since the Soviet intervention in December 1979.

Poland / US, September 15, 1981 (PCC)

Kukliński learns of a leak of information to Solidarity relating to martial law and sends a dispatch to the CIA: "Due to the investigation in progress, I have to stop providing daily information about the situation". He continues to smuggle out updates on the final martial law plans until early November.

Poland– September 15, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity members at Wroclaw Polytechnic declare a strike alert in support of Kernel Morawiecki, a lecturer at the school and editor of the Solidarity regional union bulletin, arrested on a charge of "harming Poland's alliances" by allegedly publishing material hostile to the Soviet Union.

Poland– September 15, 1981 (OSA)

In a bid to boost tumbling coal production, the government publishes a special resolution, No. 199, offering miners double pay plus material incentives in kind for work on free Saturdays.

Poland– September 15, 1981 (OSA)

Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology Janusz Nawrocki gives a new government reassurance on the draft of a higher education bill.

Poland– September 15, 1981 (OSA)

The Sejm, in what appears to be a compromise on a workers self-management law that has prompted demands for a national referendum and threats of a possible boycott by Solidarity, accepts a government proposal that it be allowed to hire and fire factory managers, but only

with the consent of the workers.

Poland– September 16, 1981 (OSA)

The Polish Episcopate issues a statement saying that tension in the country has mounted to dangerous heights in recent weeks and calls for a return to the negotiating table.

Poland– September 16, 1981 (OSA)

The Polish Politburo accuses Solidarity of violating agreements it signed with the authorities and replacing them with "a program of political opposition". that strikes against the vital interests of the state and is tantamount to a course aimed at confrontation, which threatens bloodshed.

Poland – September 16, 1981 (PCC)

PUWP leaders proclaim that Solidarity is in violation of the Gdansk Agreement and has become a spearhead of political opposition to the Party and that the state will take whatever action necessary to defend socialism. This is the worst propaganda attack as of yet, as tensions rise.

Poland - September 16, 1981 (RFE)

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) issue the latest set of foreign trade figures, which show that by the end of 1981 Poland will owe Western countries \$26,500 million.

Hungary / U.S – September 17– October 5, 1981 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja participates in the UN General Assembly XXXVI Session. On the 2nd of October, he gives a speech at the UN General Assembly. Puja has several discussions during his stay in New York with the following Ministers of Foreign Affairs:

Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs Saf Mohammed Dost, vCypriote Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikos Rolandis, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek, Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Republic of France C. Cheysson, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Greece Kostantinos Nicotacís, Minister of Foreign Affairs of India P. V. Narasiha Rao, Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Moctar Kusumaatmadja, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq Sadun Hammadi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Salem Saleh Mohamed, Yugoslavian Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs M. MacGuigan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos Phoune Sipraseuth, Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohammed Ghazali Shafle, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico Jorge Castermade, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany H. D. Genscher, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Willibald Pahr, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru Javier Arias Stella, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sao Tomé and Principe Maria da Grace Amorim, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Spanish Kingdom José Pedro Peter Llorca, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union Andrei Gromiko, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cape Verde Silvino Manuel de Luz. Frigyes Puja also negotiates with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and with the President of the General Assembly Ismat Kittani.

Poland, September 17, 1981 (PCC)

Kania and Jaruzelski meet with Glemp who agrees to try to prevent KOR from exerting influence on Solidarity.

Poland - September 17, 1981 (RFE)

Deputy-Prime Minister, Zbigniew Madej, provides the first official information concerning the 1982 plan and budget. He places emphasis on the question of coal production as of great impact on the country's recovery. The projected deficit will amount to 600,000 million zloty, nearly half the total national budget, if the minimum coal production is achieved. It is no longer practical to make confident predictions based on plan forecasts.

Poland/Soviet Union– September 17, 1981 (OSA)

Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov, speaking "on behalf of the highest party and state leadership of the USSR," meeting with Kania and Jaruzelski, draws their attention "to the growth of anti-Sovietism in Poland which has increased to such an extent that it has reached dangerous limits."

Poland– September 17, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity's official spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, issues a statement on behalf of the union's National Coordinating Commission (NCC) in reply to yesterday's Politburo statement.

Poland– September 17, 1981 (OSA)

Sejm Deputy Janusz Zablocki, of the Social Catholic Union, reiterates the episcopate's call for the government and Solidarity to find a way back to the negotiating table.

Poland– September 17, 1981 (OSA)

About 500 people gather in pouring rain in Warsaw's military cemetery to unveil a monument to victims of the Katyn massacre. The crowd sings the national anthem and hymns around four simple wooden crosses, one of which bears the inscription "Katyn 1940."

Poland– September 17, 1981 (OSA)

Rakowski warns Solidarity that Poland's Warsaw Pact allies will not accept changes in Poland that would destroy the balance of power established at Yalta and Potsdam.

Poland– September 17, 1981 (OSA)

Kornel Marawiecki, Editor of Biuletyn Dolnoslaski, Solidarity's Lower Silesian bulletin in Wroclaw, is released from detention, and as a consequence the Wroclaw Polytechnic calls off its strike alert.

Poland– September 18, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity chapter in Bydgoszcz issues a resolution threatening what it calls "a proper" strike in the region at the beginning of next month. Bydgoszcz Solidarity representatives are to meet with the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice to discuss the incident in March when three Solidarity members were beaten up by Security forces.

Poland– September 18, 1981 (OSA)

In the presence of Lech Walesa, Solidarity's National Mining Commission meets at the Katowice Mine to discuss the impact of Council of Ministers' Resolution No. 199 on incentives for miners willing to work on free Saturdays.

Poland / Soviet Union, September 18, 1981 (PCC)

The CPSU CC declares the Polish leadership must act immediately against any anti-Soviet outbursts.

Poland / Soviet Union / US – September 18, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

In a letter to Polish leadership, the Soviet Central Committee of the CPSU demands that “the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish government immediately take decisive and radical steps to terminate malevolent anti-Soviet propaganda”. The US protests the content of the letter.

Poland– September 19, 1981 (OSA)

The prosecutor-generals' office in Warsaw decides to support the decision of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship office to quash the investigation into the incident in Bydgoszcz in March during which three Solidarity members were beaten up by the police.

Poland– September 19, 1981 (OSA)

The episcopate issues a message to be read in churches tomorrow which implicitly supports Solidarity's demands for access to the mass media.

Poland– September 19, 1981 (OSA)

Polish television shows a meeting of young soldiers and army veterans at which Solidarity's political aims are roundly condemned.

Poland– September 20, 1981 (OSA)

Secretary-General of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) Enrico Berlinguer, speaking at the L'Unita annual conference in Turin, repeats his view that the way out of the Polish crisis is through consensual agreement between the communist party, Solidarity, and the Catholic Church.

Hungary / Soviet Union – September 21–28, 1981 (HC)

Eduard Sevarnadze, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, and also First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, visits Hungary as the leader of the delegation of the Supreme Council.

Poland–September 21, 1981 (OSA)

With the approach of the decisive second round of Solidarity's First National Congress, the Polish government steps up its propaganda campaign to intimidate the union and force it onto the defensive. A particularly virulent attack on Solidarity is launched by Rakowski.

Poland–September 22, 1981 (OSA)

The Presidium of Solidarity's NCC meets in Gdansk at a special session called to discuss the situation in the country as the second round of the union's national congress approaches. The two main points on the agenda are the compromise on the issue of workers' self-government, hammered out between Solidarity and the relevant Sejm committees on September 15, to be submitted to the congress for approval, and the dispute over pay for miners for working free Saturdays.

Poland/Soviet Union–September 22, 1981 (OSA)

Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Nikolai Baibakov meets prime Minister Jaruzelski and Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Madej, in charge of planning, to discuss the "volume and structure" of trade between the two countries

next year.

Hungary / Libya – September 22–24, 1981 (HC)

Arab State of the Socialist People's Libya head of state Muammar al-Gaddafi makes an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Austria – September 23–25, 1981 (HC)

Austrian Minister of Interior Erwin Lanc visits Hungary.

Poland – September 23, 1981 (KCA)

The *Sejm* unanimously approves two new laws on state enterprises and on workers' self-management, which require approval from both the management and the workers' council of any appointments and dismissals of factory directors.

Poland–September 23, 1981 (OSA)

A group of 35 Polish intellectuals address an appeal to the public and the government calling for a dialogue in the spirit of reconciliation and respect. They also publish an open letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Poland–September 23, 1981 (OSA)

Speaking at a press conference, the minister responsible for trade unions, Stanislaw Ciosek, says that the government is not closing the door to dialogue with Solidarity.

Poland–September 24, 1981 (OSA)

An office that is to provide information about the activities of Solidarity opens in New York. Its director, Zygmunt Przetakiewicz, and American labor leaders who support him say the office has been established to provide detailed information about the union that might otherwise be unavailable.

Hungary / Cuba – September 24–25, 1981 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade of Cuba Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz negotiates in Budapest.

Poland – September 24, 1981 (RFE)

A two-day session of the *Sejm* opens. Prime Minister, Wojciech Jaruzelski releases a report, painting a bleak picture of the economic state of the country and criticizing Solidarity for its lack of cooperation in government reform initiatives. The *Sejm* votes to pass the Self-Management bill, which along with the state enterprises bill lies at the base of the government's plans for economic reform. The final version of the Self-Management bill is much closer to Solidarity's wishes than Kania's. This is said to be the first time in Poland since 1947 when parliament has directly and publicly gone against the wishes of the Party Leader.

Poland / Soviet Union / US – September 24, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

Soviet-American talks in Geneva on intermediate range rockets are announced. Earlier, Reagan sent a note to Brezhnev in which he expressed his anxiety because of the "unremitting and comprehensive military buildup over the past fifteen years, a buildup far exceeding Soviet defensive needs and one which carries disturbing implications of a search on the part of the Soviet Union for military superiority" and because "the Soviet Union's pursuit of unilateral advantages in various parts of the world". Reagan tells Brezhnev that the Polish crisis "can only be dealt with by the Polish people themselves", adding that "any other approach would have serious consequences for all of us". At the same time the President points out that "the US is fully prepared to take into account legitimate Soviet interests if the Soviets are willing

to do the same with ours”.

Romania / Libya – September 24-27, 1981 (PER)

Muammar Gaddafi visits Romania.

Poland – September 24, 1981 (PCC)

Jaruzelski tells the *Sejm* that army units will assist the Ministry of Internal Affairs in maintaining law and order.

Yugoslavia – September 25, 1981 (KCA)

Provincial Premier, Mr. Bahri Oruci, and the President of the Provincial Parliament, Dusan Ristic, resign from their posts.

Poland – September 25, 1981 (KCA)

Jerzy Brzostek is removed from his post as Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry.

Poland – September 25, 1981 (PCC)

The *Sejm* approves the Bill on Workers' Self-Government, adopting wording far closer to Solidarity's preferences than Kania's. It is first time in Poland since 1947 that the Parliament has directly and publicly gone against the wishes of the Party leader.

Poland–September 25, 1981 (OSA)

Edmund Meclowski, a deputy speaking in the Sejm, calls for the establishment of a public opinion poll institution that will openly research public opinion so that decisions acceptable to the public can be taken.

Poland/Soviet Union–September 25, 1981 (OSA)

The USSR indicates its growing impatience with the present Warsaw leadership in a TASS report from Warsaw which demands a return to orthodox Marxism-Leninism in the PUWP and a purge of its ranks. The report says that the demand was put forward by members of a Marxist-Leninist seminar attached to the Warsaw Voivodship party organization.

Poland–September 25, 1981 (OSA)

KPN leader Leszek Moczulski has ended his testimony at the trial of four KPN members in Warsaw; and one of the others, Romuald Szeremietiew, has begun to give his evidence.

Poland–September 25, 1981 (OSA)

The Sejm passes two controversial bills, on state enterprises and workers' self-management, with the approval of Solidarity for the latter.

Poland–September 25, 1981 (OSA)

Miners at the Szczygłowice Coal Mine start a sit-in strike to protest the temporary arrest yesterday of a local Solidarity leader, Tadeusz Arent, following an incident at the mine on September 23.

Poland – September 26, 1981 (rfe/KCA)

Elections are held in Poland, placing new members into the Cabinet. Solidarity begins the second part of its first national congress in Gdansk at a time of heightened tensions between the government and workers. The government launches an official propaganda against Solidarity and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, makes a dramatic

statement, announcing that the partnership between Solidarity and the government is dead, making relations even more tense and the chance of reconciliation less likely.

Poland – September 26-October 7 1981 (PCC)

The Solidarity National Congress meets for its “second round”. Wałęsa is reelected to the leadership position, but the general attitude of the Congress reflects a more radical view than Wałęsa’s. The Congress adopts a wide-ranging program for a self-governing republic consisting of eight chapters and 37 “theses” covering everything from Solidarity’s attitudes toward economic reform, social policy, self-governance and other issues.

Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – September 27– October 2, 1981 (HC)

András Gyenes, Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, visits the Federal Republic of Germany as the Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly.

Hungary – September 28–30, 1981(HC)

Hungary hosts the socialist countries’ Ministers of Health conference. The following socialist ministers participate:

Bulgarian R. Popivanov, Czechoslovak J. Prokopec, Cambodian Yith Kim Seng, Cuban S. Jimenez, Laotian Vannareth, Polish T. Selachowski, Mongolian Darszürangija, L. Mecklinger from German Democratic Republic, Soviet S. Burenkov, Vietnamese Vu Van Can and, with observer status, the Minister of Medical of Mozambique Pascoal M. Mocumbi.

Poland – September 28, 1981 (KCA/RFE)

Solidarity formally adopts Lech Walesa’s proposals for a centralized union structure, and to appoint a 107-member national commission comprising 69 regionally elected members. The Committee for Social Self-Defense “KOR”, a dissident group, is dissolved.

Poland–September 28, 1981 (OSA)

Kania meets in Warsaw with the SED Politburo member and first secretary of the party committee of East Berlin, Konrad Naumann, to discuss "problems of further development of friendly relations between the two communist parties."

Poland–September 28, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity branches in the five largest enterprises of the Czestochowa region call a strike alert to protest the arrest and prosecution of Marian Zembrzuski, detained by police on August 15 while putting up anti-state leaflets allegedly directed against Poland's alliances.

Poland–September 29, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity official Marian Zembrzuski of Czestochowa is released from temporary arrest and put under surveillance instead, since he has a family to support.

Poland–September 29, 1981 (OSA)

PAX meets in Warsaw. Its chairman, Ryszard Reiff, speaks of the "historic importance of the events now taking place in the country" and presents a long-term program that would turn the "Polish socialist renewal" into a "constructive force" that would enable society "to fulfill its legitimate patriotic and civic aspirations," would strengthen the state, and would return to it authority and credibility.

Poland–September 29, 1981 (OSA)

Coal miners at the Szczyglowice Mine decide to end their sit-in strike and resume work tonight.

The strike alert, however, will remain in force.

Poland–September 29, 1981 (OSA)

Warsaw announces the formation of a new group called Clubs in the Service of Independence (Kluby Sluzby Niepodleglosci KSN), said to have been set up two days before by Wojciech Ziembinski, editor of the dissident publication Rzeczpospolita Niepodlegla (The Independent Republic).

Hungary / Denmark – September 29–30, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian President of the Council of Ministers György Lázár officially visits Denmark. Members of the delegation of the Council of Ministers are: Minister of Finance István Hetényi, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade István Török, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Information Office Zsolt Bajnok, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka, and Ambassador Lajos Nagy

Yugoslavia – September 29, 1981 (KCA)

Mr. Dusan Dragosavac is appointed President of the Presidium of the League of the Communist of Yugoslavia (LCY) for a one-year term of office.

China / Soviet Union / US – September 29, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

The US Department of Defense publishes a volume entitled Soviet Military Power to prove that the Soviet military machinery's appetite is insatiable. The book is meant to sway Western public opinion. According to the survey, in the past eight years, more than 3,500 Soviet and Warsaw Pact tactical bombers and fighters were deployed in Eastern Europe, and the Soviets produced 1,000 fighters, twice as many as the US. The Soviet helicopter fleet is made up of 5,000 units. The Soviet Union has 4.8 million troops and 180 divisions based on various levels of readiness which is 30 more divisions than in 1967. There are 30 divisions in Eastern Europe, 80 divisions in the Western part of the USSR, and 70 divisions on the Chinese and other Asian borders. It has 150 Backfire bombers, which is increasing by 30 bombers a year. The Soviet Union's strategic force is made up of 7,000 warheads, which can be delivered by 1,398 ICBMs, 950 SLBMs and 150 strategic bombers. The report claims that the Soviet Union spends 12%-14% of its Gross National Product (GNP) on military expenditures, while the US spends only 7%. (The report fails to mention that the US GNP is twice the size of the Soviet).

Hungary / Iraq – September 30, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress makes a two-day visit to Iraq.

Hungary / Austria – September 30 – October 3, 1981 (HC)

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege makes an official visit to Austria.

Czechoslovakia-September 30, 1981 (HU-OSA-8-3-2343)

In two separate trials, Roman Catholic Priests and Laymen were sentenced to prison for "obstructing the supervision of Churches and religious societies". One priest was arrested for holding four masses without having "state consent" as a priest.

Poland – September 30, 1981 (PCC)

Politburo member Siwak informs branch trade union representatives that a six-man Council for National Salvation has been established with Jaruzelski and Kiszczak at its head. Special police and security units are set up to deal with possible political disturbances.

Poland–September 30, 1981 (OSA)

Kornel Morawiecki, the editor of the Wrocław Solidarity paper *Biuletyn Dolnoslaski* has been formally charged with publishing and distributing, in the period between May and September 15 of this year, articles and appeals directed against Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union.

Poland–September 30, 1981 (OSA)

On the fifth day of the second part of the Solidarity congress the delegates begin a debate on the movement's future program. The congress also accepts a resolution condemning what is described as a "campaign of fear and intimidation" against both the movement and the population in general.

October

Poland – October 1981 (KCA)

The Ninth Congress of PUWP convenes with the agenda of presenting candidates to be elected as delegates. Mr. Kania addresses the influence of the trade unions, cautioning that they should not get directly involved in state affairs. He also outlines a reformist economic strategy that includes production of essential consumer goods and labor-intensive production techniques.

Poland's economic problems have increased since the PUWP's last Congress meeting, including a poor harvest and increasing external debts. Economic reforms like reduced government subsidies and greater autonomy to individual plants are introduced.

CPSU Central Committee accuses PUWP leadership of the "failure" to deal with the national crisis and of delaying the removal of corrupt members of the Gierek era. Members of the media, including *Zycie Warszawy*, *Pravda*, and *Trybuna Ludu*, criticize the reform movement. PUWP membership has since fallen from 3 million people to 1 million people.

Poland / Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact – October 1981 (KCA)

With the country on the brink of a "great catastrophe" attributed to Poland's high debts, calls for economic and cabinet reforms provoke strikes and uproar around Poland, raising the question of external military intervention to quell the crisis. Countries in the Warsaw Pact express concern over the issues in the Polish agricultural and food sectors.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan / China / United States – October 1981 (KCA)

The amount of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan is between 80,000 and 100,000. Afghan and Soviet troops launch a series of offenses in Pakistan to secure areas close to the border, with little to no resistance from the rebels, whom the United States is considering supplying with weapons. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement that the Soviet Union should not interfere in a third world country.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan / China / France / United Kingdom / United States – October 1981 (KCA)

The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council meet to discuss the cessation of external intervention and the prevention of such in the future. The UN concludes that Afghanistan and Pakistan have reached an agreement and guarantees no further international interference in Afghanistan's internal affair.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia - October 1, 1981 (HC)

Józef Lénárt, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, and Peter Colotka, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Vice-President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Federal Republic Council of Ministers, and the President of Czechoslovak Socialist Council of Ministers make a working visit to Hungary (Győr, Bábolna).

Poland–October 1, 1981 (OSA)

On the sixth day of the second part of Solidarity's congress the chairwoman of the election commission, Danuta Nowakowska, announces the names of the three candidates -- Andrzej Gwiazda, Jan Rulewski, and Marian Jurczyk -- to oppose Lech Walesa for the leadership of Solidarity.

Poland–October 1, 1981 (OSA)

The new censorship law comes into effect.

Poland–October 1, 1981 (OSA)

A resolution of the Democratic Party, passed at the plenary session of its main committee, says that the changes in Poland this year and last have helped the process of the realization of democracy in the country. The conditions for its success lie in the resolution of all difficulties and tension by political means, the essence of which is dialogue and agreement.

Poland – October 2, 1981 (OSA)

A strike alert is announced for all factories in the Skierniewice Voivodship, west of Warsaw, to protest deteriorating food supplies in the voivodship. The local Solidarity chapter is demanding a change of the voivodship authorities and talks with the government.

Poland – October 2, 1981 (KCA)

Elections are held for the Chairman of the National Coordinating Commission, and Walesa is re-elected.

PAP reports that the government has raised its retail price for pork from 86 Zl per kilogram to 110 Zl per kilogram.

US – October 2, 1981(BUSZS / LBC)

Reagan announces that they will not deploy mobile missile silos for the MX ICBMs. Instead, they will receive stable super-hardened missile silos that can withstand atomic explosions. The B-1 strategic bomber project halted by President Carter is to be re-launched.

Hungary / Thailand / Indonesia – October 3–6, 1981 (HC)

János Péter, who is Vice President of National Assembly and leader of the delegation of the Parliament, visits Thailand and Indonesia.

Poland – October 3-4, 1981 (KCA)

The Polish government announces that the retail price of tobacco and tobacco goods is to be raised by 90%-100%.

Poland – October 3, 1981 (OSA)

The government announces a drastic increase, with immediate effect, in the prices of cigarettes and tobacco. As a result, and responding to the volatile mood of the Solidarity congress delegates and threats of strike action, Walesa sends a personal message to Prime Minister Jaruzelski, demanding that the implementation of the decision be suspended until consultations clarify the situation.

Hungary / German Democratic Republic – October 5–6, 1981 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska has a discussion in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the GDR.

Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – October 5–7, 1981 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy visits Bonn.

Hungary / Yugoslavia October 5–8, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Interior István Horváth makes an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Poland – October 5, 1981 (KCA)

Elections begin for a new National Coordinating Commission in Poland.

Hungary / Angola – October 6–9, 1981 (HC)

Angolan Labor Party leader and President of the People's Republic of Angola José Eduardo dos Santos makes an official visit to Hungary.

Poland – October 7, 1981 (KCA)

Government approves resolutions for an amendment of cooperative laws, self-governance in the cultural sector, the integration of committees for the defence of those imprisoned for their beliefs into the union's structure, and a demand for the immediate release of political prisoners.

Poland – October 7, 1981 (OSA)

The second round of the Solidarity congress, which spanned two sessions and lasted a total of 18 days (September 5 - 10 and September 26 to October 7) concludes with the election of the union's leadership for a 2-year term. The congress also adopts a comprehensive program, which defines Solidarity as "the greatest mass movement in Poland's history is born from a revolt of a society that has been subjected over more than 30 years to violations of civil and human rights."

Poland – October 7, 1981 (OSA)

In Cracow 18 students who hoped to enter the medical school there have gone on a hunger strike to protest their rejection.

Poland – October 7, 1981 (OSA)

Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Adam Krzysztowski says that 96 policemen who attempted to form a police trade union have been dismissed.

Czechoslovakia – October 8, 1981 (RFE)

The Czechoslovak Court of Appeal reduces Rudolf Battek's prison sentence from seven-and-a-half to two years.

Poland - October 8, 1981 (RFE)

The first meeting of the newly elected National Commission (NC) of Solidarity takes place.

The new permanent Presidium members are largely unknown, but are considered to be supporters of Walesa and his moderate line.

Soviet Union / Syria / United States – October 9, 1981 (KCA)

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin describes the Syrian-Soviet treaty as a "very dangerous development" for Israel.

Poland – October 9, 1981 (OSA)

Between 40 and 50 farmers occupy a conference room at the Ministry of Agriculture in Warsaw in a protest against the government's land policies.

Poland – October 10, 1981 (OSA)

The government spokesman announces the decision of the government Presidium to create a mixed commission composed of government and trade union representatives to discuss and arrange matters related to prices, rationing, and market deliveries.

Poland – October 10, 1981 (OSA)

In a related development, the head of the State Prices Commission, Zdzislaw Krasinski, announces that more food price increases will be introduced in the second half of the month.

Poland – October 10, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw cites a public opinion poll, conducted by Polish Radio and Television, that says 90% of the country's population is currently enduring "serious tensions and frustrations" that interfere with their everyday lives. One half of those admitting to those feelings believe that the government and Solidarity equally share the blame.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 10–13, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister György Aczél visits the Soviet Union.

Romania – October 10, 1981 (CEC)

The Council of State adopts a decree to punish people who exceed the maximum levels of food consumption.

Soviet Union / Syria / United States – October 10, 1981 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and Syria issue a joint communiqué stating satisfaction with Syrian-Soviet relations, expressing identical views on a number of international issues, and condemning US and Israeli policy in the Middle East.

Poland – October 11, 1981 (KCA)

The Government Presidium claims in a statement that the Congress resolutions would likely aggravate rather than improve the situation in Poland.

Poland / Hungary – October 11, 1981 (KCA)

Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party (HSWP), reports that the new Solidarnosc program reflected "the efforts of all forces hostile to socialism in Poland" and aimed to change Poland's social system.

Poland – October 11, 1981 (OSA)

The Grunwald Organization which is legally registered as a patriotic association, begins a constitutional congress in Warsaw.

Poland – October 11, 1981 (OSA)

In a Polish Television interview Politburo member and CC Secretary Miroslaw Milewski, says that the party wants to seek a policy of understanding with the unions.

Poland – October 12, 1981 (OSA)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek arrives in Rome for talks with Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo on loans and other forms of economic aid to Poland.

Poland – October 12, 1981 (OSA)

The Polish Primate of Poland and Deputy Prime Minister Jerzy Ozdowski meet in Warsaw to discuss questions connected with social policy, forms and means of assistance to families, and health protection.

Poland – October 12, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity's presidium sets October 22 as the deadline for successful food supply and price negotiations, threatening national strike action if talks with the government fail.

Hungary / Sweden – October 12–13, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Finance István Hetényi holds discussions in Sweden.

Hungary / India – October 12–16, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress travels to India.

Hungary / Australia – October 12–21, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Vice President of the National Assembly and leader of the delegation of Parliament János Péter travels to the Commonwealth of Australia for an official visit.

East Germany / West Germany – October 13, 1981 (KCA)

The East German government doubles the compulsory exchange for West Germans and West Berliners entering East Berlin, leading to a 60% decline of visitors.

Poland – October 13, 1981 (OSA)

Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski appeals to all three labor organizations to join the government in talks about solving the country's economic problems.

Poland – October 13, 1981 (OSA)

Minister of Justice Sylwester Zawadzki says that 40% of the prisoners in Polish jails (i.e., 30,000 out of 74,000) will be released on parole this year.

Poland – October 13, 1981 (OSA)

Employees of four state farms in Lubogora, belonging to Swiebodzin (Zielona Gora, western Poland) Agricultural Combine, stage a one-hour strike in a demand to separate the farms from the Swiebodzin Combine. The strikers are also demanding the dismissal of its director, Henryk Leszczynski.

Poland – October 13, 1981 (OSA)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek meets Pope John Paul II for two hours at the pope's Summer retreat, Castel Gondolfo, in one of the longest private audiences the pope has ever had with a visiting official.

Poland – October 13, 1981 (OSA)

A sit-in strike starts in many industrial workplaces in Zyrardow, Skierniewice Voivodship, mainly protesting the food shortages.

Poland/France – October 14, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa and a Solidarity delegation arrives in Paris for a week-long visit at the invitation of five French unions.

Poland – October 14, 1981 (OSA)

A 24-hour strike ends in about 50 factories in Tomaszow Mazowiecki, but a strike alert remains in force in the area.

Poland – October 14, 1981 (KCA)

Solidarity rejects the government's proposals for a joint economic commission.

Poland – October 15, 1981 (KCA)

Krzak and Krasinski meet a Solidarity delegation to discuss the economic situation and the government agrees to the union's demands for a freeze on food price increases.

Czechoslovakia – October 15, 1981 (RFE)

Czechoslovak government announces a rise in fuel prices, provoking a flurry of panic-buying.

Hungary / Switzerland – October 15–17, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy travels to Switzerland following the acceptance of an official invitation.

Poland – October 15-18, 1981 (UNW)

Talks between the authorities and the Solidarity occur but no important decisions are made; the government does not grant Solidarity any official input in decision-making regarding economic reforms. Several strikes follow.

Poland – October 15, 1981 (OSA)

Teachers and administrative and service employees at schools and preschool establishments in Zdunska Wola, in Sieradz Voivodship, hold a three-hour warning strike to protest the government's failure to deal with a number of suggestions put forward by teachers. The main bone of contention is that work is being delayed on drawing up a teachers' charter and sending it on to the Sejm for consultation.

Poland – October 15, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity sends a three-man team to Warsaw for talks with the Ministry of Finance. This is the first direct contact between the authorities and the new union leadership elected at the recent Solidarity congress.

Poland – October 15, 1981 (OSA)

Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec begins talks with Solidarity officials at Tomaszow Mazowiecki in Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship where a 24-hour strike ended yesterday.

Poland – October 16, 1981 (OSA)

Chairman of the Polish Journalists' Association, Stefan Bratkowski is expelled from the party.

Poland – October 16, 1981 (OSA)

A government statement announces that "the difficult internal situation and the deteriorating drastic economic difficulties require and will require the increased engagement of the army in specific fields of the national economy, especially in preparation for the coming winter" and extends army service for soldiers completing their two-year duty by two months.

Hungary / U.S – October 16–17, 1981 (HC)

US Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger makes an official visit to Budapest.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – October 16, 1981

President Karmal of Afghanistan pays an official visit to Moscow.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – October 16, 1981

President Brezhnev pledges full Soviet support for "revolutionary Afghanistan" against all outside interference and says that the Soviet Union would carry out its "internationalist duty" to Afghanistan.

Poland – October 16, 1981 (KCA)

Kania delivers speech accusing right-wing groups within Solidarity of preventing the government from alleviating the economic crisis.

The government extends the national service requirement by two months.

Poland, October 16-18, 1981 (PCC/RFE)

The Fourth Plenum of the PUWP CC meets and on October 18, accepts Kania's resignation as first secretary. The vote is 104 participants in favor of his resignation and 79 participants against. Jaruzelski replaces him (only four participants vote against his appointment) while remaining as Prime Minister and Minister of Defense. Party members who are also members of Solidarity are told to choose which organization they wish to remain affiliated with. Jaruzelski proposes a ban on strikes.

The first national assembly of the BTU (Branch Trade Unions) is held in Warsaw. This organization revives the pre-August 1980 trade union structure, which disintegrated due to the rise of the spontaneous labour movement.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – October 16, 1981 (KCA)

President Karmal and President Brezhnev declare themselves in favor of a settlement of the Afghanistan issue which would "contribute to improving the international political climate".

Soviet Union / US – October 16, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

At a press conference Reagan explains that a limited nuclear war fought with tactical weapons under certain conditions is conceivable without escalation to total nuclear war. According to the President, the Soviet Union "believes that a nuclear war is possible and they believe it is winnable". Brezhnev asserts "the thoughts and efforts of the Soviet leadership just as of the Soviet people as a whole are directed at preventing nuclear war altogether, by eliminating the very danger of its outbreak". Defense secretary Weinberger reassures the allies by saying that the U.S would not desert and risk its 375,000 troops in Europe and their families. Reagan asserts it is openly misleading to say that the U.S is even thinking about an atomic war at the expense of Western Europe. The basis of U.S nuclear strategy is that the aggressor cannot be certain that the nuclear war could be limited to Europe. Thus if Europe were attacked, it

would be taken as an attack on the US

Poland – October 17, 1981 (OSA)

Grzegorz Palka, the head of the Solidarity team engaged in economic talks with the government, issues a statement in response to a bitter attack by government spokesman Jerzy Urban.

Poland – October 17, 1981 (OSA)

More than 3,000 workers meeting in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk accuse the authorities of wasting time trying to destroy Solidarity rather than working to rectify the disastrous economic situation.

Poland – October 17, 1981 (OSA)

Talks between Solidarity officials and a government commission, headed by Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec, resume in Tomaszow Mazowiecki. Solidarity officials, joined by branch trade union representatives, warn that a general strike will be called in the voivodship if the union's demands are not accepted by October 21.

Poland – October 18, 1981 (OSA)

According to the government spokesman, about half of the 49 voivodships in Poland are affected by strikes. Among the enterprises affected are also some of key importance to the functioning of the country's economy. The reasons for the protests and strikes, according to the spokesman, are poor supplies of food and especially the shortage of meat.

Poland – October 18, 1981 (KCA)

The Government's committee on trade union affairs issues a statement that rejects the Solidarity resolutions and condemns Solidarity leadership for "waging a sort of war against the national economy" and attempting to act "above the law".

General Jaruzelski extends the role of the Polish Army in the maintenance of public order, and makes changes to the membership of the PUWP Politburo and Secretariat.

Poland, October 18, 1981 (PCC)

Polish authorities extend conscription two months for soldiers scheduled to become reservists in November.

Romania – Romania / India – October 18-20, 1981 (PER)

The Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, visits Romania.

Romania – October 19, 1981 (CEC)

The Council of State adopts a decree whereby every person can only buy food from his proper domicile.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – October 19, 1981 (KCA)

President Karmal thanks the Soviet Union for its military support on live Soviet television.

Poland – October 19, 1981 (KCA)

Central Committee calls on Solidarity to respect the Constitution and suggests that certain agreements with the trade unions should be renegotiated "in order to resolve contentious issues constructively".

Rude Pravo warns Solidarity in an article of the authorities' readiness to declare a state of

emergency if the situation deteriorated any further.

Jerzy Urban, the government's new press spokesman, announces that 833 military units will be called to protect market supplies and to keep the transit system operating smoothly.

Poland / Soviet Union, October 19, 1981 (PCC)

Brezhnev congratulates Jaruzelski on his appointment as First Secretary, and also urges him to take "decisive measures".

Poland – October 19, 1981 (OSA)

Speaking at a plenary meeting of the Radom Voivodship party committee, Politburo member Stefan Olszowski charges Solidarity with "usurping the right to dictate over all problems of our public life, not taking into account the circumstances of our economic and social conditions and disregarding the principles of international alliances and Poland's allied bonds, thus undermining the basis of the country's/ security and national existence."

Poland – October 19, 1981 (OSA)

Printers at the Warsaw printing house that publishes the communist youth daily Sztandar Mlodych call a strike alert to protest the dismissal of the paper's editor, Jacek Nachyla following the publication of an interview on October 15 with Jacek Kuron.

Poland – October 19, 1981 (OSA)

General Jaruzelski takes part in a meeting of the Military Council at the Ministry of Defense in Warsaw. The meeting outlines the tasks of the armed forces in the light of the latest CC meeting and the current situation.

Poland – October 19, 1981 (OSA)

CPSU Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev sends a message to Jaruzelski congratulating him on his election as First Secretary of the PUWP CC.

Poland – October 19, 1981 (OSA)

Pravda repeats that the protection of socialism in Poland and its independence and sovereignty is of vital significance for the whole socialist community.

Poland – October 19, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity's NC appeals to its Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship chapter to suspend any strike action until the NC's meeting, to be held in Gdansk on October 22.

Poland – October 19, 1981 (OSA)

The Wroclaw chapter of Solidarity branch declares a strike alert in the region because of the unsatisfactory results of talks between Solidarity and the government on economic issues.

Poland – October 20, 1981 (OSA)

According to Solidarity, police use tear gas to disperse a crowd of some 5,000 people during police action to confiscate union publications being sold, as usual, in the town square in Katowice.

Poland – October 20, 1981 (OSA)

The local Solidarity branch at Radom's Higher School of Engineering calls a strike alert to demand the dismissal of the college head, Michal Rebda, and the disciplining of the Chairman of the Rector's Council for barring one of its members, the Solidarity branch's

chairman.

Poland – October 20, 1981 (OSA)

Chairman of the Polish Journalists' Association Stefan Bratkowski, who is leading a journalists' delegation to a congress in Moscow, says in an interview there for AP that Jaruzelski is a man able to make decisions faster than Kania.

Hungary / German Democratic Republic – October 20–23, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay participates in the Conference of Education Ministers of the socialist countries in Berlin.

Hungary / The Philippines – October 20–24, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Vencel Házi holds consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines. He has consultations in Singapore from October 25-30, in Indonesia from November 1-5, and in Malaysia from November 6-10.

Poland, October 21, 1981 (PCC)

Jaruzelski meets with Cardinal Glemp, and they discuss the need for continued cooperation between church and state.

Poland – October 21, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces that there will be some changes in the rationing of meat and meat products from November 1.

Poland – October 21, 1981 (OSA)

An estimated 150,000 workers in the Zielona Gora voivodship stage a one-hour warning strike to demand the reinstatement of a Solidarity official in a state farm and the dismissal of his chief and a higher official they hold responsible.

Poland – October 21, 1981 (OSA)

In Katowice, following yesterday's disturbances, Solidarity announces that workers patrolling the town have now been withdrawn. Regular police also appear to have been withdrawn from the streets and military police are on patrol.

Poland – October 21, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa returns home from a week-long visit to France for tomorrow's meeting with the union's NC.

Poland – October 21, 1981 (OSA)

Police cordon off streets in Wroclaw, and try to disperse a crowd of about 1,500 people who gather after 3 Solidarity members are seized for broadcasting union information from a mobile van.

Poland – October 22, 1981 (OSA)

Gathering in public places is banned throughout Wroclaw Voivodship after police detain four Solidarity activists. The ban is the first of its kind to be imposed since the emergence of Solidarity in the summer of 1980.

Poland – October 22, 1981 (OSA)

In Grudziadz 9,000 people take part in a hunger march through the city center.

Poland – October 22, 1981 (OSA)

The government's Economic Reform Commission rejects the CC's proposal for the suspension of the right to strike. The commission, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Jaruzelski, goes on record as being against all forms of coercion.

Poland – October 22, 1981 (OSA)

The Sandomierz Solidarity chapter announces a general strike beginning tomorrow for the entire Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. The strike is called because a government commission, which was expected to arrive tonight in Stalowa Wola with authorization to make decisions on demands put up by the Sandomierz Solidarity chapter, has failed to arrive.

Poland – October 22, 1981 (OSA)

After a one-hour warning strike yesterday a full scale strike starts in enterprises in Zielona Gora Voivodship.

Yugoslavia / Czechoslovakia, October 23, 1981 (HMD)

A trade protocol is signed in Prague between the two countries which estimates the amount of mutual trade to 1.4 billion dollars in the following year, which constitutes a 3% increase from the current year.

Poland – October 23, 1981 (RFE/UNW)

The Terrain Operational Groups are created, with the official purpose of fighting corruption, but in reality, they are to survey the areas and context on which they are going to operate under martial law. Over 90 cities are under their surveillance.

The government press secretary Jerzy Urban announces on national television that the government presidium had decided to deploy special local task force units in response to the current national crisis and lack of respect for public law and order. They are sent under the pretext of helping rural administrators procure food.

Poland, October 23-25, 1981 (PCC)

The Polish government dispatches military operational groups (*wojskowe grupy operacyjne*) into the countryside under the official pretext of helping rural administrators procure food and prepare for the winter.

Poland – October 23, 1981 (OSA)

The Soviet CC daily Sovetskaiia Rossiia alleges that "imperialist circles" are continuing attempts to weaken socialism in Poland and aggravate the crisis there.

Poland – October 23, 1981 (OSA)

After two days' debate, Solidarity's NC decides to call a one-hour national protest strike for Wednesday, October 28, between 12:00 and 13:00 hours.

Poland – October 23, 1981 (OSA)

Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban announces on national television that the government presidium met to discuss the critical situation in the country and, finding it "very serious" and "highly dangerous," resolved to employ special regional task force units.

Poland – October 23, 1981 (OSA)

The Coordinating Commission of the Construction Industry attached to the regional Solidarity board in Western Pomerania has sent a statement to the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials announcing a strike alert in 65 construction enterprises.

Poland – October 24, 1981 (OSA)

Politburo member Miroslaw Milewski says understanding and cooperation with Solidarity is still possible but warns of the tragic consequences a confrontation of force in Poland might have.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – October 25–31, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian President of Parliament and leader of the delegation of the Parliament Antal Apró, travels to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for an official visit.

Yugoslavia / Hungary, October 25-31, 1981 (HMD)

Delegation of the Hungarian Parliament visits Yugoslavia. The talks revolve around Yugoslav minorities in Hungary as well as the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia. During their stay on October 29, a delegation of Yugoslav syndicates visits Hungary to discuss the role of syndicates in the development of both countries.

Poland – October 25, 1981 (OSA)

The government orders the special military task forces into some 2,000 small villages and towns to back up local officials and demands an end to a mounting strike wave over food shortages and other issues.

Poland – October 25, 1981 (OSA)

Ireneusz Rostkowski, of Solidarity's Warsaw office, says the one-hour national strike called for October 28 is aimed at heading off the wave of wildcat strikes.

Poland – October 25, 1981 (OSA)

The Prosecutor General's office has announced formal indictments against a number of people for distributing or printing Solidarity bulletins described as anti-state or anti-Soviet. Six Solidarity members in Chelm were charged with distributing antigovernment leaflets and face one to ten years in prison if convicted.

Romania / Federal Republic of Germany, October 26-30, 1981 (PER)

Karl Carstens, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, visits Romania.

Hungary / Bulgaria – October 26–30, 1981 (HC)

Bulgarian Minister of Interior Dimitr Stojanov makes an official visit to Hungary.

Poland, October 26, 1981 (PCC)

A strike at the High School of Engineering in Radom occurs and eventually spreads nationwide.

Romania / Federal Republic of Germany – October 26-30, 1981 (PER)

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Carstens visits Romania.

Poland / US – October 27, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

The US supplies \$27 million worth of dairy products to Poland to help solve its economic problems “peacefully and without foreign interference”.

Poland – October 27, 1981 (OSA)

Zolnierz Wolnosci, the armed forces' paper, says the Polish Army is ready to defend Poland's vital interests and protect constitutional order.

Poland – October 27, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa addresses a rally of several thousand people in Zyrardow, south of Warsaw, where about 12,000 people, mostly women textile workers, have been on strike since October 13 demanding assurances of food supplies, the longest running wildcat strike in the country.

Poland – October 28, 1981 (OSA)

In reply to Brezhnev's congratulatory message on his election as PUWP First Party Secretary, Jaruzelski sends Brezhnev a telegram in which he assures him and the Soviet Union that the Polish party considers the defense of tie with Moscow as its highest duty.

Poland – October 28, 1981 (OSA)

At a plenary meeting of the CC, the theme of the main address, delivered by Jaruzelski, is an insistence on continuity in both the party's policies and its work.

Poland – October 28, 1981 (OSA)

Millions of workers take part today in a nationwide one-hour strike organized by Solidarity trade union to protest the government's economic policies and harassment of union activists. Solidarity officials say the strike, the biggest single action to be staged by the union in seven months, was a dramatic success.

East Germany / Poland – October 28, 1981 (KCA)

The East German government demands West German recognition of East German sovereignty and citizenship.

It is announced that Polish citizens visiting the German Democratic Republic will need an invitation from an East German citizen, certified in advance by the East German authorities.

Poland - October 28, 1981 (RFE/RL)

Solidarity, mobilizing its 9.5 million active members nationwide, stages a successful one-hour general strike, affecting work in all major industries. Jaruzelski, in a speech at the Fifth Plenum of PUWP CC on the same day Jaruzelski condemns the Solidarity strike in a speech and appeals to the Polish workers to avoid such actions.

Poland / U.S, October 28, 1981 (PCC)

The US signs a contract to provide Poland with \$29 million worth of surplus dairy products, and plans another \$50 million in food aid for 1982.

Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – October 29, 1981 (HC)

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee György Lázár, who is also the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrives back to Hungary from his three-day visit to the FRG. The members of György Lázár's delegation are: Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy, State Secretary at the Ministry of Industry Ádám Juhász, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Information Office Zsolt Bajnok, and Ambassador Péter Kővári.

Poland – October 29, 1981 (KCA)

Interpress announces that Kania's resignation as First Secretary of PUWP also includes his removal from Politburo, although he will still stay on the Central Committee.

Yugoslavia – October 29, 1981 (KCA)

Dusan Dragosavac is appointed President of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) for a one-year term of office.

Poland – October 29, 1981 (OSA)

Students at Warsaw University stage a four-hour warning strike organized by the college branch of Solidarity and the Independent Student Union affiliated to Solidarity in support of the Radom Higher School of Engineering.

Poland – October 29, 1981 (OSA)

Speaking at a party meeting in Bielsko-Biala, Politburo member and CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski says the party will tomorrow submit to the Sejm its proposal to ban strikes and suspend free Saturdays.

Poland – October 30, 1981 (OSA)

A statement is issued from Solidarity's Gdansk headquarters appealing for an end to the mounting local protests that are sweeping Poland and warning that it will consider its own internal ban on the right to strike to preserve unity.

Poland – October 30, 1981 (KCA)

The *Sejm* approves changes in the membership of the Council of Ministers.

Jaruzelski says he will hand over the leadership of the Ministry to General Siwicki, the Deputy Minister, while retaining the title of Minister of Defence.

The Presidium of the Solidarity National Coordinating Commission issues a statement calling on its members to end all uncoordinated local strikes.

Poland – October 31, 1981 (KCA)

The *Sejm* rejects Jaruzelski's proposal to adopt immediate emergency action, but instead adopts a resolution expressing deep concern at the current course of events in Poland.

Poland – October 31, 1981 (OSA)

Following two days of stormy debates on the country's economic and political problems, the Sejm unanimously passes a resolution calling for an immediate end to all strikes.

Poland – October 31, 1981 (OSA)

Polityka states that the accords that gave birth to Solidarity are no longer enough; a "grand coalition" is needed, but this would require understanding by Poland's allies.

November

COMECON – November 1981 (KCA)

Romania is struggling to pay Western suppliers hard currency and requests Western banks to roll over its short-term hard currency debts. Meanwhile, the COMECON approves of an integrated policy from 1981-1985 in light of trade deficits with Western countries and increasing oil prices.

Hungary / Poland. – November 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

Poland and Hungary file for IMF membership.

Yugoslavia / November, 1981 (HR)

The rock band “Riblja corba” publishes its most successful album *Mrtva priroda*. In Belgrade only more than 30 000 copies are sold in a day. The authors face severe criticism by the regime due to its allegedly “subversive” lyrics.

Yugoslavia / Czechoslovakia, November 1-2, 1981 (HMD)

The Yugoslav Minister of Finances Petar Kostić visits Czechoslovakia and discusses economic relations between the two countries.

Poland – November 1, 1981 (OSA)

After a two-hour meeting with Walesa, the regional Solidarity board suspends the general strike of about 120,000 workers which has paralyzed Tarnobrzeg Province for 10 days.

Poland – November 1, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity NC member Marian Jurczyk, in an open letter to the Sejm, says a communique issued by PAP outlining his alleged remarks is a compilation of innuendo and insinuation and that what he said has been quoted out of context.

Poland – November 2, 1981 (OSA)

Poland's Main Administrative Tribunal rules against the state censorship bodies by overturning their decision to ban the publication of an article praising the work of the unofficial publishing media.

Poland – November 2, 1981 (OSA)

Speaking at a party meeting in Sieradz, Rakowski says the authorities are still ready to sit down at the negotiating table with Solidarity for constructive discussions on Poland's problems.

Poland – November 2, 1981 (OSA)

PAX issues a resolution on the basis of PAX Chairman Ryszard Reiff's proposal issued on September 29, calling for a "grand coalition, symbolized by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Primate. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and Chairman of the ISTU Solidarity Lech Walesa."

Hungary/Norway - November 2–3, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka negotiates in Norway.

Hungary/Yemen – November 2–5, 1981 (HC)

Ali Nasser Mohamed, the President and Prime Minister of the Presidency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, officially visits Hungary as leader of the state delegation.

Soviet Union / US – November 2, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

Brezhnev gives an interview with *Der Spiegel*. He says the Soviet military doctrine is of a defensive nature and will not make a first strike. The USSR wants friendly relations with the US and wants to cooperate in pursuit of peace, but if the US aims at military superiority, the Soviet people will do everything to assure the defense of the country. The Soviet Union pulled out some older missiles from its arsenal with the deployment of the SS-20s. Although

the SS-20s do have three warheads, their explosive power is smaller. Thus the changing of the obsolete missiles have reduced both the amount of delivery vehicles at the Soviet Union's disposal and its overall intermediate potential. The USSR is also ready to reduce its rockets and has announced a moratorium on the deployment of the missiles for the duration of the talks.

The Reagan administration claims that the Soviet Union has 600-650 intermediate range missiles while the US has 108 Pershing-I missiles. Furthermore, the Pershing-I-s have a single warhead, while the SS-20s have three.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 3–4, 1981 (HC)

Miklós Óvári and András Gyenes, Secretaries of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, participate in the meeting of Central Committee's Secretaries of the socialist countries on international issues and ideological counsel in Moscow.

Poland – November 4, 1981 (KCA)

Walesa, Jaruzelski, and Archbishop Glemp meet and discuss creating a platform for dialogue and consultation between political, church and trade union forces called the "Front of National Accord" but talks go nowhere. Solidarity's National Commission declares its distrust of a "Front of National Accord" and demands the creation of a Social Council for the National Economy (*Spoleczna Rada Gospodarki Narodowej*) as well as changes in electoral laws.

Poland – November 4, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity closes its New York information office, which was opened only five weeks ago. The bureau's declared aim was to strengthen ties between Solidarity and organized labor in the USA and to provide a telexed news service direct from Warsaw for the American media.

Poland – November 4, 1981 (OSA)

Talks between the Solidarity branch of the Radom region and a government commission are resumed.

Poland – November 4, 1981 (OSA)

The army daily *Zolnierz Wolnosci* reports that Military units operating throughout Poland are saying many troubles arise as a result of the local administration's indolence, poor work organization, and general callousness toward people's problems.

Poland – November 6, 1981 (OSA)

Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski is elected the new Chairman of the United Peasant party. He replaces Stefan Ignar who resigned earlier in the day.

Poland – November 6, 1981 (OSA)

The talks in Radom between a government commission and the local Solidarity branch are suspended until November 12.

Poland – November 7, 1981 (OSA)

Preliminary talks between Solidarity and the local administration are continuing in Zielona Gora, where a general strike is in its 17th day.

Poland – November 7, 1981 (OSA)

Zycie Warszawy reports that Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski described as "momentous" his conference with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Archbishop Jozef Glemp on November 4.

Hungary / Libya / Algeria – November 7–9, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister for Agriculture and Food Jenő Vánicsa negotiates in Libya and then in Algerial from November 10 to 20.

Hungary / Mexico – November 7–10, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja's makes an official visit to Mexico and then Nicaragua on November 11 to 15.

Poland, November 7, 1981 (PCC)

Kukliński is smuggled out of the country on a US transport plane.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – November 9–13, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay holds discussions in Czechoslovakia.

Poland - November 9, 1981 (RFE)

The Council of State replaces Lucjan Czubinski, Prosecutor General of the Polish People's Republic since 1972. Czubinski had for a long time received harsh criticism in the public eye due to his reluctance to accept the reforms granted in August 1980. Franciszek Rusek is appointed as Czubinski's replacement.

Hungary / U.S – November 9 – December 4, 1981 (HC)

Imre Hollai, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, participates in the final stage of the UN General Assembly XXXVI Session in New York.

Yugoslavia / Zimbabwe, November 9-13, 1981 (HMD)

The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe visits Yugoslavia and meets with the Minister of Foreign Affairs Veselin Đuranović. A joint statement is issued on the future of mutual ties and Zimbabwe promises to establish a diplomatic mission in Belgrade.

Poland – November 9, 1981 (OSA)

A top level Polish delegation, led by Zbigniew Karcz, a senior official of the Ministry of Finance, leaves for Washington, allegedly to open negotiations over Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund.

Poland – November 9, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity reaches an agreement with the government to end a 19-day strike by 200,000 people in Zielona Gora.

Poland – November 9, 1981 (OSA)

Newspaper distribution and delivery workers at the Ruch Publishers in Wroclaw go on strike to protest new pay regulations; they are supported by transport workers.

Poland / Soviet Union, November 10, 1981 (PCC)

Poland formally applies for membership in the IMF and the World Bank. The Soviet Union

does not object.

Poland – November 10, 1981 (OSA)

Zolnierz Wolnosci quotes an article written by Deputy Minister for Internal Affairs Wladyslaw Pozoga and published in the October issue of the army monthly Wojsko Ludowe in which Pozoga accuses Western countries of carrying out subversive activities from their missions in Poland.

Poland – November 11, 1981 (OSA)

For the first time since the Communists took power, Poland officially celebrates the anniversary of its independence, regained in 1918 after 123 years of having been partitioned among Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

To celebrate the independence anniversary, the Gdansk Repair Shipyards' workers rename their shipyard after Jozef Pilsudski, the man most instrumental in Poland's fight to regain its independence.

Poland – November 11, 1981 (OSA)

The party committee at the Polish Academy of Sciences has asked for a reappraisal of the decision to expel the Chairman of the PJA, Stefan Bratkowski, from the PUWP.

Poland – November 11, 1981 (OSA)

The Committee for Union Affairs at the Council of Ministers agrees to a working meeting between its representatives and those of the Solidarity Presidium and discusses the Solidarity Presidium proposal to start negotiations in six working groups.

Poland – November 11, 1981 (OSA)

Speaking at a rally of striking miners in Sosnowiec, Walesa speaks of the possibility of events in Poland taking a violent turn.

Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – November 11–13, 1981 (HC)

Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the FDR and President of Socialist International Willy Brandt visits Hungary

Hungary / U.S – November 11, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress travels to the U.S for a ten-day-long visit.

Poland – November 11, 1981 (PCC)

Military operational groups are dispatched to 500 or so of the largest factories in the country.

Poland – November 12, 1981 (OSA)

Talks between the government commission and Solidarity resume in Radom. Politburo member Albin Siwak says that all controversial party "clubs and so-called discussion forums" should stop their activity.

Poland – November 12, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa meets with Solidarity members of the newspaper delivery enterprises in Wroclaw. He assures them of the Solidarity NC's support for their protest action and promises to intervene with the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs to arrange the arrival of a government commission empowered to negotiate with the unionists.

Poland – November 12, 1981 (OSA)

Politburo member and CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski warns in a speech to party activists in Legnica that a ban on strikes will be introduced if Solidarity does not adopt a more vigorous policy against industrial strikes.

Poland – November 12, 1981 (OSA)

Workers in the port of Flock, northwest of Warsaw, begin a warning strike, with the possibility of a full strike on November 16.

Poland – November 12, 1981 (OSA)

University and college students stage a six-hour strike throughout the country in support of striking colleagues in Radom and protest against the government's failure to approve a liberal higher education law.

Poland – November 13, 1981 (OSA)

Factory workers in Zielona Gora Voivodship resume work this morning, in accordance with a decision of the regional Solidarity strike committee taken yesterday.

Poland – November 13, 1981 (OSA)

The government commission suspends the Radom talks with Solidarity only a day after their resumption on the grounds that Andrzej Sobieraj, chairman of the Solidarity side, insulted Tadeusz Kulikowski, heading the government commission.

Poland – November 13, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that over 70 Rural Solidarity farmers are occupying the administrative building of the state sugar enterprises in Torun.

Poland–November 14, 1981 (OSA)

Echoing official Soviet thinking on Poland, the daily Pravda publishes a number of letters critical of Solidarity and of the course of events in Poland. The common theme in the letters is condemnation of Solidarity.

Poland – November 15, 1981 (OSA)

Jaruzelski meets with party leaders from Poland's 49 voivodships to discuss how to structure and implement dialogue within a proposed broadened governing front.

Poland – November 15, 1981 (OSA)

Speaking at a rally in Siedlce, Seweryn Jaworski, the deputy chairman of the Warsaw Solidarity chapter, says that the main tasks facing the Poles are free elections to workers' self-management, to rural representative bodies, and to local councils.

Hungary /Yugoslavia – November 16-17, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska visits Yugoslavia.

Hungary / Ecuador / Colombia– November 16–18, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an official visit to Ecuador and from then Colombia from November 19 to 21.

Poland – November 16, 1981 (OSA)

Warsaw Solidarity's daily bulletin, Wiadomosci Dnia, quotes a legal expert as saying Poland's ,authoritarian system of government effectively.

Poland – November 16, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that the strike of newspaper delivery workers has spread.

Poland – November 16, 1981 (OSA)

Six Solidarity negotiating teams arrive in Warsaw for major talks with the government tomorrow.

Poland – November 17, 1981 (OSA)

The ISU calls upon its members to organize sit-in strikes to protest official resistance to the granting of greater autonomy to universities.

Poland – November 17, 1981 (OSA)

Eleven prisoners break out of Zaleze Prison in southern Poland and climb to the top of a forty-three meter power station chimney. They issue a series of demands, including reduction by one-third of all sentences passed in the last decade, amnesty in some cases, amendments of some penal code articles, and abolition of so-called social adaptation centers.

Poland – November 17, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity vows to pursue a conciliatory course in its talks with the government due to begin in Warsaw today.

Poland – November 17, 1981 (OSA)

The escaped prisoners in Zaleze end their protest, reported on November 17, and have delivered their demands to a special commission sent from Warsaw by the Ministry of Justice.

Yugoslavia / November 17, 1981 (HR)

The 22nd meeting of the Central Committee of the LCY dedicated to the situation in Kosovo issues a “Political Platform for the Action in the Development of Socialist Self-management, Brotherhood and Unity in the Province”. Measures to halt the expulsion of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo are adopted as well (in the past 20 years 42.2 % of Serbs and 63.3 % Montenegrins left the province).

Poland – November 17, 1981 (PCC)

Solidarity and the government agree to hold their first substantive talks in over three months to discuss the economy, winter preparations, media access, and the neutralization of local conflicts.

Large secondary school strikes break out in the Lublin area. This strike action spreads to up to 32 secondary schools in the region, lasting 3 weeks.

Hungary / Austria – November 18–20, 1981 (HC)

Chancellor of Federal Austria Bruno Kerensky makes an official visit to Hungary. During the stay, the Austrian Federal Minister for Transport Karl Lansecker addresses his various concerns.

Poland / Warsaw Pact, November 18-19, 1981 (PCC)

Nine Soviet General Staff and Warsaw Pact officials travel to Warsaw, primarily to review documentation on implementing martial law, and to discuss the situation after Kuliński's escape.

Soviet Union / US – November 18, 1981(BUSZS / LBC)

Reagan lays out a four point proposal for disarmament: The US will not deploy its new intermediate missiles in Europe if the USSR begins to dismantle its own missiles of the same class. Washington also proposes that talks should begin as soon as possible on the reduction of strategic rockets and bombers and these new talks should be called START (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks). The Soviet Union should reduce its conventional forces in Europe and a conference should be held on reducing the risk of war by surprise attack, insecurity or miscalculation. Additionally, the President reassured the allies that except for responding to an attack, NATO will never use atomic or conventional arms in Europe.

Poland – November 18, 1981 (OSA)

A local Solidarity official, Marian Zembrzuski, accused of distributing uncensored, anti-Soviet posters, is given a suspended one-year prison sentence by a provincial court in Czestochowa.

Poland – November 18, 1981 (OSA)

Following 10 hours of talks, Polish government and Solidarity representatives reach an agreement to open bilateral negotiations on ways of improving conditions in Poland.

Poland – November 19, 1981 (OSA)

Solidarity calls on its members to show maximum restraint as the authorities warn again that they could adopt emergency measures to halt strikes and social unrest.

Poland – November 19, 1981 (OSA)

Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the UPP Roman Malinowski meets the leader of the National Founding Committee of Rural Solidarity, Jan Kulajt to discuss the implementation of the Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne Agreements between the government and Rural Solidarity signed earlier this year and ways of removing the causes of conflicts in some voivodships.

Poland – November 19, 1981 (OSA)

The Lublin Solidarity's instruction and upbringing section officially proclaims an active strike of a "progressive" nature, i.e., one gradually spreading to more and more schools.

Yugoslavia / France, November 20-21, 1981 (HMD)

The French foreign minister Claude Cheysson visits Yugoslavia and meets the Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. Two statesmen issue a statement depicting mutual commitment to global disarmament and self determination of nations.

Poland – November 20, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces that Solidarity has withdrawn a demand that its proposed Social Council for the National Economy have the right to veto government decisions.

Poland – November 20, 1981 (OSA)

The government recalls the army task forces from the countryside. An official report says that the army will give General Jaruzelski a firsthand account of real conditions in the country.

Poland – November 21, 1981 (OSA)

A government mediation team arrives in Radom and begins talks on the conflict at the Radom Higher School of Engineering, where a strike is in its 25th day.

Poland / Soviet Union, November 21, 1981 (PCC)

The Soviet Politburo approves a message from Brezhnev to Jaruzelski warning against concessions to the “enemies of socialism”, and against allowing agreements to become “ends in themselves”. The group decides to invite a Polish delegation to Moscow on December 14-15.

Poland - November 22, 1981 (RFE)

Domestic prices for the two grades of gasoline sold in Poland go up by 11 zloty a litre each. These increases are the highest on record since the first price jump in 1974 and make gasoline six times more expensive compared with 1973.

Poland – November 22, 1981 (OSA)

Police raid the apartment of Jacek Kuron, a former leader of the recently dissolved dissident organization KSS "KOR" and an adviser to the national leadership of Solidarity since September 1980.

Hungary / Belgium – November 23–25, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka negotiates in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 24–27, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Interior István Horváth travels to the Soviet Union after the acceptance of an official invitation.

Poland, November 24, 1981 (PCC)

Kulikov and Gribkov arrive in Warsaw for talks with Jaruzelski.

Poland – November 24, 1981 (OSA)

The government announces that military task forces will be deployed in Poland's voivodship capitals and major urban centers.

Poland – November 25, 1981 (OSA)

The workers' council at the Zywiec Machine Factory passes a resolution stating that all workers' organizations should finance their activity from their own membership subscriptions and that the director of the factory should cut off all funds to such organizations; that the PUWP should vacate the factory premises occupied by its factory committee by December 8; and that premises for its activities in the future should be granted according to availability upon submission of a request.

Hungary / Cuba – November 25–27, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Justice Imre Markója negotiates and signs an agreement with Cuba.

Poland / US, November 25, 1981 (PCC)

Reagan authorizes a food donation worth \$30 million to the Polish people.

Poland – November 25-December 2, 1981 (PCC)

A sit-in demonstration takes place at the Firefighters' Academy in Warsaw. The Academy is subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs

Romania, November 25-26, 1981 (CEC)

At the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee Plenum, Virgil Trofin (Minister of Mines, Oil and Geology) and Leonte Răutu (Rector of Bucharest's University of Political

Studies) are purged from the party.

Poland – November 26, 1981 (OSA)

Students at the Firefighter Officers' Academy in Warsaw begin a strike to protest official plans to put the establishment under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Poland – November 27, 1981 (OSA)

In a communiqué issued following a two-day conference of the episcopate, the Polish Church warns that the nation could face a "fratricidal struggle" and calls for unity, peace, and reconciliation.

Poland – November 27, 1981 (OSA)

Representatives of the government, led by Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture Andrzej Kacala, and Rural Solidarity, under Jan Kulaj, Chairman of the National Funding Committee of Independent Farmers, begin talks in Siedlce. The two sides are expected to discuss the grievances of farmers staging sit-in demonstrations in Rzeszow Voivodship.

Poland – November 27, 1981 (OSA)

A government delegation, initially headed by the minister responsible for economic reform, Wladyslaw Baka and later by Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, and SoLidarity, led by Solidarity National Presidium member Jacek Merk,²¹ hold a "working meeting" on economic reform.

Poland, November 27, 1981 (PCC)

Military operational groups are deployed in all voivodeships.

At a Politburo meeting, Jaruzelski states that the Firefighters' Academy strike in Warsaw "has to be solved in a radical way".

Poland - December 27, 1981 (RFE)

The government announces that meat and butter rations will be cut once again in January 1982.

Hungary / Cyprus – November 27–30, 1981 (HC)

President of the Republic of Cyprus Spyros Kyprianou makes an official visit to Hungary.

Poland – November 27-28, 1981 (RFE/PCC)

The Sixth Plenum of the PUWP CC issues a declaration that the social tensions may threaten national security. Jaruzelski responds to the resolution passed by the workers' council at the Zywiec factory, calling for the PUWP to vacate the factory's premises by December 8 by re-affirming the party's determination not to be ousted from the factories. Jaruzelski announces a politburo decision for the government to demand an Extraordinary Powers Bill, which would permit the government to ban strikes in an emergency. This clearly contradicts the August 1980 agreements.

Hungary / Austria – November 28–29, 1981 (HC)

Austrian Minister of Industry and Trade Josef Straibacher holds discussions in Budapest.

Poland – November 28, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa appeals for restraint in the face of a sharp vodka price increase, which he describes as a "brutal provocation" designed to spark strikes "and ridicule us in the eyes of the world."

Poland – November 29, 1981 (OSA)

As the talks between the government commission and Rural Solidarity break down, farmers continue to occupy administrative buildings in Torun and Siedlce. The farmers are demanding the implementation of Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne Agreements concluded the early this year and constitutional guarantees for the ownership of family farms as opposed to the legal guarantees the government is willing to grant.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – November 30, 1981 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia Rudolf Rohlicek holds negotiations in Győr, Hungary.

Poland – November 30, 1981 (OSA)

The government announces that economic reforms will be introduced from 1 January 1982.

Poland – November 30, 1981 (OSA)

The Ministry of Internal Affairs formally closes down the Firefighter Officers' Academy in Warsaw.

Soviet Union / US – November 30, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

Soviet-American arms reduction talks begin in Geneva. Washington demands the dismantling of SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. Moscow recommends a moratorium on deployment and is ready to reduce certain weapons as a sign of “good will”. The US has no intermediate range missiles in Western Europe; instead it has a large number of tactical nuclear missiles.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany – November 30–December 1, 1981 (RFE)

General Secretary of the SED Erich Honecker visits Prague. At an official dinner, Honecker and Czechoslovak President Gusav Husak both reaffirm the need for greater cooperation between Warsaw Pact states. Honecker denounces the ‘aggressive policies’ of US President Ronald Reagan and praises the USSR’s pursuit of peace.

Czechoslovakia / USSR / Comecon – November 30–December 2, 1981 (RFE)

Leonid Zamyatin, Chairman of the USSR’s International Information Department, addresses a conference of propaganda chiefs from various socialist countries in Prague..

Poland - December 30, 1981 (RFE)

Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski makes a surprise visit to Bonn to seek economic help from the West German leaders.

Czechoslovakia-November 31 1981 (HU-OSA-8-3-2341)

Vasil Bilak recently spoke at the “Problems of Peace” Conference in Prague, commenting on the importance of collective action to further enhance the goals of the Communist party.

December**Hungary – December 1981 (KCA)**

Hungary files applications for membership of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to the World Bank.

Poland – December 1981 (HDP)

Wojciech Jaruzelski, after imposing martial law, forms PRON (Patriotic Movement of National Revival). The first meeting of the PRON Provisional Council takes place on December 17, 1982, and in July 1983, it replaces the Front of National Unity.

A more radical anti-communist organization, which is fighting Solidarity, is established in Wrocław. It organizes demonstrations and publishes underground periodicals. In the end of 1980s, it opposed the idea of the Round Table Negotiations. In 1990 Solidarity is turned into the Freedom Party.

Orange Alternative – an opposition movement organized by Waldemar Fydrych in Wrocław – is established after the imposition of Martial Law. It organizes colorful and peaceful events, instead of traditional demonstrations.

Poland – December 1981 (KCA)

Solidarity is criticized for exceeding its power and acting like a political party. The government's failure to regularly provide basic items has troubled both Solidarity and the government. Consequently, a proposed body to unite political, church, and trade unions in dialogue and consultation is still in discussion.

Solidarity is under fire for compromising and for undermining Poland's goal of independence. The economic reform program is amended and Solidarity issues a statement indicating its agenda.

Polish emigration to Western countries highlights the growing economic crisis in Poland, which is severely in debt to Western governments and is receiving assistance from European countries. Poland is attempting to re-join the World Bank and the IMF, which it had left at "the insistence of the Soviet Union".

Poland / Warsaw Pact – December 1981 (KCA)

Solidarity approves the development of a new trade union policy containing economic recommendations. Members of the Warsaw Pact object to Solidarity's management of the national crisis. Solidarity is accused of destabilizing the country for its own political gain.

Finland / Soviet Union – December 1, 1981 (EAS)

Finland and the USSR sign an official trade agreement.

Hungary / Romania - December 1–2, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja participates in the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States meeting in Bucharest.

Poland / Soviet Union – December 1, 1981

The Soviet Union grants Poland \$1,300 million in the form of raw materials, fuel, and hard currency credits.

Poland – December 1, 1981 (PCC)

The price of alcohol raises sharply - vodka by about 75%, domestic wines by 80%, and imported wines by 40%. Car insurance also goes up.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 2–3, 1981 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege participates in the Minister of National Defense Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states meeting in Moscow.

Poland – December 2, 1981 (KCA)

The Central Committee of PUWP passes a resolution on Dec. 2 in condemning Gierek "for arbitrariness in economic and social policy, for ignoring economic laws and for disregarding critical opinions".

Poland – December 2, 1981 (UNW)

ZOMO (*Motorized Reserves of the Citizens' Militia*), a paramilitary police force, crushes the students' strike in Warsaw.

Romania / Soviet Union – December 2-3, 1981 (PER)

Andrei Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the USSR, visits Romania.

Poland –December 2, 1981 (OSA)

The negotiations with local government officials and teachers' representatives in Lublin, started on November 25, end in a preliminary agreement and a temporary suspension of the strike, with the strike alert remaining in force pending final settlement.

Poland –December 3, 1981 (OSA)

The Solidarity leadership, consisting of the NC's Presidium and the heads of the union's regional chapters, meeting in Radom, issue a statement strongly critical of the authorities' official positions.

Poland – December 3, 1981 (PCC)

Prompted largely by ZOMO's actions, an emergency session of Solidarity's Presidium and Regional Chairmen in Radom issues an official statement accusing the regime of secretly preparing to attack the union and threatening a 24-hour strike if the *Sejm* passes Jaruzelski's Extraordinary Powers Bill.

US – December 4, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

The US Senate appropriates a \$204 billion budget for military spending. This is the largest expenditure Congress has ever passed.

Poland –December 4, 1981 (OSA)

Representatives of Solidarity and the branch trade unions, along with experts, attend a joint meeting of the two Sejm commissions for Labor and Social Affairs and for Legislative Work to discuss a report submitted by a special Sejm subcommission on the draft of a bill on trade unions which was submitted by the Council of State.

Poland –December 4, 1981 (OSA)

Speaking to representatives of over 600 industrial party organizations, Politburo member and CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski attacks the statement issued yesterday by Solidarity's Presidium, refuting its claim that the government has rejected the possibility of a dialogue with society.

Poland –December 5, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa meets with Glemp. Announcing the meeting, the Solidarity news agency does not state the purpose of the meeting, but it seems likely that the rapidly deteriorating relations between the union and the authorities were discussed.

Poland –December 5, 1981 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu accuses Solidarity's leaders of attempting to overthrow the communist system and gain power.

Poland –December 5, 1981 (OSA)

Chairman of Rural Solidarity Jan Kulaj, proposes a merger of his union, industrial Solidarity, and the ISU.

Poland – December 5, 1981 (PCC)

The mood at a PUWP Politburo meeting, according to Jaruzelski, is "funereal". A majority reluctantly grants Jaruzelski authority to order martial law at his discretion.

Talks occur between Glemp and Wałesa.

Poland – December 6, 1981 (PCC)

The Mazowsze branch of Solidarity calls for “a day of protest against the use of force to solve social conflicts” on December 17, to mark the anniversary of the suppression of riots in the Baltic in 1970.

The government accuses Solidarity of violating its agreement and launching a power struggle. Radio Warsaw broadcasts a tape of the Radom meeting of December 3, in which various union leaders are allegedly discussing being “prepared to overthrow the authorities”. Solidarity claims that the passages have been taken out of context.

Poland –December 6, 1981 (OSA)

The Government's official spokesman formally accuses Solidarity of "exacerbating the political crisis" in the country and charges that the leadership of the labor movement "has chosen a road that might lead to confrontation" with the authorities.

Poland –December 6, 1981 (OSA)

Leaders of the Warsaw branch of Solidarity call on workers to stage coordinated protest rallies across Poland on December 17.

Poland –December 6, 1981 (OSA)

About 1,000 people gather at the Powazki Cemetery in Warsaw where a cornerstone is laid for a monument to the 10,000 Polish Army officers who died in Katyn Forest during World War II.

Poland –December 6, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw begins a series of broadcasts of taped excerpts from the meeting of Solidarity's national leadership, held in Radom on December 3.

Poland –December 6, 1981 (OSA)

A Congress of the Independent Students' Union (ISU), planned for this month, has been canceled. The congress was to take place in Wroclaw from-December 17 to 21, but according to an ISU spokesman, will now not take place because of the "situation in the academic community."

Poland –December 7, 1981 (OSA)

The letter to the Sejm has the most immediate political significance. Writing on behalf of the entire episcopate, the Church's Council of Bishops, Glemp appeals to all Sejm deputies to refrain from passing the recently proposed legislation that would give the government the right to use "extraordinary means" in dealing with social problems.

Poland –December 7, 1981 (OSA)

The prosecutor general's office announces that formal charges have been filed against the leader of the Szczecin Solidarity branch, Marian Jurczyk, for "public derision and insult" of Poland's top state bodies.

Poland –December 7, 1981 (OSA)

TASS says that Solidarity has now set its sights on the destruction of the country's political system.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 7–10, 1981 (HC)

Member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers N. Tyhonov officially visits Hungary.

Poland / Soviet Union, December 7, 1981 (PCC)

During a telephone conversation with Jaruzelski, Brezhnev warns him to take appropriate measures before it is too late.

Poland / Warsaw Pact, December 7, 1981 (PCC)

Marshal Kulikov together with his staff arrives in Poland.

Poland – December 7, 1981 (PCC)

The Homeland Defense Committee orders the appointment of military commissars (*komisarze wojskowi*) in all factories, offices and state institutions.

Poland / US, December 7-8, 1981 (PCC)

US Commerce Secretary Baldrige indicates that the United States will support Warsaw's bid to join the IMF, will grant \$740 million in additional credits for food and agricultural products, and will continue to delay debt repayments.

Poland / Soviet Union, December 8, 1981 (PCC)

The CPSU CC Politburo meets, arriving at a set of "instructions" regarding actions to be taken in Poland. No transcript of this crucial session has yet been released.

Poland – December 8, 1981 (PCC)

Conferences take place involving all voivodeship First Secretaries and Chiefs of voivodeship militia commands.

Poland –December 8, 1981 (OSA)

A student spokesman announces that students at at least 35 universities have served notice they will ignore an appeal by the ISU to end sit-ins involving more than 200,000 students at more than 80 campuses.

Poland –December 8, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that PUWP members from the Gdansk and Gdynia shipyards have appealed to Jaruzelski, Glomp, and Walesa to start talks immediately

Poland –December 8, 1981 (OSA)

Ireneusz Ostrokulski, editor-in-chief of the regional information bulletin of Solidarity in Pulawy, Lublin Voivodship, is charged with publishing cartoons deriding the state and impairing Poland's "international alliances."

Poland –December 9, 1981 (OSA)

General Jaruzelski meets with Ryszard Reiff, Chairman of PAX; Kazimierz Morawski, head of the Social Christian Organization; and Janusz Zablocki, Chairman of the Polish Catholic Social Union to discuss problems arising from Poland's critical situation.

Walesa and other senior Solidarity figures meet today with Archbishop Glomp and other members of the Church hierarchy.

Poland / Soviet Union, December 9, 1981 (PCC)

Andropov speaks to former Polish Minister of Internal Affairs Milewski, asking him what measures the leadership intend to take and when. Milewski says he does not know about Operation X and its timeframe.

Poland – December 9, 1981 (PCC)

Glomp receives a delegation from Solidarity.

A meeting of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense, consisting of the most senior officers in the Polish military, takes place.

Poland / Soviet Union, December 10, 1981 (PCC)

CPSU CC Politburo members discuss Poland in detail, reiterating grave concerns but at the members agree in the conclusion there cannot be any involvement of Soviet troops.

Poland –December 10, 1981 (OSA)

Striking Polish students have demanded that a new Firefighters' Academy be founded under public patronage.

Poland –December 10, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Moscow, quoting a TASS report, claims that counterrevolutionary forces in Poland are increasing their open struggle against the authorities and against socialism.

Poland –December 10, 1981 (OSA)

Walesa accuses the authorities of attempting to provoke a confrontation with workers that could erupt into something bloodier than the country's 1970 Baltic coast riots.

Poland –December 10, 1981 (OSA)

A "strike university" set up by the Solidarity strike committee and the ISU began its activities at the Radom Higher School of Engineering where teaching has been disrupted by a conflict.

Poland –December 11, 1981 (OSA)

Talks are held today with striking farmers in various parts of the country. In Siedlce, east of Warsaw, a government team headed by Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Andrzej Kacala held talks with the national strike committee of Rural Solidarity to discuss the issue of rural self-government and legislation connected with it.

Poland –December 11, 1981 (OSA)

A three-day congress of Polish culture, organized by the Coordinating Committee of Creative Associations, opens in Warsaw and is told that organizational forms of cultural life formed more than thirty years ago must be radically changed.

In an opening address, Jan Bialostocki, chairman of the organizing committee, says that the "breakthrough" that took place in Poland in August of last year was an act performed by workers.

Soviet Union / United States – December 11, 1981 (KCA)

The US State Department rejects Brezhnev's proposals for peace and security in the Gulf area as long as Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan.

Poland – December 11-12, 1981 (PCC)

Solidarity's National Commission meets in Gdansk. The agenda reflects a radical attitude and heated rhetoric. Walesa watches as the Commission takes the drastic measure of calling for free elections for parliament and for a national referendum on Jaruzelski and his government.

Poland / Soviet Union, December 12, 1981 (PCC)

Jaruzelski telephones Brezhnev but is told the Soviet leader is ill and is put through to Suslov. The content of their conversation is disputed. Soviet officials later say Jaruzelski asked for

Soviet assistance in case the operation failed; Jaruzelski maintains he wanted to be sure Moscow considered the operation an internal Polish affair.

Poland / Soviet Union, December 12, 1981 (PCC)

Within hours of the Jaruzelski-Suslov conversation, Ustinov calls the Polish leader. According to Jaruzelski, the purpose of the call is to stiffen his resolve for the operation.

Poland – December 12, 1981 (PCC)

By 2:00 p.m. Jaruzelski gives orders to proceed with Operation X.

At 3:45 p.m. the Ministry of Internal Affairs sends a cable to all voivodeship militia commands with orders to initiate “Operation Synchronizacja”.

At 11:30 p.m. the first stage of martial law begins. Special militia and army units take over all means of communication.

Poland – December 12-13, 1981 (HDP)

An emergency extra-constitutional committee called Military Council of National Salvation is established to rule Poland during martial law. Led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the committee consists of 22 members. It is dissolved on July 22, 1983 when the martial law officially ends.

Poland – December 13, 1981 (UNW)

Wojciech Jaruzelski declares the introduction of martial law in Poland. All the pro-democratic and oppositional organizations are banned; a majority of newspapers are suspended. Lech Walesa and 5,000 other people are detained and isolated from society in the governmental facilities all over Poland. At certain points while still under martial law, this number rises to 10,000 people. Streets of all cities are patrolled by police forces; 70,000 soldiers and 30,000 policemen are delegated to carry out this task. The official censorship of correspondence is introduced and basic human rights are suspended. Telephones are cut out, which makes it impossible to call the ambulance or use the telephone in any emergency. In response, many people stage occupational strikes, but these are crushed by the police forces.

Poland – December 13, 1981 (PCC)

In a sermon broadcast over the radio, Glemp appeals for non-violent resistance and describes martial law as a “lesser evil”.

Leaders of Solidarity who avoided being put in jail organize regional strike committees (for example, Frasnyniuk on Wrocław, Słowik in Łódź, and the National Committee in Gdąnsk Shipyard led by Solidarity Vice President Krupinski).

Beginning at midnight on December 12, ZOMO units start rounding up Solidarity activists as well as other figures, including Gierek. At 3:00 a.m. Wałesa is awoken and taken away. During the first night and day, several thousand activists are arrested.

At 1:00 a.m., an extraordinary session of the Council of State convenes, approving (with only one dissenting vote) decrees on the implementation of martial law.

At 6.00 a.m., Jaruzelski goes on national radio to announce martial law. “Our country has found itself at the edge of an abyss”, he declares. “Poland’s future is at stake: the future for which my generation fought”. He accuses Solidarity leaders of acts of terrorism and states that famine, chaos, and civil war would be the result if the situation were allowed to deteriorate further. Over 20 martial law decrees are initiated suspending such rights as free association and freedom of the press. Strict curfews are instituted, mail service is suspended, key

economic enterprises are militarized, and the mass media are restricted to one government channel. Travel by the population is curtailed and public meetings are banned.

Kiszczak and Siwicki report to the Politburo that the implementation of martial law is progressing according to plan, and 70% of those targeted for arrest are in jail. Jaruzelski informs the leadership that Brezhnev telephoned to congratulate them.

Poland / Soviet Union – December 13, 1981 (PCC)

The Kremlin sends a brief statement to the leaders of several socialist countries, including Cuba and Vietnam, expressing approval of martial law and asking for support to the Polish comrades.

Poland –December 13, 1981 (OSA)

By virtue of a special decree, No. 42 of 12 December 1981, as from midnight of the same day all of Poland is put under martial law: in Polish a "state of war" (stan wojenny), a legal term meaning a state of emergency.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, announces that Lech Walesa has had high-level talks with government officials hours after the declaration of the state of emergency.

Poland –December 13, 1981 (OSA)

A group of Solidarity leaders who were not arrested in Gdansk announce they are forming a national strike committee.

Poland / Soviet Union – December 14-28, 1981 (PCC)

During this period, resistance by workers and members of Solidarity takes several forms. Strikes take place in more than 250 factories and many institutions (such as universities). Special units of the Army and ZOMO stage some 50 attacks on factories and street demonstrations (among other instances in Nowa Huta, Kraków, Wrocław, Szczecin, Gdansk and Swidnik). The army and militia block access to the main cities. Approximately 80,000 soldiers, 1,600 tanks and 1,800 armored vehicles are involved in these operations. The strongest resistance takes place in Silesia where nine workers are shot at the "Wujek" coal mine on December 16. ZOMO troops, with army and tank support, attack 10 or so coal mines as well as the Katowice steelworks. The last strike is crushed on December 28 (at the "Piastr" coal mine). The official death toll as a result of clashes with police is 17 people. While brutally efficient in its implementation, the "state of war" is later described as a pyrrhic victory for both Polish authorities and the Kremlin.

Poland – December 14, 1981 (PCC)

A committee to help the detained and their families under the protection of Archbishop Glemp is established in Warsaw.

Poland /US – December 14, 1981 (PCC)

Speaking with John Paul II by telephone, Reagan offers condolences for the people of Poland.

Poland – December 14, 1981 (OSA)

Arrest of Lodz region Solidarity chairman Andrzej Slowik and of his deputy, Jerzy Kropiwnicki, charged with distributing leaflets and "encouraging a substantial number of people to gather publicly."

Sejm session scheduled to take place on December 15 and 16 cancelled.

Both the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party issue statements supporting the MNCS

and call for popular cooperation with the military authorities.

Poland – December 15, 1981 (OSA)

Elblag, Katowice, Koszalin, and Radom Voivods replaced by military men because of “improper performance of their duties.” Many senior industrial managers are also dismissed for similar reasons: either for their “inability to adapt to the requirements of the martial law emergency” or for attempting “to evade performing tasks imposed on them by the emergency decree.”

Mayor of Warsaw Jerzy Majewski suspends the activities of three proregime religious associations: the Catholic Pax Association, the Christian Social Association, and the Polish Catholic Social Union. The economic operations of the wealthy Pax are turned over to specially appointed commissars.

Jaruzelski accepts the resignation of Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology Jerzy Nawrocki, appointed in the government reshuffle of 3 July 1981.

The MCNS dissolves the Rectors’ Conference “in order to normalize the situation in the country and in higher education.”

Despite the authorities’ attempts to portray the situation in Poland as “almost normal,” the wave of arrests of Solidarity members accused of organizing or inciting strikes demonstrates that the workers have not accepted the consequences of the martial law decision.

ZOMO units attack the Paris Commune Shipyard (Gdynia) together with the Lenin Shipyard and the Repair Yard in Gdansk.

Armed pacification of strikes in Cracow, Wroclaw, at Ursus in Warsaw, and in Swidnik. ZOMO attacks striking miners in several Silesian coalmines: Wieczorek, Lenin, Jastrzebie, and Staszic.

The Wujek miners prepare self-defense measures.

Yugoslavia / Hungary, December 15-17, 1981 (HMD)

A member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Comitee Németh Károly visits Yugoslavia to strengthen party ties with the LCY.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 16–21, 1981 (HC)

János Kádár attends the celebration of Brezhnev’s 75th birthday in Moscow.

Poland – December 16, 1981 (UNW)

The strike in the Wujek mine in Katowice is crushed by the police forces with firearms leading to nine deaths. In December 1981, demonstrations in Warsaw, Cracow, Lodz and Gdansk take place but without any significant results. The leaders are arrested and sentenced to imprisonment and the demonstrations are crushed by the police forces.

Poland / Warsaw Pact – December 16, 1981 (PCC)

Marshal Kulikov leaves Poland.

Poland – December 16, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces a list of 57 internees—Solidarity, former KSS “KOR,” and ROPCO activists, and others—all accused of being “extreme radicals.” The inclusion in the list of such names as Seweryn Blumsztajn, Mirosław Chojecki, and Wojciech Karpinski, abroad for some

considerable time prior to the martial law declaration, indicates that the list was not prepared spontaneously “in response to the danger of the imminent putsch to have been mounted by Solidarity” but was planned well in advance.

The authorities mount an orchestrated campaign to obtain statements of loyalty and support from former activists and leaders of the now suspended Solidarity. These are intended to discredit the previous leadership by condemning both their political ambitions and mercurial inclinations.

Poland – December 16, 1981 (OSA)

It is admitted that seven miners were killed when government forces charged striking miners in the Wujek Mine in Katowice. This news was not reported until the day after the incident. Radio Warsaw’s highly tendentious report displays greater sympathy for the injuries of the militiamen than for the slain miners, described as irresponsible for trying to go on strike “in the face of the prohibitions laid down by martial law.”

Armed pacification of the Lenin Foundry in Nowa Huta near Cracow.

The Polish Episcopate issues a strongly worded statement sharply critical of the authorities. The statement decries a situation in which “the entire nation is terrorized by military force.” It expresses clear support for Solidarity, which “by defending the rights of the workers is indispensable for returning balance to public life.” The statement calls for official permission for the “free activity” of Solidarity’s leaders and condemns the fact that “numerous activists of the labor movement have been interned. The internments are widespread,” the document goes on, adding “they include workers, people of letters and of science, and students.” The statement also says that “strikes have been proclaimed in numerous enterprises.”

Poland – December 17, 1981 (OSA)

Another wave of arrests of Solidarity activists and sympathizers—Jan Jozef Lipski among them—takes place.

In Gdansk, on the 11th anniversary of the December 1970 events, “in the course of demonstrations and street skirmishes”. 164 militiamen and 160 civilians are said to have “suffered wounds and injuries.”

ZOMO units storm and occupy the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, destroying the conference room in which the August 1980 agreements were signed.

Pacification of the Lublin Truck Factory, the Krasnik Ball-bearing Plant, the Wroclaw PAFAG, and the Polkowice Hine.

Poland – December 17, 1981 (PCC)

The first underground newspaper, *Wiadomości (News)*, is published in Warsaw.

Poland / US – December 17, 1981 (LBC)

Reagan declares that the Soviet Union is responsible for the state of emergency in Poland. While the state of emergency is in effect, Poland may not receive US economic aid but the humanitarian and food aid already delivered will not be held back.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – December 17-19, 1981 (RFE)

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visits West Germany. He meets with President Karl Carstens, Prime Minister Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Poland – December 18, 1981 (PCC)

Pope John Paul II sends a letter to Jaruzelski.

Romania / Soviet Union – December 18-19, 1981 (PER)

Nicolae Ceausescu attends the 75th birthday of Brezhnev in Moscow.

Poland – December 18, 1981 (OSA)

Under the martial law decree of 12 December 1981, giving the city mayors and voivods special authority to suspend organizations and associations registered on their territories (Article 15, Point 1, Paragraphs 2 and 3), the Mayor of Cracow suspends the Democratic Youth Union. Also banned are: The Central Association of Czechs and Slovaks; the Society of Friends of the Lublin Catholic University; the Union of Highlanders of Nowy Targ; the Belojannis Association of Greek Political Exiles; the Polish Journalists- Union; the Pax Association; the Social and Cultural Jewish Society; the Social and Cultural Ukrainian Society; the Polish Social Catholic Union; the Christian-Social Association; the Adam Mickiewicz Literary Society; the Association of Free Polish Universities; the Union of Authors and Composers of Light Entertainment “ZAKR”; the Union of Polish Graphic Artists; the Union of Polish Composers; the Union of Polish Writers; the Polish Historical Society; the Polish Philosophical Society; the Polish Mathematical Society; the Polish Society of Political Science; the Polish Psychological Society; and the Polish Sociological Society.

The Warski Shipyard in Szczecin is taken over in an armed invasion from the sea.

Pacification of the Gdansk Port and of the Gdansk Refinery.

Poland – December 19, 1981 (OSA)

Start of the trial of the organizers of the Lodz general strike. The army prosecutor demands a 15-year sentence for Andrzej Slowik and a 7-year sentence for Jerzy Kropiwnicki. The trial is adjourned after the defense questions the legality of martial law.

Strikes continue in Wroclaw, in the Katowice mines, on the coast, and in Huta Katowice.

Romuald Spasowski, Poland's Ambassador to Washington, asks for political asylum in protest against the military regime.

Mieczyslaw Kazmierczuk is appointed acting head of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology, replacing Jerzy Nawrocki who resigned on December 15.

Poland/ Vatican – December 20, 1981 (OSA)

The Vatican's envoy for Eastern Europe, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, arrives in Warsaw.

Some 1,300 miners are reported to be holding the Piast coalmine in Tychy near Katowice. A similar situation exists in the Ziemowit coal mine nearby.

Poland – December 21, 1981 (OSA)

Striking steelworkers are threatening to blow up furnaces in the Huta Katowice steelworks, while the miners in Katowice are still holding out in dramatic circumstances.

Poland – December 22, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw says that strikes continue in the Huta Katowice Foundry and in the Ziemowit, Piast, and Anna Coal Mines.

Poland – December 23, 1981 (OSA)

The Katowice Steelworks is attacked by armoured trucks and tanks. According to Radio Warsaw the authorities have arrested “Solidarity provocateurs who were detaining, by means of terror, about 2,000 foundry workers, forcing them to engage in an occupational strike.”

The miners’ strike at the Ziemowit Mine is terminated.

The government has withdrawn from the Sejm the provisional budget for the first five months of 1982, maintaining that in an emergency situation shorter planning periods are required. It is therefore intended to present to the Sejm, at a later date, a new draft of a provisional budget to cover the first two months of 1982 only.

Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Polish Episcopate’s conference, returns home after a two-day visit in Rome (December 21-23).

Poland / US – December 23, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

The US introduces sanctions against Poland. Civilian air contacts are suspended, Polish fishing rights on American waters are rescinded, the Export-Import Bank will not guarantee loans, the delivery of American agricultural and dairy products is suspended while their distribution is not controlled by an independent organ.

Poland / NATO – December 23, 1981 (PCC)

The NATO countries meet to discuss their response to the declaration of martial law.

Poland – December 24, 1981 (PCC)

Polish courts hand down the first sentences (3-5 years in prison) to members of strike committees.

Poland – December 24, 1981 (OSA)

Miners of the Ziemowit Coal Mine return to the surface. Some 1,200 miners remain in the Piast Mine. Bishop Janusz Edmund Zimniak, assisted by three priests, goes down the Piast Mine to celebrate Mass and to read the appeal of Katowice Bishop Herbert Bednorz calling for an end to the strike.

In an interview with West German television Jaruzelski’s spokesman Wieslaw Gornicki says that the majority of those arrested since December 13 will soon be released and that Western journalists will be able to talk to them freely and be able to visit the internment camps.

General Mieczyslaw Moczar, the army veterans’ leader and Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, and previously the occupant of senior party offices, blames the present crisis in Poland on the departure of party members from observance of moral principles, adding that some party leaders have overstepped all permissible limits.

Poland/ USA – December 24, 1981 (OSA)

Zdzislaw Rurarz, Poland’s Ambassador to Tokyo, asks for political asylum in the US, President Ronald Reagan suspends credits and commercial ties with Poland.

Poland – December 24, 1981 (OSA)

In a Christmas Eve address General Jaruzelski defends the decision to impose martial law, explaining the necessity for it by citing the dangers of confrontation allegedly sought by Solidarity.

Poland – December 25, 1981 (OSA)

Six Polish fishermen fishing near the coast of Alaska and sixteen merchant fleet seamen off the coast of Japan have left their ships, asking for political asylum.

Poland – December 26, 1981 (OSA)

The strike at the Piast Mine continues.

Poland/Vatican – December 26, 1981 (OSA)

Archbishop Luigi Poggi, Vatican expert on Eastern Europe, returns to Rome after a week's visit to Poland (from February 20).

Poland – December 27, 1981 (OSA)

The government announces that meat and butter rations for January 1982 will be cut yet again. There are some exceptions; children up to 18 years of age and manual workers. Peasants possessing more than 0.5 ha of land have been deprived of meat and butter rations altogether.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 28–29, 1981 (HC)

Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and also Chairman of the USSR State Security Committee Jurij Andropov makes an official visit to Hungary.

Poland – December 28, 1981 (OSA)

Archbishop Jozef Glemp sends a letter to General Jaruzelski protesting the recently instituted practice of requiring state employees to sign a pledge of loyalty to the system. That requirement, combined with a formal renunciation of membership in Solidarity, had been introduced through a circular letter issued on December 17 by General Michal Janiszewski in his capacity as both head of Jaruzelski's civilian government office and as a member of the Military Council of National Salvation.

The strike at the Piast Mine is terminated. The military authorities arrest 12 miners and strike leaders, despite an earlier promise of immunity.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has examined a draft directive on the introduction of the "general obligation to work," to be valid during the martial law period. The draft proposes that all men between the ages of 18 and 45 "who are not studying or working, and particularly those whose sources of livelihood cannot be documented," should be obliged to work.

Strike breaks out in the Gdansk Repair Shipyard in protest against the removal and smashing of the Jozef Pilsudski nameplates.

Note: To commemorate Polish Independence Day, November 11, the Gdansk Repair Shipyard was, at Solidarity's initiative, renamed on 11 November 1981 The Marshal Josef Pilsudski Repair Shipyard.

Poland – December 29, 1981 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports on the breaking up of the sit-in strike in Huta Katowice, announcing

that 2,000 people are estimated to have taken part in its last phase.

A series of party meetings is taking place in various parts of Poland—Cracow, Gdansk, Rzeszow, Skierniewice, and Nowy Sacz—the apparent intention being to demonstrate that party activities have not suffered unduly because of the emergency and also to attempt to consolidate party ranks.

Poland / US – December 29, 1981 (PCC)

In a White House statement, President Reagan announces the US will take a more aggressive stance in relations with the USSR due to their role in the Polish crisis.

Soviet Union / US – December 29, 1981 (BUSZS / LBC)

Reagan announces sanctions against the Soviet Union. Aeroflot's US flights are suspended, the US will not renew the expiring exchange programs, the activity of the Soviet Purchasing Committee in New York is suspended, the list of gas and oil industry equipment that need licensing is expanded, the issuing of these licenses is suspended. Additionally, the licensing of the 200 pipe laying machines needed for the Soviet gas program is suspended, the export licenses for electronic appliances, computers and other high-tech goods are suspended, the talks concerning a new marine agreement and the restriction of Soviet ships is suspended and negotiations for a new long term grain agreement are postponed. The President holds out the prospect of other sanctions as well.

Poland/ FDR – December 30, 1981 (OSA)

Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski makes a surprise two-day visit to Bonn for talks with the West German leaders in an effort to obtain their good will and economic help.

Poland– December 30, 1981 (OSA)

Andrzej Slowik and Jerzy Kropiwnicki, Lodz region Solidarity leaders accused of inciting strikes, are sentenced by a summary court procedure to four-and-a-half years imprisonment and deprived of their civil rights for a further four years.

According to the press spokesman of the Justice Ministry, 141 cases involving 261 people have so far been sent to civilian courts for trial under summary procedure.

1982

Poland – 1982 (HDP)

The State Tribunal, the highest legal organ in Poland, is reestablished after being defunct since the interwar period. The State Tribunal investigates parliamentary charges against the President, the Premier, ministers and other high state officials.

January

Poland – January 1982 (KCA)

The Ministry of Justice announces that 4,177 people have been detained under the martial law.

Poland – January 1, 1982 (OSA)

Colonel Zdzislaw Malina, Deputy Chief of the National Defence Committee's Secretariat, discloses that 90 senior officials have already been dismissed from their jobs in the first week of the state of emergency.

State Price Commission Chairman Zdzislaw Krasinski announces substantial price increases also for hot water for heating radiators (333%). Increased prices for foods, up between 217% and 438%, are announced for the beginning of the second quarter of 1982.

Poland - January 2, 1981 (RFE)

The zloty is devalued against the main Western hard currencies (57% against both the American dollar and British sterling)

The authorities announce that as of 1 February 1982, large price increases will be implemented on a wide range of energy products. The price of coal is set to rise by 364% and electricity by 244%. The government announce that this pricing reform is the initial step of a broader reform of the entire economic system.

Poland / Eastern Bloc – January 3, 1982 (PCC)

Jaruzelski writes a letter to Soviet leaders to express gratitude for their assistance but also to request confirmation of previously agreed for deliveries of oil and gas products. Jaruzelski says that he has also asked Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Romania, and Czechoslovakia for basic agricultural and industrial goods.

Poland / Eastern Bloc / U.S – January 4, 1982 (PCC)

In a meeting with EEC diplomats, Jaruzelski criticizes US sanctions as “interference in Poland’s internal affairs”. However, EEC members issue a communiqué promising not to undermine the US action.

Poland – January 4, 1982 (OSA)

Telephone connections are reinstated in 10 voivodships (out of a total of 49). Gdansk, Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Szczecin, and Lublin are among those still cut off.

Poland’s official media report a normal working day as people return to work after the Christmas holidays. Uncensored reports, however, say that only half of the work force has been reinstated at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk as a result of continued purges of Solidarity supporters for their refusal to renounce their allegiance to the labour union.

Independent observers assess Poland’s industrial production at some 50% to 60% of its full capacity.

Poland – January 5, 1982 (OSA)

The corruption trial of Maciej Szczepanski, the former head of the state radio and television network, opens in Warsaw. Accused with him are his close associates: Eugeniusz Patyk, Piotr Liszyk, Jerzy Hanbowski, and Jadwiga Talachowa.

Poland – January 5, 1982 (KCA)

The *Sejm* announces that they have reopened talks with Solidarity activists.

Poland - January 5, 1982 (RFE)

The acting head of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology officially bans the Independent Students' Union (ISU), which accounted for some 25% of all students.

Poland / Soviet Union – January 6, 1982 (KCA)

The Soviet Union signs a bi-lateral trade agreement with Poland granting Poland \$6,000 million worth of supplies and long-term credit at low rates of interest to cover the trade balance deficit of 1981 and 1982. The announcement of the Soviet loan is the first piece of good economic news that the Polish authorities have received since the imposition of martial law.

Poland – January 6, 1982 (OSA)

In an Epiphany sermon delivered in Warsaw Poland's Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, appeals for public restraint to avoid further bloodshed and violence. Warning against the dangers of direct confrontation, he also expresses criticism of and regret over the continuing internment and arrest of many individuals; Solidarity members and intellectuals, peasants, workers, and student leaders. He also strongly criticizes the practice of the forced dismissal from work of those who refuse to sign loyalty pledges demanded of them by the military regime and to renounce formally their Solidarity membership.

Marek Brunne, Solidarity spokesman appointed in October 1981, returns from a visit to the US. In a statement, later corrected but basically unchanged, he is understood to dissociate himself "from certain /union/ resolutions that went far beyond the framework of the union's statutory activities."

Poland – January 7, 1982 (OSA)

The first issue (nos. 1-2) of the underground Tygodnik Wojenny (War Weekly) appears in Warsaw.

General Boguslaw Stachura, First Deputy Minister of Interior Affairs, presents a report to the Sejm's Internal Affairs and Justice Commission on the state of the country's safety and public order. According to Stachura, 5,906 people have been interned, of whom 839 have already been released. No figures for those arrested are given. (Note: The difference between internment and arrest is that in the case of the former no charges are preferred and thus no court proceedings are necessary.) Stachura puts the total fatal casualties, from the declaration of martial law to date, at nine: six miners killed "while attacking security forces," with the security forces acting "in defense of their own threatened lives," and the others having died later in the hospital.

Stachura says that up to January 5 investigations under summary proceedings had been started against 1,274 arrested persons. Charges had actually been preferred against 529 persons: 339 in general (civilian) courts and 190 in military ones. Of these, 170 persons have already been sentenced: 135 in general (civilian) courts and 35 in military ones. According to Stachura, the civil disturbances occurring since the martial law declaration have resulted, apart from the 9 persons killed, directly or indirectly, in a further 245 persons beaten up or injured, 43 of whom ended up as hospital cases. Among the "forces of law and order," 222 persons were wounded, 35 of whom required hospitalization.

Poland – January 7, 1982 (KCA)

Wladyslaw Baka (the Government Plenipotentiary for Economic Reform) in a press

conference emphasizes that the military takeover of Dec. 13 was intended not to prevent the planned reforms but to create conditions for their realization.

Poland / Soviet Union – January 7, 1982 (KCA)

Marian Wozniak (Secretary to the PUWP Central Committee) arrives in Moscow for talks with Vladimir Dolgikh (the CPSU Secretary for relations with fraternal communist parties).

Poland – January 8, 1982 (KCA)

The *Sejm* adopts a resolution approving the introduction of martial law.

Poland – January 8, 1982 (KCA)

The Military Council for National Salvation issues a decree instructing Universities and Colleges to resume lectures by February 15.

Poland – January 8, 1982 (OSA)

Representatives of Solidarity, in a statement circulated through underground channels, describe the government's claim that it is engaged in talks with Solidarity union activists as a fictitious attempt to extract itself from a self-imposed deadlock. The statement says that the government is attempting to confuse the Poles and that "the union authorities have not authorized, nor will they allow, any of their members remaining at liberty to conduct such talks."

The Katowice Voivodship party paper *Trybuna Robotnicza* reports that 43 people were injured when security forces broke up the strikes in the Manifest Lipcowy and the Jastrzebie coalmines in Silesia on December 14 and 15.

Trybuna Ludu, urges a "purification of the ranks" of the party and, in what appears to be an acknowledgment of what is happening within the party, calls for a return to the "pure ideals" of the early years, at the time of its foundation.

Andrzej Zabinski, first secretary of the Katowice party organization, a known hard-liner, resigns and is replaced by Zbigniew Messner, a Politburo member and Chairman of the Katowice People's Council. Another resignation is that of Tadeusz Fiszbach, the moderate, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party organization, who is replaced by Stanislaw Bejger, head of the Office for Maritime economy.

Poland – January 9, 1982 (OSA)

Polish media announce that since the time of the martial law declaration, on December 13, 618 people involved in 394 court cases have been given summary convictions by "general courts."

The Wroclaw Solidarity underground bulletin *Z Dnia na Dzien* (From Day to Day) writes of the brutal treatment of people found in the streets after curfew, even those in possession of valid passes. The paper gives the name of F. Tyszko, who died as a result of a beating by ZOMO.

In an article in *Trybuna Ludu* a "collaborationist" writer, Kazimierz Kozniewski, launches an attack on the Polish intelligentsia, accusing it of having been overcome with "a rage of destruction and anarchy," and hints at the dissolution of the Polish Writers' Union, whose members have so far showed themselves overwhelmingly unwilling to cooperate with the military regime.

Poland – January 9, 1982 (RFE)

Jaruzelski meets with Archbishop Glemp to discuss what needs to be done to facilitate the normalization of life in Poland.

Yugoslavia / Iraq, January 10-12, 1982 (HMD)

President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolić visits Iraq.

Poland / Soviet Union – January 10-12, 1982 (KCA / PCC)

Foreign Minister Czyrek travels to Moscow for meetings with Gromyko and Suslov, the first official encounters between high-ranking Poles and Soviet since martial law was imposed.

Poland - January 10, 1982 (RFE)

Archbishop Glemp delivers a sermon in Warsaw, criticizing the authorities for their policy of internment and for creating conflicts of conscience by forcing employees to choose between their jobs and Solidarity membership.

The government announces that classes at Polish universities and schools of higher education will resume by the middle of February 1982. All universities and institutes have been closed since December 13, when martial law was imposed, and have been paralyzed since mid-November 1981 by striking staff and students.

Poland – January 10, 1982 (OSA)

Floods reported in a 30 km section of the Vistula River around Plock (central Poland).

Internal telephone communications within towns are restored, but censorship remains and “telephone conversations may be interrupted to prevent the telephone facilities being used for activities endangering the security of the state.”

The military authorities lift some of the censorship restrictions imposed by the emergency on foreign correspondents and restore telex lines to some of the Western embassies.

Poland – January 11, 1982 (OSA)

Some 8,500 people have thus far been evacuated and 2,500 are still awaiting evacuation from the flood-strike Plock district in north-western Poland.

A Warsaw court sets free three Solidarity members, Karol Szadurski, Leszek Lewandowski, and Jacek Lipiński. The three were accused of organizing a strike in protest against martial law. Setting them free, the judge, Andrzej Lewandowski, accepts the defense plea that the protest strikes at the Warsaw Steel Mill were spontaneous and not organized by individuals.

At the joint invitation of Colonel Czesław Mieszczak, the plenipotentiary of the Committee of National Defense, and Voivod Stanisław Luczkiewicz, Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, the Cracow Metropolitan, visits Bielsko-Biala in southern Poland. On January 6 Bishop Herbert Bednorz of Katowice, had also visited Bielsko-Biala in response to a similar invitation.

The Warsaw city authorities' press spokesman announces that work-free Saturday regulations do not apply to militarized economic enterprises, state administration, and other firms and institutions that through additional instructions were deprived of free Saturdays.

Jerzy Urbanski, head of the party's Control Commission, calls in Trybuna for a major purge of the party and the trade unions to remove what he describes as a danger to socialism in

Poland. He says that the party should use the current period of martial law to strengthen itself ideologically and politically.

Philip Johnston, the executive of the CARE charity organization, warns that unless steps are taken on an international level to help the Poles. Poland's population will face severe malnutrition.

NATO – January 11, 1982 (KCA)

A NATO ministerial session made up of Foreign Ministers meet in Brussels to discuss the current crisis in Poland. It is the first meeting since the implementation of martial law. They announce that they will withhold further commercial credits to Poland, other than those that might be required for food.

Hungary / U.K. / Israel – January 12-14, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes official visits to the United Kingdom and the Republic of Israel between January 14 and 18.

Poland - January 12, 1982 (RFE)

Following Czyrek's visit to Moscow, The Soviet Press Agency TASS releases a statement that the Soviet Union and Poland jointly condemn what they describe as gross interference by the West in Polish affairs.

Poland – January 12, 1982 (OSA)

More flooding is reported in various parts of the country: Konin (central Poland), Ostroleka (northeast of Warsaw), Chelm (eastern Poland), Szczecin (western Poland) and Swinoujscie (the coast).

Deputy Prime Minister Jerzy Ozdowski, the most senior Catholic in Poland's government, says at a press conference that the recent meeting between Glempe and Jaruzelski, on January 9, is a sign of the gradual normalization of life in the country and indicates that the possibility of reducing the number of internees is now being considered: a move intended to restore public confidence in the military rulers.

As "a sign of a further improvement in the state of safety and public order," the curfew hours in the Katowice region have been eased, from the previous 2200 to 0600 hours to the present 2300 to 0500 hours. Some relaxation has already taken place in other parts of the country.

Official media launch an attack on the prize-winning Polish film director Andrzej Wajda, accusing him of advocating extremist tendencies in Solidarity. Note: Wajda, whose recent film *Man of Iron*, a sequel to *Man of Marble*, won international acclaim, was closely associated with the country's renewal processes in public life but particularly in the world of culture and the arts.

Trybuna Ludu strongly criticizes private farmers in an apparent effort to separate them from the workers and isolate them from the interned or arrested leaders of Rural Solidarity.

At a press conference in Paris Ryszard Wojna, a member of the Sejm, a writer for Trybuna Ludu, and Deputy Chairman of the CC's International Affairs Commission set up at the second plenum on 11 August 1981, gives the number of deaths since the imposition of martial law as 11; 9 dead in Silesia, 1 in Gdansk, and 1 dying of heart failure during a street demonstration in Wroclaw.

Poland's media report that the country's economy is suffering because of a shortage of materials, lack of hard currency for imported industrial inputs, and the absence of clear-cut instructions and guidance from the military authorities. They also suggest, if only obliquely, that the still largely disrupted communications have aggravated the economy's problems.

Poland/ Vatican – January 12, 1982 (OSA)

In a first meeting with a Polish government official since the declaration of the state of martial law, Pope John Paul II meets privately with Kazimierz Szablewski, Resident Minister Plenipotentiary in charge of working relations with the Vatican. According to Vatican sources, Szablewski delivered Jaruzelski's reply to the Pope's letter sent in December through Archbishop Luigi Poggi, when, as the pope's personal representative, Poggi visited Warsaw shortly after the declaration of martial law. Note: While no details of the exchange of correspondence are available, the pope's letter is said to have contained an appeal to the Polish authorities to abolish martial law and to resume a dialogue with Solidarity and the Church.

Poland/ USA – January 12, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking in Warsaw at a New Year's reception for foreign diplomats, the head of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, criticizes alleged attempts to interfere in Polish affairs, at the same time pleading for Western cooperation and help. He says that the sanctions imposed will delay the country's recovery and that these "strike a painful blow at the broadest masses of Polish society." At the same time he assures the diplomatic corps that "martial law in Poland has not changed the country's foreign policy." Note: At least a dozen ambassadors, representing NATO countries, Japan, and Australia, boycotted the reception "on the instructions of our governments" and for "fairly obvious" reasons.

Poland/ West European Trade Union – January 12, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish authorities have turned down a request from West European trade union officials for permission to send a fact-finding labour mission to Poland.

Poland – January 13, 1982 (OSA)

The Sejm Commissions for Internal Affairs and for the Administration of Justice and Legislative Work have discussed and approved a draft law on the acceptance of special legislation in the period of martial law.

In their first trip outside Warsaw since the imposition of martial law on December 13, foreign journalists accredited in Poland have an opportunity to go to Poznan (western Poland). After visiting the Cegielski Works they ask to see Zdzislaw Rozwalak, head of Solidarity's Wielkopolska region. Rozwalak is brought to their hotel and in the presence of government officials he emphatically recants a statement made by him in December that supported the martial law decision and measures. He says he made his declaration under duress, in ignorance of the real situation in the country and within Solidarity, and due to his inexperience in dealing with the methods of the security service.

Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Jerzy Wojtecki warns that meat supplies may be some 400,000 tons lower this year than last. Because of uncertainty about the planned grain and fodder imports, in the light of the American restrictions, production of broiler chickens has been cut by up to 350,000 tons.

Yugoslavia – January 13, 1982 (KCA)

A joint session of the LCY and State Presidiums is convened, and they nominate Milka Planinc (the current president of the LCY Central Committee in Croatia) as the President of the Federal Executive Council.

Poland - January 13, 1982 (RFE)

The Military Council of National Salvation (MCNS) meets for the first time since the imposition of martial law. General Jaruzelski chairs the meeting, in which workers, belonging to Solidarity, and the branch unions participate.

Warsaw Television announces that as of January 14 a new government newspaper, Rzeczpospolita (“The Republic”) will be published. Its aim is to ‘report on the work and activities of the government’.

In response to NATO charges of Soviet involvement, TASS issues an angry denial that the USSR played any role in the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia sign a protocol in Warsaw, setting trade between the two countries at 1,200 million rubles.

Poland - January 14, 1982 (RFE/RL)

Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski visits Bucharest to discuss economic and trade relations with Romania, who support the introduction of martial law.

Hungary / Soviet Union – January 14-15, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Imre Hollai participates in the sixth session of the Permanent Working Group of CEMA on global economic issues in Moscow.

Albania – January 14-16, 1982 (KCA)

The People’s Assembly meets. Mr. Adil Carcani, the First Deputy Chairman, is elected to succeed Mr. Shehu as Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Carcani, who has been First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers since 1974, makes a statement to the People’s Assembly on January 15 in which he affirms his intention to pursue the political line established by Mr. Hoxha. He also expresses a wish to improve Albania’s relations with other countries, including the USA and the Soviet Union, but only if the latter ceases their “warmongering” activities abroad. On January 16, the assembly approves inter alia the law on the implementation of the seventh five-year plan for the period from 1981 to 1985.

Poland – January 14, 1982 (OSA)

Zdzislaw Sadowski, Chairman of the Main Statistical Office and Government Plenipotentiary for Economic Reform, says that despite the state of emergency and the “great economic difficulties” the government is going ahead with the new economic mechanisms in order to create stronger incentives for boosting production and exports. Sadowski admits, however, that restrictions on hard currency make it impossible to import industrial inputs, creating supply shortages. He also blames Poland’s creditors for imposing restrictions on hard currency borrowing, thereby making the introduction of the economic reform all the more difficult.

According to a message from the Bialoleka Juvenile Prison in northern Warsaw, where more than 260 detainees are being held, officials of the Polish security services have taken over the running of the prison from the original wardens. The detainees say new restrictions have been imposed on their freedom of movement and assembly in the past two weeks.

Jerzy Szablik, Deputy Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology, says that the authorities will not tolerate disturbances in colleges when they reopen. Briefing the Sejm Commission on Science and Technological Progress, Szablik notes that conditions for resuming classes will be based on statements submitted by individual college rectors and on the decisions of the Voivodship Defense Committees.

Speaking at a meeting with party officials in Rzeszow, southeast Poland, Politburo member Albin Siwak says that the future character and the way of work of the country's trade unions is still an open matter.

The Reuters correspondent in Warsaw reports that a number of underground Solidarity publications are circulating. Bulletins are appearing despite a martial law ban on unauthorized publications and severe restrictions on printing equipment, ink, and newsprint. In addition to printed bulletins, others are handwritten.

Poland – January 15, 1982 (OSA)

Politburo member and CC Secretary Hieronim Kubiak, speaking in Lublin to a party aktif working in education and culture, accuses the country's intellectuals of "having lost their political orientation," but allows that they still have a role to play "in the process of normalization of our socio-political life."

Some 102 Polish intellectuals, artists, and scientists protest to the Sejm against the imposition of martial law and demand its abolition and the resumption of a dialogue with the legally elected representatives of Solidarity and with the Church.

Poland – January 15, 1982 (KCA)

Theatres, cinemas, concerts, clubs and other cultural activities are reopened.

Yugoslavia / Egypt, January 15-16, 1982 (HMD)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt Boutros Ghali visits Yugoslavia and meets with high Yugoslav representatives, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. Various international issues are discussed, with special emphasis on the Middle Eastern crisis.

Poland – January 16, 1982 (OSA)

The New York Times publishes an interview with Zbigniew Bujak, until Solidarity's suspension the head of its Mazowsze (Warsaw) chapter. Bujak is quoted as saying that the union is continuing its activities underground and is prepared to struggle, through peaceful means, against the military dictatorship. Bujak says the first shock of martial law has passed and now spontaneous opposition is growing. As examples, he says that there has been passive resistance against political dismissals in factories that intellectuals are turning in their party cards and that people are banding together to refuse to sign loyalty oaths.

Trybuna Ludu warns farmers that the authorities might have to impose compulsory deliveries of grain if farmers continue to withhold deliveries to state procurement points. The paper says they should make up their minds quickly whether they intend to make delivery, since it is in the general interest that no compulsory deliveries should be introduced.

The Warsaw daily *Zycie Warszawy* appears for the first time since its last issue (dated December 12-13) before the declaration of martial law. Provincial editions of the paper, *Zycie*

Radomskie, and Zycie Czestochowy, are also published.

Speaking at the plenary session of the Zyrardow (near Warsaw) Municipal Party Committee, Politburo member Albin Siwak calls for a purge of what he describes as irresponsible people in the PUWP. A Radio Warsaw report quotes Siwak as saying there is room in the party for every honest Pole, for people of culture and science. "However," he added, "the party must be purged of irresponsible people. But this must not be a witch-hunt. In the near future, the party must work out a program for the entire community that will be based on the pure sources of Marxism and Leninism.

Poland/ Western banks – January 16, 1982 (OSA)

PAP announces that representatives of Western banks met in Vienna on January 13 with two senior Polish finance officials, Zbigniew Karcz, the head of the Finance Ministry's Foreign Department, and Jan Woloszyn, Bank Handlowy's Deputy President, to discuss rescheduling Poland's debts. The two sides were said to have agreed to continue the talks at a later date.

Poland – January 17, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish Airline LOT resumes flights.

Radio Warsaw resumes the transmission of Sunday Mass, which was suspended with the proclamation of the state of emergency. The Mass is transmitted by Poland's second radio program, which also resumed today following its suspension in December.

PAP quotes Tadeusz Nowicki, a member of the central Party Control Commission, as saying that nearly 1,100 people have been expelled from the Polish party during the first 3 weeks of martial law, and a further 1,300 have been crossed off the party membership list. Nowicki says that the authorities, in association with the Control Commission, have also recalled 272 people from their posts, handed out other penalties to 289 people, and warned 360 more.

Poland - January 17, 1982 (RFE/RL)

The new Polish ambassador in London, Stefan Staniszewski, says Lech Walesa is to be released from detention soon and that martial law will end shortly. This statement conflicts with the words of government spokesman, Jerzy Urban the day before, that martial law will continue for the foreseeable future.

Poland – January 18, 1982 (KCA)

Mr. Ozdowski gives a press conference in which states he supports the continuation of the purge within the PUWP. It is also reported that 1,100 people have been dismissed from the party while another 1,300 people have been disciplined.

Poland - January 18, 1982 (RFE)

The Council of Ministers decide to resume construction of Poland's first nuclear power plant, after several false starts.

Yugoslavia / Algeria, January 18-26, 1982 (HMD)

President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Đuranović visits Algeria. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed.

Poland – January 18, 1982 (OSA)

Wieslaw Gornicki, the spokesman for the Military Council of National Salvation, denies that a decision has been made on the release of Lech Walesa.

In an interview with *Zycie Warszaw*, Deputy Speaker of the Sejm Piotr Stefanski says the right conditions must be established prior to the resumption of trade union activities. Referring to the draft bill on trade unions, Stefanski says that work in the Sejm on the bill had been going on since last May and the bill had been discussed fully with all the interested parties. However, he added, a general debate on the trade union bill should be opened the moment conditions are suitable for the resumption of trade union activity.

Radio Warsaw's International Service reports that the Minister in Charge of Union Affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek, addressing workers in Lodz, said he has had several talks with Walesa on what he calls matters of a general nature. The minister also said he had numerous meetings with people he claims are Solidarity leaders on the future of unions in Poland and with representatives of other unions.

Deputy Prime Minister Jerzy Ozdowski, in an interview with Radio Warsaw, says he sees Poland's planned price reform as a redistribution of national income in which the poorest sectors of society must be protected. He says the problem of prices is linked with the economic reform, which the government has begun to introduce this month.

The armed forces newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* calls for continuing the purge of the country's communist party and a return to unity based firmly on Marxist-Leninist principles. The article, coming after Nowicki's statement yesterday about losses in party membership, says that many people have left the party; some have failed to withstand the pressure of the crisis and others have been dismissed. "We should create conditions for the further dismissal of those who, by their conformist attitudes and their fear to defend the party openly, in work establishments, institutions, social and political organizations, have proved that they are not mature enough to deserve the name of Communist," the paper says.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski is quoted as claiming that what he describes as chaos will return to Poland within a month if martial law is lifted. He told the West German magazine *Stern*: "If we really want reform and the economic stabilization that would make these reforms possible, then we cannot lift these measures taken with a heavy heart and create a situation in which all the chaos returns within a month at the latest." Rakowski added: "Unfortunately, that forces us to take repressive measures against those people who would only endanger a continuing renewal." Rakowski repeated official claims that army is a lesser evil to prevent the danger of civil war and of Poland's becoming "a bloody stain on the map of Europe."

He also claimed the Soviet Union had never objected to Polish government plans for worker codetermination in industry, pluralism, the extension of civil rights, and relations with the Catholic Church. Rakowski also renewed appeals to the West not to make the Polish situation worse with economic sanctions. He claimed "If America stops supplying us with maize, that means seven kilograms less meat per year for every Pole. That would create new tensions which only delay the process of reform." Rakowski also said: "Some Western politicians think they can compel us to a dialogue with people who, we know, only seek the destruction of our system and the removal of Poland from the Warsaw Pact. We will not let ourselves be forced into that".

The government daily Rzeczpospolita reports that negotiations to renew Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund will resume in March. Note: The new round of talks, broken off upon the declaration of martial law, is to be preceded by re-entry negotiations with the World Bank.

Radio Warsaw reports a meeting today of the Church-State Commission. The commission pressed for political solutions to reach lasting national accord and said that cooperation between the state and the Church was a real factor in helping to hasten the lifting of martial law. The radio says that in this context the meeting discussed the activity of the trade unions and other social and youth organizations as well as university and college work. The commission is quoted as saying that in the difficult situation in the country, economic aid is necessary, whereas economic sanctions seriously impede the overcoming of the crisis and block the return to the implementation of the process of renewal. The representatives of the Church expressed concern about retaliatory actions against citizens, which violate human dignity. The state representatives replied that such actions were not the intention of the authorities.

The authorities announced the relaxation of some martial law restrictions on people's movements as of January 23. In view of the alleged improvement in public safety and order and increasing labor efficiency, the Minister of Internal Affairs has abolished special permits for travel between the Katowice, Bielsko-Biala, and Nowy Sacz Voivodships, and between the Cracow and Nowy Sacz Voivodships. Throughout the country, Poles traveling outside their place of residence will no longer have to report to the police within 12 hours of arrival; and people traveling to sanatoriums or holiday centers will no longer need permits for such journeys.

Poland – January 19, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces that "energetic" preparations are being made to open a new training school for firemen to be called the Main Firemen's School. Note: On December 2 police troops stormed the Firefighter Officers' Academy in Warsaw, formally closed on 30 November 1981, where nearly 300 cadets had been staging a sit-in strike. Soon after, the authorities disbanded the academy.

In an interview with Zolnierz Wolnosci General Antoni Jasinski, Deputy Chief of the Polish General Staff, says that the Ministry of Defense has arranged "particular priority" for soldiers who choose civilian universities "when they qualify for university studies." The general is also quoted as saying the Ministry of Defense is seeking information on "each soldier who is on extended military duty" so as to offer "far-reaching help in shaping his life when he leaves the army."

Poland – January 19, 1982 (PCC)

The Polish government announces a possible four-fold increase in food prices as of February 1, and severe meat shortages, due to poor delivery by farmers.

Comecon – January 19-21, 1982 (KCA)

A meeting is held of Comecon countries where the Polish crisis is discussed.

Soviet Union – January 20, 1982 (KCA)

General Semyon Tsvigun, head of the KGB, dies.

East Germany / West Germany – January 20, 1982 (KCA)

Figures are released regarding travel between East and West Germany. In 1981 the number of West Germans visiting East Germany is only 2,100,000, compared to 2,700,000 in 1980.

Poland – January 20, 1982 (KCA)

The Bishops' conference issues a letter to Gen. Jaruzelski intended to be read as a pastoral address regarding the implementation of martial law. They give, however, a mildly worded address.

Poland – January 20, 1982 (KCA)

PAP reports that from February 1, farmers are unable to purchase seed unless they sell grain to the state. For every 120 kg of grain they sell, they will be able to buy 100 kg of seed.

Hungary / Romania – January 20-21, 1982 (HC)

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska travels to Bucharest.

Romania / Pakistan – January 20-22, 1982 (PER)

Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, visits Romania.

Poland – January 20, 1982 (OSA)

The Warsaw Voivodship Court sentences four Solidarity members accused of organizing a strike at Ursus Mechanical Plant (tractor works) in Warsaw: Jerzy Kaniewski to three and a half years; Arkadiusz Czerwinski and Witold Kaszuba to three years each; and Benedykt Filoda to a two-year suspended sentence. Note: The trial started on January 5. Originally there were five accused, but the proceedings against Jan Jozef Lipski, the author and literary critic, were suspended because of Lipski's serious heart ailment.

The government daily Rzeczpospolita says some 1,092 government officials were replaced and 35 of 49 provincial governors were ousted during 16 months of labor unrest in 1980-1981. The paper also says some officials retired, while at least eight of the governors were ousted due to "pressure" from the community. It says 5 of the governors lost their posts because of incompetence, and that of 164 deputy governors 72 lost their jobs during the period.

Speaking to party and "union activists" in Opole, southwest Poland, Politburo member Albin Siwak says that the issue of "reactivating" Solidarity is an open matter and everything depends on the current behaviour of Solidarity leaders and the union's "new program." Siwak says guarantees must be given that Solidarity will never again be turned into a political party. He also says the imposition of martial law was necessary but that in the long term the country's normalization must be linked with the party and the restoration of its leading role in the nation.

The Soviet party daily Pravda suggests that the military crackdown in Poland prevented the crisis from turning into a wider conflict and thus endangering peace in Europe. An article written by two senior commentators, Valentin Falin and Vital Kobyshev, argues that the imposition of martial law was "indispensable not only to Poland but to European peace as well," adding that "those who are now criticizing the Polish leadership, especially those in Western Europe, had better take a sober and responsible look at the situation and realize that a threat to the whole of the continent has been averted."

Poland – January 21, 1982 (OSA)

In an article published in the United Peasant Party daily Dziennik Ludowy, a Sejm deputy, Professor Adam Lopatka, maintains that martial law has not restricted the work of the Sejm, the

State Council, or the government. Lopatka claims that there have been no changes in the constitutional tasks of the Sejm, and that it continues to be the country's only legislative body, in full control of domestic and foreign policy.

In a pastoral letter scheduled to be read in all of the country's Catholic churches the Polish episcopate says that martial law could provoke protest, rebellion, and even civil war. The bishops call for a resumption of social and political talks between the authorities and society. "The dialogue may be difficult but it is not impossible. Everyone expects this dialogue. We as bishops appeal for it. We must eliminate this wave of growing hatred, vengeance, and revenge. These activities infringe upon human dignity, curb civil rights, and thus inhibit national accord."

Radio Warsaw reports that the Radom School of Engineering has opened today for the first time in nearly three months. Note: Strikers closed the school in October and it remained closed under martial law. The October dispute broke out over the re-election of the college's rector, Michal Hebda. It later turned into a national protest against the government's slow implementation of higher education legislation and involved 70 of the country's 91 colleges.

All diocesan bishops and the primate issue a pastoral letter in which they call for freedom for all citizens and the entire nation. Stressing "peace is inseparably linked with freedom," the bishops warn that "every man and every nation must experience the curbing of freedom as painful and unjust; the curbing of man's freedom leads to protests, rebellion, and even war." They go on to state that "we call on all those on whom it depends to respect freedom, especially the freedom of conscience and conviction so dearly loved by our nation." Note: The pastoral letter was read in all Polish churches on January 24.

Poland/ICRC – January 21, 1982 (OSA)

A delegation of the International Red Cross visits the Goldap internment camp (northeast Poland) where the authorities are holding 242 women in detention.

Poland - January 21, 1982 (RFE)

Justice Ministry figures are released, showing that 150 Solidarity activists have been imprisoned for organizing strikes or protests since the introduction of martial law.

Yugoslavia / Pakistan, January 22-25, 1982 (HMD)

President of Pakistan Muhammad Zia Ul-haq visits Yugoslavia, where he meets with high Yugoslav representatives. The accession of Pakistan to the Non-Aligned Movement is assessed as beneficial to mutual understanding.

Poland – January 22, 1982 (OSA)

Reuter reports the circulation of an open letter, apparently dated January 15, by Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the suspended Polish Journalists' Union, condemning martial law and calling for a political truce to put the country back on the road to reform. The letter warns the country's military rulers that they have no popular support and scorns their argument that Solidarity was leading the country to civil war. Bratkowski writes that the military has declared war on the Polish people to protect a ruling class that represents scarcely 1% of the total population.

PAP, quoting a press spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs, reports that every day "several hundred" people are fined or sentenced to prison terms for violating current curfew regulations.

Poland/CSCE – January 22, 1982 (OSA)

Poland's military government formally warns Western nations against any attempt to discuss Polish internal affairs at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resuming in Madrid next month. The warning comes in a note to the 34 other states that signed the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki CSCE meeting. Warsaw strongly opposes "the announced intentions of certain Western governments to raise the subject of Poland's internal situation at the Madrid conference scheduled to resume on February 9." It says "the discussion of Polish problems would constitute an instance of interference in internal Polish affairs contrary to the Final Act . . . would delay the drafting of the final communiqué, and would threaten the results of the Madrid meeting."

Poland/ ICRC – January 23, 1982 (OSA)

An International Red Cross delegation visits the Bialoleka internment camp, where 245 men, mainly solidarity and KOR leaders, are being held.

Poland – January 23, 1982 (OSA)

PAP reports the dismissal of Gdansk Voivod Jerzy Kolodziejewski, a prominent figure in the August 1980 negotiations. Note: Tadeusz Fiszbach, the Gdansk Voivodship First Party Secretary, who also played a positive role in the developments on the coast up to the declaration of martial law, was replaced on January 8.

Addressing a plenary session of the Katowice Voivodship party committee, Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and newly appointed Voivodship Party First Secretary, blames the leaders and organizers of the strike in the Wujek Mine in Tychy near Katowice for the death of the seven miners killed when government forces charged striking miners on December 16. According to Messner, "young and inexperienced people were drawn by deceit into a conflict in which they were not defending either their own interests or their own work." Note: Messner replaced Andrzej Zabinski on January 8.

Interviewed on Radio Warsaw, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski says there are continuing contacts between the authorities and individual Solidarity activists, intimating that these include Lech Walesa. Though in principle in favour of more than one union, he concedes that no clear answer can yet be given on the future of the country's trade unions. He stresses, however, that no union will be allowed to assume the role of a political organization.

An agreement has been signed between the Polish Ecumenical Council and the State Committee for Radio and Television on religious broadcasts on Radio Warsaw of the different denominations within the council. Note: The council is a small group representing eight non-Roman Catholic denominations in Poland.

Soviet Union / France – January 23, 1982 (KCA)

France and the Soviet Union sign an agreement with the Soviet Soyuz Gas Export Company whereby the Soviet Union for 25 years starting in 1984 will supply 8,000 million cubic meters of natural gas to France. Their rates are a little higher than those in their agreement with West Germany.

Poland – January 23, 1982 (KCA)

Ryszard Reiff, the chairman of the Roman Catholic organization Pax is dismissed from his post and is replaced by Zenon Komender, the Minister for Internal Trade and Services.

Hungary / Kuwait / Syria / Jordan / United Arab Emirates – January 23-February 14, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai makes a trip to Kuwait, Syria, Jordan, and United Arab Emirates.

Poland - January 24, 1982 (RFE)

The Council of State withdraws special compulsory military service regulations introduced under martial law and restores previous conscription rules.

Yugoslavia / Angola / Mozambique / Tanzania / Madagascar / Kenya - January 24-February 5, 1982 (HMD)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec visits Angola (January 24-26), Mozambique (January 27-29), Tanzania (January 30), Madagascar (January 31-February 2), and Kenya (February 3-5). The talks are being held with high representatives of these countries on various international issues, especially on the situation in Southern Africa, the future of the Non-Aligned Movement, the relations between the North and the South, and the crisis in Western Africa. Vrhovec also meets with SWAPO leaders and expresses the Yugoslav support for the struggle of Namibian people.

Poland – January 24, 1982 (OSA)

The Council of State withdraws special compulsory military service regulations introduced under martial law and restores previous conscription rules. The decision is apparently linked to what the council says is the “progressive stabilization of the country’s socio-political life.” Conscription in 1982 will be conducted by the provincial governors assisted by the heads of the provincial military staffs and heads of village communities through draft commissions that are to decide whether the conscripts are sole breadwinners. A resolution adopted by the State Council provides for exemption from active military service of men responsible for “direct care of a family member or for running a farm.”

Politburo member Albin Siwak claims many Solidarity unionists say there should be only one trade union organization in Poland instead of the three that existed after August 1980. PAP says Siwak told party activists in the industrial town of Nowy Dwor that “even many Solidarity members have said that there should be only one trade union, and they are right. . . . The ill fortune of the Poles, and especially the working class, was the fact that we allowed a split into autonomous trade unions, branch trade unions, and Solidarity.” He says the question of trade unions is still open.

Poland – January 25, 1982 (OSA)

The Sejm meets for a two-day session, the first since the martial law declaration, convened primarily to invest the ruling military authorities with a semblance of legality by ratifying the emergency decrees announced by the State Council as well as to attend to the unfinished business of approving, in a drastically amended form, the Teachers’ Charter.

The Sejm duly expresses formal support for General Jaruzelski and approval of his policies, present and future, with only six, and possibly seven, members abstaining: Karol Malcuzyński (non-party) and Janusz Zablocki and his group, the Polish Social Catholic Union. Romuald Bukowski, a non-party deputy from Gdynia, registers the only vote against the motion.

The Sejm also approves two ministerial changes: Jerzy Korzonek becomes the head of the Maritime Economy Office, succeeding Stanislaw Bejger who was released in connection with his appointment as First Secretary of the Gdansk PUWP Voivodship Committee after the recent ouster of the popular reformist Tadeusz Fiszbach. Benon Miskiewicz takes over as the new Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology, replacing Jerzy Nawrocki who resigned on December 15 for reasons that are still unclear.

Reuter reports, quoting management sources that Poland's Baltic shipyards could come to a standstill within several months because of a lack of imported raw materials. The main problem is a shortage of special steel, which has already slowed down production in both the Gdansk and Gdynia shipyards. The Lenin yard is using reserves, and there is no prospect of replenishing stocks because they would have to be imported and there is no cash available.

Highway checkpoints have been set up at strategic places throughout Poland, according to reports by travellers. They say that the checkpoints are similar to the barriers installed on exit roads from Warsaw in recent days. Drivers are routinely flagged down at the points and have their documents checked and their cars searched. Note: People traveling outside their provinces require special permission and the checks thus ensure that the regulation is not infringed.

Polish intellectuals have made a concerted appeal to end martial law. A petition to the Sejm, signed by 130 academics and intellectuals, urges the authorities to halt "confrontation with their own nation." The petition speaks of an attempt to enslave Polish society, and protests against "brutal strike-breaking by the army and police, against shootings and beatings, against the internment of thousands..."

Hungary / Soviet Union – January 25, 1982 (HC)

Minister for Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in Moscow.

Poland – January 25, 1982 (RFE)

The Sejm holds its first plenary session since the imposition of martial law, endorsing martial law and passing the Teachers' Charter.

Poland / EU – January 25, 1982 (KCA)

A meeting of the European Community Foreign Ministers is held, and they decide to withdraw their October 1981 proposal to sell 35,000,000 units worth of food to Poland.

Soviet Union – January 25, 1982 (KCA)

Mikhail Suslov, who had served as a member of the CPSU, Secretary to the CPSU Central Committee, a deputy to the Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the Foreign affairs commission of the Soviet of the Union, dies.

Poland – January 26, 1982 (PCC)

Wałęsa is formally arrested.

Soviet Union – January 26, 1982 (KCA)

Mikhail Suslov's death is announced.

Poland / US – January 26, 1982 (BUSZS / KCA / LBC)

Haig and Gromyko meet in Geneva. Haig declares that the talks are about improving East-West relations, but for the US to express its main concerns about Poland.

Poland– January 26, 1982 (OSA)

Lech Walesa receives written internment warrant: "Decyzja No. 182 o internowaniu," backdated to 12 December 1981.

Polish Politburo member and CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski discusses the role of the party under martial law at two separate party meetings in the Wloclawek region in central Poland. According to Radio Warsaw, at one meeting Olszowski stressed that the party's current task was to make life in Poland better, calmer, and safer. At the other meeting, Olszowski said that anyone who intended to engage in activity against the socialist state could not expect understanding or leniency. According to Radio Budapest, Olszowski said the communist party would remain an essential factor in the social and political life of Poland in the future, and nobody could take over its leading role. Olszowski said that a primary task of the party would be to struggle for social justice and to develop an adequate relationship between the country's leading bodies and the public. Those who wanted to work for the sake of the country could reckon with the party's understanding and support.

Poland/ ICRC – January 26, 1982 (OSA)

The International Red Cross announces that its representatives have visited nearly 500 detainees in Poland and received permission to see all Poles held in detention under martial law. The Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross first asked to visit internees last December 21, eight days after martial law was declared in Poland. The ICRC says its delegation in Warsaw was informed last Thursday that its request had been granted. "Two ICRC delegates together with the support of representatives of the Polish Red Cross undertook a first visit to Goldap, some 200 km from Warsaw, on 22 January 1982 where they saw 242 internees..."

Poland – January 27, 1982 (OSA)

It is announced that the leader of the Christian Democratic Party's deputies in the lower house of Italy's parliament has asked that Lech Walesa be proposed as a candidate for the 1982 Nobel Peace Prize. The official, Gerardo Bianco, wrote a letter to the leaders of the other groups represented in parliament asking them to lend their support to his initiative.

Politburo members Stefan Olszowski and Albin Siwak have both said that the party is becoming more active. Olszowski, speaking at a conference on party ideology and propaganda in Warsaw, stresses the need for an analysis of the damage caused by what he calls the destructive activity of extreme forces in Solidarity and for a sharp ideological struggle against anticommunism and various forms of nationalism. He also points out the need for more successful action against the anti-Polish propaganda campaign.

Speaking About economic sanctions, Siwak says the Polish nation will feel the pinch of the economic restrictions but that it is switching over to closer cooperation with the socialist countries, which permits optimism. Siwak also claims that the situation in Poland, although hard, is improving, and the public is becoming more and more dedicated to the cause of stabilization.

Soviet Union / Warsaw Pact / France – January 27, 1982 (KCA)

The French government states that the new gas-purchasing contract will be terminated in the event of a Warsaw Pact invasion of Poland. However the new gas line caused a major split within NATO as Austria, Belgium, Italy, Finland, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the Netherlands already started negotiations with the Soviet Union, and the UK is supplying materials for the new pipeline.

Finland – January 27, 1982 (KCA)

Mauno Koivisto (Social Democrat) is inaugurated as the new President of Finland.

Poland - January 27, 1982 (RFE)

The Polish authorities announce new directives covering price regulations and remuneration. On average, food prices will rise by 171%. However, the directives provide no information as to how these price increases related to the oft-promised economic reforms.

Radio Warsaw announces that the construction of a subway in Warsaw will begin in 1983, with significant help for the project being provided by the Soviet Union.

Georgia – January 28, 1982 (KCA)

Nationalist demonstrations take place in Georgia.

Hungary / East Germany – January 28, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic Oskar Fischer makes a two-day visit to the People's Republic of Hungary.

Poland/ USA / CIA – January 28, 1982 (OSA)

At a press conference the military prosecutor and the counterespionage service made charges of spying against several Americans, including people said to be US Embassy personnel. The evidence consists of films showing the activities of Leslie Sternberg, a former third secretary in the consular section of the US Embassy in Warsaw, accused of having links with the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN).

The martial law authorities say they also have evidence that another American diplomat, identified as Peter Burke, was a spy for the CIA. Several other Americans whose affiliation is not given are also accused of being CIA agents.

Poland – January 28, 1982 (OSA)

According to figures issued by the Main Statistical Office (GUS), Poland's Domestic Net Material Product (DNMP) for 1981 dropped by 13% from the previous year. All key sectors of the economy, except agriculture, reported a drop in production and performance.

The government's Social-Political Committee asks the military council to ease tourist restrictions and allow organized and individual tourist trips to Poland. The committee, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, says that foreign tourists continue to show "great interest" in Poland, despite the state of emergency, and applications for organized tourist groups from communist countries and many West European states are being sent to the Polish authorities.

The committee also reports that in the first three quarters of last year about 870,000 Poles left the country, of whom, according to estimates, more than 100,000 had not returned home.

CC Secretary and Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski says that no economic reform plan can work without public support. Speaking at a Szczecin Voivodship party meeting he says any reform ideas only create what he calls the framework for the people, and that people must fill this framework with "good work."

The Szczecin Voivodship party committee First Secretary Stanislaw Miskiewicz says that an overwhelming majority of the local population welcomed the introduction of martial law, and that people had accepted the decision with relief, understanding, and a sense of seriousness. Miskiewicz also speaks of ridding the party of people whose views are not compatible with party ideology.

At a meeting of the Central Party Control Commission it is disclosed that between October 1980 and 31 December 1981 the commission investigated over 14,200 party members, most of them in leading positions in the state, the party, or the administrative apparatus. As a result of these investigations 894 party members were expelled and 1,613 were subjected to "other party disciplinary measures."

Poland – January 29, 1982 (KCA)

The government's Central Statistical Office publishes a document on Poland's socioeconomic situation in 1981. National income fell by 13%, industrial production fell by 10% and the cost of living increased by 25%.

Soviet Union / Italy – January 29, 1982 (KCA)

Signor Emilio Colombo (the Italian Foreign Minister) announces that Italy will postpone negotiations on the price of gas from the Soviet Union due to the situation in Poland.

Czechoslovakia – January 30, 1982

The Czechoslovak government implements price rises on cigarettes, alcohol and various foodstuffs, notably meat. In order to compensate consumers, various state benefits are made more generous, and a pay-rise for miners is announced..

Poland - January 30, 1982 (RFE)

Sandro Gaspar, the Hungarian trade union leader who also heads the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) meets in Warsaw with Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski and the minister responsible for trade union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek. They discuss the current state of the Polish trade union movement and the participation of Polish trade unions in the upcoming WFTU 10th Congress to be held in Cuba in February.

Poland – January 30, 1982 (OSA)

Death of Zdzislaw Grudzien, one of the most influential members of the PUWP leadership before August 1980.

ZOMO and the militia in Gdansk have dispersed a crowd gathered in a peaceful demonstration to lay flowers at the memorial to fallen shipyard workers of December 1970. The resultant disturbances lasted several hours. About 200 mainly young people are said to have been arrested. On the city walls the slogan: Zima wasza - wiosna nasza (the winter is yours - the summer will be ours) is seen more often.

Poland – January 31, 1982 (OSA)

In a first official report this year of street disturbances, PAP reports, with a 24-hour delay,

that demonstrating youths “inspired by American government propaganda” clashed last night in Gdansk with security forces: 6 civilians and B policemen were 4 injured and 205 people arrested. Martial law restrictions have been tightened in the city, telephone services were cut off, the use of private cars banned, and the curfew extended by 3 hours, from 2000 hours to 05:00 hours.

On the eve of the draconian price increases for food, electricity, coal, and heating the Polish National Bank announces a one-time revalorization of personal savings deposits “with the aim of softening the effects of the drop in real value of money as a result of the retail price reform.” The revalorization is voluntary and will take the form of a three-year bond, which, upon maturity, will increase each savings account by 20%. The interest will be forfeited if the account is closed or the bond cashed in before the maturity date.

Poland - January 31, 1982 (RFE/RL)

Foreign Minister Czyrek arrives in France to attend the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party and tells journalists that the government is continuing to hold talks with detained Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, but does not indicate when he may be released.

February

Soviet Union / Japan / U.S – February 1982 (KCA)

Japan, in opposition to the US’s suspension of materials for the new pipeline, supplies the Soviet Union with a large number of pipe-laying tractors. The US accuses Japan of undermining US sanctions.

Soviet Union / U.S – February 1982 (KCA)

The Soviet *Literaturnaya Gazeta* publishes an article accusing US scientists in Pakistan of breeding mosquitoes carrying a deadly virus in order to cause an epidemic in Afghanistan

Soviet Union – February 1982 (KCA)

The KGB’s investigation into official-level corruption is intensified and leads to the removal of Konstantin Zotov as head of the Central Visa Office.

Poland - February 1, 1982 (RFE/RL)

The US Department of Agriculture decides against formally declaring Poland in default on payment of debts to American banks, which had been underwritten by the US government’s credit guarantee system.

Poland – February 1, 1982 (UNW)

Prices of food raise by 241% and energy by 171%. Real income thus falls by 1/3 but there are no significant demonstrations and opposition.

These two last bullets have contradictory information

Hungary / Palestine – February 1-3, 1982 (HC)

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat makes an official visit to Hungary. During his visit to the PLO Office in Budapest, Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdel Abu Meziel and Frigyes Puja agree to increase diplomatic representation.

Poland – February 1, 1982 (OSA)

A message published in Le Monde, allegedly from Lech Walesa, accuses the Polish authorities of “perfidy” in interning him and urges Poles not to take “one single step back” in their resistance to the regime. The message charges that the authorities have been misleading the public all the time and are a partner that can never be trusted. The message says Walesa had been handed an internment order only on January 26, but dated December 12.

CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski alleges that what he describes as counterrevolution was planned in Poland for last December 15. He claims that the imposition of martial law prevented a civil war and what he calls “incalculable consequences” for European peace.

Poland/ France – February 1, 1982 (OSA)

Ryszard Wojna, a Sejm member and a well-known journalist says at a press conference at the Polish Embassy in Paris that Lech Walesa will play “an important role” in Poland’s future, adding, however, that Solidarity will have to change. He believes that the regional form of union organization, in contrast to the industrial one, constitutes competition with the state administration. Wojna also says that a trend toward national dialogue and understanding is already apparent in the country.

Poland/ Western bloc – February 2, 1982 (OSA)

Deputy Minister of Finance Antoni Karas says that the withholding by Western governments of new credits for Poland constitutes “a unilateral suspension” of last year’s agreement on delaying repayment of Warsaw’s debts due in 1981. Karas says Poland wants to solve the credit problems through negotiations: “if other solutions are forced on us, we will not be responsible for that.” Karas also says that economic restrictions imposed by Western governments are aggravating Poland’s current difficulties and bearing adversely on its balance of payments.

Poland – February 2, 1982 (OSA)

Minister of Justice Syiwester Zawadzki in an interview in Rzeczpospolita says 1,300 of those interned have been released, while 4 129 people are still in detention. Note: ‘according to unofficial Solidarity sources, about 50 internment camps have been set up around the country. Conditions reportedly vary widely.

Poland – February 2, 1982 (KCA)

The PAP announces that 760 officials have been removed from office since martial law was implemented including 6 provincial governors, 14 deputy governors and 160 mayors.

Bulgaria – February 2, 1982 (KCA)

The Bulgarian Council of State issues a decree announcing the appointment of Mr. Todor Bozhinov as Minister of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources in addition to his existing post as First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Poland - February 3, 1982 (RFE)

At a press conference for foreign correspondents in Warsaw, the government spokesman Jerzy Urban and the Agriculture and Food Industry minister Jerzy Wojtecki blame US-imposed sanctions for Poland’s inability to feed the country.

Poland – February 3, 1982 (OSA)

A document describing itself as an appeal to students of the world and circulated clandestinely in

Warsaw states that the democratization of institutes of higher education in Poland has not lasted long. It says that most activists of the independent students' union, banned after the declaration of martial law, are interned and that it is extremely difficult for those members still free to undertake any activity.

General Mieczyslaw Cygan is appointed Voivod of Gdansk, replacing Professor Jerzy Kolodziejski, who resigned last month.

The Minister of Internal Affairs orders the return to the authorities of all passports issued before the proclamation of martial law. The ministry states that such passports are no longer valid for travel abroad and should not be used by citizens in dealing with various Polish authorities.

A director of the Polish National Airline, LOT, who was at the center of a dispute over workers' self-management that sparked a four-hour strike last July, has lost his post. An official of the airline says Bronislaw Klimaszewski is no longer a director and implies that he was dismissed "not long ago," but refuses to give further details. Other sources claim that Klimaszewski was removed over three weeks ago from his post as a director and demoted to a minor position, which he is expected to lose shortly.

PAP reports that 760 people have lost their posts since martial law began last December, including 6 voivods, 14 deputy voivods, and 160 mayors or commune heads. The officials were "recalled" from their posts as a result of what is called "verification." Such reviews have been conducted throughout Poland since December 13. PAP also says that a new employment scheme for central state administrative staff, modelled on an employment scheme used in the army, was reviewed "at a debate" in Warsaw yesterday, and that an annual review in all ministries and central offices will begin this month.

Poland/ France – February 3, 1982 (OSA)

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson tells Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek that France wants to see martial law lifted in Poland, detainees released, and trade union freedoms restored. Czyrek is in Paris to attend the French communist party congress.

Poland – February 4, 1982 (OSA)

Courts in Gdansk sentence 101 youths to terms ranging from 1 to 3 months for alleged participation in clashes with security services the previous Saturday (January 30).

In the rest of the country, the courts continued to examine cases and pass sentences on officials and members of the suspended Solidarity, mainly for strike organizing, with the severest sentences, up to seven years, being passed against striking miners from the Ziemowit Mine and workers in the Katowice Steel Mill.

Radio Warsaw announced that holiday trips by Poles to other socialist countries this year will be allowed only for groups and not for individual tourists. In this connection, the radio mentions tourist agreements with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

The government daily, Rzeczpospolita, says that a deepening crisis of confidence in the party resulted in the loss of 500,000 members between July 1980 and September 1981. Communist sources in Warsaw have said that with the introduction of martial law up to one-third of the party's original 3,000,000 members were believed to have left its ranks. Rzeczpospolita, in the first part of a documentary series explaining the reasons for martial law, says that in the autumn of 1980, when Solidarity was formed following nationwide strikes, Poland experienced a crisis "that

had no precedent in the post-war history of the country.” Note: some analysts in Poland have predicted that the party will have to be rebuilt virtually from scratch. Apart from the defections, its ranks are also being depleted by purges.

The military authorities ban a Roman Catholic priest from visiting Lech Walesa to tell him that his wife gave birth to a daughter on January 27, Church sources say. Henryk Jankowski, a long-time friend and adviser of Walesa, came to Warsaw from Gdansk to tell Walesa of the birth of his seventh child. He had permission to visit Walesa, but at the last moment this was withdrawn for no stated reason. Walesa last saw his wife, Danuta, about three weeks ago.

Poland/ Vatican – February 4, 1982 (OSA)

Polish Primate Jozef Glemp, accompanied by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, the Cracow Metropolitan, and Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz of Wroclaw, arrives in Rome to brief Pope John Paul II on the situation in Poland and the course of the negotiations between the Church and the state authorities.

Poland – February 5, 1982 (KCA)

Maciej Szczepanski (the former Chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television) is put on trial for charges of embezzling \$7,000,000 of state funds while in office.

Poland / Soviet Union / U.K. – February 5, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

Great Britain introduces economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR. The UK is the first European NATO state to impose sanctions, including travel restrictions on Polish and Soviet diplomats.

Poland / Soviet Union / U.K. – February 5, 1982 (KCA)

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Poland – February 5, 1982 (OSA)

The army newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* publishes the results of an opinion poll taken in Warsaw by Radio and Television’s Public Opinion Research Center. The poll was carried out on January 16 and 17 among “a representative group of citizens.” Some 51% of those questioned accepted martial law as necessary, 29% firmly supported it, and 19% thought martial law was completely unjustified.

Restrictions that those questioned found most irritating were a ban on travel within the country and abroad, the various restrictions on use of telephones, and curfew hours. Some 11% of those polled are said to have replied that Poland had benefited from an end to strikes.

Leaders of the independent students’ union, once the only one of its kind in the Soviet bloc, are planning to appeal the martial law decision to dissolve the group, an association spokesman announces. Lawyers for the 80,000-member student group, registered legally by the authorities during a 29-day student strike in Lodz 1 year ago, are to submit formal appeal documents to a court today.

Poland/ France – February 5, 1982 (OSA)

Trybuna Ludu accuses the French government of deliberate hypocrisy in its stance on martial law in Poland. In a dispatch from Paris the paper says the French attitude toward Poland is marked by media gossip, misinformation spread by the suspended Solidarity free trade union, and growing anticommunism.

Poland – February 6, 1982 (OSA)

PAP criticizes the imposition of British sanctions and describes them as “another attempt at brutal interference in the internal affairs of Poland,” and “a concession to Washington’s demands.”

Reporting on the fourth plenum of the National Committee of the Communist Union of Polish Youth (CUPY), Radio Warsaw announces that the orthodox and conformist youth splinter group will hold its national congress on March 17. The aim of the CUPY is to help the party “regain its leading role” and the organization is decisively against “further concessions to class enemies.” The CUPY rejects “the unfounded accusations” that it wants to split the Socialist Union of Polish Youth: it wants only to contribute to the process “of stabilization and normalization.” CUPY members are active in the so-called citizens’ patrols “guaranteeing peace and public order.”

Poland/ CSCE – February 6, 1982 (OSA)

Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz seriously warns that Poland will withdraw from the CSCE review conference due to start in Madrid on February 9 if any attempt is made to discuss the imposition of martial law in Poland. Wiejacz says his government “cannot approve the further use of Polish problems to poison the international atmosphere.”

The government is considering allowing foreign investment in Polish industry. Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz says the government is preparing a decree on foreign capital participation in Polish industrial enterprises which will be submitted to the Sejm for approval as soon as possible.

Poland/ Western bloc – February 6, 1982 (OSA)

It is announced that the chairman of the West German Krupp steel and engineering concern visited Warsaw yesterday for talks with senior officials on cooperation. Berthold Beitz went to Warsaw at the invitation of Janusz Burakiewicz, Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, and had talks with CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski and Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski on the technical and financial aspects of cooperation.

Poland - February 6, 1982 (RFE)

Representatives of Poland and Hungary sign a trade protocol in Warsaw, setting mutual trade at 617 million rubles.

Poland – February 7, 1982 (OSA)

Military commissars attached to local administrations in towns and parishes meet in Warsaw under the presidency of the head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, General Michal Janiszewski, to discuss the implementation of the tasks outlined by Jaruzelski in his speech to the Sejm last month. The conference formulates proposals designed to eliminate corruption and assesses the functioning of local economy administrative bodies and the results of “the necessary review of cadres” currently underway in the country.

In a sermon to 400 Poles resident in Rome, Archbishop Jozef Glemp says “The Poles are capable of agreement. A place will be found for Solidarity as there is a place for the Church, because Poland is the homeland of all Poles...” This is Glemp’s first public comment on the situation in Poland since his arrival in Rome three days ago.

Those leaders of the Independent Students' Union who are still free appeal through the lawyer Stanislaw Szczuka to the Polish Supreme Court against the dissolution of their union.

Poland – February 8, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that the Council of Ministers has assigned social, political, and economic tasks to various ministries and bodies. The Social and Economic Committee, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, will this month submit a package of proposals for the re-emergence of the trade union movement.

Western correspondents accredited in Warsaw report that the Polish authorities have indicated privately that they are ready to begin serious talks soon with representatives of Solidarity about the basic principles for future Polish unions.

The authorities are calling up thousands of unemployed men aged between 18 and 45 for compulsory work. In Katowice Voivodship about 5,000 have been told to report to the employment office. In January some 3,600 men were directed to work mainly in municipal economic enterprises doing loading and ancillary tasks. In Lodz Voivodship about 11,000 men are estimated as being affected by the government decree, according to Radio Warsaw. All have been given municipal or factory jobs. Wherever possible officials are taking into consideration the men's qualifications and wishes, family and personal circumstances, and place of residence.

Poland - February 8, 1982 (RFE)

Following a forced recess of almost two months, all institutions of higher education are open and operational again.

Iran / Yugoslavia, February 8, 1982 (HMD)

Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Alia Akbara Velayati visits Yugoslavia. Yugoslav side expresses concerns about the ongoing Iran-Iraq war, and emphasizes the role of the NAM and the principles of Non-Alignment in securing peace and development in the world. Bilateral cooperation is discussed as well.

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Poland / CSCE – February 9, 1982 (KCA)

The conference reconvenes, and the situation in Poland is the main issue. By early March, they agree to adjourn until March 12.

Poland - February 9, 1982 (RFE)

Speaking in Rome to trade unionists from around the world, Pope John Paul II warns that without the rehabilitation of Solidarity, the Polish crisis cannot be resolved.

Soviet Union / France / U.K. / Switzerland – February 9, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

The Soviet Union publishes its position on the Geneva arms reduction talks. The Soviet proposal assumes that there is a balance between the intermediate missiles deployed in Europe. The Soviets claim that both sides possess 1000 units, which could be reduced first to

600, later to 300 each. The agreement would involve all missiles in Europe with a range of 1000 kilometers. According to the Soviet proposal, the British and French forces should also be included in the agreement.

Soviet Union – February 9, 1982 (KCA)

Soviet News reports that 18 major nuclear power stations are under construction, each with a capacity of 4 million–6 million kW.

Poland – February 9, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that the intercity telephone service in Poland will be restored at midnight tonight, with the exception of Gdansk, where communications were cut following street disturbances there last month.

The French section of Polish Solidarity publishes the names of 200 people the Polish authorities are still trying to find.

The names were first carried by the clandestine Mazowsze Information Bulletin (No. 20, dated January 29), published by Solidarity in the Warsaw area.

According to an earlier Mazowsze Bulletin, also reprinted in Paris, Polish judges who refused to participate in trials against Solidarity members were fired. Some of them were reportedly highly placed and close to retirement. According to the Warsaw text, certain civilian judges had been drafted and given uniforms to enable them to take part in court martial procedures. Several of them were said to have refused.

Minister of Justice Sylwester Zawadzki says the country needs legal guarantees against the abuse of the right to strike. Zawadzki says. “The point is to create legal guarantees against the possibility of abusing this right, against transforming it into an instrument of strike terrorism.”

Contrary to previous assurances of various spokesmen for the authorities that talks were being held with same union activists, including Solidarity representatives, Zawadzki notes that there is currently no consultation with the unions, because their activities have been suspended.

Gornicki says the document will also contain two proposals on the future role of the trade unions. The first is that the unions be created from the base, from the factories and not from above. The second proposal is that the unions cannot receive financial aid from trade unions that—in his words—actively support NATO and sanctions against Poland. Gornicki says the government does not want to fix the number of unions; this should be left to the workers, but he believes there will be three, including Solidarity.

Deputy Prime Minister Jerzy Ozdowski, the only practicing Roman Catholic in a senior government position, says that he hopes Lech Walesa will soon be freed. He says he is “convinced” that Walesa bore no responsibility for what he describes as the uncontrolled activities of the union in the weeks leading up to December 13.

Testifying to continued workers’ resistance to the imposition of martial law, PAP reports that in the past week alone 57 persons were sentenced for alleged martial law violations. Other arrests took place in Silesia, Warsaw, and Cracow.

Bronislaw Madejski, the Gdansk Prosecutor General, tells foreign journalists that Miroslaw Krupinski, Deputy Chief of the suspended Solidarity Union, is being held at the disposal of the military authorities.

Foreign journalists in Gdansk on a Foreign Ministry-sponsored trip, the first since the introduction of martial law, report that the workers questioned at random “displayed a spirit unbroken by military rule and a mood of angry, suppressed defiance in this birthplace of Solidarity.”

Poland – February 10, 1982 (OSA)

Warsaw police prevent scores of Poles from entering the US Embassy for a special showing of the American government film *Let Poland Be Poland*.

Zbigniew Karcz, Director of the Finance Ministry’s Foreign Department, says Poland’s foreign debt has risen to 25,000 million dollars. He warns the West against adopting tactics that would force Poland to declare itself in default. Such a step, according to Karcz, would not only have “a severe economic effect on all parties concerned but would also have an impact on East-West relations as a whole, something that has already happened to some extent.”

In the trial arising from the strike in the Wujek Mine, started in protest against the declaration of martial law, the Katowice Military Court passes the following sentences: Stanislaw Patek, four years in prison with three years loss of all civil rights; Jerzy Wartak, three and a half years in prison and three years loss of civil rights; and Adam Skwira and Marian Gluch, each a three-year prison term with two years loss of civil rights. Miners Jan Hasnik and Zdzislaw Kubat are found innocent and released, and the charges against Jan Wielgus are dismissed. An eighth defendant, Alina Mucha, is also found innocent.

Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec, head of the Sejm Commission on Justice, announces that the law on the draft bill to set up a State Tribunal, a special body to investigate the activities of former leading state officials, is in the final state of preparation.

Soviet Union / France – February 10, 1982 (KCA)

French banks lend \$140,000,000 to the Soviet Union. In 1981, France gave a government-backed loan to the Soviet Union, which covered the money needed for the pipeline, (85%). This agreement gives the remaining 15%.

Poland - February 10, 1982 (RFE)

Representatives of Poland and Bulgaria sign a trade agreement in Sofia, establishing a trade turnover at 545 million rubles.

Soviet Union / France – February 10, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

French banks extend a \$140 million loan to the Soviet Union to purchase French equipment to construct the Siberian gas line.

Soviet Union / West Germany – February 11, 1982 (KCA)

West Germany announces that Soviet diplomats are not allowed to travel outside Bonn or Cologne.

East Germany / West Germany – February 11, 1982 (KCA)

The East German government announces a relaxation of regulations regarding family visits by

East Germans to West Germany.

Hungary / Poland – February 11-12, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an amicable visit to Warsaw. His visit was received by Wojciech Witold Jaruzelski, commander-in-chief of the Polish People's Army, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, President of Council of Ministers of Poland, and Henryk Jabłoński, Chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland.

Poland/ Vatican – February 11, 1982 (OSA)

Polish Catholic Church leaders return home after a week's visit (beginning on February 4) in Rome to confer with Pope John Paul II about the situation in Poland. The delegation was led by the Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp and included Franciszek Cardinal Macharski of Cracow and Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz of Wroclaw.

Poland – February 12, 1982 (OSA)

According to the PAP agency martial law has been tightened in the southern Polish town of Swidnik because of an infringement of martial law regulations there. The new regulations extend the curfew; suspend all telephone and telex communications, both within the town and to other parts of Poland) and ban all private road traffic.

Poland/ Austrian Parliament members – February 12, 1982 (OSA)

Two members of the Austrian Parliament from the ruling Socialist Party, Herman Schnell and Fritz Hochmeir, say on their return from a three-day fact-finding tour of Poland that the leaders of the suspended Solidarity Union still have the support of the workers.

Romania / US – February 12-13, 1982 (PER)

Alexander Haig, U. S. Secretary of State, visits Romania.

Poland - February 13, 1982 (OSA)

In response to underground Solidarity's call to mark the first two months of martial law, a demonstration takes place in Poznan's Mickiewicz Square. "In view of the tension" the military authorities clamp further restrictions on the town. All private cars are banned; and gasoline stations, movie theatres, legitimate theatres, and other places of entertainment are closed down. Some 194 people, including students and youth, are arrested, to be dealt with by local magistrates.

Poland/ World Federation of Trade Unions – February 14, 1982 (OSA)

Despite the official suspension of all trade unions a group of Polish trade union representatives loyal to the Warsaw military authorities is attending a congress of the communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in Havana, the official news agency, PAP, reports. In a dispatch from Havana, the agency quotes excerpts from a speech by Eugeniusz Mielnicki, chairman of a rump organization of former official unions, which lost most of their members to the independent Solidarity trade union after it emerged in 1980. In the speech, Mielnicki attacked Solidarity, saying it had evolved into a political organization, and extremists in its leadership had incited anarchy and disruption, posing a direct threat to the Polish state.

Jan Kulaj, leader of the now suspended Rural Solidarity Trade Union, has had his first private meeting with a Roman Catholic Church representative since he was detained after the imposition of martial law more than two months ago, Church sources said today.

A priest from a Warsaw seminary celebrated Mass for Mr. Kulaj, 24, in his room at a mansion

near the capital, the source said Kulaj was said to be in good health, his conditions of detention were good, and he had been well treated.

Radio Warsaw reports the reappearance of the party's monthly *Nowe Drogi* and the *Pax* daily *Slowo Powszechne*. Also reappearing are the *Gazeta Wspolczesna* (Bialystok, eastern Poland), *Wieczor Wroclawia*, *Gazeta Olszynska*, *Dziennik Lodzki*, and *Glos Robotniczy* (also Lodz).

Announced to appear are also several monthlies and weeklies such as *Stolica*, *Panorama*, *Film*, *Walka Mlodych*, *Swiat Mlodych*, *Literature*, *Sport*, *Jazz*, *Poezja*, and some others. Regional television centers in Katowice and Szczecin as well as the regional radio centers in Katowice, Lublin, and Olsztyn also resume broadcasting their own programs (instead of relaying programs from the head office in Warsaw).

Poland /URSS - February 14, 1982 (OSA)

Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov asserts that the imposition of martial law has worked in Poland and that the country has been "saved" from "anarchy, disintegration, and civil war." Mr. Tikhonov's remarks, made in an interview with the Japanese newspaper *Asahi*, were the first unambiguous statements by a top member of the Soviet leadership endorsing the Polish military crackdown.

Soviet Union / France / US – February 14, 1982 (KCA)

Mr. Haig expresses the US's opinion of the French–Soviet gas deal in which he states that the US neither supported nor favoured it.

Poland – February 14, 1982 (KCA)

Bogdan Walewski, a former employee of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is sentenced to 25 years imprisonment and a further 10 years deprivation of civil liberties. He is convicted on charges of espionage on behalf of the US CIA against a number of Warsaw Treaty states.

Poland - February 15, 1982 (OSA)

Authorities accuse martial law opponents of planning conspiracy, terror, and revenge and announce that almost 1,000 dissidents now face summary trials for offenses against the state.

The Prosecutor-General's Office in Warsaw says that summary investigations against 964 people accused of martial law offenses since the imposition of military rule two months ago are under way. It says the offenses include continuing activities of suspended organizations, organizing strikes and related propaganda campaigns, and undermining Poland's defense potential and its alliances.

A regional leader of Solidarity in Bielsko-Biala (southern Poland), Patrycjusz Kosmowski, is charged with forming a conspiratorial group of the union to carry out protest actions against martial law, according to the official news agency, PAP. The indictment alleges that a decision to form the underground group was taken four days before the imposition of martial law.

Poland - February 16, 1982 (OSA)

Some of the reinforced martial law restrictions in the Baltic coast city of Gdansk are being eased because of a "normalization" of the situation. The extra restrictions were imposed after last month's street disturbances in Gdansk.

The Gdansk municipal telephone service starts operations again, and there will be relaxed

curfew hours from 22:00 hours to 05:00 hours. The ban on the use of private cars is also lifted, as well as the ban on cultural and sports events.

Mieczyslaw Gil, Chairman of the Solidarity Commission at the Lenin steelworks in Nowa Huta near Cracow, and Edward Nowa, a member of the commission, are facing summary trials. The indictment, prepared by the Cracow Military Prosecutor, charges Gil and Nowak with organizing, after the imposition of martial law on December 13, together with others, a regional strike committee to direct a strike at the Lenin steelworks and other places of work.

According to official reports, Poland's military authorities arrested 117 civilians last week and sentenced 40 persons to prison for violating martial law. The harshest sentence was handed down by a military court of the Polish Navy to workers at a repair shipyard in Gdansk for "organization of a strike after the introduction of martial law." Wojciech Sychowski was sentenced to seven years in prison and four others to four or five years, the paper said. All defendants were members of the local Solidarity chapter.

Poland - February 16, 1982 (RFE)

The Polish Statistical Office issues data, showing that although imports from socialist countries has increased by 4.2% in January 1982 compared to January 1981, industrial production had declined by 13.6%. These statistics indicate that aid to Poland from socialist countries has so far only manage to modify the continual downward spiral in Polish industrial production.

Poland / Japan – February 17, 1982 (KCA)

The Japanese government announces restrictions on the travels of Polish diplomats.

Poland - February 17, 1982 (OSA)

According to Radio Warsaw, Polish security forces have arrested and detained 3,500 people in the past 48 hours in a nationwide tightening up of the martial law regulations. Voluntary Reserve Police Units (ORMO) have conducted a security check of more than 50,000 shops and factories and 30,000 cars in the past 2 days. About 99,000 people had their identity cards checked and a further 29,000 were "reminded of their duties."

Poland - February 18, 1982 (OSA)

The weekly Polityka reappears after a two-month break in publication.

Militia Sergeant Zdzislaw Karos is shot by two youths in a Warsaw streetcar. Note: Karos died from his wounds on February 23.

Radio Warsaw says that over 760 people have been dismissed from "leading positions" in local administrations throughout Poland since martial law was imposed on December 13. The Radio says that the officials were released from their posts as a result of what it called "summary verifications." Among the dismissed were 6 provincial governors, 17 deputy-governors, and 160 mayors of cities and heads of parishes. Note: In the period from August 1980 to 13 January 1982 "almost" 1,100 changes were made in leading positions in the local administrations.

PAP reports that General Mieczyslaw Debicki had been appointed Mayor of Warsaw. His predecessor, Janusz Majewski, was recalled from the post in connection with his appointment as the country's Deputy Minister of Construction and Building Materials. Note: Debicki, who is 56 years old, joined the army in 1944. He served in the Border Guards. In 1971 he became head of the National Defense Committee's Secretariat. Debicki is a graduate of the General Staff

Academy and the Higher School of Social Sciences at the Party Central Committee.

The Government Press Bureau announces that the Committee for Trade Unions attached to the Council of Ministers is resuming work. A Radio Warsaw report says the committee will produce a report on the future of Poland's trade union movement. It says the report will be publicly discussed.

Poland / West Germany – February 19 – 22, 1982 (KCA)

Herr Herbert Wehner (the West German Social Democratic faction leader) privately visits Poland. He holds discussions with Gen. Jaruzelski, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek Rakowski and representatives from the Polish Catholic Church.

Yugoslavia / Romania, February 19-22, 1982 (HMD)

A LCY delegation visits Romania, and meets with President Nicolae Ceausescu and other high representatives of Romania. Mainly bilateral issues are discussed, especially party ties, and the situation in the International Workers' Movement.

Poland - February 21, 1982 (OSA)

The government publishes a draft on the future of the trade union movement, appealing to workers to resist a return to what it calls "the political extremism of the 16-month Solidarity period." No reference is made to any direct dialogue with the elected leaders of Solidarity.

The document praises the revamped procommunist branch unions, which received official support as a rival to Solidarity after that independent union was formed in the summer of 1980.

Romania / US – February 21, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

Reagan turns down Romania's request for a 65 million dollar loan, since there are doubts about Bucharest's ability to repay debts.

Poland - February 22, 1982 (RFE)

Collective travel to socialist bloc countries is permitted.

Yugoslavia / Austria, February 22, 1982 (HMD)

Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec visits Vienna and meets with the Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. They talk about the ongoing CSCE meeting taking place in Madrid, about the Polish crisis and the rising East-West tensions. Bilateral cooperation is also discussed.

Yugoslavia / East Germany, February 22-27, 1982 (HMD)

A parliamentary delegation of the SFRY visits East Germany where they meet with Erich Honecker, Willy Stoph, and the members of the East German Parliament. Bilateral cooperation is assessed as positive, and prospective.

Poland / Romania – February 22, 1982 (KCA)

Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek travels to Romania to hold talks with the Romanian Party and Foreign Ministry officials.

Hungary / Sweden – February 22-23, 1982 (HC)

Minister for Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in Sweden.

Hungary / Austria – February 22-23, 1982 (HC)

Austrian Minister of Finance Herbert Salcher negotiates in Budapest.

Hungary / Spain – February 23-24, 1982 (HC)

Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs José Pedro Pérez-Llorca makes an official visit to Hungary.

Romania / Switzerland – February 23-25, 1982 (PER)

The Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei visits Switzerland.

Hungary / Austria – February 23–26, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Transport and Postal Affairs Árpád Pullai travels to Austria.

Soviet Union – February 23-April 17, 1982 (KCA)

The *Red Star* announces the appointment of Gen. George Zinev as the First Deputy Chairman of the KGB on February 23. However, on April 17, *Red Star* refer to Gen. Viktor Chebrikov as the First Deputy Chairman of the KGB. Western sources conclude that there are now two posts for First Deputy Chairman of the KGB.

Poland - February 23, 1982

The trial of the KPN leaders (Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremietiew, Tadeusz Stanski, and Tadeusz Jandziszak) resumes in the Warsaw Regional Ministry Court. Note: The case against the accused, first started on 15 June 1981, was transferred to the Military Court when, on the basis of the martial law decree, the charges against the KPN leadership were “upgraded” to include the forming of an illegal organization financed by foreign centers hostile to Poland and attempts to overthrow by force the country’s political system and to weaken the nation’s defenses.

Direct telegraphic links between the Reuter office in Warsaw and its London headquarters resume after an interruption of more than two months following the imposition of martial law on December 13.

One of Poland’s best-known actors, Gustaw Holoubek, who is also a member of parliament, has resigned from his seat in protest against martial law. In a letter he wrote to the speaker of the Sejm, he says he had been elected to defend the interests of intellectuals and people in the cultural world but could no longer do so effectively as many of them are interned or arrested.

Poland - February 24, 1982 (OSA)

In a communiqué published in the Pax daily *Slowo Powszechne* the leadership of the proregime Catholic organization announces a six-month suspension of membership rights for twenty-one people including Pax’s former Chairman Ryszard Reiff and members of the Main Board and of the Auditing Commission.

Poland – February 24-25, 1982 (RFE/KCA)

The PUWP Central Committee meets for the first time since the implementation of martial law, and a number of martial law restrictions are lifted. The committee appoints Lt. Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak as the Minister of the Interior and Marian Wozniak as the Secretary to the Central Committee.

General Jaruzelski maintains that calling a state of emergency was necessary in order to mitigate the influence of external political machinations and the growing anti-socialist attacks

and strike action. However, his remarks about the long-planned economic reform were largely inconclusive, except for continued insistence on greater cooperation with the USSR. Little else, apart from internal party matters is debated at the plenum. The ideological-programmatic document entitled “What are we fighting for – What are we heading for?” is produced, with the aim of providing a firm ideological base for the shattered party.

Soviet Union / E.U. – February 25, 1982 (KCA)

The European Commission recommends that European countries should reduce imports from the Soviet Union by 50%. However, it doesn't affect energy sources.

Poland/ West German parliamentary – February 25, 1982 (OSA)

West German Social Democratic parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner dissociates himself from some of the views contained in a Polish communiqué about his recent visit to Poland, saying that the Polish side had put its own views on paper. Asked if he had discussed detainees in Poland, Wehner said it would not have been the first time in his life that he had acted on behalf of people in need. He added it could be assumed he had, in Warsaw as well as Bonn, supported the Bundestag resolution appealing to the Polish military government to release those detained, restore the freedoms achieved during the course of reform, and resume the dialogue with reform-seeking and patriotic forces.

The Army daily *Zolnierz Wolnosci* reports that Polish military prosecutors have challenged 118 prison sentences passed under martial law on the grounds that they were too lenient, and in 20 cases the terms have been increased. Quoting the Judge Advocate General's office, the newspaper says that more than 30 civilians have been convicted by Army courts since martial law was imposed on December 13. The Judge Advocate General's office says it has begun a further 61 investigations against 106 people during the past week, of which 41 have resulted in indictments before army courts. Note: Under the martial law regulations, offenders can be tried either by courts-martial or civil courts.

A report by the official news agency, PAP, says 300 people have been tried and convicted in civil courts for political offenses under martial law decrees, such as organizing strikes, protests, and outlawed trade union activity.

Poland - February 26, 1982 (OSA)

In a communiqué released after a two-day conference Poland's bishops issue what is undeniably the most forceful and least ambiguous appeal for the creation of a “social accord” in a spirit of Christian charity, which requires reconciliation and forgiveness. In the bishops' opinion, the current situation in Poland “bears the signs of a real moral, social, and economic disaster.” Stating that both the authorities and the people had certain responsibilities whose fulfilment was mutually dependent, the bishops disclaim any political role for themselves, stating that they remain content to “indicate the directions along which solutions should be sought.”

Radio Budapest gives reasons for the expulsions of Marian Arendt and Jan Malanowski from the Polish Party's Central Committee. It says Arendt, First Secretary of the Merino text Factory Party Committee in Torun, north central Poland, was expelled because of factionalism and for his attitude against the introduction of martial law; and Malinowski, a professor at Warsaw University, has questioned the party's leading role and had disregarded a call to quit the Solidarity trade union.

Poland - February 26-27, 1982 (RFE)

The Sejm holds a two-day session, which addresses routine matters, rather than producing any spectacular results or resolutions.

Yugoslavia / February 26, 1982 (HJK)

9th Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia takes place in Belgrade. Among the main topics discussed is the issue of forced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Poland - February 27, 1982 (OSA)

The Sejm ends a two-day session. In addition to a package of legislation concerned with economic reform, it passed a special resolution “reconfirming the need to implement the idea of a national agreement.” According to the Sejm resolution, now that there is “no more anarchy,” efforts are required “to create and strengthen a broad platform of cooperation of all national forces and people of good will,” regardless of their convictions or organizational affiliation, “to restore social confidence and the proper under-standing of the fundamental interests of the Polish state and national existence.”

Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa announces that beginning with the next session all speeches made in the Sejm will be published in full, in a special supplement of the government daily Rzeczpospolita. Note: The day before Sejm deputy Edmund Osmanczyk proposed a motion stipulating that all Sejm deputies have the right to have their views, as presented in speeches before the Sejm, printed in full in the press.

Poland - February 28, 1982 (OSA)

Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak, appointed an alternate Politburo Member at the seventh PUWP CC plenum held two days ago, says in an interview with PAP that in the period from 13 December 1981 to 26 February 1982 a total of 6,647 persons were interned. Within that period 2,552 persons were released.

Poland – February 28, 1982 (KCA)

Lt Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczek, the Minister of Interior and a member of the Polish Military Council for National Salvation, announces the relaxation of martial law. A special order permitting exit visas which allow detainees and their family to emigrate permanently from Poland.

March

Poland – March 1982 (HDP)

Association of Journalists of the People`s Republic of Poland replaces the dissolved Association of Polish Journalists.

Yugoslavia – March, 1982 (HR)

The Association of Writers of Serbia launches a campaign for the release of Gojko Đogo who was convicted to 2 years in prison in 1981 for alluding to Tito in his poems. His book *Vunena vremena* is banned.

Poland / Soviet Union – March 1-2, 1982 (KCA)

Gen. Jaruzelski travels to Moscow for talks with President Brezhnev and Nikolai Tikhonov.

Bulgaria – March 2, 1982 (KCA)

A plenary session of the BCP Central Committee has approved the following measures: (1) the appointment of Mr. Milko Balev, a secretary to the Central Committee, as a full member of the Politburo to replace Mr. Peko Takov, who retired because of ill health; (2) the appointment of Mr. Kiril Zarev as a secretary to the Central Committee to replace Mr. Grisha Filipov, who had been appointed on June 16, 1981, as Prime Minister; (3) the removal of Mr. Mircho Spasov from the Central Committee and of Mr. Zhivka Popov as a candidate member.

Hungary / Thailand – March 2-4, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand Kasem S. Kasemsri holds consultations in Budapest.

Poland/ USSR - March 2, 1982 (OSA)

The USSR and Poland issue a joint communiqué following a two-day visit to Moscow, on March 1 and 2, of PUWP First Secretary and Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The communiqué is issued only a few hours after the Polish delegation has been given a lavish farewell in which thousands of flag-waving Soviet citizens take part, presumably in an orchestrated effort to demonstrate public approval of the results of the visit.

Poland - March 2, 1982 (OSA)

Polish educational authorities announce a new political indoctrination program for students, to make communist teaching more effective. The changes are made public as the communist youth daily *Sztandar Mlodych* warns that young people are disillusioned by the economic and political crisis.

Poland/ ILO - March 3, 1982 (OSA)

The International Labor Organization issues a report in which it rejects Poland's explanations for suppressing the Solidarity free trade union and calls on Warsaw to restore the movement as quickly as possible. The report says that thousands of trade union officials and members are being held without reason and should be released. Warsaw should also promptly provide information on the detainees' health, place of detention, and the grounds for their internment. The report of the ILO Freedom of Association Committee also demands an independent inquiry into clashes at the Wujek Mine in Silesia, where at least seven workers resisting martial law were killed when riot police stormed their mine.

Poland - March 3, 1982 (OSA)

Polish authorities announce that all persons interned when martial law was declared in December may apply, as of March 16, for permission to leave the country. A statement from the Ministry of Internal Affairs says the applications for passports from internees and their families will be handled in accordance with current passport regulations. The statement says the passports will be for exit only.

Czechoslovakia – March 3, 1982 (RFE)

The Charter 77 movement appeals to Czechoslovak government to allow religious freedom.

Poland / US – March 4-7, 1982 (KCA)

Members of the *House of Representatives* visit Poland for discussions with Jerzy Ozdowski, a Deputy Premier, and with Mr. Stanislaw, the Marshal of the *Sejm*.

Poland - March 4, 1982 (OSA)

According to Radio Warsaw the new Social Commissions are now active in nearly all of Poland's work places. Note: The Factory Social Commissions (Zakladowe Komisje Socjalne) were created shortly after martial law was declared to fill the vacuum resulting from the suspension of the labor unions. Their main task is to help management look after the social interests of the workers. Though they appear to be totally dominated by the local party organizations, they may be used as a cornerstone for future unions.

Poland/ ILO - March 4, 1982 (OSA)

Responding to complaints against the Polish government for breaches of the International Labor Organization's Conventions on Trade Union Rights, lodged by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFPU) and the World Confederation of Labor (WCL), the ILO's 56-member Governing Body adopts a report calling on Poland's martial law authorities to release all detained union people, to guarantee them the right to strike, and to restore all other trade union rights.

Poland - March 5, 1982 (OSA)

A military court sentences a Roman Catholic priest to three and a half years in prison for allegedly slandering Polish leaders in a sermon delivered shortly after martial law was declared. This is the first reported instance of legal action against a Roman Catholic priest by the martial law authorities. The youth newspaper Sztandar Mlodych says the court meted out the sentence to Father Boleslaw Jewulski of Polczyn-Zdroj, following a trial in Koszalin. The paper says that the prosecutor asked for six years imprisonment.

In Grodzisk Mazowiecki the authorities arrest a priest, Sylwester Zych, in connection with the shooting on February 18 of a Warsaw militiaman. The day before, two local youths were also arrested following an intensive manhunt for the murderer of the militiaman, Zdzislaw Karos.

Poland – March 5, 1982 (KCA)

The International Labor Organization lodges an application to send a mission to Poland to investigate conditions there.

Soviet Union – March 5, 1982 (KCA)

It is reported that Stephan Shalayev is appointed Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

Poland - March 5-7, 1982 (RFE)

In an interview for *Slowo powszeche*, Dr. Julian Auleytner of the Labor and Social Affairs Institute declares that between 9 and 10 million Poles, at least a quarter of the population, are currently living below the established subsistence level. Although the figure is likely to be even higher, as the effect of the recent draconian price increases have not been included in this estimate.

Hungary / Mexico – March 5-10, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to Mexico.

Poland - March 6, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces that balloons with leaflets sent the day before from the Danish island of Bornholm have reached the Polish coast. Note: Some 10,000 such balloons with leaflets prepared by the Paris-based Solidarity Coordinating Committee (Komitet Koordynacyjy Solidarnosci we Francji) were launched. The project itself, called "Free Balloons for Poland," was started by a group of 20 French scholars and scientists.

Poland/ American congressmen - March 7, 1982 (OSA)

A delegation of American congressmen winds up a visit to Poland and leaves from Cracow airport for Vienna. The delegation, which arrived in Poland on March 4, is headed by Congressman David Obey (D., Wisc.). Summing up the visit, a member of the delegation, Arlen Erdahl (R., Minn.), says: "We have got an idea of how many factors influence the difficult and complex situation in Poland. We hope that the normalization of this situation will also produce improvement in the historically good relations between our countries. We want to convey precisely this to our colleagues in Congress." Note: On March 6 American sources revealed that unknown persons had broken into the special US Air Force jet carrying the eight-member congressional delegation while the jet was parked at Warsaw's Okecie Airport. The break-in was discovered Saturday morning when the jet's commander made a pre-flight check prior to the delegation's departure for Cracow.

Czechoslovakia – March 8, 1982 (RFE)

Drahomira Singlova is sentenced to twelve months in prison for involvement in the production of subversive literature, despite being the mother of a baby less than a year old, and being pregnant with a second child. A petition protesting against her imprisonment is signed by 250 Czechoslovaks.

Poland - March 8, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that the trial of Patrycjusz Kosmowski, a regional Solidarity leader, has resumed at the Bielsko-Biala provincial court, after the Supreme Court in Warsaw turned down a request for a change in venue. Note: Kosmowski was put on summary trial on February 19 on charges of engaging in Solidarity activities despite the union's having been suspended under martial law. He was also charged with having organized what was called "a conspiratorial structure of the union" whose purpose it was to stage a protest against martial law.

Warsaw students, in groups of twos and threes, lay flowers at a memorial plaque to commemorate the student riots of March 1968. Note: The plaque was unveiled exactly a year earlier by Solidarity's Warsaw and Regional Chief Zbigniew Bujak, one of the first underground Solidarity leaders.

Senior Polish officials say legal proceedings may be started against some of the nearly 4,000 interned Solidarity activists and dissidents for offenses such as trying to start an illegal political party. They say that about 100 people interned after the December 13 military crackdown had their legal status changed to "arrested" and are now liable to trial, when it was found they had committed political offences between that date and their internment.

Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki, speaking at a news conference for foreign correspondents, says 3,953 people are being held at 25 martial law detention centers. Since the Ministry of Internal Affairs said at the end of February that 4,095 people were interned, this would mean that 142 persons were released from detention centers in the first week of March.

Jan Woloszyn, First Deputy Chairman of the Bank Handlowy, which is handling the repayment negotiations with Western bankers, says technical difficulties prevented making interest payments by the deadline last month, February 15. Woloszyn says Poland could pay

the balance of outstanding interest on its 1981 foreign debt to private banks, estimated at 30,000,000 dollars, by the new deadline of March 26. Note: The interest due should have been paid by the end of December 1981.

At a press conference in Warsaw formal assurances are given by the Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki that while the government will allow internees to apply to leave the country, it is not planning to force them into exile. Note: The statement, delivered at a news conference, is an attempt to stop Western criticism that Poland is about to start a policy of banishment. At the same press conference, spokesman Jerzy Urban discloses that a handful of those now held in the internment camps have been temporarily arrested and might be brought to trial on charges that they tried to form political parties.

Poland - March 9, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that 110 people were released from an internment center in Poland today. Most of those released were workers in mines and other enterprises in Silesia.

Polish TV announces it is doing away with one of the country's most visible reminders of martial law: the military uniforms worn by its newscasters.

Soviet Union – March 9, 1982 (KCA)

Pravda accuses Shibayev, the previous Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, of not doing enough to protect their members.

Hungary / Poland – March 9-10, 1982 (HC)

Interior Minister István Horváth negotiates in Warsaw.

Hungary / Democratic People's Republic of Korea – March 9-12, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Dam makes an official visit to Hungary.

Poland / West Germany – March 10, 1982 (KCA)

Herr Schmidt states that sanctions against Poland should be lifted as they are aggravating internal tensions within Poland, inadvertently prolonging martial law.

Poland / U.N. – March 10, 1982 (KCA)

The United Nations Human Rights Commission calls upon the UN Secretary General to appoint a body to investigate the alleged abuse of Human Rights in Poland. It is bitterly opposed by Poland and by all other members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Yugoslavia – March 11, 1982 (HR)

A new wave of Albanian separatist demonstrations erupts in multiple cities in Kosovo.

Poland - March 11, 1982 (OSA)

Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Stanislaw Zaczkowski, speaking at a session of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, says that as of March 10, 3,601 persons were still interned and 3,204 have so far been released.

Soviet Union / US – March 11, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

The USSR buys 100 thousand tons of US maize. Moscow now has bought over 13 million

tons in 1981-82.

Poland / Soviet Union – March 12, 1982 (KCA)

It is announced that a series of Warsaw Pact military operations will be held in Poland between March 13 and 20. They will be the first operations since the beginning of martial law.

Poland - March 12, 1982 (RFE)

Jaruzelski allows the official Socialist Union of Polish Students (SUPS) to resume its work, after three months of inactivity.

North Korea / Yugoslavia - March 12-16, 1982 (HMD)

North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. The importance of the role of the NAM in world affairs is emphasized, as well as its commitment to peace.

Yugoslavia / India - March 13-20, 1982 (HMD)

Yugoslav parliamentary delegation visits India. The talks are centered on the forthcoming conference of Non-Aligned countries. Bilateral and wider international issues are discussed as well.

Poland - March 13, 1982 (OSA)

The Warsaw leader of Solidarity, Zbigniew Bujak, who has been in hiding since martial law was imposed last December, calls for a mass campaign of support for the union through petitions and letters to the government. He also urges people once again to show their support by not buying newspapers on Wednesdays and switching out the lights in their homes between 21:00 hours and 21:30 hours on the 13th day of every month.” On that day people should also stop work for 15 minutes at midday. Note: His appeal follows the publication by the Government Committee on Trade Unions last month of proposals on the way Poland’s unions should be organized in the future. The proposals implicitly reject Solidarity’s political role, its traditional structure, and most of its leadership, now interned.

Poland - March 14, 1982 (RFE)

Archbishop Glemp publicly calls for the release of Lech Walesa, who has been detained since 13 December 1981.

Hungary / Cuba – March 14-16, 1982 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy negotiates in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba.

Poland - March 15, 1982 (RFE)

The first congress of the Communist Union of Polish Youth (CUPY) is called off without proper explanation two days before it was set to begin. On the same day the entire leadership resigned for unspecified reasons.

Soviet Union – March 15-20, 1982 (KCA)

The 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions is held in Moscow. 5,052 delegates representing 130 million members attend. Brezhnev attends the congress and in his speech, he stresses the role of the trade unions in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / NATO – March 16, 1982 (KCA)

President Brezhnev offers a Soviet freeze on the deployment of its medium-range SS-20 missiles in the European regions of the Soviet Union. This proposal is however rejected at the NATO meeting held on March 23.

Poland - March 16, 1982 (OSA)

To demonstrate the continuity of party traditions, party, government, and army chief General Wojciech Jaruzelski visits Wladyslaw Gomułka in the hospital, conveying to him the Politburo's wishes for a quick recovery.

Poland/URSS - March 16, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that the Polish trade union delegation to the current Soviet Trade Union Congress in Moscow is led by Eugeniusz Mielnicki, the head of Poland's suspended branch trade unions.

Soviet Union / US – March 16, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

Moscow announces the suspension of the European deployment of SS-20 missiles, and at the same time it held out reprisals in case NATO carries out the December 1979 decision. According to Reagan, Brezhnev's gesture is meaningless because the missiles are able to reach Western Europe even from the Urals.

Soviet Union – March 17, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

A UN report claims that Eastern Europe's debt to Western countries grew by 11%, reaching \$80.4 billion. The growth can be attributed chiefly to the increase of Soviet debt, which reached \$19.5 billion. Poland's debt is \$22.4 billion. Eastern Europe's exports to the West went down and, save for the USSR, its imports did as well. Eastern Europe's trade deficit with the West fell to \$1 billion compared to \$3 billion in 1980 and \$5 billion in 1979. At the same time, because of increasing interest payments, the payments deficit reached \$8 billion.

East Germany / West Germany – March 17-18, 1982 (KCA)

Dr. Lambsdorff, the West German Minister for Economic Affairs, travels to East Berlin to discuss with Herr Gunter Mittag, SED Politburo member responsible for economic affairs, swing loans and East – West German travel.

Hungary / Venezuela / Peru / Brazil / Argentina – March 17-23, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Minister and leader of the government delegation, Lajos Faluvégi, visits the Republic of Venezuela. He visits the Republic of Peru between March 24 and 27 and the Federative Republic of Brazil between March 28 and 30. He then negotiates in the Republic of Argentina between March 31 and April 3.

Poland - March 18, 1982 (OSA)

The Supreme Court rules in favor of the prosecutor's demand and increases the prison sentences two Solidarity leaders received earlier for strike activities. The Union officials are Solidarity's Lodz Chapter Chairman Andrzej Slowik and his deputy Jerzy Kropiwnicki. The Supreme Court rules that the four-and-a-half-year term that each got from a lower court last December is too lenient and raised it in both cases to six years apiece. The prosecution had asked for eight years. Note: Slowik and Kropiwnicki were convicted of organizing protests in Lodz—Poland's second largest city—just after martial law was declared.

Mieczysław Moczar, Chairman of the Main Council Presidium of the ZBoWiD war veterans organization, calls on the organization's members to support efforts of the Polish leadership to stabilize Poland's situation. Moczar, who also is Chairman of Poland's Supreme Chamber of

Control, tells the session that members of the ZBoWiD organization are not indifferent to the problems facing the country today. He charges that hostile propaganda centers in the West are still active and says that the war veterans should remind youth that impulsiveness and lack of common sense could lead the country to ruin.

Zbigniew Bujak, head of Solidarity's Mazowsze Region, issues an appeal from the underground for action to save the country's youth.

Poland/URSS - March 18, 1982 (OSA)

A Polish-Soviet protocol on the building of the Warsaw subway system is signed in Warsaw. Radio Warsaw reports that the signing followed a discussion with Soviet experts. It says the initiative to help Poland in the construction came from the Soviet Union.

The protocol sets down the extent of Soviet help in planning, in supplying technical equipment, and in the construction as well as in the training of specialists in building and operating the subway system.

Poland - March 19, 1982 (OSA)

The Warsaw Voivodship Court again postpones the trial of Jan Jozef Lipski on medical grounds. Note: Lipski is charged with organizing and directing a strike in the Ursus Tractor Factory in Warsaw after the proclamation of martial law, which made strikes illegal.

A meeting of the PUWP basic organization at the Warsaw branch of the Polish Writers' Union decides to withdraw the organization's resolution of 27 November 1981 which requested the Central Party Control Commission to reconsider its decision expelling Stefan Bratkowski from the party's ranks.

Poland – March 19, 1982 (KCA)

The Association of Polish Journalists is dissolved on the order of the Mayor of Warsaw.

Poland - March 20, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish Journalists' Association (PJA) is formally dissolved by a decision of the authorities. On the same day, a new body, the Journalists' Association of the Polish People's Republic (JAPPR), is founded by a group of journalists who support the policies of the current leadership. The group immediately applies for official recognition of its organization. Note: The decision to dissolve the PJA was made public through a brief announcement by the Mayor of Warsaw, General Mieczyslaw Debicki. It said "the PJA, following its extraordinary congress of 1980, failed to fulfil its statutory obligations or to reflect the prescribed scope and methods of activity." Furthermore, the announcement charged that the association had acted "against state and social institutions of public information [in a way that] disrupted the journalistic community and caused difficulties in the fulfilment of tasks by journalists in a socialist state." The chairmanship of the new organization is given to Klemens Krzyzagoski, a little known editor of several provincial papers who recently occupied the post of Editor-in-Chief of Prasa Polska, a monthly periodical dealing with the professional problems of journalists.

Poland - March 21, 1982 (OSA)

Western reports from Warsaw say Stefan Bratkowski, Chairman of Poland's disbanded Journalists' Association, and 21 colleagues have issued a statement protesting the dissolution of their organization. The statement says the decision to ban the association is the final step in what it

calls “a series of baseless and lawless reprisals” and the charges against the association, which was accused of antistate activity, are groundless.

Preaching to a congregation in Torun (northern Poland), Poland’s Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp hints for the first time that the Pope’s visit to Poland, planned for August 1982, may have to be postponed.

Yugoslavia / Gabon / Nigeria / Guinea / Mali - March 22-31, 1982 (HMD)

An official Yugoslav delegation led by the President of the Presidency Sergej Krajger visits Gabon (March 22-24), Nigeria (March 25-26), Guinea (March 27-29), and Mali (March 30-31). Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed, especially the forthcoming conference of NAM. Yugoslavia expresses its support for political, economic, and cultural independence of African countries, and for their struggle against neocolonialism and apartheid. Yugoslav delegation underlines the Non-Aligned orientation as the only alternative to bloc division, and the only way of preserving independence, and securing peace and development.

NATO – March 23-24, 1982 (KCA)

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group discusses security matters involving nuclear weapons and arms control.

Poland/International Press Institute - March 23, 1982 (OSA)

The International Press Institute says that over 100 Polish journalists have been interned in Poland since the proclamation of martial law and that many more have been deprived of their livelihood. Peter Galliner, director of the London-based institute, says in a message to General Mieczyslaw Debicki, the martial-law Mayor of Warsaw: “It cannot possibly be in the interest of your country, its image abroad, and the understanding you need from the free world that you persecute those responsible-minded Polish journalists who have in the past courageously stood up in the defense of your country’s freedom. The newly founded Journalists’ Association which you announce can only be described as a farce and will meet with approval only from those who believe in the subjugation of the media and who are opposed to a free flow of information.”

Poland - March 24, 1982 (OSA)

The Journalist’s Association of the Polish People’s Republic (JAPPR) is granted legal recognition.

Hungary / Malaysia – March 24-25, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an official visit to Malaysia.

Hungary / Switzerland – March 25, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Imre Hollai participates in the Disarmament Committee in Geneva

Poland - March 25-26, 1982 (RFE)

The Sejm holds its third session since the introduction of martial law. The deputies adopt new agricultural laws, allowing for private purchase of land by individual farmers and cooperatives, and establish a socioeconomic council. The Sejm also passes a resolution postponing the elections to local peoples’ councils for two years, and establishes a State Tribunal (ST), the first in all Eastern Europe, to check on the personal responsibility of top

government and state officials and whether they are acting in compliance with the Constitution.

Poland - March 25, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking at the opening of a two-day session of the Sejm, Foreign minister Czyrek criticizes the United States for the economic sanctions it has declared against Poland. Czyrek says the application of economic sanctions and attempts to isolate Poland in the international arena stem from American policy, which he charges is aimed at changing the balance of power in Europe and in the world. He repeats a statement made by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski at last month's Sejm session that Poland will not bow to a "foreign ultimatum" and claims that Poland has become the target of an unprecedented campaign of propaganda and political aggressiveness, as well as economic restrictions. He says the Western countries have made the lifting of the restrictions dependent on the fulfillment of "certain political conditions." This, according to him, is "inadmissible" both from the point of view of international law and the Helsinki Final Act.

Poland - March 26, 1982 (OSA)

According to Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki interviewed in Trybuna Ludu, out of 1,200 cases tried summarily between 12 December 1981 and 19 March 1982, 194 cases involving 396 persons dealt with charges of continuing with trade union activities. Thus far, 275 persons have been convicted, 30 persons declared innocent, and 8 cases dismissed.

At the end of its third session since the declaration of martial law, the Sejm passes a constitutional amendment, which opens the way for the establishment, first of a State Tribunal and later of a Constitutional Tribunal. In a further action, the Sejm approves, with two votes against and nine abstentions, the establishment of the Social and Economic Council, a body comprising representatives of factories, agricultural bodies, and various social organizations, which will be attached to the Sejm and will facilitate consultation between the authorities and the public on legislative matters. Although the manner of electing these "representatives" remains unclear, the Sejm elects the well-known sociologist and supporter of the current political establishment Jan Szczepanski as the council's chairman. Szczepanski accepts the post and immediately resigns his seat in the Council of State, a body acting as the collective head of state. Finally, the Sejm approves a measure containing the most immediate political implications: the postponement of elections to local people's councils for a period of two years. The elections to the councils were scheduled to take place in March 1982. This, however, proved impossible owing to the imposition of the "state of emergency."

Note: General Jaruzelski hinted at the need to set up special courts in his December 13 speech when he announced the imposition of martial law. At that time he said that those responsible for bringing the country to the brink of collapse would be brought to account. Two weeks later, on December 30, the Military Council of National Salvation (WRON) declared that "in order to establish the responsibility of those guilty of [causing] the severe crisis of the 1970s" it would ask the Sejm to establish a State Tribunal that would handle their cases. On January 24 the chairmen of the three parliamentary parties (PUWP, the United Peasants Party, and the Democratic Party) asked a group of legal experts entrusted with the project for their opinion on various earlier and related proposals. It was also suggested that the relevant chapter of the Polish Constitution (IV) henceforth be entitled "Supreme Chamber of Control; Tribunal of State" and that the following sub-item be added to Article 36:

The State Tribunal is convened to judge cases involving the constitutional responsibility of those holding key state positions. The State Tribunal is established by the Sejm. The nature and the composition of the State Tribunal as well as the methods of its operation, are defined in a separate law.

The next day the Sejm adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of “institutional guarantees for protecting the nation against distortions in the functioning of the state.” The draft bill worked out in common by the experts and the parliamentary groups was forwarded to the Sejm’s speaker on February 12. The first reading took place during the February 27 plenary session, after which the paper was transferred to the Legislative Commission for finishing touches before being placed before the Sejm.

Hungary / Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka – March 26-28, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an official visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Hungary / West Germany – March 26-29, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai negotiates in the Federal Republic of Germany and participates in Hungarian economic and cultural events held in Hamburg.

Soviet Union – March 26-April 22, 1982 (KCA)

President Brezhnev has been absent lately from public life due to ill health, and there is much speculation that he will soon retire. In his absence, General Andropov gives the keynote speech at a rally on April 22 for the 112th anniversary of Lenin’s birth.

Hungary / West Germany – March 28-30, 1982 (HC)

Member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Egon Bahr spends two days in Hungary.

Poland - March 29, 1982 (RFE)

A Polish Party and state delegation, led by General Jaruzelski, arrives in East Berlin on an official ‘visit of friendship’. Despite the East German government’s hostility towards the imposition of martial law in Poland, they welcome General Jaruzelski with full honours.

Poland – European Council – March 29-30, 1982 (KCA)

The 22nd Session of the European Council is held in Brussels. The heads of governments note that the situation in Poland continues to put a strain on East – West relations.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – March 29-30, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Finance István Hetényi negotiates in Prague.

Hungary / Italy – March 29–31, 1982 (HC)

President of the Parliament and leader of the government delegation Antal Apró travels to Italy.

Hungary / Vietnam / Laos / Cambodia – March 29-April 8, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja officially visits the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam between April 3 and 5, and the People’s Republic of Cambodia between April 5 and 8.

Yugoslavia / Austria / Cyprus / Finland / Liechtenstein / Malta / Monaco / San Marino / Sweden / Switzerland – March 31, 1992 (KCA)

To break the deadlock, the neutral and nonaligned states draft a final proposal to find a middle ground between the East and the West. The first stage of the plan is a conference devoted to CBM's.

Soviet Union – March 31, 1982 (KCA)

Mikhail Busygin is appointed by the USSR Council of Ministers as the Minister for the Timber, Cellulose, Paper and Wood Processing Industry

Yugoslavia / Portugal - March 31-April 2, 1982 (HMD)

Yugoslav delegation led by Sergej Krajger and Josip Vrhovec visits Portugal. The talks are centered on the CSCE conference, the situation in Africa and in the Middle East, as well as on other international issues.

Poland - March 31, 1982 (OSA)

Preaching at St. Barbara's Church in Warsaw Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp calls for a return to the spirit of August 1980 as an essential factor in restoring the feeling of unity that existed at the time of the signing of the Gdansk Agreement.

April

East Germany / Poland / Soviet Union / Portugal – April 1982 (KCA)

The Portuguese authorities expel 12 Soviet, Polish and East German diplomats in response to the Polish crisis and the alleged involvement of the Soviet Union in the crisis.

Yugoslavia – April, 1982 (HR)

The Belgrade new wave band "Idoli" publishes its album *Odbrana i poslednji dani*. The album becomes controversial due to the use of orthodox religious symbols both in lyrics and the design of the cover.

Czechoslovakia – April 1, 1982 (RFE)

Law passed permitting the private sale without permit of small-scale agricultural produce.

Poland - April 1, 1982 (RFE)

The Council of Ministers formally votes to submit to the Sejm for debate a legislative package on "social disease", consisting of bills addressing juvenile delinquency, alcoholism and evasion of work.

Poland - April 2-3, 1982 (RFE)

The first PUWP national ideological conference is held in Warsaw. Despite its intention to reactivate the Party's ideological front, the conference, in fact, arrived at the conclusion that after 36 years communism was losing the fight to maintain the allegiance of the Polish people.

Yugoslavia/ Greece- April 2-3, 1982 (HMD)

Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec visits Greece. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed, with special emphasis on the Balkan affairs and the situation in the Cyprus.

Hungary / Kuwait – April 3–5, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Finance István Hetényi negotiates in Kuwait.

Poland – April 3, 1982 (OSA)

The government sets up a consultative council to advise on the country's economy. The council will consist of 30 people and be headed by Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski. Half the council members will be economists; and the rest will be lawyers, sociologists, business managers, and an agricultural technician.

Poland – April 4, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces the lifting of the curfew for the duration of Easter. Note: A national curfew between 2200 and 0600 hours was one of the original December 13 martial law regulations. It has since been modified in some parts of Poland.

Soviet Union / Yugoslavia – April 4-6, 1982 (HMD)

The USSR Foreign Minister Andrej A. Gromyko visits Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed. It is underlined that mutual relations are based on the principles of equality, sovereignty and non-interference outlined in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955. Although the differences in views on some international issues exist between the two sides, dialogue and exchange of visits are deemed suitable for overcoming the obstacles and improving cooperation. The threat which the arms race poses for world peace is also underlined.

Romania / Turkey – April 5-8, 1982 (PER)

The Turkish President Kenan Evren visits Romania.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – April 5, 1982 (RFE)

Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski visits Prague.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – April 5, 1982 (RFE)

Western news reports the defection of four Czechoslovak international swimmers – Miroslav Rolko, Tereza Vrtiskova, Vlastimil Cerny, and Josef Kuf – after a competition in Sindelfingen, West Germany.

Poland/Czechoslovakia – April 5, 1982 (OSA)

The Primate's Social Council (Prymasowska Rada Spoleczna) issues an 11-page memorandum entitled "Theses in the Matter of Social Reconciliation" defining the Church's view on the methods to overcome mutual distrust and the "ever deepening rift" between the nation and its military rulers. The 10-point draft program proposed by the Polish Church for nationwide discussion appears to present a persuasive case and a reasoned basis for a renewal of the "dialogue" so abruptly broken off on December 13. It clearly defines the Church's (often misinterpreted) stance on martial law and details concrete proposals to end the current impasse.

The council's "theses" condemn the imposition of martial law as an act that dashed hopes for a genuine reform, a reform that could have been implemented within the framework of the existing political system and post-war international alliances. It offers tentative ways to end the state of emergency through a common search for mutual understanding between the rulers and the ruled and a renewed dialogue. The heart of the problem is the idea of an open, serious dialogue between the government and broadly based representatives of society, whose purpose would be to achieve social agreement. All authentic social forces should be

represented in these negotiations, such as the Catholic Church, free labor unions (Solidarity in particular), along with the private farmers' and craftsmen's organizations, as well as the worlds of youth, the creative arts, the academic community, and culture. The proposed discussions would center on how martial law could be lifted, civil rights restored, and the suspended unions and associations reactivated. The negotiating group would also study suggestions for the necessary social and economic reforms. The authors of the "theses" stress that the prerequisite for any agreement negotiated should be the full observance of the social agreements concluded in 1980 with striking workers in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie; and they recall that both Jaruzelski in his December 13 speech and the Sejm in its January 25 resolution pledged to respect those agreements. Another issue singled out for special attention is the question of young people. In the author's view, the overwhelming majority of the younger generation feels deceived and embittered and has adopted what he refers to as "oppositional attitudes." These dangerous tensions cannot be defused by repression; the reverse is true—it is obviously the lack of free, autonomous organizations of their own that makes young people so restless and causes the current "ferment." The establishment or readmission of youth organizations especially among university students is therefore regarded as an urgent task. Note: The Primate's Social Council was set up on 12 December 1981. It consists of 28 lay Catholic activists representing various professions and coming from different parts of the country. It is an advisory body to the primate, under the presidency of Professor Stanislaw Stomma, a noted Cracow scholar and a committed Catholic politician (he headed the independent Catholic ZNAK group in the Sejm until late 1975, when he lost his seat as a result of his lone opposition to the proposed changes in the constitution). Prominent members of the council include Dr. Romuald Kukolowicz, who acted as a liaison man between the Church hierarchy and the free labor unions on various occasions over the past year; the Catholic writer Andrzej Micewski, editor-in-chief of Rural Solidarity's weekly *Solidarnosc Rolnikow*; Jerzy Turowicz, the long time editor-in-chief of the independent Catholic weekly *Tygodnik Powszechny*; Stefan Wilkanowicz, the editor-in-chief of the monthly *Znak*; the leading Solidarity expert and Director of its Social Research Institute, Andrzej Wielowieyski; and others. Similar advisory bodies also operate at the diocesan level.

Poland/ Western banking officials – April 6, 1982 (OSA)

Polish and Western banking officials meet in Frankfurt to sign an agreement to reschedule part of Poland's 1981 debts, totalling \$24,000 million.

The agreement, giving Poland four years of grace, opens the way for further negotiation and the rescheduling of Poland's payments.

Poland / Soviet Union / US – April 6, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

Haig claims that if the US renounced the first use of nuclear weapons, it would allow aggression by conventional forces in Europe, and the West should maintain at least the same amount of conventional forces in Europe as the Soviets and their allies. –

Poland's main creditors reschedule the nation's debt service.

Albania / Yugoslavia – April 7, 1982 (KCA)

Yugoslavia and Albania had sign an agreement on the construction of a railway line linking Scurati in northern Albania with Titograd.

Poland - April 7, 1982 (RFE)

The military government accept the resignation of the Warsaw University rector, Henryk Samsonowicz, one of the most popular and respected figures in Polish academic life. He submitted his resignation in protest at the martial law restrictions on university autonomy.

Poland – April 7, 1982 (OSA)

Minister of Sciences Higher Education, and Technology Benon Miskiewicz accepts the resignation of Professor Henryk Samsonowicz from the post of Rector of the University of Warsaw. The resignation was apparently first submitted in January, in protest against martial law restrictions on university autonomy, but was not initially accepted.

Samsonowicz's three deputies, Wladyslaw Fiszdon, Henryk Kupiszewski, and Janusz Zakrzewski, who were also democratically elected, resigned with him. Note:

Samsonowicz was appointed Rector of Warsaw University in October 1980, replacing the unpopular Zygmunt Rybicki, who implemented the restrictive policies enforced on universities in the aftermath of the March 1968 student riots and who was moved to a government post. Samsonowicz made no secret of his disapproval of the methods of his predecessor. He took a personal interest in the rehabilitation of academic staff members unjustly dismissed in the anti-Semitic purge following the 1968 riots, and he was the main speaker at a commemorative rally held on the 13th anniversary of those events. His appointment was hailed at the time as a milestone on the road to academic liberalization, since it was the first to be made under new regulations provisionally introduced until the enactment of legislation to reform higher education.

Experience and the Future (Doswiadczenie i Przyszlosc), an independent group of Polish intellectuals, economists, sociologists, and journalists, publishes a 67-page report warning the authorities that their present policies have little chance of success. The report analyzes the options open to the authorities, warns against a policy of confrontation, and urges changes in the political system that could lead to cooperation between the rulers and the ruled, with more rights for the people and the trade unions.

Indonesia / Yugoslavia- April 9-12, 1982 (HMD)

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumeatmaja visits Yugoslavia and meets with Josip Vrhovec. The talks are centered on the forthcoming conference of NAM, on the crises in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, as well as on the problem of economic inequality.

Romania / U.N. / US – April 9, 1982 (PER)

The Romanian representative for the UN Teodor Marinescu signs a convention forbidding the use of biological weapons.

Poland – April 10, 1982 (OSA)

The Zagreb fortnightly Start publishes an interview with Wieslaw Gornicki, now a major and a spokesman for Wojciech Jaruzelski. Asked what he thinks of the Grunwald Partriotic Union, Gornicki says: This organization was created by people who are mentally unbalanced, which is the mildest expression one can use to describe them. These [Grunwald] people advocate the ideas of the 1890s. However, they must not be underestimated. Still, the very fact that Grunwald exists is degrading to us.

Note: The idea of the Grunwald Patriotic Union, apparently born at the funeral of General Zygmunt Berling on 15 July 1980, has drawn public attention mainly on account of its secretiveness and anti-Semitism. which net with almost universal repugnance. Its continued

existence throughout 1981 and even after the proclamation of martial law on 13 December 1981 suggests that it has enjoyed protection at the highest level and was being used for political purposes by undisclosed forces. Later, however, Grunwald became plagued with infighting, provocation, and petty harassment, all of which points to the conclusion that it has now served its purpose and is in the process of being scuttled.

Poland - April 11, 1982 (RFE)

In his Easter Sunday address at Warsaw's St. John's Cathedral, Archbishop Glemp announces the publication of a memorandum (dated April 5) put together by Poland bishops, which aims to negotiate a 'social accord' between the martial law authorities and society in general. The document re-iterates the Church's appeal for the end of martial law, release of all internees and the reinstatement of suspended trade unions, particularly Solidarity.

Hungary / Algeria – April 12-15, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

Austria / Yugoslavia - April 12-15, 1982 (HMD)

Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschläger visits Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed.

Poland - April 12, 1982 (RFE)

Radio Solidarity goes on air, despite the government's outlawing of the independent trade union.

Poland – April 12, 1982 (OSA)

At 09:00 hours on Easter Monday, 12 April 1982, the official monopoly over the Polish media is broken for 8.5 minutes when Radio Solidarity transmits over the air at 70 MHz on the FM band in the Warsaw area. The broadcast is preceded by a characteristic call signal, the first eight bars of a popular wartime underground song. A commentary is then read out alternately by a man and a woman. They first apologize that not everyone can receive the broadcast and warn against the possibility of the authorities attempting to fake a Radio Solidarity transmission later, in order to discredit them.

They therefore tell listeners to remember their voices as the only guarantee they are really listening to Radio Solidarity. The bulk of the broadcast is devoted to a commentary on martial law. The listeners are reminded that four months have passed since martial law was declared and are urged to demonstrate their solidarity against it by switching lights off at 2100 hours for a quarter of an hour the following evening. They also announce that they will broadcast again on April 30 at the same time and on the same frequency and will then give details of further broadcasts.

In order to give themselves and the authorities an idea of the effectiveness of the transmission, the listeners are asked to flick their lights on and off three times for good reception, twice for fair, and one for bad reception. According to various reports, tens of thousands of Varsovians responded, though some living on the outskirts reported the signal to be very weak. Also, because this first broadcast caught the government unaware, it had no opportunity to jam it.

Romania / China / North Korea– April 13-21, 1982 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits the People's Republic of China and the People's Democratic

Republic of Korea. He holds discussions with Premier of the Council of State Zhao Ziyang, President of Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang, Vice Presidents of the CCP Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and President of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea Kim Il-Sung

Poland - April 14, 1982 (RFE)

A national conference is held at the Central Committee's Higher School of Social Sciences (HSSS) to discuss the future of labour unions in Poland. Representatives from scientific centres, trade union and youth organization activists all attend. No detailed program is formulated, but rather an ideological framework for the re-organization of the unions is put forward.

Hungary / India – April 14–16, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay negotiates in India.

Poland – April 14, 1982 (OSA)

A national conference, attended by representatives of some 30 scientific centers engaged in the study of social and trade union problems and activists of the various unions and youth organizations, is held at the Central Committee's Higher School of Social Sciences (HSSS) to discuss the future of labor unions in Poland. The conference is opened by Norbert Michta, Rector of the HSSS. One of the main speakers is Wladyslaw Ratynski, himself also of the HSSS and articulate in the past on the subject of unions. There are also three speakers associated with the branch (industrial), autonomous, and the so-called "independent" unions: Roman Gorski, Deputy Chairman of the National Coordinating Committee of the Branch Trade Unions; Bogdan Fiutowski, the coordinator of the Confederation of Autonomous Unions; and Adam Wojtaszewski, Secretary of the Main Council of the Independent Construction Workers' Trade Union.

The conference suggests several scenarios for revamping the organization of labor unions. Some of these would not be compatible with the condition laid down by the authorities that the labor unions of the future, whatever form they assume, must be ideologically and politically totally subservient to the party. A total of six alternatives are proposed. The first envisages a united labor union movement, composed of all three labor union centers—branch, autonomous, and "the nonpolitical workers' core" of Solidarity—to be based "mainly" on the program and structure of the branch unions, with the exclusion of Solidarity, which would be disbanded (delegalized). Turning the above around, a further proposal would involve restructuring a united labor union front exclusively on the basis of a "restructured" Solidarity. The other proposals involve the formation of either a front composed of new unions to replace the suspended ones or one union to include all. Presented as the most unrealistic suggestion is the possibility of leaving things as they were prior to 13 December 1981.

Poland – April 15, 1982 (OSA)

Warsaw University students and teachers express partial solidarity with a call for a 15-minute boycott of classes in protest against the dismissal of the university's Rector, Professor Henryk Samsonowicz. The boycott call, issued by the majority of faculty councils, is most successful in the History Department, where the majority of the 20 or so teachers interrupt classes and march out into the corridors, followed by their students. In the Philology Department, nearly 60 first-year students join in the strike with the permission of their teacher, who, however, does not himself join in the protest movement. But in the Department of Law no one appears to have gone on strike. The extent of the boycott is difficult for outsiders to gauge, as according to unofficial sources, it is a "staggered strike" spread over a week. Similar demonstrations, they say, may be expected in the next few days. Note: Professor Samsonowicz, former dean of the History

Department, was one of the first university rectors to be elected in the period when institutions of higher education enjoyed autonomy before the “state of war” was declared last December. In January he was expelled from the Communist Party and on April 7 he was forced to resign by the Ministry of Education.

Hungary – April 15, 1982 (KCA)

Zoltan Juhar becomes the Minister of Internal Trade.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 15, 1982 (HC)

N. Talizin, Deputy Chairman of the USSR’s Council of Ministers has a two day visit to Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – April 15, 1982 (RFE)

Czechoslovak and Polish Deputy Prime Ministers Rudolf Rohlicek and Janusz Obodowski meet in Warsaw. They sign an agreement promising further economic cooperation.

Hungary / Philippines – April 15-17, 1982 (HC)

Prime Minister of the Republic of Philippines Cesar Virata makes an unofficial visit as the leader of the consultative group on international economic and financial issues, called “The Group of 30”, to Budapest.

Poland – April 16, 1982 (KCA)

Polytika estimates that it will take Poland 10 years to restore standards of living to levels seen in the late 1970’s and that Poland’s hard currency debts will continue to rise for another 6 years.

Poland – April 16, 1982 (OSA)

Some 500 people stage a silent demonstration in Warsaw’s Central Square Friday to mark the deaths of 12 martial law victims. The demonstrators light 12 candles on the flower cross in Victory Square laid out by Warsaw residents to mark the 1979 visit, of Pope John Paul II to Poland and the site of the funeral of Primate Stefan Wyszynski who died in 1981. Police cordon off the square and, after some 20 minutes, the crowd is told to disperse. The demonstrators leave in silence.

Poland/Czechoslovakia – April 16, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking at the Czechoslovak National Trade Union Congress in Prague, the leader of the Polish branch unions, Eugeniusz Mielnicki, says the future labor unions in Poland will be tied to the communist party and will rest on the “foundations of socialism.” Mielnicki says discussions are still in progress to determine the shape of future unions in Poland. However, “we can say today...that it will be a class trade union movement resting on the foundations of socialism, ideologically bound with the party, and firmly connected with the working class.”

Poland – April 17, 1982 (OSA)

The Consultative Economic Council, a new economic body set up earlier this month, holds its inaugural session. The council’s head, Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, presides over the session. No details are given. According to Bobrowski, interviewed in the government daily *Rzeczpospolita*, the council will review the whole economic policy of the recent past, as well as current economic problems. It is the council’s duty to find out and tell the truth, assess past mistakes, and achieve a market balance. Various economic decisions have been made too hurriedly, Bobrowski says, and the operational program must be reviewed soon. General Wojciech Jaruzelski also addresses the meeting and says that “we are now in a very difficult

socioeconomic situation; but we have reached one goal, often not fully appreciated, but a very crucial one: the galloping process of ruining the economy has been arrested.”

Soviet Union / US – April 17, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

Brezhnev proposes to hold a summit to Reagan in response to Reagan’s earlier proposal to meet informally at the UN Disarmament Conference.

Soviet Union – April 19, 1982 (KCA)

7 Western Europeans attempt to stage a disarmament demonstration in Red Square, Moscow, but Soviet authorities break it up.

Algeria / Yugoslavia- April 19-21, 1982 (HMD)

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid visits Yugoslavia. Various international issues are discussed, mainly the situation in Africa and in the Mediterranean. Both sides underlined the importance of the NAM in overcoming conflicts and inequality.

Hungary / Finland / Sweden– April 19-20, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja visits the Swedish Monarchy. He negotiates between April 21 and 23 in the Republic of Finland.

Poland – April 19, 1982 (OSA)

A Warsaw newspaper publishes a letter from a former Solidarity internee charging the Polish government with slandering the suspended free trade union. The letter, signed by Wojciech Gilewski and published in *Zycie Warszawy*, is the most outspoken defense of the Solidarity in the government-controlled press since last December’s military takeover. It is one of a continuing series in the newspaper on the future of the Polish union movement. Gilewski, who describes himself as a Solidarity activist at Warsaw’s Ursus Tractor Factory, a cofounder of Solidarity Mazowsze Region, and a former internee, takes exception to government guidelines published in February for a national debate on restoring Poland’s trade unions.

Seven high school students are put on probation by a court in Bytom (southwest Poland) for belonging to a union called the Movement of Independent Youth. The court also makes the parents of three other young people responsible for their behavior and makes all parents responsible for the cost of the proceedings. Reporting the case, Radio Warsaw says the existence and goals of the Movement of Independent Youth were supposed to have been a secret from the authorities. The broadcast says the youths were also charged with distributing leaflets in February. The teenagers placed these leaflets in public places, which, the court said, disturbed the peace.

Poland – April 20, 1982 (OSA)

A Polish-born Swiss architect, Zdzislaw Pregowski, says the government in Warsaw has cancelled a project he has been organizing to allow hundreds of Polish children to spend a holiday in Switzerland. Pregowski, who has been living in Switzerland since the end of World War II, tells reporters he was informed by the Polish Ministry of Education that the program was called off because the children could not have properly kept up with their classmates in school after their return home. Under the auspices of Pregowski’s organization, Poland in Need, about 1,450 Polish children have spent five-week vacations in Switzerland since last August. Pregowski says it was planned to have about 2,600 children from Poland come this year. He criticizes the decision of the Warsaw authorities as “horrible, heartless, and brutal.” He says the program was not arranged as a series of study trips but for what he calls “a vitamin holiday.” He says he protested the ban in messages to Polish martial law leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, Pope John Paul II, and the Polish Embassy in Bern.

The trial of Ryszard Dziopak, former Sejm deputy and director of an automobile factory, opens in Bielsko-Biala, (southern Poland). Radio Warsaw says Dziopak is being tried on five charges, most of which are connected with abuse of his position. One of the charges concerns the renting of a villa for Maciej Szczepanski, formerly head of the State Radio and Television Committee, who is currently on trial before a Warsaw court. Dziopak is said to have rented the villa for the use of the committee, but it was mostly used by Szczepanski and Dziopak. Note: Last year, Solidarity demanded that Dziopak be removed from his seat in parliament since he had lost the respect of society. His resignation was accepted by the Sejm last July.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 20-22, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai participates in the 103rd Session of the COMECON Executive Committee in Moscow as chairman of the session.

Hungary / Poland – April 21, 1982 (HC)

Commander-in-chief of the Polish People's Army, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, President of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and Chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, Wojciech Witold Jaruzelski visits Hungary as leader of the Polish government delegation.

Poland/ Vatican– April 21, 1982 (OSA)

The first group of Roman Catholic pilgrims allowed to leave Poland since the imposition of martial law last December attend Pope John Paul II's weekly general audience, according to Church officials. A Polish priest at the Vatican confirms that the group is the first to be granted permission to come to Rome since the martial law crackdown but says that he doesn't know whether this means the Polish government has planned a general easing of restrictions. A member of the group tells reporters that 50 pilgrims were originally to visit Rome but that authorities withheld travel permits from 10 of them, who are not identified.

Poland – April 21, 1982 (OSA)

A Polish provincial court today postpones for the second time the trial of prominent Solidarity leader Jan Rulewski on a charge of having killed a pedestrian in a motor accident a year ago. Rulewski, who was leader of the Bydgoszcz chapter of the trade union movement and who has been one of the government's principal targets as a dangerous union radical, had his case postponed last month on a legal technicality. The judge at the Nowy Dwor court, 30 kilometres north of Warsaw, today orders a further postponement until May 9 because Rulewski, who is interned at Warsaw's Bialoleka Prison, has not received a formal summons. About 50 people, who packed the small courtroom, burst into laughter at the decision.

Poland – April 22, 1982 (OSA)

Interviewed while on a trip to Japan, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski says that former leaders of the Solidarity trade union deserve punishment for causing unrest in Poland and rules out the possibility of Solidarity being restored. He is quoted as saying of the Solidarity leaders:

“They caused a weakening of the state through anarchy and chaos. For this alone they must be punished.” Rakowski declines to say whether former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, interned since the imposition of martial law, will be allowed to return to his home or to resume a union role. “It is difficult to forecast. I'd rather not say, because anything I say about him can cause a major reaction,” Rakowski is quoted as saying. He defends the imposition of martial law last December saying it was a necessary step to pull Poland out of its economic crisis.

Hungary / Soviet Union / Yugoslavia / US – April 22, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

The US calls on the major banks to continue lending to Yugoslavia. Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger argues that US policy must differentiate between communist countries. He urges that states like Hungary and Yugoslavia, which liberalized their economies, should receive different treatment than the hard liners of the Soviet bloc.

Poland – April 22, 1982 (RFE)

The leading body of Solidarity's underground organization, the Interim Coordinating Commission (ICC) is formally constituted in order to represent the interest of the 9.5 million Solidarity members for as long as martial law remains in force.

Soviet Union – April 22, 1982 (KCA)

In a keynote speech by General Andropov on the 112th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, he emphasizes the need for ideological orthodoxy, dismissing pluralistic tendencies such as those in Poland.

Poland - April 22-23, 1982 (RFE)

The 8th PUWP CC Plenum meets. Discussion over the need to rely more heavily on economic assistance from fellow socialist countries dominates the agenda.

Poland – April 23, 1982 (KCA)

Since January, a large number of Poles have left the country. The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees states that 47,000 Poles have requested political asylum and another 90,000 Poles have applied to extend their permits to stay in the West.

Poland – April 25, 1982 (OSA)

Poland's Catholic Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and the head of the country's political and military establishment, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, meet in Warsaw to discuss the "current situation in the country." According to a brief communiqué issued after the meeting, the two men "agreed that the situation remains very complicated." They are also said to have shared the view that while "the country is facing multitudinous difficulties, a unified effort by both the authorities and society is required to overcome those difficulties." In this context the communiqué says that the concepts of "national accord and a social compact were discussed," adding that both men "found agreement in stating that their implementation should be achieved through a dialogue, in which relations between the state and the Church play a significant role." Finally, the communiqué notes that both sides expressed "the will to develop those relations further in a constructive manner." Note: This was their second meeting since the declaration of martial law. The first meeting took place on January 9.

Poland – April 26, 1982 (OSA)

Polish Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski charges that imperialist and reactionary forces are striving for confrontation with socialism. He is addressing a meeting of PUWP CC lecturers in Warsaw, devoted to a discussion of current and future tasks of the party's ideological front. Olszowski speaks of the incessant attempts by imperialist and reactionary forces to undermine the socialist system. He says, too, that these forces are today striving toward a virtually open confrontation dictated by the desire to gain hegemony in the world.

Hungary / France – April 26, 1982 (HC)

First Secretary of the French Socialist Party Lionel Jospin makes a three-day-long visit to Hungary.

Hungary / West Germany – April 26-28, 1982 (HC)

János Kádár officially visits the Federal Republic of Germany as leader of the delegation of the Hungarian government. Members of the delegation are Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade István Török, Ambassador Péter Kővári and Deputy Head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee on Foreign Affairs Department Gyula Horn.

Soviet Union – April 27, 1982 (KCA)

Vladimir Rytov, former Deputy Minister of Fisheries is convicted of economic crimes and is executed. The Procurator General Alexander Rekunkov publishes in *Pravda* a warning to those who misuse their power while in office.

Soviet Union / US – April 27, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

According to Haig, the US is facing a historic opportunity in its relations with the Soviet Union. There will be a change in the Soviet leadership and with the new generation of Soviet leaders the advantages of moderation will be felt.

Poland – April 27, 1982 (OSA)

The Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences today discusses the nation's health problems. The discussion is based on research covering the years 1973 to 1978. The findings are far from optimistic. What is alarming is that the health of Poles has worsened, mainly because of environmental pollution. In addition, excessive drinking and smoking have contributed significantly to an increase in a number of illnesses among the population. The experts point out the poor conditions that affect people's health, and they stress the disturbing effect of the social conditions in which many children are being brought up.

Poland – April 28, 1982 (OSA)

The Solidarity underground calls on Poles to boycott official May Day celebrations and instead to celebrate the International Workers' Day by flocking to churches to pray for "freedom, peace, bread," and workers' rights.

A clandestine appeal signed simply "Solidarnosc" lists four Warsaw churches which will schedule special masses coinciding with an official May Day parade through the city streets. "We shall pray for freedom, peace, bread, and the well-deserved rights of all working people on the occasion of St. Joseph the Worker Day," the appeal says. Another appeal, signed by underground Warsaw Solidarity official Zbigniew Janas, says "we shall demand freedom, since over 4,000 people are in prisons because they fought for that freedom. We shall demand equality as once again the working class has been deprived of it in favor of party apparatchiks, the secret police, the militia, and the army. We demand work, since thousands of people are jobless, mainly for political reasons. We shall demand bread, because many of us are not able to feed our families today." "The authorities have announced an organized parade," Janas says; "our obligation, the obligation of all those who know what the real situation in Poland is, is to make evident our refusal... Our holiday will take place in churches—the one place where we feel like human beings and where we can get reliable suggestions on how to live with dignity in these undignified times." Note: Although the underground has not called for illegal street demonstrations or a rival parade, police and security forces in the city were noticeably beefed up early in the week, in apparent anticipation of possible trouble.

The underground appeal said the second broadcast of the clandestine Radio Solidarity would be aired Friday night, on the eve of May Day. There were rumours that the authorities would try to

jam the frequency on which it will be broadcast. Note: Last year pressure from Solidarity forced the authorities to abandon the traditional communist-type May Day parade. Instead, state and party leaders walked along the parade route in an informal fashion, along with ordinary citizens and there were no long set speeches.

The official media carry an interview with Jan Kulaj, recently freed Chairman of the Independent and Self-Governing Trade Union of Individual Farmers (Rural Solidarity), which has been formally suspended since the imposition of the state of emergency.

Kulaj pledges his support and cooperation to the United Peasant Party, a political organization that has always been allied with the Communists. Although rather vague in describing how this cooperation would be in practice, Kulaj repeatedly assures his interviewer of “the need for constructive work” among the peasants, so “no one would lack food, and work would become more efficient.” Note: It is interesting that the interview did not reveal Kulaj’s views about the future of his union nor his opinions about the prospects of revitalizing all other organizations that have been suspended by the authorities. According to Polish Television, Kulaj was freed at the request of Peasant Party Chief and Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski.

Party daily Trybuna Ludu says May Day celebrations this year in Poland will be a demonstration of Poland’s “unshakable union with socialism.” The paper says “we have succeeded at the proper time and by our own resources to halt the attack of the counterrevolutionaries and to save the country. and our nation from catastrophe,” and throughout “this historical period of trial we have preserved intact our resolve to reach a patriotic national accord.”

Poland/ Italy – April 28, 1982 (OSA)

Poland’s Catholic Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, on a visit in Rome, informally hints that the long-planned visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, which was to take place in August, would probably have to be “put off for a while.” Glemp’s remark comes during a conversation with newsmen and, while formulated in terms of the archbishop’s personal opinion, appears to rule out any real possibility of the Pope’s attending the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the installation of the Black Madonna’s shrine in Czestochowa’s Jasna Gora Monastery. Questioned by the newsmen about the reasons for that opinion, Glemp seems reticent to answer and merely remarks that the decision on the matter “does not depend simply on us [the Church] but also on the government and the situation.” When pressed further to amplify on these remarks particularly with respect to his reading of the government’s attitude, Glemp is reported to have responded rather enigmatically that “there are objective conditions for the government [to favor postponement]; it is not all that easy.” Note: This was Glemp’s second visit to the Vatican since the declaration of martial law.

Poland – April 28, 1982 (PCC)

The Polish government releases 800 political prisoners and lifts several martial law restrictions, including the nationwide curfew.

Poland - April 29, 1982 (RFE)

In a report by Western correspondents, underground Solidarity activists announce the formation of a “provisional coordinating commission”, which will serve as their national representation until they allowed to openly resume operations.

Poland – April 30, 1982 (OSA)

As promised, the second broadcast of Radio Solidarity takes place, on the same frequency and at precisely at the same time. This time, however, the broadcast lasts only four minutes. They

announce their intention to broadcast henceforth every Sunday at the same time and frequency, plus an extra one on May 3, the anniversary of the liberal constitution promulgated in 1791. Then a new voice, identified as Zbigniew Romaszewski, a veteran Solidarity and KOR activist, comes on the air. He introduces the listeners to Zbigniew Bujak, Chairman of the Mazowsze branch of Solidarity and a successful evader of the martial law authorities. His voice is not heard, however, for at that moment the transmission stops. It is unclear whether the transmitter developed technical difficulties, whether the authorities managed to jam the broadcast, or whether the broadcasters themselves had to break off for fear of being detected. Note: Later it became apparent that at least some broadcasts were prerecorded and operated through remote—control facilities.

Shipyard workers in Gdansk stage a 15-minute protest strike. The token strike at the Lenin Shipyard comes shortly before the government announces it is releasing up to 1,000 of the 3,000 people interned and is lifting the nationwide night curfew. The workers say they are demanding the release of all those interned and have gone on strike to prove that we are still alive.”

Eight Poles hijack an airliner to flee Poland “because of martial law and bad economic conditions.” The hijackers overpower six air marshals on a LOT domestic flight and force the plane to fly to the US Tempelhof Air Base in West Berlin about 80 km from the East German-Polish border. The eight hijackers, craftsmen aged twenty to thirty-one, bring along on the plane four wives, a fiancée, and their eleven children; twelve regular passengers on the AN-24 aircraft, who originally had planned to fly from Wroclaw to Warsaw, make the most of the chance given them by the high jacking and decide to stay in the West. The crew of five, the six security men, and ten other passengers return to Poland.

May

Spain / NATO – May 1982 (KCA)

Spain becomes the 16th member of NATO.

Hungary / US – May 1-12, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to the US and is welcomed by the President of the US.

Poland – May 1, 1982 (OSA)

This year’s May Day is being promoted by the military regime as “a march of hope,” with the authorities hoping that people will “vote with their feet” in favor of Jaruzelski’s concept of national agreement by attendance at the official parade. In his opening address Jaruzelski says that there is room in the government’s parade for all Polish patriots and people of good will and appeals for a united effort to rebuild a solid state. In fact, however, admission to the official parade is by invitation only. The column is flanked on both sides by a guard composed of party workers and secret police. In addition, soldiers are spaced at 15-meter intervals along the route and positioned on rooftops.

In contrast, the “alternative” unofficial May Day parade appears to be a far more spontaneous affair. This parade begins an hour after special Masses have been celebrated in four Warsaw churches, including St. John’s Cathedral on Castle Square. Estimates of the size of the crowd

range from 10,000 to 50,000. As the column moves down from the cathedral toward the residence of the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Solidarity banners are unfurled and placards produced.

Forbidden Solidarity badges are visible everywhere. The white and red national flags festooning the street are plucked out of their holders and carried along. Onlookers applaud, join in chanting the most popular slogans—"Long live the Primate," "Down with the Junta," "We want Lech, not Wojciech," "Solidarnosc, Solidarnosc," and merge with the crowd. When the crowd comes upon a police road-block, it turns peacefully down another street.

When the bulk of the procession reaches the banks of the Vistula River an impromptu rally is held; there are demands for the release of those still detained, and people are encouraged to attend another march on May 3.

Poland – May 2, 1982 (OSA)

The Ministry of Internal Affairs issues a communiqué lifting the curfew and restoring, as of May 10, automatic telephone dialling nationwide. Also, as of today, permission is no longer needed to hold meetings organized by citizens' Committees of National Salvation; gatherings organized by residents' committees; or courses, conferences, and training groups organized by social and cooperative organizations. It is also now again permitted to take part in-group excursions organized by factories and other organizations. Restrictions are also to be lifted today at some border crossings, which have been closed until now.

Poland – May 3, 1982 (KCA)

10,000 people assemble in Warsaw to commemorate the anniversary of the liberal Polish Constitution of 1791 but the gathering is broken up by militia and riot police using tear gas, concussion grenades and helicopters.

Poland - May 3-4, 1982 (RFE/KCA)

A two-day Sejm session is held, mainly devoted to cultural and educational matters. A National Council of Culture is established and a bill on higher education is passed, however it is substantially different from the demands for the liberalization from the academic community after the events of August 1980.

While the Sejm proceeding were under way, a crowd of people wearing Solidarity badges gather in Warsaw's castle square at 16:00 on May 3. ZOMO riot police units clash with the crowd and several dozen people are detained.

Poland – May 3, 1982 (OSA)

On the eve of the planned event, the Ministry of Internal Affairs issued a communiqué warning that no "marches, rallies, or demonstrations" would be allowed without specific permission. This permission would only be given to organizations whose activity had been accepted as legal and whose status had been approved by the authorities. Solidarity, formally suspended ever since the imposition of the "state of emergency," does not possess such rights.

Speaking in the Sejm on the government's official cultural policy, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski appeals to intellectuals, scholars, and scientists to become directly involved in the task of rebuilding the country's educational institutions and of furthering its cultural potential. Both the definition of these tasks and the preparation of the guidance of cultural policies will be the responsibility of the authorities. Rakowski's main theme is to

assure the Sejm, and indirectly the entire intellectual community, of the authorities' determination to continue with the program of "national accord" leading to a thorough "renewal" of public life. Yet, although he merely mentions some of the most urgent problems facing the country, such as the official attitude toward social autonomy, Rakowski flatly rules out any "return of Solidarity to the Polish scene in its pre-December [1981] form as an oppositional political force." Instead, he says "we [the authorities] will support the rebuilding of a self-governed, union movement that will have a free hand to carry out its functions of representing workers and protecting their social interests." Even so, Rakowski observes that this "rebuilding" will probably take a long time.

Radio Solidarity goes on the air for the third time. It can only be heard clearly in some areas of Warsaw and for only 45 seconds, before it becomes jammed by loud pop music.

Poland/USA – May 4, 1982 (OSA)

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig expresses concern about Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, interned since Poland came under martial law on December 13. Haig tells a Senate Subcommittee that Walesa "is alive, active, and remains vigorous in the convictions that he has so characteristically demonstrated," but he nevertheless expresses concern that what he calls compression in a repressive environment will change Walesa's "free spirit."

Authorities enforce a telephone blackout in Warsaw and Gdansk following the violent anti-government demonstrations. Reports from travellers coming from Gdansk, Solidarity's birthplace, indicate that demonstrations there were apparently far more violent than the street clashes in Warsaw. Demonstrators' siphoned gasoline from cars parked in the old town and made Molotov cocktails. "Many windows were smashed, mostly by police tear gas rockets shot at demonstrators," a witness says. "Many people were injured, including policemen, but the exact number is not known." Demonstrators ripped up paving stones and used park benches to construct barricades. Sheltering behind them they hurled rocks at riot police, who all the while were firing flares and tear gas grenades.

Demonstrations have also taken place in Elblag, Mielec, Swidnik, Rzeszow, and Lodz—all industrial centers—with the worst violence in the port of Szczecin, where 19 policemen were reportedly injured.

At the close of a two-day session, the Sejm passes a package of bills concerning cultural and educational affairs. The legislation on cultural matters involves three acts: one setting up the National Council of Culture (NCC); one establishing the Fund for the Development of Culture (FDC); and the third dealing with the duties of the Minister of Culture and the Arts. The initial draft of the bill on higher education marks a considerable step toward the liberalization of conditions that existed in academic life up to 1980 and sanctions some of the freedom won during the post-August 1980 "thaw," including the relative autonomy of academic institutions and more freedom in teaching and research. The final version of the bill, however, differs substantially from that proposed a year ago which was the joint effort of representatives of academic institutions, student organizations, and government officials. The final version subjects the operation of universities to strict control by central administrative agencies.

Speaking in the Sejm about the riots that took place the previous day, Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak says police detained 1,372 people during Monday's rioting, which hit at least 13 cities, and at least 72 police officers were injured in the street battles between Solidarity union supporters and the police. The number of civilians injured in the

rioting is “still unknown,” the general says during the second day of the Sejm session. “The most serious incidents took place in Warsaw, where police decided to disperse aggressive groups,” Kiszczak says. “The incidents lasted until late in the night, and similar excesses were repeated today in Szczecin.”

In the wake of the May 3 demonstrations, the government announces the imposition of a night-time curfew in several regions affected by popular unrest; telephone connections are cut for several hours in many localities; and many student’s clubs and youth centers are closed. In addition, several hundred people arrested-during the May 3 demonstrations are sentenced by misdemeanour courts, while many other cases are to be dealt with in general courts.

In Warsaw Mayor General Mieczyslaw Debicki reimposes the night-time curfew lifted just three days before. The curfew will run from 24:00 hours to 05:00 hours for adults and from 21:00 hours to 0500 hours for those under 18 years of age.

Romania / Greece – May 4-7, 1982 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Greece to hold discussions with the Greek President Konstantinos Karamanlis and with Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreu.

CSCE – May 5, 1982 (KCA)

At the reconvening of the conference, the US and the Soviet Union make their positions clear, but they come no closer to any agreement. They adjourn the meeting until October.

Hungary – May 5-6, 1982 (BUSZS)

The IMF accepts Hungary as a member and has a quota of \$376,000 of special drawing rights. Hungary is the organization’s 146 member and the second East European member.

Poland – May 5, 1982 (OSA)

In a communiqué issued after a meeting of the Church’ episcopate, the Council of Bishops, held at Czestochowa’s Jasna Gora Monastery on May 3 and 4, the Church again formally appeals to the authorities to open up a “dialogue with society and social groups” in order to resolve the existing conflicts through a general “social agreement.” In addition, having noted that such a dialogue requires “an atmosphere of peace in the country,” the Church expresses its growing concern over “the new unrest, which is affecting the country and delaying social agreement by slowing down steps toward normalization, and which ‘ is disorienting young people.”

The voivodship defense committee decides to reintroduce the curfew in the tricity area of Gdansk, Gdynia, and Sopot from 2300 until 0500 hours as well as to forbid the sale of alcohol in catering establishments. Moreover, “certain people and institutions” are to be denied the use of telephones and automotive vehicles if there are violations of martial law regulations, and “certain” entertainment and cultural events will also be “restricted,” PAP says. The restrictions imposed are the result of the disturbances in the district that occurred the previous Monday, May 3.

The news agency, the Maritime Press Service, says that a number of people were hurt during incidents in Gdansk and Gdynia. It says six civilians and eight militia officials are in the hospital. PAP says that 402 people were detained, most of them between the ages of 17 and 25. Only six of them are people over forty-five years of age.

Polish Television reports that misdemeanour courts in Warsaw and several other localities have so far tried nearly 600 people detained for what it calls “hooligan excesses” during the disturbances.

The program says 115 defendants received prison sentences, 356 were fined, and 26 were acquitted. It says a number of other cases have been referred to the courts but gave no further details. The Interior Ministry says about 1,370 demonstrators have been detained nation-wide.

The joint commission of representatives of the government and the episcopate expresses concern about social peace in Poland. Radio Warsaw says the commission continues to discuss problems examined at previous meetings and is taking into account the country's current situation. The broadcast says the commission will meet again at the beginning of next month.

Poland – May 6, 1982 (OSA)

The martial law authorities deny Danuta Walesa permission to visit her husband. It is believed to be the first time the authorities have denied a request by Mrs. Walesa to visit her husband since he was interned at the start of martial law last December 13. Note: Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban tells the Associated Press the government does not feel this is an appropriate time for such a visit in light of the "disturbances" that swept Warsaw and at least 12 other Polish cities Monday and Tuesday, May 3 and 4.

Radio Szczecin reports that "after two days of rioting, calm has returned" to the coastal city of Szczecin. The broadcast reports that tear gas was used to disperse demonstrators who attempted to attack a party building. A curfew has been imposed, from 23:00 to 05:00 hours for adults, and 21:00 to 05:00 hours for those under the age of 18. The courts in the city hear more than 100 cases and the sentences are "harsher," since they concern people detained on the second day of the disturbances.

Foreign Minister and Politburo member Jozef Czyrek criticizes the imposition of Western economic sanctions against Poland following the introduction of martial law in the country last December. Speaking in Sieradz (central Poland) he says Poles are now living through the most difficult period their country has experienced since the end of World War II. He charges that what he calls "militaristic NATO circles" are steering a "course of confrontation" and that economic relations have become "one of the instruments of external political pressure more clearly than ever before." He says the Western economic sanctions imposed on Poland "reveal this in a drastic way. They violate the existing customs and the binding principles of international law."

Czechoslovakia / Austria – May 6, 1982 (RFE)

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visits Austria in an effort to improve relations between the two countries following the Hodic Affair (July 2, 1981).

NATO – May 6-7, 1982 (KCA)

A ministerial session of the Defence Planning Committee is held in Brussels. They review NATO defence efforts in the recent international situation.

Poland – May 8, 1982 (OSA)

The Solidarity Mazowsze Regional Executive Committee (Mazowsze), headed by Zbigniew Bujak, Zbigniew Janas, Wiktor Kuleski, and Zbigniew Romaszewski, is founded.

A former Polish diplomat at the United Nations, Waldemar Erazm Mazurkiewicz, is sentenced to death in absentia by the Warsaw Military Regional Court. Announcing the sentence in the evening, Radio Warsaw says that Mazurkiewicz betrayed the fatherland while working in New York. The broadcast gives no other details about the alleged crime, nor does it say where Mazurkiewicz is now.

Jan Pietrzak, the man who wrote “Let Poland Be Poland,” returns to Poland after spending five months in the West following the imposition of martial law. Western news agencies say Pietrzak told reporters at Warsaw’s Okecie Airport, after a flight from Canada, that he was returning with “a slight palpitation in my heart and a slight trembling of my knees”; but he is quoted as saying “I could not stay away any longer when such things are happening here.” Note: Pietrzak, a well-known cabaret artist and satirist, was in the United States on a tour when martial law was declared last December. His song “Let Poland Be Poland” has been used as a theme song by the Solidarity Independent Trade Union. It was also used in the United States as the theme song of a special television program protesting the imposition of martial law. Asked about his plans, Pietrzak said, “I believe, under the present circumstances, I will have to suspend my stage performances.”

Poland – May 9, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Solidarity broadcasts for 33 seconds during which the Executive Committee of the Warsaw region of Solidarity appeals to the inhabitants of Warsaw to participate in a 15-minute protest strike on May 13, calling on motorists to honk their horns for 1 minute at noon to mark the 5th month of martial law.

Hundreds of riot police backed by water cannon stage a massive show of force after about 1,000 people gather in central Warsaw following quiet, official “Victory Day” celebrations. Police carrying batons and firearms disperse the crowd without incident but form a cordon around Victory Square, where Polish Army, Navy, and Air Force units marched to mark the end of World War II.

Hungary / Cyprus – May 9-12, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes a three-day official visit on invitation from the Republic of Cyprus.

Poland – May 10, 1982 (KCA)

The Council of Ministers announces that 2,269 people have been arrested during recent demonstrations.

Hungary / Denmark – May 10–13, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka negotiates in Denmark.

Romania / Canada – May 10-14, 1982 (PER)

The Canadian Governor General Edward Richard Schreyer visits Romania.

Soviet Union – May 10-14, 1982 (KCA)

A “World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe” is held in Moscow. 450 religious leaders from 75 countries attend, but many came from inside the Warsaw Pact. Serious disagreements break out over the opening speeches by Tikhonov and Archbishop Pimen.

Poland/ILO – May 10, 1982 (OSA)

A two-man fact-finding ILO mission arrives in Warsaw to review trade union rights in Poland. The mission, headed by Nicolas Valticos, meets interned leaders of the Independent Trade Union Solidarity, as well as representatives of the state-run branch unions and the

autonomous local unions. It also confers with Polish government authorities and the Roman Catholic episcopate.

Poland/USA – May 10, 1982 (OSA)

Two US diplomats are ordered expelled from Poland for allegedly receiving sensitive documents harmful to Polish state interests. The two are Daniel Howard, the cultural affairs officer, and John Zerolis, the science officer. Note: Ambassador Francis Meehan had gone to the Foreign Ministry to deliver a protest yesterday when he was informed of the expulsion orders.

Polish authorities warn of the expanded efforts of the US intelligence services in Poland and charge that many visiting Americans engage in activities tantamount to spying. In an interview with the official news agency PAP, Interior Ministry spokesman Colonel Zbigniew Wislocki says many visiting Americans use research and academic contacts as a pretext for a type of espionage that appears legal on the surface. At the same time the official media lash out at the Western press, accusing Western correspondents in Warsaw of a coordinated political campaign to incite unrest, to foster open conflict, and to destabilize Poland. Note: at least four Western correspondents have been summoned to the Foreign Ministry this week.

Poland – May 11, 1982 (KCA)

The Polish Foreign Ministry has summoned all Western reporters in the country to Warsaw for talks. They also threaten to expel some of the reporters.

Hungary / Bulgaria – May 12-15, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an amicable visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Poland/ILO – May 12, 1982 (OSA)

Several thousand Polish farmers attend a Mass at Warsaw's St. John's Cathedral to mark the first anniversary of the registration of the Rural Solidarity Union. The Mass ends without incident but takes place with hundreds of riot police watching and checking documents. Two hours later thousands again pack St. John's Cathedral to commemorate the 47th anniversary of the death of Marshal Jozef Pilsudski.

After the service the crowd is told by police to disperse and goes away peacefully, many walking past the lines of security force vehicles parked in tight rows in the central city squares.

Radio Warsaw starts airing tapped telephone conversations between US diplomats monitoring the "Victory Day" events in Warsaw. The calls were made from public telephones and were subject to monitoring "in keeping with martial law regulations." Note: The tapes played were intended to indicate the diplomats' disappointment that "once again [Western] hopes that disturbances would occur failed to come true."

The Katowice Voivodship Court pronounces the seven miners accused of leading the December strike in the Piast Coal Mine innocent. The prosecutor had demanded a 15-year sentence. Note: Upon their release all the miners are interned on the very same day.

Sixteen senior Solidarity leaders and activists interned in Bialoleka outside Warsaw announce they will begin a hunger strike as of the next day "in protest against martial law and as a demonstration for a social accord on the basis worked out by the "theses" of the Polish Episcopate [published on April 51." The duration of the hunger strike is unspecified, with "each of us continuing according

to his capabilities.” The 16 signers are: Lech Dymarski, Andrzej Gwiazda, Seweryn Jaworski, Czeslaw Kijanka, Witold Krol, Jacek Kuron, Karol Modzelewski, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Grzegorz Palka, Antoni Pietkiewicz, Jan Rulewski, Antoni Tokarczuk, Henryk Wujec, Jan Krzysztof Kelus, Anatol Lawina, and Wlodzimierz Zarnecki.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) criticizes Poland for suspending all trade unions and calls on Warsaw to reinstate the right of workers to choose their own organizations and leaders. The report, by the ILO committee of experts on the application of conventions, also asks the Polish authorities to justify a government decree last December that all unemployed men between the ages of 18 and 45 register for compulsory work.

It also asks for permission to send an ILO fact-finding mission to Poland and demands an independent inquiry into clashes in December of last year at the Wujek Mine in Silesia, where at least seven workers resisting martial law were killed when riot police stormed the mine. Note: Last February, the ILO rejected Poland’s explanation of its reasons for suppressing Solidarity and called on Warsaw to restore the movement as quickly as possible.

Poland – May 13, 1982 (OSA)

Police carrying batons and riot shields disperse more than 2,000 Poles demonstrating in Warsaw against martial law, imposed exactly 5 months ago. The police move in to clear people packing the pavements around the Rondo, a major central intersection, as they watch drivers respond to an appeal by underground Solidarity leaders to disrupt traffic and blow car horns for one minute at midday. Some workers in scattered factories down tools briefly. Students at Warsaw and Lodz Universities and the Mining Academy in Cracow gather at noon in front of their colleges.

In Cracow the demonstrations take a violent turn when Z01-10 attacks a large crowd after an evening mass with tear gas, water cannon, and concussion grenades to disperse about 10,000 people who gathered in the old city center to march behind a Solidarity banner.

Poland - May 13, 1982 (RFE/RL)

In an official report, the PAP discloses that food gifts received from abroad in 1981 amounted to 1% of the total annual consumption in Poland, highlighting the ever-increasing stream of Western humanitarian aid to the country. Most of the donations come from the United States.

Poland – May 14, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Budapest says a night-time curfew has been reimposed in Myslowice in the Voivodship of Katowice following what the broadcast calls an unsuccessful attempt to damage the local Soviet Heroes Memorial there.

Radio Warsaw reports that a group of 14 Solidarity members have been put under temporary arrest in Piotrkow Trybunalski, central Poland, for running illegal printing offices. The broadcast says the group was conducting illegal union activity. It printed and distributed about 2,000 publications critical of the work of the state and the political authorities and of the decisions of the Military Council. Note: Earlier, on May 14, it was reported that a number of printing offices which had illegally printed “antistate leaflets and bulletins” had been uncovered and closed down in Piotrkow Trybunalski.

According to Polish Television, police detained 637 people during the street violence of May 13, including 569 for disturbing the peace and 67 for organizing protest actions. It says 44 persons were interned. The broadcast also says 176 drivers were sent to misdemeanour courts for sounding their horns or flashing lights during a traffic protest.

Poland – May 15, 1982 (OSA)

Lech Walesa is moved from his internment in Otwock outside Warsaw to the Arlamow government-hunting lodge in Bieszczady (southeast Poland). Note: This was not confirmed until May 27, at a press conference for foreign journalists.

Jadwiga Puzynina, Dean of the Polish Literature and Language Department of Warsaw University, and several other professors are interned after the 15-minute strike at noon on May 13 called by the Solidarity underground.

Yugoslavia – May 16, 1982 (HR)

Milka Planinc becomes the president of the Federal Executive Council. She was the first woman to be elected to such a high position.

Yugoslavia – May 16, 1982 (KCA)

The Yugoslavian Federal Assembly meets and they elect Milka Planinc as Prime Minister.

Poland – May 16, 1982 (OSA)

Boleslaw Nencki, responsible for the foreign journalists accredited in Poland, accuses them of tendentious and false reporting, particularly singling out Bernard Margueritte of Le Figaro. Nencki says foreign correspondents in Poland have long been sending false and tendentious reports to their agencies; and mounting proof of “the dishonest” work of these correspondents has accumulated, especially in the last few days. In this connection he refers to Bernard Margueritte of Le Figaro and says the “adventures” of May 1 and 3 in Warsaw were described by Margueritte as provocations organized by the authorities. Nencki concludes that Margueritte and other correspondents of his kind have overstepped the boundaries of the journalists code, have misused Polish hospitality, and have worn out “our patience.”

Poland – May 17, 1982 (OSA)

Konstantin V. Rusakov, the top Kremlin official for relations with ruling communist parties, arrives in Warsaw for conferences with Polish leaders. Note: This is Rusakov’s second visit to Poland in the last six weeks.

Radio Warsaw reports that the traditional international music festival, called the Warsaw Autumn, will not be held this year. The cancellation is due to what is called technical difficulties.

NATO – May 17-18, 1982 (KCA)

The spring ministerial meeting of NATO attended by Foreign Ministers takes place in Luxembourg. They condemn Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and Soviet support for martial law in Poland.

Hungary / Bulgaria – May 18–21, 1982 (HC)

Lajos Czinege, Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian People’s Army and Minister of Defence, has an amiable visit to Bulgaria.

Poland – May 18, 1982 (OSA)

The official Polish media play up allegations that the man who attacked Pope John Paul II last week in Portugal had contacts in Poland with Solidarity. All newspapers carry a picture of the man, Juan Fernandez Khron, along with a police communiqué urging anyone who remembers seeing him to contact the police. The photograph and communiqué are also broadcast on television. Note: the wide publicity given in Poland to the event is seen as yet

another attempt to Aar' discredit Solidarity, this time by association.

Poland – May 19, 1982 (OSA)

The Solidarity Mazowsze weekly (Tygodnik Mazowsze) publishes an open letter to the underground Solidarity leadership from Jacek Kuron in which he discusses the possible shape of future underground resistance.

Hungary / German Democratic Republic – May 20-22, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka has negotiations with the leaders of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin.

Poland/ Bulgaria – May 20, 1982 (OSA)

A Polish delegation headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski returns to Warsaw from a one-day visit to Sofia.

Poland/ URSS/US – May 20, 1982 (OSA)

The Soviet agency TASS accuses the United States of fomenting widespread subversion in Poland and of trying to plunge the country into anarchy.

Poland – May 20, 1982 (OSA)

Polish authorities free Jan Jozef Lipski, a senior official of the suspended independent trade union Solidarity, and give him permission to go to England for medical treatment.

Note: Lipski was under investigative arrest, charged with organizing the strike in the Ursus Tractor Plant last December, staged to protest the martial law declaration.

Poland – May 21, 1982 (OSA)

In a statement published by the Cracow daily Dziennik Polski, Jan Kulaj, the former leader of Rural Solidarity, denies he has sold out to the martial law authorities in exchange for his freedom and says he has few regrets about his Solidarity past.

Romania, May 21, 1982 (CEC)

During the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee Plenum, Romanian PM Ilie Verdet is replaced by Constantin Dăscălescu.

Romania – May 21, 1982 (KCA)

Ilie Verdet is relieved from his duties as Prime Minister. *The Grand National Assembly* unanimously approves the appointment of Constantin Dascalescu as Prime Minister.

Poland - May 22, 1982 (RFE)

The newly constituted Voivods' Convention meets for the first time. This body was set up on the order of General Jaruzelski and is supposed to act as a consultative body to the Council of Ministers, the government's economic agencies and the individual ministries. The setting up of this convention is seen as another step taken by the Jaruzelski team to strengthen its own position, by forging a direct channel of command from the national government to the local administrative apparatus, bypassing the local party apparatus.

Hungary / Mexico – May 23, 1982 (HC)

Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda makes a three-day-long, official visit to Budapest.

Poland – May 23, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Solidarity resumes its broadcasts and is drowned out after a few seconds. Only those living on the outskirts of Warsaw or with special equipment can receive the full 10 minute program, which gives news of a formal work stoppage on May 13 and of the demonstration in Cracow.

Plainclothes policemen enter the Warsaw bureau of the West German ARD Television Network, seizing a documentary film on the International Book Fair held in Warsaw the previous week.

Note: The authorities make it clear later that they object to a 10-second sequence which shows a balloon bearing the logo of Solidarity, the suspended independent trade union, apparently released at the fair by a sympathizer.

The chairman of the new Association of Journalists of the Polish Peoples's Republic, Klemens Krzyzogorski, says today the membership of his association has grown in two months to 4,200 journalists. Note: The Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic was registered in March and replaced the dissolved Association of Polish Journalists (SDP). The SDP had a membership of 7, 200.

The independent Cracow-based Catholic weekly *Todnik Powszechny*, whose guiding principle since it was founded in 1945 has been "not to lie," is reactivated after difficult and protracted negotiations. It loses none of its old editorial staff members but gains four new ones: respected historians well known for their involvement with the *Znak* group of independent Catholic lay writers and social activists Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, Andrzej Micewski, and Marcin Krol, and a regular contributor to *Tygodnik Powszechny*, the poet and film critic of the younger generation, Tadeusz Szyma. The weekly retains the right to indicate censorship cuts in the text, as well as its post-August 1980 circulation of 75,000 copies (still very low in comparison with party-sponsored publications). The leading article in the first issue to appear since the start of martial law is signed by Father Jozef Tischner, the chaplain of Solidarity, and is devoted to ethical deliberations on the concept of the nation and duty to one's country. Another article by Szyma on the anniversary of the feast of St. Stanislaw, Bishop and Martyr, who was killed by order of a king, speaks of "the sword of legalized lawlessness."

The weekly *Rzeczywistosc* (Reality), first published in 1981 and reflecting the orthodox Marxist-Leninist opinions of the Warsaw 80 Club of Creative Party Intelligentsia, resumes publication. Some members of the editorial staff of the openly anti-Semitic weekly *Plomienie*, which is not to be reactivated, join the *Rzeczywistosc* staff. The first issue to appear since the start of martial law continues the paper's "hard-line" profile. Note: Originally believed to be connected with the Social and Political Knowledge Clubs of the same name headed by one-time Politburo member and CC Secretary Tadeusz Grabski (disbanded 9 December 1981 for their outspoken criticism of the official party line as represented by both the former and the present First Secretaries of the PUWP, Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski), the weekly *Rzeczywistosc* dissociated itself from the clubs, adopting a more discreet tone with regard to the policies of the present leadership.

Poland – May 24, 1982 (OSA)

Preaching in the Sacred Heart Basilica in Warsaw, Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp praises the suspended Solidarity labor movement, urging the authorities to end their biased criticism, since "only at the price of truth, the whole truth...can we show the road to agreement, to [national] accord."

A 15-minute strike takes place at Lublin's Marie Curie-Sklodowska University in protest against the dismissal of its Rector, Professor Tadeusz Baszynski.

Stanislaw Ciosek, secretary of the government's Social and Political Committee, asserts in an interview with a Warsaw daily (*ZXcie Warszawy*) that the "authorities today possess a good knowledge of the social mods, because all ministers and their deputies are obliged to visit Poland's provinces every week." Ciosek says he thinks that a majority today understands the necessity for the introduction of martial law in Poland last December and "appreciates the peace and the first signs of normalization [since then]."

Soviet Union – May 24, 1982 (KCA)

The CPSU approves Brezhnev's report on the development of Soviet agriculture in the period up to 1990. The report confirms that the Soviet Union is still excessively dependent on Western imports especially for food requirements.

Soviet Union – May 24, 1982 (KCA)

The appointment of head of the KGB Gen. Yury Andropov as a Secretary to the Central Committee is approved by the CPSU. Vladimir Dolgikh is also appointed as Secretary to the Central Committee.

Hungary / Finland – May 24-27, 1982 (HC)

Finnish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Ahti Pekkala negotiate in Budapest.

Poland – May 25, 1982 (OSA)

The Interim Executive Committee of the Independent Students' Union (*Tzmczasowa Komisja Wykonawcza Niezaleznego Zrzeszenia Studentou*) is set up.

Poland – May 26, 1982 (OSA)

The Underground Solidarity Regional Council for Western Poland (*Wielkopolska*) is set up.

Reporting on the country's budget in the second session of the Sejm, Minister of Finance Marian Krzak says that the government incurred a considerable deficit in its 1981 budget and tells the Sejm that a similar deficit of about 14% is envisaged in the 1982 fiscal year. He also admits that the recent steep price rises have failed to eliminate the subsidies provided by the state to large sectors of Poland's industry and agriculture. Those subsidies will apparently be continued in the current year. "We are still continuing to spend more than we are producing," Krzak says, arguing for the need to take drastic steps through savings programs and additional taxation to cut the size of the deficit. Against this background of economic decline and administrative severity, phenomena commonly associated with the prevailing rigors of the "state of emergency," perhaps the most interesting aspect of the session is a government-proposed reshuffle of personnel in the Council of State and in the Council of Ministers. The changes in the Council of State involve the election of three new members: Stanislaw Kania, Alfons Klafkowski, and Kazimierz Morawski. Of the three, the elevation of Kania appears the most significant. Kania is elected by a majority vote in the Sejm, with 17 deputies opposing and 42 abstaining. The new members fill positions earlier occupied by Jan Szczepanski, who resigned to take over the chairmanship of the government's Social Affairs Council; Wladyslaw Kruczek, a former senior party official who had lost his previous posts during the 1980 personnel changes; and Ryszard Reiff, a former Pax leader who was ousted from his job following his refusal to endorse the imposition of the "state of emergency" in December 1981. The removal of Reiff from the council is demanded by members of the Pax parliamentary group.

In another development, the Sejm approves the government's proposal to shift Jerzy Kuberski from being Head of the Office for Religious Denominations to being Poland's representative to the Vatican.

Soviet Union – May 26, 1982 (KCA)

Vitaly Fedortschuk becomes the head of the KGB. He had previously been the head of the Ukrainian branch of the KGB.

Greece / Yugoslavia- May 26-28, 1982 (HMD)

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu visits Yugoslavia. The central topic of the discussions is economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as the problem of underdevelopment in the world.

Poland – May 26, 1982 (KCA)

Adam Lopatka is appointed Head of the Office for Religious (Denominational) Affairs.

Poland - May 26, 1982 (RFE)

The Sejm meets and the session is dominated by two government reports on current economic conditions. Minister of Finance Marian Krzak admits that the economic situation is bad and that it is very unlikely to improve in the near future. A government-proposed reshuffle of personnel in the Council of State and Ministers is announced. The elevation of Kania to the Council of state brings him back into the political limelight, after having virtually disappeared from the political scene since his resignation as First Secretary in October 1981.

Poland - May 27, 1982 (RFE)

President Reagan approves the sending of \$68.7 million in food and medical aid to nearly 3 million elderly or handicapped people and infants in Poland.

Hungary / Luxembourg / Belgium – May 27-June 4, 1982 (HC)

Vice President of the National Assembly János Péter travels to Luxembourg and Belgium as leader of the delegation of Parliament.

Poland – May 27, 1982 (OSA)

Jan Kulaj, the former leader of Rural Solidarity, appeals to the Polish authorities, in an interview taped in Warsaw but broadcast by French Television, to end martial law, free all internees, and restore union rights. Note: Kulaj was released from internment in April, and at that time the Polish media claimed he was ready to work with the United Peasant Party and thus with the authorities themselves. Kulaj later conceded that he had been "manipulated" by the authorities. See entries under April 28 and May 21.

Poland – May 28, 1982 (OSA)

Edward Skriypczak, considered a party "liberal," is dismissed from the post of First Secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PUWP Committee. He is replaced by General Edward Lukasik.

About 2,000 people, defying the martial law ban on illegal gatherings, pray and sing religious hymns in Warsaw's Victory Square after a requiem Mass celebrated to mark the anniversary of the death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński. Police send about 50 vans to the square and bring several truckloads of riot police to the area but take no action other than to check the identity of young people and quietly tell everyone to go home, witnesses say.

Poland/ILO – May 28, 1982 (OSA)

The International Labor Organization's (ILO) board of directors adopts a report on Polish trade unions which includes an interview with detained Solidarity labor federation leader Lech Walesa admitting that Solidarity had made some mistakes. The report by special ILO representative Nicolas Valticos, who visited Poland this month and met Walesa, is adopted by 45 votes to 3 with 1 abstention, after a long, stormy meeting. Adopted with it is a report by the UN agency's Trade World Union Freedom Committee, which recommends the resumption of negotiations between the Polish government and the country's unions. Note: Although the ILO traditionally takes all decisions by consensus, the voting this time was done on the insistence of the Soviet Union. Poland, for its part, has threatened to quit the ILO's International Labor Conference, whose annual meeting is to be held June 2, if the conference attacks the the Warsaw government over its policies toward Solidarity.

Soviet Union / US – May 29, 1982 (BUSZS)

Secretary of Defense Weinberger approves the Pentagon's five-year defense plan, which includes the preparation for a series of counter strikes against the Soviet Union "over a protracted period". The defense plan also works out a nuclear strategy that will enable the US to "render ineffective the total Soviet (and Soviet-allied) military and political power structure" and would be able to maintain "through a protracted conflict period and afterward, the capability to inflict very high levels of damage" on Soviet industry. Regarding Eastern Europe the plan prescribes that "here the use of conventional forces would be premature, inappropriate or infeasible; we must revitalize and enhance special-operations forces to project US power". The category of 'special forces' includes guerrillas, saboteurs, commandos and other unconventional forces. The priorities of traditional war strategy are the protection of the US, Western Europe and the Persian Gulf's oil reserves. Additionally, the document emphasized the importance of space weapons.

Poland – May 29, 1982 (OSA)

Roman Malinowski, Deputy Premier and the leader of the United Peasants' Party, says that private farm ownership will be written into the Polish Constitution. Malinowski also says an agricultural program for the period up to 1985 and the following years, which has been under preparation since January and projects self-sufficiency in food, will be discussed in the near future by the Peasant and Communist Parties.

He says this will be the first joint session in the history of the two parties. Note: A law guaranteeing farm ownership was passed by the Sejm earlier this year. A constitutional guarantee was one of the demands put forward by Rural Solidarity and agreed to by the Warsaw government in the Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne accords in February 1981. The joint PUWP and UPP plenum, in fact, took place on 20-21 January 1983.

Poland – May 30, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Solidarity resumes its broadcasts, giving for the first time information about the organizational preparation for a general strike.

Speaking to some 200,000 male pilgrims, in Piekary Slaskie, Katowice Bishop Henryk Bednorz quoted Pope John Paul II as saying that he still hopes to come to Poland this year, despite martial law, "especially if his current trip to Great Britain is a success." Note: Bednorz met the Pope in Rome just before the latter left for Great Britain.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 31-June 3, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay participates in the Cultural Affairs Ministers' Conference of Socialist Countries in Prague.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 31-June 4, 1982 (HC)

Czechoslovak Minister of Trade Antonin Jakubik negotiates in Budapest.

Poland – May 31, 1982 (OSA)

Jan Rulewski, one of the Solidarity activists on hunger strike in the Bialoleka internment camp, interrupts his hunger strike when the authorities start force-feeding him.

A memorial plaque in memory of the miners killed in the Wujek Mine on 16 December 1981 is placed in Warsaw's Victory Square. Note: the authorities remove the plaque the same night, replacing it with an ordinary paving stone.

A new weekly, *Tu i Teraz* (Here and Now), appears on the newsstands. It replaces the old established social and cultural weekly *Kultura*, which was suspended with the imposition of martial law and could not be reactivated because the majority of the staff refused to cooperate with the new military order. The new weekly reflects the official policy line. Its editor-in-chief, Kazimierz Kozniewski, earned the label of "collaborator" early during the martial law period when he took a proregime position and insinuated that the bulk of the Polish intelligentsia "had betrayed its vocation" and suggested that the Polish Writer's Union should be disbanded. One of the regular contributors to the new weekly is government spokesman Jerzy Urban.

Grazyna Kuron, wife of Jacek Kuron; Anka Kowalska, KOR founding member and later its spokeswoman; and Halina Mikolajska, the actress, are released, on health grounds, from the Darlowek (northern Poland) internment camp.

June

Romania – June 1-2, 1982 (ADC)

At the Plenum of the Central Committee, Nicolae Ceausescu recommends a new education and cultural project based on socialist principles.

Hungary / Canada – June 1-6, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja travels to Canada.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – June 1-4, 1982 (RFE)

President Husak visits the USSR accompanied by Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and others. Husak meets Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at the Kremlin, with both leaders pledging to deepen economic ties.

Husak also receives the 1981 Karl Marx Gold Medal from the Soviet Academy of Science in Moscow and gives a speech in Ulyanovsk.

Hungary / East Germany – June 2-4, 1982 (HC)

The German Democratic Republic Party and government delegation have an official visit to Hungary. The leader of the delegation is Eric Honecker, Secretary General of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and also Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Poland/ILO – June 2, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish authorities provide a new twist to a three-day sparring match over a miners' memorial, pouring concrete into the hole in a central Warsaw square where the plaque had been placed. Note: Solidarity's underground had placed a grey stone plaque in Victory Square on May 31 and someone removed it the very same night, putting a flagstone in its place. People removed the stone and filled the hole with candles, creating a makeshift memorial to the miners killed during martial law clashes at the Wujek 'Mine in Silesia (southern Poland) last December 16, three days after the start of martial law.

Krzysztof Gorski, Deputy State Secretary at the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs, and government delegate to the ILO's annual meeting, says in an interview in Geneva, that the Polish authorities "are not proud" to have interned without charge hundreds of Solidarity labor union activists since the mid-December military crackdown. "But that," he says, "was caused by a higher necessity." Asked about reports that Poland might quit the ILO, Gorski says such a development "does not depend on us.

We have a long tradition with the ILO." However, should "politics dominate this forum, if critics [are] one-sided, we would...present our point of view to the public and would then act accordingly." Note: The Polish ILO delegation represents only the government side. One year ago, Lech Walesa, now interned, was virtually lionized as the workers' delegate.

Poland – June 3, 1982 (OSA)

The leader of Poland's Democratic Party, Edward Kowalczyk, speaks out against intellectuals who have been refusing to take part in public life following the imposition of martial law. Kowalczyk, addressing a meeting of Democratic Party members employed in scientific and research institutions and in industry, says it is his party's task to restore a sense of proportion among intellectuals, to make efforts to mobilize people to work, and to combat what he calls the suicidal idea of the so-called internal emigration.

US - June 3, 1982 (LBC)

Weinberger affirms that the administration accepted the strategy of protracted war, but emphasized this does not mean that the US leadership believes in the possibility of winning such a war.

Poland / Romania – June 4, 1982 (PER)

A Polish delegation led by Wjociech Jaruzelski, Prime Secretary of the Polish Workers' Party, visits Romania.

Soviet Union / US – June 4, 1982 (KCA)

A group for establishing links between the Soviet Union and the US is announced at an unofficial press conference called by a group of 11 intellectuals in Moscow.

Canada / France / Italy / West Germany / Japan / U.K / US – June 4-6 1982 (KCA)

The eighth conference of the 7 major non-communist industrialized countries is held at Versailles. The heads of governments, and their Foreign and Finance Ministers are present. The Belgium Prime Minister and the President of the European Commission are also present. The US criticizes Western European countries for granting favourable credit terms to Eastern Europe and to the Soviet Union. However, US trade with the Soviet Union has increased by 50% since 1978.

Yugoslavia / Mexico- June 5-9, 1982 (HMD)

Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov visits Mexico. The talks are centered on the issue of inequality in the world and the discrepancy between the North and the South. The necessity of establishing a new economic world order is underlined.

Poland – June 5, 1982 (REF)

At a plenary meeting of the Warsaw PUWP CC, the party secretary Stanislaw Kociolk is removed from his post. Warsaw television later announces that Kociolk has been appointed as Polish ambassador to Moscow.

Poland/ West Germany – June 5, 1982 (OSA)

West German Catholic bishops, on a three-day visit in Poland, meet with the Polish bishops in a cell of the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz to sign a petition asking the Pope to declare a Franciscan monk who died in the camp 41 years ago a martyr. Cardinal Joseph Höffner, the West German Catholic leader, and Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Poland lead the delegations that sign the petition to Pope John Paul II on behalf of Father Maksymilian Kolbe. Note: Father Kolbe gave his life to save that of a fellow inmate, Franciszek Gajowniczek, the father of seven children, when the Nazis selected prisoners to die in reprisal for the escape of one inmate in August 1941. Father Kolbe was beatified in 1971 and is due to be canonized in October. The West German bishops and the Polish Episcopate want Father Kolbe to be regarded as a martyr.

Poland – June 6, 1982 (OSA)

In an eighth, heavily jammed broadcast Radio Solidarity expresses fear that the authorities may contemplate “changing the status of internees to arrested or sentenced,” in order technically to rid the country of “internees” prior to the expected visit of Pope John Paul II. Note: The broadcast notes that Church officials have recently said the Pope wants to visit all the internees, estimated at 2,000, when he comes to Poland.

India / Yugoslavia - June 6-10, 1982 (HMD)

Indian President Sanjiva Reddy visits Yugoslavia. Various international issues are discussed, including the situation in South-East Asia, Southern Africa, and the Middle East. The positive role of the NAM in easing international tensions is underlined.

Hungary / Austria – June 7-9, 1982 (HC)

Minister for Agriculture and Food Jenő Váncsa makes a short visit to Austria.

Afghanistan / Poland / Soviet Union / U.K. / US – June 8, 1982 (BUSZS)

Reagan delivers a speech in the British parliament. The President calls for “a crusade for freedom” to make democratic development around the world possible. According to Reagan, “the march of freedom and democracy would leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history... Regimes planted by bayonets do not take root,” Reagan declares and that “it was not the democracies that invaded Afghanistan and suppressed Polish Solidarity”. Reagan announces that he is willing to give Brezhnev an opportunity “to speak to the American people on our television if he will allow me the same opportunity with the Soviet people”.

COMECON – June 8-10, 1982 (KCA / HC)

Comecon holds a session in Budapest. The dominant topic is the economic sanctions that have been imposed by Western countries on Poland and on the Soviet Union. The leader of the Hungarian delegation is György Lázár, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of Council of Ministers.

Poland/Vatican – June 8, 1982 (OSA)

In the week-long tug of war over Pope John Paul II's proposed pilgrimage to Poland in August, the Polish Episcopate issues a communiqué following its plenary session stating that the bishops will immediately inform the Pope about their continuing expectation of seeing him in Czestochowa during the August celebrations and that they will engage in negotiating with the state authorities on that subject.

Poland/ USSR/ CMEA – June 8, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Solidarity broadcasts its first eight-minute program in Gdansk. It is heard all over the tricity area (Gdansk, Gdynia, and Sopot). Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov says his country is "pleased with the gradual restoration of the normal economic process in Poland." Tikhonov makes that statement in a speech at the annual CMEA Council meeting, which opens in Budapest today.

Poland – June 8, 1982 (OSA)

The Warsaw Militia headquarters issues a warrant for the arrest of Jan Narozniak, a Solidarity printer, who escaped from a Warsaw hospital where he was being treated for gunshot wounds suffered a fortnight earlier while trying to avoid arrest.

Note: Narozniak's name first became known when he and an employee in the prosecutor's office, Piotr Sapelo, were arrested following a police raid on Solidarity's Warsaw branch on 20 November 1980, during which a classified government document was found in Solidarity's possession and promptly confiscated by the police. The document had been prepared by the Prosecutor-General and was in the form of a circular to the Regional Prosecutors, instructing them on ways and means of stretching and bending the law in order to obtain evidence against dissident and opposition groups. In order to avoid a confrontation and a threatened strike in the Ursus plant, the authorities released both, on 27 November 1980, into the custody of Polish Journalists' Association Chairman Stefan Bratkowski, on his personal guarantee that the accused would report back to face official charges. The case never reached the courts.

Poland/ILO – June 9, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking at the annual ILO conference in Geneva, Pawel Chocholak, Director of the Office for Cooperation with Trade Unions, says that Solidarity and Lech Walesa may yet have roles to play, "if he understands the errors he and his union have made," making it clear that both will have to respect state-imposed rules. Chocholak says that Solidarity, suspended under martial law last December, will not be allowed to pursue "political aspirations running parallel with the policy of the state, as it had done before." Note: Chocholak said he met with Walesa for several hours on May 29 at "his place of internment."

US / West Germany – June 9, 1982 (BUSZS)

Reagan delivers a speech in the West German parliament. He tells German peace activists, "I would be at the head of your parade if I believed marching alone could bring about a more secure world". The President announces that the US is putting forward new proposals for the reduction of conventional forces. He will propose to the Warsaw Pact and NATO to reduce their armed forces to 900,000 men, with a limit of 700,000 men in the ground forces.

NATO – June 10, 1982 (KCA)

The first NATO summit of heads of state and governments since 1978 takes place. They continue to support the two-track decision, calling for negotiations between the US and the Soviet Union. Organizations, especially in West Germany and in the Netherlands, continue to protest the deployment of nuclear missiles.

Hungary / France – June 10-11, 1982 (HC)

French Minister of Foreign Trade Michel Jobert negotiates in Budapest.

Hungary / US – June 10-14, 1982 (HC)

Minister for Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja participates at the UN General Assembly Second Special Session of Disarmament, and he makes a speech in front of the General Assembly on June 11th.

Poland/Vatican – June 10, 1982 (OSA)

Roman Catholic Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, expresses confidence that the Church can ensure peace and security for a planned visit by the Pope John Paul II to Poland this summer.

Archbishop Glemp tells tens of thousands of people at an open-air Mass in central Warsaw: “His visit to Poland...will be a sign that the social situation is becoming stabilized. Note: Pope John Paul II accepted an invitation last summer to make a second visit to his homeland as pontiff in late August.

He is to attend ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna icon at Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa, which is a national symbol. The visit was, however, thrown in doubt by the imposition of martial law.

Canada / Yugoslavia - June 11-13, 1982 (HMD)

Prime Minister of Canada Pier Eliot Trudeau makes an official visit to Yugoslavia, where he meets with high Yugoslav representatives and discusses both bilateral and international issues, including the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Hungary / Mongolia – June 11-14, 1982 (HC)

Jambyn Batmönkh, member of the Political Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, officially travels to Hungary.

Poland – June 12, 1982 (KCA)

The PUWP announces that party membership is reducing dramatically. The party now has 2,488,000 members, but 660,000 members have left since July 1980 with 205,000 members resigning due to the implementation of martial law.

Poland - June 12, 1982 (RFE)

The authorities hold a marathon, 12-hour “phone-in” radio program on the eve of the 6-month anniversary of martial law. Guests on the program include Deputy Prime ministers Obodowski and Rakowski and the CC Secretary for Ideology Marian Orzechowski. The topics for discussion featured on the program cover the economic crisis, state of the Party and the international situation. The conversations with members of the public are not, however, broadcast live.

Poland – June 12, 1982 (OSA)

A Gdansk court declares Jan Waszkiewicz, former member of Solidarity’s National Presidium, not guilty of the charge of having organized a three-day strike at the Lenin Shipyard. Note: As his release would, according to the Ministry of Justice, “endanger public order” he is immediately confined (interned) in a psychiatric hospital upon acquittal.

The martial law authorities announce the release of 257 internees and say steps will be taken

for a further, selective easing of martial law regulations. The last reported release of internees was at the end of April, when the Interior Ministry ordered the release of 1,000 people -- 800 of them to be freed and 200 to be granted conditional leave from custody. More than 2,000 people are reported to be still interned in Poland under martial law regulations.

Poland – June 13, 1982 (OSA)

Following the episcopate's communiqué on the papal visit to Poland and Primate Jozef Glemp's repeated support for the trip made at the Corpus Christi day celebrations on June 10 in Warsaw, the PAP news agency accuses the Church of making unilateral decisions before having discussed the matter properly with the government and the Vatican. The communiqué reportedly precipitated a Politburo meeting on June 11.

Radio Solidarity broadcasts its ninth program. Two documents are read out: one thanking scientific and cultural workers for their attitudes and support, and the other an appeal to soldiers not to shoot at their brothers.

The six-month anniversary of the imposition of martial law is mainly marked by the largely passive hostility of the population, with no strikes but with demonstrations resulting in violent street battles in Warsaw, Nowa Huta, and in Crakow, lasting long into the night. A peaceful protest is held in Gdansk.

Poland - June 13-22, 1982 (RFE)

The International Poznan Fair is held, with more than 60,000 million zloty worth of business being done. However, it appears that the business done was 16% lower than the previous year.

Hungary / Sweden – June 14-17, 1982 (HC)

Swedish Minister for Economy and Finance Rolf Wirtén negotiates in Budapest.

Poland/ – June 14, 1982 (OSA)

In the Bialoleka internment camp 20 sick internees start a hunger strike demanding hospitalization.

Poland/ Vatican– June 14, 1982 (OSA)

Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the Vatican's working group for relations with Poland, leaves Rome for Warsaw for meetings with the Polish bishops and state authorities on Pope John Paul II's planned visit to Poland in August. Note: Poland's permanent representative to the Vatican, Jerzy Kuberski, flies to Warsaw on the same plane as Poggi. Kuberski, who was previously Minister for Religious Affairs, came to replace Kazimierz Szablewski on June 3 in the same post.

As a result of yesterday's disturbances Wroclaw Voivod Janusz Owczarek reimposes curfew: 2300-0500 hours for adults and 2000-0500 for minors. As additional restrictions, all cultural and sporting events are suspended; and a ban on sale of alcohol is introduced.

Poland/ ILO – June 14, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking as Lech Walesa's personal representative at the ILO's international conference in Geneva, Bohdan Cywinski presents the situation of Solidarity and its membership under the martial law regime, appealing to the free world labor union movement to increase its involvement in the defense of the Polish people. Note: Cywinski was the deputy to Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Editor-in-Chief of the Solidarnosc weekly.

Poland – June 15, 1982 (OSA)

The Regional Executive Commission (RKW – Regionalna Komisja Wykonawcza) of the Mazowsze Region Solidarity declares a suspension of all types of protest until further notice.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan / US – June 15, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

The USSR announces, effective immediately, that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR expects the same commitment from other nuclear powers as well, which would essentially be a ban on nuclear arms. Secretary of State Haig rejects Moscow's proposal since it would be "tantamount to making Europe safe for conventional aggression" And that "a pledge of no first use effectively leaves the West nothing with which to counterbalance the Soviet conventional advantages and geopolitical position in Europe". According to the State Department's spokesman, the Soviet pledge is "unverifiable and unenforceable". Reagan says he expects "deeds, not words" from the Soviet Union. The President accuses the USSR's foreign policy of duplicity and of lacking sincerity, and he contrasted it to America's devotion to arms reduction. He proposes the exchange of information between the two countries to avoid war occurring because of a misunderstanding. As a start, he urges for the announcement in advanced of major strategic exercises and ICBM tests and for the publication of military expenditures. Reagan accuses the Soviet Union of violating the Yalta agreement by "repression" of Eastern Europe, condemns

Poland – June 16, 1982 (OSA)

A 15-minute work stoppage takes place at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk. Similar symbolic protest strikes take place in many of the larger industrial and transportation enterprises in the tricity area (Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot). No intervention on the part of the authorities is reported.

Yugoslavia – June 17, 1982 (HR)

Milka Planinc declares that Yugoslavia cannot fulfill its five year plan (started in 1981) and cannot keep the inflation at 15 % in the following year.

Poland – June 18, 1982 (OSA)

The chairman of the Lublin Voivodship Defense Committee lifts the curfew imposed on the city last May, as well as the ban on mass cultural and sports events.

Ten miners die in a cave-in at the Dymitrow Coal Mine in Bytom (south-western Poland)

Note: This is the latest in a series of accidents linked to the pressure exerted on miners mobilized under martial law. There were 65 fatalities in the first quarter of 1982 alone.

Poland/ILO – June 19, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking at the ILO's international conference in Geneva, Polish Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs Minister Antoni Rajkiewicz criticizes those who have condemned the absence from this year's conference of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. Rajkiewicz, who heads the Polish ILO delegation, says those speakers who deplore the absence of Walesa quoted selected extracts from the speech Walesa made to last year's ILO meeting, but these critics completely omitted passages in which Walesa promised to limit strikes and cooperate with the Warsaw government in a constructive manner to solve the Polish crisis. Rajkiewicz says that, shortly after Walesa's return from last year's Geneva conference, strikes multiplied, accompanied by street demonstrations; and a state of anarchy "inspired by extremists from Solidarity threatened to destroy the socialist principles of the Polish state."

Poland – June 19, 1982 (OSA)

Representatives of the banned Independent Student's Union from Poznan, Cracow, Torun, Wroclaw, and Warsaw, together with those officials of the ISU who have not been interned or arrested on or after December 13, meet to agree on common aims and actions. A statement issued appeals for maintaining contacts with the workers, for reinstatement of the post-August gains at seats of higher education, and for the defense of cultural and scientific values.

Poland - June 21-23, 1982 (RFE)

The Polonia Economic forum takes place in Poznan, marking the sixth anniversary of the introduction in Poland of the joint venture law, designed to attract foreign capital to the country.

Poland – June 22, 1982 (OSA)

Science, Higher Education, and Technology Minister Benon Miskiewicz announces at a press conference in Warsaw that a verification will take place of faculty sociopolitical and ethical attitudes. Teachers at higher educational institutions must complete a questionnaire giving details on their work and membership in social organizations.

The Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta claims that some churches in Poland had been turned into places for meetings and instructions before the street disorders in some Polish cities earlier this month. The weekly draws attention to the fact that the disorders in Gdansk, Wroclaw, and Nowa Huta on June 13 began just after services in Roman Catholic churches “which had been turned into places for meetings and instructions and as a refuge for those who opposed public order.”

Poland/ ILO – June 22, 1982 (OSA)

The International Labor Organization Director-General Francis Blanchard says the organization's inquiry into the condition of workers in Poland will continue. Blanchard makes the statement to reporters after the ILO conference in Geneva fails to approve a report charging the Polish authorities with what it calls serious infringements of ILO principles. Blanchard describes the failure to adopt the report as a great setback for the ILO's work to monitor a government's compliance with the international labor conventions it signs. Blanchard says that the Polish story, however, is not over, because a major French union organization, the Force Ouvriere, has made a formal new complaint about the suspension of the independent trade union Solidarity. Blanchard also says he is willing to go to Poland himself to talk with the authorities on labor problems there. He says the response of Polish authorities to such a mission will affect the way the ILO deals with the new French complaint. Some 230 delegates voted to approve the report while only 3 voted against, but 173 delegates abstained. That means the total number voting was insufficient for adoption.

Poland - June 23, 1982 (RFE)

Poland's ruling body, the Military Council of National Salvation (WRON) convenes in Warsaw to discuss the current domestic and international situation with a number of women activists.

Poland – June 24, 1982 (OSA)

Stanislaw Handzlik, member of the Executive Committee of Solidarity's Malopolska (southwestern Poland) Region is arrested in Nowa Huta, near Cracow. The security service apparently set a trap for him, pretending that his son had been kidnaped.

Poland – June 25, 1982 (OSA)

Several hundred workers gather at the Ursus Tractor Plant outside Warsaw to mark the sixth anniversary of the 1976 demonstrations protesting the government's decision to raise food prices. According to Western agency reports, the workers place flowers at the memorial plaque commemorating the 1976 demonstrations. The same day, the plant's public address system broadcasts an appeal from Zbigniew Janas the Ursus Solidarity Chapter Chairman who is a member of Solidarity's National Coordinating Committee, to persevere in the struggle for Solidarity.

Poland - June 26, 1982 (RFE)

The ICC, Solidarity's underground leading body, issues a moratorium on protest action until the end of July.

Poland – June 26, 1982 (OSA)

The authorities lift the suspension on the activities of the Polish Actors' Union (Związek Artystów Sien Polskich), suspended after the imposition of martial law.

Poland – June 27, 1982 (OSA)

A crowd of about 3,000 people shouts “long live Solidarity” and “free Lech Walesa” during an officially sanctioned ceremony marking the 26th anniversary of bloody rioting in Poznan (western Poland), where some 75 workers were reported to have been killed and several hundred wounded in 1956 when the authorities sent regular troops to pacify marchers protesting against the failure of the authorities to take action on the various economic grievances of workers in a large machinery plant (the Cegielski Plant)• Note: The monument, two huge concrete crosses linked with rope, was unveiled one year ago in a gala, emotional ceremony which included representatives of the Church, the authorities, and Solidarity, including Walesa. The monument bears the dates of a series of clashes between society and the authorities: 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, and 1980, and the words “For Freedom, Law, and Bread.”

An Interfactory Coordinating Committee (Komitet Porozumienia Miedz Zakladowego Solidarnosci) is set up in Warsaw and the surrounding region, encompassing some 62 enterprises. It places itself under the jurisdiction of Solirirarity's National Interim Coordinating Committee. Note: Similar local and regional committees and commissions have been set up in many other parts of the country, often as a result of mergers with other bodies such as the many resistance committees.

Poland – June 28, 1982 (OSA)

Helmeted riot police swinging long batons clash briefly with youths shouting “long live Solidarity” during an unauthorized rally by workers commemorating the 26th anniversary of rioting in Poznan (western Poland). After a big show of strength by the police and repeated appeals to the crowd to break up, most people leave peacefully.

In a communiqué issued after the 186th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate, held over the weekend at Koszalin (northern Poland) the Polish bishops say plans for Pope John Paul II's trip to Poland have been discussed and that consultations are going on with the government on conditions for a papal visit, The communiqué indicates that there has been no final agreement on whether the Pope will be able to make his trip as planned at the end of

August to attend ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of a sacred Polish icon called the Black Madonna. In their statement, the Polish bishops also express concern over the continuing detention of some 2,000 Solidarity activists, as well as over the condition of the Polish economy, which they say is deteriorating owing to the economic sanctions imposed by the NATO nations after martial law was declared. But they also warn “the crisis cannot be overcome by the excessive use of force and violence.” The bishop’s statement appears highly conciliatory in tone and designed to reassure hardliners in the party and government apparatus, who remember how the demonstrations unleashed by the Pope’s last visit contributed to the formation of the Solidarity reform movement. The communiqué appears thus to signal that the Church has abandoned its earlier, somewhat forceful campaign of public statements urging a papal visit and has opted instead for conciliation to ease the authorities’ fears.

Poland/Vatican – June 29, 1982 (OSA)

Vatican envoy Monsignor Luigi Poggi leaves Poland after a two-week visit during which he met with top Church and government officials to discuss a planned papal visit despite martial law.

Poland – June 29, 1982 (OSA)

A local newspaper in Wroclaw (south-western Poland) says that 257 people were detained there during yesterday’s confrontation between Solidarity supporters and the riot police. Heavy patrols of armed riot police, backed by a show of force including water cannon, dispersed a crowd of about 500 people who gathered outside a Wroclaw church. Although the display of force was big and there was a feeling of deep tension, witnesses said, no violence occurred and there were no clashes.

The Polish Politburo says the party will undertake new initiatives to put into practice the idea of national accord. The Politburo is meeting to discuss the strengthening of what it calls “the patriotic movement of national revival.” It says the party will “undertake constructive new initiatives serving the work of socialist renewal and the implementation of the idea of national accord.” Though these initiatives are not spelled out, the Politburo emphasizes “the creative role” being played by “Civic Committees of National Revival,” saying that conditions have arisen making possible essential progress in raising the committees’ “social and political rank.” The Politburo also adopts guidelines for “a long-term program” of ideological work outlining the party’s tasks in what is called “the development of the socialist conscience of the nation.”

Poland – June 30, 1982 (OSA)

The curfew, reimposed in Warsaw after the May 3 disturbances, is lifted again, as of July 1; and permission is given to reopen students’ clubs, discotheques and other places of entertainment. Note: A nationwide curfew imposed after the declaration of martial law last December was lifted on May 1 but was reimposed in Warsaw and some other areas three days later in the wake of street disturbances in protest against martial law.

July

Czechoslovakia / Vatican City – July, 1982 (RFE)

Pacem in Terris, a progovernment organization of priests in Czechoslovakia, writes an open

letter condemning Pope John Paul II's ruling of 8 March 1982 that clergy should take no part in political activity.

Cardinal Tomasek, Archbishop of Prague, in turn condemns *Pacem in Terris* in a letter of 15 July, in which he calls their stance 'a gross infraction of ecclesiastical discipline'.

Poland – July 2, 1982 (OSA)

A strike takes place in the Gdansk Repair Shipyards. Workers return to work only after management revokes its decision not to pay the 13th-month salary to those absent because of illness for more than six days at a stretch.

The Polish press agency PAP announces higher prices for coffee and tea. Tea, as of July 5, will go up by 60% to 100% and coffee by 130%. In addition to rationed alcoholic beverages, free-market alcohol will be made available at prices 20% higher for wines and 40% to 51% higher for the various types of vodka.

Poland - July 5-6, 1982 (RFE)

The Sejm meets and approves the government's proposed budget for the current year and their past and current economic policies. Romuald Bukowski, a Sejm deputy, calls for the abolition of martial law and return of civil liberties during a debate.

Great Britain / Yugoslavia- July 5-6, 1982 (HMD)

British Foreign Minister Francis Pym visits Yugoslavia. The current international situation is described as being "the most dramatic one" since the end of the WWII. Various issues are being discussed, including the East-West relations, the problem of inequality and underdevelopment, the global negotiations between the North and the South, the necessity of disarmament, the CSCE meeting in Madrid, as well as various bilateral issues, especially economic cooperation.

Poland/Vatican – July 5, 1982 (OSA)

A senior Polish episcopal delegation arrives in Rome to brief Pope John Paul II on the conditions set by the Warsaw regime for his projected visit to Poland. The delegation, headed by the primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, also includes the country's three other archbishops—Franciszek Cardinal Macharski of Cracow, who had arrived the day before at the Vatican; Henryk Gulbinowicz of Wroclaw; and Jerzy Stroba of Poznan. Note: Pope John Paul II's visit was planned in connection with the ceremonies for the 600th anniversary of the installation of the icon of Our Lady of Czestochowa at Jasna Gora. The visit was to have taken place in August. In view of the imposition of martial law on December 13, however, grave doubt was cast over the feasibility of the visit and, in particular, of its timing.

Czeslaw Domin, Suffragan Bishop of Katowice and Poland's chief coordinator for the Roman Catholic aid organization Caritas, tells a news conference that the 400% hike in the prices of basic foods has resulted in the disuse of about 30% of the ration cards issued for groceries. The bishop, who is responsible for the distribution of foreign aid goods in Poland, appeals to West Germans to continue sending parcels of food and medicine to Poland. He says the Catholic Church in Poland received 43,500 tons of aid from abroad in the first 6 months of 1982, including 12,370 tons from West Germany, but deliveries fell sharply after the beginning of May.

Poland – July 6, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Solidarity broadcasts a 13-minute program, its first from Cracow.

At the conclusion of its two-day session the Sejm elects Wlccizimierz Berutowicz, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, as Chairman of the State Tribunal. Witold Lassota is named Deputy Chairman. Also appointed are 22 members and 5 deputy members. Note: According to the enabling legislation passed by the Sejm on March 26, the State Tribunal, first of its kind in the East European countries, is to ensure the personal responsibility of top government and state administrative officials for their performance in office and to determine whether they are acting and have acted in compliance with the constitution and other legal acts. The State Tribunal members are to be sworn in on July 20.

Because of the critical shortage of footwear the authorities decide to put all tanneries under military jurisdiction.

Poland/ Western banks – July 6, 1982 (OSA)

Representatives of 19 Western banks meet in Vienna to discuss proposals for rescheduling Poland's 1982 commercial debt. The bankers are slated to meet with officials from Bank Handlowy, Poland's foreign trade bank, tomorrow. The meeting will be the first at which Western bankers and Bank Handlowy officials are to discuss Poland's 1982 debts. The meeting will also break precedent with procedures used last year, when creditor banks insisted that Poland's debts to foreign governments be settled before agreement could be reached on its commercial debts. Note: So far this year Western governments have refused to negotiate with the Polish foreign trade bank, as a means of protesting Poland's martial law. Poland owes approximately \$3,500 million in principle and another \$3,500 million in interest payments to Western banks and governments this year. Poland's total Western debt is an estimated \$27,000 million.

Malaysia / Yugoslavia - July 6-8, 1982 (HMD)

Malaysian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie visits Belgrade. Various international issues are being discussed, ranging from crises in South-East Asia and the Middle East to global inequality.

Poland/French Medical Association for Poland – July 7, 1982 (OSA)

A team of French doctors who have just returned from a trip to Poland report that they found increased repression there. The doctors, members of the French Medical Association for Poland, are Hugues Monod, Francois Liot, and Jean-Louis Le Guay. They tell a Paris press conference that their impression, after a week-long tour of Poland, is that purges are now systematic and affect thousands.

Poland– July 7, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish authorities announce that curfew and other martial law restrictions in the city and region of Wroclaw will be lifted as of tomorrow night.

Also lifted is a ban on public gatherings, entertainment, cultural and sports events, and on the sale of alcohol. Nationwide curfew restrictions were lifted earlier this year. They were reimposed on June 14 in Wroclaw. That was the day after street disturbances in that city, Nowa Huta, and Gdansk to protest six months of martial law in Poland.

Polish Television announces that police have detained a group of people it describes as organizers of Warsaw's clandestine Radio Solidarity. It does not say how many people are involved but reports they include announcer Irena Romaszewska, the wife of Zbigniew

Romaszewski, the Radio Solidarity organizer, and a Belgian identified as Roger Noel. Noel is alleged to have smuggled radio-transmitting equipment into Poland in a shipment of medical supplies. The arrests took place on Monday, July 5.

Polish Television gave the impression that the group had not been the first to be detained since Radio Solidarity went on the air in April. Its report said “another group of organizers” of that radio had been detained, although there have been no previously published reports of such detentions.

Poland – July 8, 1982 (OSA)

Novosti Press Agency publishes a booklet in several languages setting forth the official Soviet point of view on the reasons for the crisis in Poland.

Entitled “Who Pushed Poland to the Brink” and written by a team of six authors, the booklet criticizes the development of free labor unions in Poland and offers a justification for the imposition of martial law there. As a whole, the work is a compilation of arguments repeatedly advanced by TASS and NPA since the imposition of martial law. The theme of a conspiracy of anti-Communist forces against Poland runs through the booklet. Mentioned, as principals in the conspiracy are the United States and “its allies,” the CIA, RFE-RL, the AFL-CIO, and the West German BND. These organizations are alleged to have methodically supported antisocialist groups in Poland for many years, their ultimate goal being “to wrest the Polish People’s Republic from the socialist system, to disrupt the political balance in Europe, and to create a situation fraught with the danger of a third world war.” According to the booklet, this conspiracy of antisocialist forces (which the authors refer to as “the conspiracy of the doomed”) has carried on its activities ever since the founding of a Polish People’s Republic and has been most active during periods of economic difficulty. A parallel is drawn between the tactics of the antisocialist forces in Poland and those in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Poland – July 9, 1982 (OSA)

Solidarity activists say they have suspended underground radio broadcasts from Warsaw because of jamming by the government, the arrest of their announcer, and seizure of a transmitter. However, they say, illegal broadcasts from Poznan and Gdansk will continue, and leaflets will be distributed when the Warsaw programs resume.

Underground Solidarity issues a document entitled “Five Times Yes.” It sets out the five principal objectives of the union’s activity under martial law, expanding and updating the original ICC declaration of 22 April 1982. These five objectives are:

- 1.- The release of all interned union activists. This point includes demands for an amnesty for all those already sentenced for union activities after December 13, as well as an end to legal proceedings against all those liable to prosecution in this connection. It also demands satisfaction for these victims of martial law: return to former or comparable posts for all those dismissed from work and compensation for psychological and material damages suffered by union activists and their families.

- 2.- Restoration of the rights of trade unions and their independence on the basis of the Constitution of the PPR and the various unions’ statutes. Any negotiations should be conducted with the unions’ legally elected representatives.

- 3.- Representation of the group interests of the working people. Martial law has proved that Solidarity remains the authentic representative of the interests of the working people.

Solidarity's aim is neither to take over the government, nor to be a political party, but simply to be an independent and self-governing labor movement. It is time to put a stop to mutual recriminations and start afresh.

4.- The creation of a national agreement. The principles on which such an agreement should be based are: the creation of "mechanisms" capable of solving conflicts between the economic and social interests of Solidarity members and their families, on the one hand, and the interests of other groups and the national interest on the other, through negotiation, arbitration, and cooperation on all levels (including, the individual enterprise, regional, and national levels) in order to reduce the need for strikes to a minimum.

5.- Guarantees for the future. Solidarity would support all those moves of the authorities that are intended to uphold lawfulness and the creation of a just and honest state administration. It is also prepared to join any body serving as a meeting joint for ideas from official and socially, circles, as long as its powers and modes of action are clearly defined. Note: This document was followed by a short memorandum dated 10 July 1982, which said that the April 22 offer of a national accord was still open and that the only conditions for negotiations were the release of internees and an amnesty for those detained or sentenced for union activities. (Dated July 8, the statements were published in the Mazowsze Weekly, dated July 14 and made available to foreign reporters on July 29).

The Polish news agency PAP announces a further series of 11 prison sentences meted out to members of the suspended Solidarity trade union for continuing "illegal" activities such as union organizing and disseminating leaflets on behalf of Solidarity. Note: Hundreds of Solidarity union activists and members have been sent to prison or given suspended sentences for continuing union activities, which are banned under martial law and subject to summary procedure.

Poland/PLO – July 10, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish news media announce that Poland has decided to raise the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Permanent Mission in Warsaw to diplomatic level. Newspapers publish a government statement saying the decision reflects support for the PLO and "faith in the victory of its just cause." The statement repeats the government's condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Poland – July 11, 1982 (OSA)

Polish Television screens an exposé of the clandestine Radio Solidarity, which broadcast in Warsaw during May, and June, saying that seven of its organizers have been arrested and that it will not go on the air again. A special 10-minute program screened after the regular evening news shows a block of apartments in central Warsaw and says the transmitter which made the last broadcast on June 8 was hidden in the elevator shaft. Note: The arrests were subsequently confirmed in a four-minute Radio Solidarity broadcast saying that it would suspend its operations for two months owing to its "particular situation."

Poland – July 12, 1982 (OSA)

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, indicates that Pope John Paul II's projected visit to Poland may not take place until next year. "The Holy Father should come [to Poland]. He has been invited by the Church," Glemp says in an interview broadcast by Italy's state-run television network. "The Holy Father wants to be faithful to his promise," he says. "It is only a question of dates. The Jubilee Year will continue into next year and we

expect the Pope within that year.” Note: The Jubilee Year Glemp refers to is the 12 months of Church celebrations marking the 6th centenary of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa. Pope John Paul II has stated repeatedly that he wants to go to his native Poland on 26 August 1982, the starting date of the centenary celebrations. But when Glemp reached Rome last Monday he told reporters the Church in Poland “must still negotiate some points” with the communist military government.

Poland – July 13, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish soccer team, silver medalists of the World Cup competition in Spain, returns to a triumphal reception in Warsaw welcomed by a high-level party/ government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Note: While Rakowski claims the team’s performance helped to unite its politically fragmented country, there is evidence—the elimination by Poland of the Soviet team—that such unity was directed both against the Polish government and its Soviet sponsor. Of the over 800 fans allowed out of the country for the World Cup, more than half defected.

A leaflet released by underground Solidarity calls for a suspension of strikes and demonstrations until the end of July, partly to ease the way for a planned visit by the Pope. The appeal, signed by fugitive leaders of the suspended free trade union in Warsaw, Gdansk, Cracow, and Wroclaw, says the gesture is also designed to show the readiness of the underground activists to reach an understanding with the country’s communist rulers. It says the signatories expect a move of conciliation from the authorities to show their willingness to engage in a dialogue and this should include release of political internees, and an amnesty for those punished under martial law rules imposed last December 13. If no such response were to come from the authorities, the underground would be forced to resume its resistance, perhaps by staging a general strike. The appeal, dated June 26, is made available on the day marking the start of the eighth month of martial law, an occasion previously marked by demonstrations. The four signatories of the appeal say the moratorium is also designed to ease the way for a planned visit to Poland next month by Pope John Paul II.

According to Solidarity sources, the government, without making any official announcement, has released some of the internees held since martial law was imposed last December. The internees have been released in a number of groups, seeming to confirm recent rumours that up to 1,000 detained activists would be freed before Poland’s National Day, July 22. 4110 Among those released was Maciek Kuron, the son of leading interned dissident Jacek Kuron.

Sudan / Yugoslavia - July 13-17, 1982 (HMD)

Sudanese parliamentary delegation visits Yugoslavia. Mainly bilateral issues, as well as the aspects of internal development of the two countries are being discussed.

Romania – July 14, 1982 (CEC)

The “Food Program for the Population” is announced.

Poland – July 14, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that the trial of the former executives of the Polish Radio and Television Committee will not resume until September 1 because of the illness of one of the five defendants. That sick defendant is Jerzy Hanbowski, whose condition, according to doctors, will not allow him to leave the hospital for several weeks. Hanbowski is also to undergo psychiatric examination. The trial opened in Warsaw at the beginning of January and has been adjourned several times. The

five defendants are former Committee Chairman Maciej Szczepanski and his four aides, Eugeniusz Patyk, Jerzy Hanbowski, Zbigniew Liszyk, and Jadwiga Talachowa. The charges against the main defendant, Szczepanski, include appropriating public property worth at least 3,750,000 zloty, accepting bribes from foreign firms worth over 1,500,000 zloty, failing to meet his duties, and abusing his authority.

In an interview with the weekly *Polityka* Minister for Internal Affairs Czeslaw Kiszczak accuses the suspended Solidarity organization of being “a smoldering hotbed of civil war” and says that underground activists must stop such activities or the police will take action against them. Kiszczak also promises that every internee at present in government detention centers will be “released immediately” if he pledges not to continue activities against the state. He says many former internees have applied for passports to leave the country, but very few have obtained visas from Western embassies. Note: the interview appears in the July 17 issue of *Polityka*, but in view of the importance of the minister’s pronouncements, PAP quotes excerpts three days in advance of publication.

Poland – July 15, 1982 (OSA)

The communist party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* says there can be no agreement with the underground Solidarity movement and says the latter’s offer to suspend anti State activity is linked to “threats.” The comments come as the party’s 200-member Central Committee begins a 2-day session to discuss disenchantment among Polish youth. “There is no agreement and there cannot be one with the enemies of socialism,” the newspaper says and accuses Solidarity extremists of having learned nothing from martial law and of still desiring to gain power and overthrow socialism.

Poland - July 15-16, 1982 (RFE)

A two-day CC plenum takes place. Major changes are ratified in the PUWP leadership, most notably the demotion of two key political figures, Stefan Olszowski and Hieronim Kubiak. These demotions fall in line with General Jaruzelski’s policy of removing hard-liners from positions of power in the Party. The main subject of the plenum is the problem of youth. Jaruzelski refutes the claim that the Polish youth are a “lost generation”.

UN / Yugoslavia- July 15-17, 1982 (HMD)

UN General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar visits Yugoslavia, and meets with Petar Stambolić, Lazar Mojsov and other high representatives. Ways of securing peace, stability, and cooperation are discussed.

Romania / U.N. – July 19-21, 1982 (PER)

The United Nations Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuéllar visit Romania

Poland – July 19, 1982 (OSA)

The PAP news agency reports the government’s decision not to import any grain and fodder in 1982 due to a shortage of hard currency. To meet domestic needs, the authorities will have to buy around 5,000,000 tons from private farmers. Note: Despite a reasonable grain harvest of about 21,000,000 tons, the farmers have so far delivered only about 2,000,000 tons to the state. The reason for their reluctance to do so is the collapse of the market and thus the diminishing value of money and also the peasants’ realization that the sale of scarce fodder would also, in the long run, affect livestock production and thus result in the collapse of the meat market, a yardstick of the country’s prosperity.

PAP reports that the Polish parliament's new Social-Economic Council held its first meeting in Warsaw today.

The agency quotes Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa as saying at the meeting that the establishment of the council is connected with sweeping social and economic reforms now being carried out in Poland. PAP says 94 people have been nominated to the new council today. They include workers and farmers, representatives of science and technology, economists, and social activists.

Poland – July 20, 1982 (OSA)

Leaders of Poland's three political parties, the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), the United Peasants' Party (UPP), and the Democratic Party (DP), meet in Warsaw to agree upon plans to set up a Provisional Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, to be composed of "activists who enjoy unquestionable social prestige." The meeting, also attended by representatives of Christian and lay Catholic organizations, adopts a declaration which says that there is room in the new movement for those who have become passive during "the recent difficult and dramatic period, who combine in their hearts feelings of love for their motherland with sentiments of grief and sorrow because of what has proved bad, unjust, mean, and undignified" in the life of Poles. The declaration also says "there is room for all, except the opponents of socialism and of a socialist renewal, except those who treat the nation and the state, its independence and now security as a card in a political gamble that does not serve Polish interests." The declaration calls on all Poles to join in a "common march" toward "surmounting the crisis." Note: The new movement, the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON—Patriotyczny Ruch Odrodzenia Narodowego), is to be built on the basis of the OKONs—the Citizens' Committees of National Rebirth.

West Germany / Yugoslavia- July 21-22, 1982 (HMD)

West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher visits Yugoslavia where he meets with high Yugoslav representatives. The importance of broad bilateral cooperation, especially in the field of economic cooperation, is underlined. International situation is discussed as well, and the positive role of ne

Poland - July 21, 1982 (RFE)

Jaruzelski gives a long-awaited speech to the Sejm on the eve of the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the Polish People's Republic on 22 July 1944. He announces that most internees, including all women, will be released, restrictions on foreign travel will be eased, and the suspensions on a "significant group of associations" will be lifted. However, martial law will continue for time being, as counterrevolutionary forces are still strong in the country. The Prime Minister makes continuous references to the need for national renewal, and announces the creation of a new national front organization, the Patriotic Movement for a National Rebirth.

Stefan Olszowski is appointed as Minister of Foreign Affairs, replacing Jozef Czyrek. He is popularly acknowledged to be the head of the unofficial internal party opposition to Kania, and then Jaruzelski.

Poland – July 21, 1982 (OSA)

Major Wieslaw Gornicki, spokesman for the Military Council, announces that 1,227 people still held in internment, including all women, will be freed -913 unconditionally, with the remaining 314 placed "on leave"; 637 are to remain in custody.

Poland – July 22, 1982 (OSA)

The Militia removes the flower cross in Victory Square, which is replaced by the people of Warsaw immediately after the official celebration of the Polish Independence Day ends. The cross, also called the Wyszynski Cross, marks the place where, beneath a large wooden cross, Pope John Paul II held an open-air Mass in June 1979; almost exactly two years later, another Mass was celebrated there—the Requiem for the late Primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski. Cardinal Wyszynski's coffin rested where the papal cross stood during the Pope's homecoming. People remembered the spot and the events there and tended to gather around it spontaneously until it became a sort of national pilgrimage site.

The idea of marking the place in a special way originated with the local parishioners. On 2 June 1980 a group of young people from nearby St. Ann's Church decided to commemorate the first anniversary of the papal Mass by laying out flowers and evergreens in the form of a cross and by singing prayers and hymns. Nobody prevented them from doing so, but during the following night the cross disappeared, apparently dismantled on official orders. It was rebuilt regularly until the following year.

In 1981 the anniversary coincided closely with the primate's funeral (on May 31), so the parishioners decided that a new floral cross should be laid out to commemorate both occasions and should remain in place for the whole month of Church mourning. Scores of Warsaw residents joined them, along with visitors from other parts of the country, continually supplying fresh flowers and pictures of the two great Church leaders, and joining in the chants. Even after the period of mourning ended, the cross remained as a memento and soon became a familiar, colorful Warsaw landmark. The Varsovians pledged to maintain it there until a more permanent monument to the primate could be erected.

Poland - July 22, 1982 (RFE)

Pope John Paul II officially postpones his trip to Poland, intended to coincide with the celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the installation of the icon of Our Lady of Czestochowa at Jasna Gora Monastery on August 26. The Vatican feels that the Pope's visit may appear to condone the continuing state of martial law, which the Catholic Church has called to be lifted.

Poland/ USA – July 23, 1982 (OSA)

Poland's official press unleashes one of its sharpest attacks to date on US President Ronald Reagan, whom it accuses of pursuing a diplomacy of unprecedented aggressiveness, recklessness, and hatred. The communist daily Trybuna Ludu says "Mr. Reagan represents the most reckless and aggressive tendency of the entire post-world-War-II period." The attack comes in response to Reagan's "Captive Nations Week" speech last Monday, which Trybuna Ludu calls "a cesspool of invective, insult, and insinuation." The hard-line army daily Zolnierz Wolnosci also lashes out against the US President for referring to communism as an ideology that "wishes to destroy all that is good in human nature."

Poland – July 23, 1982 (OSA)

International telephone communications placed through operators are restored. The move to ease martial law restrictions also includes the acceptance of cables for recipients at home and abroad from all senders, including cables transmitted by phone, and the reopening of the international telex service, handled by operators to subscribers with telex stations and telex services. Telex and cable messages can be sent in Polish, Russian, English, French, and German.

Poland - July 26, 1982 (RFE)

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases a six-month report, indicating a further precipitous decline in the Polish economy. The main worries continue to be falling industrial production and foreign trade. The report blames the country's problems in the first six months of 1982 on the situation created in the 1980-81 period.

Poland – July 26, 1982 (OSA)

Anna Walentynowicz, believed to be the most prominent Solidarity union activist so far released under martial law, says the relaxation of martial law announced last week is a “step forward” toward national agreement. But, she says in a telephone interview from her Gdansk home, no agreement between the military rulers and the masses will be possible unless all interned union activists are released from prison. Mrs. Walentynowicz, a crane driver in her 50s, was one of the leaders of the August 1980 shipyard strike in Gdansk. A long-time activist in the dissident free trade unions, it was her dismissal from the Lenin Shipyards that served as the ultimate spark that triggered the strike that snowballed into Solidarity. On her release from internment, she went to the shipyards to get her old job back but did not succeed in her effort.

Police find an illegal radio transmitting station in the western city of Wroclaw that broadcasts programs supporting the suspended Solidarity trade union, according to the official PAP news agency. The agency does not say whether anyone was detained when the clandestine radio station was found in an apartment building. The radio apparently urged confrontation with the authorities and ruled out a national agreement. Earlier in July police arrested seven people running a Radio Solidarity station in Warsaw and announced on television that they had eliminated the station. Two days later it broadcast again to tell listeners it was suspending transmissions for two months.

Poland – July 27, 1982 (OSA)

Former Polish Building Industry Minister Adam Glazur faces the Warsaw District Court on corruption charges but pleads innocent to accusations of swindling, theft, and bribery. The Polish news agency PAP lists the charges against Glazur as: theft of building materials and illicitly hiring workmen to build a summer house near Warsaw, thus costing the country 2,700,000 zloty; lavishing illicit gifts on private persons; and swindling 2 engraved ivory tusks from two Nigerian businessmen. PAP reports Glazur said he had contracted for the materials and workmen “in accordance with the law and had paid for all the items in question.” Note: Glazur is one of several officials to be charged with corruption. There has been no verdict yet in the corruption trial of former Polish Radio and Television chief Maciej Szczepanski, which has been going on for more than half a year.

Poland – July 28, 1982 (OSA)

Underground Solidarity's Interim Coordinating Commission (ICC) issues six statements, marking the beginning of a new phase in the union's struggle for the lifting of martial law (see forthcoming documents section). Intended as an answer to General Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech in the Sejm on July 21, the statement rejects the relaxation of martial law announced by Jaruzelski as a meaningless gesture and as further evidence that the authorities do not want to cooperate with Polish society. Note: On June 26, in a gesture of good will intended to give the authorities some breathing space and to enable them to prove their good intentions, the ICC ordered a moratorium on protest actions until the end of July. This appeal stated that the strikes and the street demonstrations to date had served their purpose in that they had shown the authorities that repression was ineffective, that the people had refused to be cowed, and that Solidarity was gaining in strength and becoming increasingly well-organized. The people

were now more confident of their rights and real powers, and the ICC believed that the new political situation required a show of unity in discipline, organizational efficiency, and immunity from provocation. It called upon the authorities to respond to the strike moratorium by proclaiming an amnesty as the first step to the renewal of a dialogue. At the same time, it warned that rejection of its offer would force the union to resort to new methods to exert pressure, up to and including a general strike. The five signatories were reported to be Zbigniew Bujak, former head of Solidarity's Warsaw chapter; Wladyslaw Frasyuniuk, from Wroclaw; Wladyslaw Hardek, from Cracow; Bogdan Lis, Solidarity National Commission member and former deputy chairman of the union's Gdansk chapter; and Eugeniusz Szumiejko, also from Gdansk and also a National Commission member.

Poland – July 29, 1982 (OSA)

Police and military roadblocks along most major Polish highways have been removed in the wake of last week's relaxation of martial law, according to travelers' reports. Travelers returning to Warsaw from the Baltic port city of Gdansk report that there are no roadblocks along the entire 340-kilometer-long E-81 highway. Similar reports come from people who have traveled the high-speed four-lane highway south of Warsaw to Katowice, Poland's coal, iron, and steel center. Other travelers also report that most roadblocks have disappeared along the western highway through Poznan to the East German border. Note: The roadblocks, which often included red-and-white painted barriers and caused long delays for some travellers whose documents were checked by police, appeared shortly after martial law began last December 13.

Poland - July 31-August 1, 1982 (RFE)

Pro-Solidarity manifestations take place on the eve of and the day of the Warsaw Rising 38th anniversary, after the underground Solidarity leadership releases a series of six statements, criticizing General Jaruzelski's speech at the July 21 Sejm session and calling for the lifting of martial law regulations.

August

Poland – August 3, 1982 (OSA)

The communist party newspaper Trybuna Ludu comes out openly in favor of scrapping all the suspended trade unions, including Solidarity. The paper's commentary is the first official statement of the authorities regarding Solidarity and the opposition movement since underground leaders recently opened a new campaign of resistance. The paper accuses "Solidarity extremists," backed by Western broadcasting stations transmitting in Polish, of "outlining plans for a confrontation." "Although these are but dreams, this type of action continues to create a situation endangering public order," it adds.

Poland – August 5, 1982 (OSA)

The PAP news agency reports that one of the variations in the three-year economic plan presented to the Sejm calls for a possible end to free Saturdays. This merely formalizes a fait accompli. The declaration of martial law itself restored the six-day workweek in the country's key industries, which were militarized and the workers put under the jurisdiction of the military commissars. In any case, the six-day workweek was often to include Sunday as well. The six-day workweek, which in practical terms means Saturday work, was a major issue, fiercely discussed between Solidarity and the government in the winter: of 1980-1981.

Poland – August 6, 1982 (OSA)

Thousands of Polish pilgrims leave Warsaw on the annual pilgrimage to Czestochowa, keeping up a religious traditions dating back nearly 300 years. Walking behind banners and chanting prayers in the sweltering heat, priests and nuns mingle with the young and the old for the 277 km walk, which one describes as a supreme religious experience. Note: This year the event is overshadowed by the postponement of a planned visit to Czestochowa by Polish-born Pope John Paul II. The Pope planned to come in August for celebrations marking the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna icon, a national religious symbol kept in the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa. The military authorities said, however, that his visit could not take place until next year, because conditions were not right for it.

Poland – August 10, 1982 (OSA)

The Mayor of Warsaw, General Mieczyslaw Debicki, lifts the ban on the activity of three national societies: the Polish Sociological, Philosophical, and Historical Societies.

The PAP news agency reports that the trial of eight people, including a Roman Catholic priest, Sylwester Zych, charged with setting up an armed underground group responsible for shooting a policeman, Sergeant Zdzislaw Karos on February 18, will begin on August 23. PAP says that these people are accused of establishing a conspiratorial group, which started by distributing leaflets in January, then began stealing weapons from policemen. Members of the group made two successful attempts to steal guns from policemen without injuring anyone, but on the third occasion they shot a policeman on a Warsaw tram, which later died of his injuries. Two weeks after the February 18 killing, the eight were rounded up. The priest was accused of hiding weapons for the group on Church property in the town of Grodzisk Mazowiecki, southwest of Warsaw.

Some 1,000 people stage a demonstration in support of the suspended Solidarity union at the funeral of the son and daughter-in-law of Marian Jurczyk, Solidarity leader in the northwestern port of Szczecin. Jurczyk was permitted to attend the funeral. Note: According to the official local newspaper *Glos Szczecinski*, Jurczyk's daughter-in-law, Dorota, died in the hospital August 5 after falling from a window of her fourth floor apartment. Her husband, Jurczyk's son Adam, hurled himself to his death from a friend's fifth floor apartment later that same day. *Glos Szczecinski* (of 11 August 1982) says that well over 1,000 people gathered for the funeral ceremony, then about 700 people dropped out and headed for the center of the city shouting antistate slogans. "Because of the increasing aggressiveness of a group of about 1,000 people, the decision to use the security forces was taken." A later issue of *Glos Szczecinski* (16 September 1982), giving a full description and background (albeit tendentious) of the event, says that the funeral was attended by "some 2,000 to 3,000 people."

The Polish authorities unleash a new onslaught against the opposition in an attempt to forestall demonstrations marking eight months of martial law and the second anniversary of the mass strikes which led to the formation of Solidarity.

Official newspapers and the Polish radio network blast underground activists, warning them that protests will not change government policy.

The official communist party newspaper, *Trybuna Ludu*, says "nothing can be achieved through adventurism, through negation, through the insane fanning of passions and hatred. And this is what the opposition is offering us today."

Poland – August 11, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking to student activists of the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University (Lublin) gathered at a summer camp in Firlej (Lublin Voivodship), Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski is quoted (by Radio Warsaw) as saying “there is a need for prompt reactivation of workers self-management in Polish factories.” However, Rakowski points out, there are three obstacles to this: there is a reluctance on the part of some administrators to give up part of their powers, the level of activity of factory communist party organizations is too low, and present economic conditions “require iron discipline in enterprises.”

Yugoslavia / Iraq- August 11-12, 1982 (HMD)

Yugoslav delegation including Cvijetin Mijatović and Lazar Mojsov visits Baghdad, where they meet with Saddam Hussein and other high representatives of Iraq. Both international and bilateral issues are discussed, especially the forthcoming NAM conference which should take place in Iraq.

Kampuchea / Yugoslavia - August 12-13, 1982 (HMD)

President of Kampuchea Norodom Sihanouk visits Yugoslavia. The main topic of the talks is the situation in Kampuchea. The positive role of Non-Aligned countries in international relations is underlined.

Poland – August 12, 1982 (OSA)

The PAP news agency reports that a number of people released from internment last month have been reinterned because those concerned had resumed activities described as incompatible with state security.

Poland – August 13, 1982 (OSA)

Adam Wazyk dies at the age of 75. An outstanding, but controversial literary figure, Wazyk left a lasting mark on Polish literature as a poet, a writer, and a translator. For all his abundant and diverse 411” output—he made his literary debut in 1922 and kept writing for nearly six decades—Wazyk is likely to go down in Polish history as the author of one specific piece of poetry, his famous “A Poem for Adults” that sparked the literary revolt of the mid-1950s. Before becoming. La beacon of cultural freedom, however, he had for quite some time been a staunch Communist of the orthodox Moscow persuasion and a committed proponent of socialist realism, and thus partly responsible for the damage done to Polish literature during the Stalinist period.

Poland - August 13, 1982 (RFE)

On the eight-month anniversary of the imposition of martial law, clashes occur between police and Solidarity members in Gdansk, Wroclaw, Cracow and Warsaw. The crowd in Gdansk is estimated to be between 5000 and 15000 people

Mali / Yugoslavia- August 15-17, 1982 (HMD)

President of Mali Mousa Traore visits Yugoslavia. The situation in Africa is discussed, the importance of the Organization of African Unity and of cooperation among African countries in solving the crises on the continent. Bilateral issues are also discussed, as well as the cooperation among Non-Aligned countries.

Poland – August 15, 1982 (OSA)

Poland’s Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, speaks to an estimated 300,000 pilgrims at the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa. The sermon, which begins celebrations marking the

600th anniversary of the Black Madonna, Poland's holiest shrine, makes no mention of the recent clashes and no direct reference to Solidarity itself. In fact, unlike many statements issued by the Polish Episcopate since the imposition of martial law on 13 December 1981, there are no demands for the release of internees, for the amnesty of martial law violators, or for the restoration of Poland's only independent workers' movement. There are, instead, long passages devoted to the issue of a peasant's union and the need for a general improvement in rural life.

Guards use truncheons to quell a disturbance by interned members of Poland's suspended Solidarity union at a detention camp at the northern town of Kwidzyn. The internees are alleged to have surged toward the fence when visitors arrived at the camp. Reports circulating among Solidarity supporters say 60 internees were beaten in the incident, and some had to be treated in the hospital. Note: The internees demonstrated because their visitors were refused entry. An internee had escaped during visiting hours the previous week.

Poland/URSS – August 16, 1982 (OSA)

Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski goes to the Crimea for "a short, working visit" with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Jaruzelski's visit is the third in this year's series of visits with Brezhnev in the Crimea by his East European counterparts. Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker, the leaders of the ruling parties of Czechoslovakia and East Germany, respectively, preceded Jaruzelski in making the customary summer pilgrimage to the Soviet leader's vacation retreat on the Black Sea. Note: Symbolic of the continuing Polish crisis is the fact that Jaruzelski is the third Polish party leader to head a delegation to the Crimea in as many years: in 1980 it was Edward Gierek and in 1981 Stanislaw Kania.

Police cordon off the area around the entrance to the Gdansk shipyard as Poles mark the anniversary of strikes there, which led to the formation of the Solidarity free trade union two years ago.

Police patrols are posted at the square in front of the gates to prevent people from approaching the yards or the nearby monument of three crosses, where flowers are usually laid by Solidarity supporters.

Yugoslavia / Banglades/ Nepal/ India- August 16-21, 1982 (HMD)

An official Yugoslav delegation visits Bangladesh (August 16-17), Nepal (August 18-19), and India (August 20-21). Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed, as well as the forthcoming NAM conference.

Czechoslovakia – August 16, 1982 (RFE)

The Charter 77 group issues a letter to the federal government of Czechoslovakia on the 14th anniversary of the Soviet Invasion calling for the withdrawal of Russian troops from national soil.

Poland – August 17, 1982 (OSA)

Party and government chief General Wojciech Jaruzelski returns to Poland after a 24-hour trip to the Soviet Union to report to President Leonid Brezhnev on the situation in the country. According to a TASS news agency summary of his talks in the Crimea, Jaruzelski told the Soviet leadership that a "counterrevolutionary underground" is preventing Poland's recovery from its crisis. He was clearly referring to calls by clandestine members of the suspended Solidarity trade union for a two-week protest campaign which has produced a big show of force by Polish riot police in the last few days.

Solidarity supporters string up two red and white banners and send down showers of leaflets calling for mass demonstrations over a busy downtown intersection in Warsaw. The seven-meter-long banners bear the Solidarity logo and the slogans: "Free the Internees, "Amnesty for Those Sentenced," and "We Demand Agreement." In addition, a white, helium-filled balloon bearing another Solidarity banner floats high above one of the buildings involved, attached by a string. The banners are removed by the police within 15 minutes. Also in Warsaw, on the night of August 17, youthful demonstrators shout insults at Polish government officials gathered at a diplomatic reception in a downtown hotel. The demonstrators, who also chant expressions of support for Solidarity and its leader, Lech Walesa, are dispersed by a truncheon-swinging, water-spraying squad of ZOMO riot police.

Poland – August 18, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish Scouts' Union's (PSU) Supreme Council, elects a new chief scout, 36-year-old Ryszard Wosinski.

In the voting, which is conducted by secret ballot, Wosinski receives 44 of the 78 votes cast; his rival Piotr Grzazek, also a deputy chief scout, receives 32 votes. Since the total number of the Supreme Council members is 96, Wosinski receives the support of less than 50% of the Supreme Council. Note: The election was necessitated by the recent promotion of the previous chief scout, Andrzej Ornat, to the post of Secretary of the Council of Ministers' Youth Committee.

Poland – August 19, 1982 (OSA)

Zdzislaw Krasinski, head of the Office for Prices, tells a news conference in Warsaw that the cost of living has increased by 25% "in the last few months."

On the pretext of the need to modernize heating facilities, Warsaw's Victory Square is blocked off, preventing access to Wyszynski's cross of flowers. On the same day, a new location for the cross is found: under the Zygmunt Column in Castle Square.

Poland – August 20, 1982 (OSA)

The Soviet TASS News Agency renews its criticism of the Polish Catholic Church with an attack on the conduct of this year's Czestochowa pilgrimage.

A report carried by TASS says the "so-called pilgrimage to Czestochowa," to use the agency's words, was turned into a political demonstration, with the ranks of the procession carrying anti-government banners of a counterrevolutionary content.

Polish authorities appear to be intensifying their campaign against the suspended Solidarity union in advance of the second anniversary of its foundation. Polish Television airs several programs highly critical of the union and deploring recent street protests that have been quelled by riot police.

Film of last week's water cannon assaults on people gathered around a floral cross in central Warsaw's Victory Square are shown for the first time. Furthermore, while the Politburo, in a communiqué, reminds people that unrest will only prolong martial law, the official PAP news agency issues a commentary criticizing the 31 August 1980 agreements as "a fruit of the time—edited in haste, under pressure, in an atmosphere of bargaining in which recognition of reality failed the signatories." It says demands in the agreements-- free Saturdays, higher wages, and other demands were unrealistic and were responsible for Poland's rapid economic decline.

The Polish authorities suspend the accreditation of Pulitzer Prize-winning New York Times reporter John Darnton for three days in protest over a story Darnton filed earlier in the week.

Darnton says he was called to the Foreign Ministry where his official press card was confiscated and he was told he was banned from filing any material for three days. Darnton says a Foreign Ministry official told him the authorities had "taken objection to" a story he wrote describing a riot in an internment center near Gdansk in which, according to his sources, riot police used clubs and water cannon to subdue internees, beating 60 people and sending 6 to the hospital. Note: The incident took place at Kwidzyn.

The authorities have admitted that some sort of incident did occur at the detention center but deny that riot police or water cannon were used and that anyone was severely injured.

Poland – August 21, 1982 (OSA)

Interviewed in Zycie Warszawy Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski maintains that the Solidarity union's underground "has no future in Poland" and rejects suggestions that the underground activists can be treated as partners.

Riot police threatening to use water cannon disperse several hundred people who gather peacefully in Castle Square in Warsaw. The protesters gather at a 20-foot floral cross laid out earlier in the evening. They are just a few blocks from Victory Square, which used to be the main gathering place for protest before the authorities sealed it off to the public with a six-foot-high wooden fence.

When riot police position some dozen vehicles and a water cannon at Castle Square, the crowd breaks up; but some 300 Poles still sing religious songs and hymns at a second floral cross laid out outside St. Ann's Church nearby. Another 1,000 people watch the scene from sidewalks. Police check the documents of some passers-by, but there are no incidents and no reports of arrests or detentions.

Poland/ Western bloc – August 23, 1982 (OSA)

The PAP news agency reports that diplomats from four Western embassies in Warsaw, the US, West German, French, and British, have been summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be told that radio broadcasts from their countries "are a brutal interference in Poland's internal affairs." The ministry demands an end to this kind of activity "and reserves the right to take appropriate measures."

Poland – August 23, 1982 (OSA)

The trial of eight defendants, charged with participating in an illegal armed association allegedly called The Armed Forces of Underground Poland, opens before the Warsaw Military Court. Note: the group, from Grodzisk Mazowiecki, is also involved in the February shooting of police Sergeant Zdzislaw Karos, who died later (on February 23) of his injuries (see entries for February 18 and August 10)

Poland – August 24, 1982 (OSA)

The Authorities briefly free interned Solidarity adviser and dissident Adam Michnik to attend the funeral of his father, Ozjasz Szechter, who died on August 20. About 500 people, many of them activists of the now suspended independent union, sing the national anthem and "God Who Watches over Poland," a religious hymn, as Michnik's father's coffin is lowered into his grave at Powazki Cemetery. Michnik, a historian and former leader of the dissident group KOR that helped launch Solidarity during the Gdansk shipyard strike two years ago, flashes a V for victory sign at the end of the ceremony, drawing an immediate

response of more "V" signs from the crowd. Then he is whisked back to Bialoleka Prison.

On the second day of the trial of the eight-man group from Grodzisk Mazowiecki accused of illegal armed activities, the main defendant, Robert Chechlacz, pleads guilty to having killed a policeman, Zdzislaw Karos, while trying to steal his gun.

Yugoslavia / Cyprus- August 24-26, 1982 (HMD)

President of the Presidency Petar Stambolić visits Cyprus where he meets with the President Spyros Kyprianou. They discuss the current international situation, express commitment to the principles and politics of Non-Alignment, and underline that both countries successfully are continuing the policies of late presidents Tito and Makarios.

Poland – August 25, 1982 (OSA)

Poland keeps up its attack on Western radio stations beaming Polish-language services into Poland, saying they seek to foment disturbances and even civil war.

The communist party daily, Trybuna Ludu, says 40% of the output of the American, British, West German, and French stations is explicitly subversive and the rest plays an important role in plans to destabilize the country.

Poland – August 26, 1982 (OSA)

With the approach of the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk and Szczecin Agreements, the crescendo of the official campaign against Solidarity intensifies as Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski, who negotiated and signed the agreement with striking workers in the Baltic port of Szczecin two years ago, tells a meeting at Szczecin Warski Shipyard that the Solidarity underground is plotting an uprising to overthrow the state.

Poland - August 26, 1982 (RFE)

Poles celebrate the 600th anniversary of the installation of the Black Madonna icon, the patron saint of the nation. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims flock to the Jasna Gora monastery and religious services are held nationwide.

Poland – August 27, 1982 (OSA)

In a lengthy statement published in the clandestine Tygodnik Mazowsze, Zbigniew Bujak, Mazowsze Region Solidarity leader, now underground, calls for mass, peaceful rallies and demonstrations on August to mark the second anniversary of the agreement between the striking workers in Gdansk (and Szczecin) and the government.

The army newspaper, Zolnierz Wolnosci, reports that joint Polish-Soviet army exercises were held yesterday in northeast Poland. The paper says the exercises involved paratroops, helicopters, and Soviet tanks, and was watched by General Florian Siwicki, Army Chief of Staff and a member of Poland's Military Council for National Salvation.

Poland – August 29, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking at a commissioning parade for army officers in Poznan (western Poland), General Wojciech Jaruzelski appeals to people to stay away from the opposition demonstrations planned for August 31 and says no violation of martial law will be tolerated. His speech contrasts in its mildness with earlier grave warnings by other government leaders that the demonstrations could be a prelude to a general strike and an armed uprising.

Poland – August 30, 1982 (OSA)

On the eve of the feared clashes with pro-Solidarity demonstrators, the military authorities

deploy water cannon, armoured personnel carriers, and hundreds of helmeted riot police in strategic areas of Warsaw. At the same time, officials bluntly warn that riot police, backed by army units, will use force if necessary against any protest. "The martial law decree makes the forces of law and order absolutely responsible for ensuring public order," a statement by the official PAP news agency says, adding that "in order to fulfil this duty, the agencies of law and order may use means of direct compulsion and in special cases they can be aided by units of the armed forces."

Iraq / Yugoslavia- August 30, 1982 (HMD)

Prime Minister of Iraq Tariq Aziz visits Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed, including the organizational preparations for the forthcoming NAM summit conference.

Poland - August 31, 1982 (RFE)

On the second anniversary of the Gdansk Agreement, there are demonstrations and violent clashes between protesters and police in many Polish cities. Five people are killed, hundreds injured and thousands detained.

Security police arrest Zbigniew Romaszewski, the moving spirit of the clandestine Radio Solidarity network, a great blow to the underground Solidarity leadership and general morale in the country.

Poland – August 31, 1982 (OSA)

According to Western banking sources, most of Poland's 500 Western bank creditors have agreed to put the deadline for for rescheduling Poland's 1982 debts back for two months. The Western banks and Poland set September 10 as the final date for reaching an agreement to defer payment of the debts due this year, but both sides realized in the past few weeks that that deadline could not be met. After the deadline, which now becomes November 10, creditors can theoretically call in the loans, an act that could, in turn, trigger defaults on all of Poland's \$27,000 million of outstanding debt to the West.

September

Poland - September 1, 1982 (RFE)

Wladyslaw Gomulka, Poland's Communist party leader from 1943 to 1948 and again from 1956 to 1970 dies in Warsaw at the age of 77. The Party Politburo pay special tribute to Gomulka's memory and he is awarded all the state honours.

Poland – September 1, 1982 (OSA)

New street riots erupt in Lublin (southwestern Poland) 24 hours after violent demonstrations there in which 3 people lost their lives. PAP says two groups of "several hundred people" gathered by the city's post office and hospital and then began marching on local communist party headquarters, building barricades, and fighting with police late into the night.

The PAP news agency says that during the August 31 demonstration, police detained 4,050 people nationwide, with 589 people detained in Warsaw, 645 in Wroclaw, 201 in Szczecin, and 120 in Gorzow Wielkopolski.

The Military Council of National Salvation dismisses the demonstrations as "irresponsible occurrences and adventures" and says that they were "limited in both territorial and social terms." At the same time, noting "they (the demonstrations) should not be disregarded," the council blames their outbreak on "internal and external agitators." These, the council says, include foreign broadcasting institutions, particularly Radio Free Europe, which, "in a gangster-like fashion, incites antisocialist activities and then publicizes tendentious and false information about them." They also include "extremist activists and ideologists of the antisocialist opposition, especially KSS "KOR." The Military Council of National Salvation formally charges the Committee for Social Self-Defense "KOR," a dissent group particularly active in organizing opposition against party and government policies between 1976 and 28 September 1981, when it was dissolved, with responsibility for "the organization and leadership" of public unrest in the country. The council calls upon the government to "speed up the completion of the investigatory proceedings against the leaders of KSS "KOR," so they can be indicted for crimes committed against the state and society."

The new school year opens under martial law conditions (in elementary, secondary, and vocational schools). Closely following the widespread demonstrations marking the second anniversary of the 31 August 1980 Gdansk Agreement, the customary inaugural ceremonies in schools are held in an exceedingly low-key manner: pupils are to refrain from taking part in street demonstrations and are warned of the grave consequences involved. As a result of the verification campaign carried out earlier in the year, many teachers formerly involved with Solidarity have been dismissed from school (some of them to be interned) and replaced by young substitutes lacking professional qualifications. The military commissars assigned to the schools earlier in the year reappear to watch over the teachers' and students' ideological allegiance.

Poland – September 2, 1982 (OSA)

Riots and demonstrations continue in Lubin and Wrocław, where police fire "warning shots" (according to PAP). Attempting to explain the death of one man shot and seven wounded, the official news agency PAP says an investigation into the Wrocław shooting shows that "some rioters also had weapons on them, including a pistol seized from a policeman in a tram."

Yugoslavia / Romania - September 2, 1982 (HMD)

Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov visits Romania. Mainly bilateral relations are discussed.

Poland - September 3, 1982 (RFE)

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban, speaking in a press conference, rejects the possibility of negotiations with Solidarity's leadership about conditions under which the trade union could resume overt operations. This decision is made particularly in response to the violent demonstrations on August 31, for which the government blames Solidarity.

Poland – September 3, 1982 (OSA)

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban also announces, following the Military Council of National Salvation's explicit accusations against KSS "KOR", the formal arrest of the most prominent leaders of the disbanded movement: Jacek Kuron, Jan Litynski, Adam Michnik, and Henryk Wujec, all of whom were active in Solidarity, with Wujec occupying the elected position of a member of the National Commission. All have been interned throughout

the duration of the martial law period.

As for other members of the group, which had 34 participants by the end of 1979, no names are provided by the authorities in their announcement of the arrest warrants, although the government spokesman indicates that charges are to be preferred against Miroslaw Chojecki and Jan Jozef Lipski, who are at present outside Poland.

Yugoslavia / Algeria- September 4-6, 1982 (HMD)

Member of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Krajger visits Algeria. Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed, especially the situation in Africa and the ways of improving economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslavia / Egypt- September 4-6, 1982 (HMD)

President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak visits Yugoslavia. The situation in the Middle East is being discussed, as well as the situation in Africa, the role of the Organization of African Unity, and of the Non-Aligned movement.

Poland – September 5, 1982 (OSA)

In a sermon preached on the occasion of the harvest celebration, Przemysl Diocese Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk is applauded by the gathering of farmers when he points out the need to preserve basic human values such as "man's dignity and freedom," as well as "justice" and "love," in the current situation in Poland. Tokarczuk distinguishes two elements as characteristic of current Polish conditions. One is the pervasive presence of "blind and brutal forces [which], however great, are incapable of solving anything." The other is the need for national unity.

Tokarczuk goes on to recall for his audience the events that took place on August 31 in Przemysl, when a peaceful demonstration by workers was met with a violent reaction by the police.

Poland – September 6, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw attempts to make a connection between the armed seizure of the Polish Embassy in Bern (Switzerland) and the arrested top leadership of KSS "KOR," particularly Jacek Kuron, now accused of engaging in "incitement to acts of terror" in a letter smuggled from his place of internment in Biaioleka.

Poland – September 7, 1982 (OSA)

According to PAP, the Polish news agency, a total of 3,023 people have been fined or jailed in summary proceedings by misdemeanour courts, with 111 cases handled by the higher courts.

Full investigations have been instituted against 236 people "believed to have played a leading role in the demonstrations last week."

Poland – September 8, 1982 (OSA)

The government paper Rzeczpospolita warns the Polish Catholic Church that, if it fails to recognize "the realities of socialism" in Poland, this failure will have a strongly negative impact upon the development of Church-state relations in the future. The Rzeczpospolita article is actually a critical review of a sermon delivered on September 5 in Czestochowa by Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk, head of the Przemysl (southeastern Poland) Diocese and a member of the supreme council of the episcopate. The general scope of the criticism, as well as the publicity accorded to the article by the media -- it is immediately broadcast by the national

radio network -- suggests that it represents the views of the authorities, rather than those of the paper's editors or staff.

In the trial of the Grodzisk Mazowiecki group, accused of forming an illegal armed association and of shooting a militiaman, the Warsaw Region Military Court sentences Robert Chechlaczk to a 25-year prison term with 8 years deprivation of citizen's rights and a 10,000 zloty fine; Tomasz Lupanow to a 13-year prison term and a 10,000 zloty fine; Stanislaw Matejczuk to a 6-year prison term; Father Sylvester Zych to 4 years; Tadeusz Wlaszczuk to 2 years; and Jaroslaw Weclawski, Tomasz Krekora, and Andrzej Hybik to a 2-year prison term each, suspended for a 5-year period, and a 10,000 zloty fine each. The military prosecutor has appealed the sentence in the case of Father Zych, demanding a heavier prison term. (See also entries for February 18, August 10, and August 23).

Poland - September 9-10, 1982 (RFE)

Libya's Colonel Muammar Qadhafi spends two days in Poland, in response to General Jaruzelski's personal invitation. The Party leadership see this visit as an opportunity to increase bilateral trade exchanges between the two countries, in particular secure more oil deliveries. Qadhafi's first visit to Poland in June 1978 bore such rewards. This time, a protocol on Polish-Libyan economic cooperation is signed.

Poland - September 10, 1982 (RFE)

Radio Warsaw announces the resignation of Mieczyslaw Rakowski as the editor-in-chief of the social and political weekly *Polityka*. He had held the position since May 1958.

Poland – September 10, 1982 (OSA)

Western media quote a communiqué issued by underground Solidarity, which describes the widespread protests that took place at the end of August as a "moral victory." "The national demonstration," according to the communiqué, "proved once again the nation's determination in its fight to restore human rights. In responding to the Solidarity appeals for peace in July and for demonstrations in August, the nation proved that it is disciplined and united in the effort to achieve its goals. Such a nation cannot be ruled by violence. If the authorities do not understand this, if they do not start negotiations with Solidarity or its leader Lech Walesa, we may lose the chance to achieve a peaceful solution of the conflict." The communiqué also appeals to Poles not to participate in actions that are not coordinated by Solidarity. It says that the union's local units should "intensively work on building the structures of an underground society as a basic means of self-defense against the apparatus of oppression." The document does, nevertheless, raise the possibility of new demonstrations on November 10, the second anniversary of Solidarity's registration as a union.

Poland – September 11, 1982 (OSA)

In Poznan (western Poland) Radio Solidarity broadcasts its second program, on the television wavelength. Its subject is KSS "KOR."

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – September 13, 1982 (RFE)

President Husak meets Janos Kadar in Budapest. The two leaders express their desire for deeper integration of COMECON countries.

Poland/ URSS – September 13, 1982 (OSA)

Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Olszowski arrives in Moscow for meetings with his

Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko on bilateral relations and international problems. Without disclosing any specifics, TASS "notes with satisfaction the successful implementation of the basic accords" reached on Soviet-Polish relations during the meeting of General Wojciech Jaruzelski and President Leonid I. Brezhnev in August. The next day Pravda delivers a stern lecture to Poland's military rulers, warning them they can solve their problems only by taking Moscow's advice.

Poland – September 13, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces the resignation of Torun Voidvodship party organization First Secretary Edmund Heza. Note: The resignation (read: dismissal) comes in the wake of a negative second report after a joint checkup in Torun conducted by the Party Control Commission and an army task group.

Leading Polish dissidents, among them Professor Edward Lipinski, writer Anka Kowalska, and actress Halina Mikołajska, issue a statement condemning the military rulers for attempting to place four Solidarity officials on trial for plotting to overthrow the communist system. The four are the ex-members of the now dissolved KSS "KOR": Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Jan Lityński, and Henryk Wujec.

In the trial of the four Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) leaders, the military prosecutor, Second Lieutenant Tadeusz Gonciarz, demands prison sentences of 10 years for Leszek Moczulski, 9 years for Romuald Szeremietiew and Tadeusz Stanski, and 6 years for Tadeusz Jandziszak.

Poland – September 14, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking at a press conference in Warsaw, Adam Lopatka, the Head of the Office for Religious Denominations, praises the current dialogue between the Church and the Polish authorities. Lopatka says that the dialogue between various religious denominations and the state has grown very lively recently. He says this is advantageous to all parties concerned, although for obvious reasons, the most important is the dialogue with the Roman Catholic Church, which, he says, is taking place continuously at various levels. "This dialogue is a positive occurrence showing that elements of cooperation play a dominant role in the state's relations with the Church," he says.

Poland - September 15, 1982 (RFE)

The so-called Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, a façade organization simulating mass support for the military rule of General Jaruzelski, is finally institutionalized. Despite the propaganda about the alleged popularity and mass nature of PRON, its membership of just 100,000 looks pathetic in comparison to Solidarity's 9.5 million members.

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) release a report, announcing that coal production for the period January-August 1982 has increased by 17.5% in comparison to the corresponding period of last year. The official media hail these figures as a sign of "normalization" in the country.

Poland – September 15, 1982 (OSA)

Jan Jozef Lipski, one of the KSS "KOR" dissidents indicted on charges of seeking to overthrow the regime in Poland, flies home from England after medical treatment. Interviewed in London, Lipski says that he is returning to be with his colleagues and family and that he does not want to give the Polish government's propaganda machine the

opportunity to tell workers that an intellectual always gets away. Two days later, the military authorities announce Lipski's arrest "for plotting to overthrow the country's political system."

Poland - September 16, 1982 (RFE)

A one-day session of the Sejm convenes. The most significant moment is the report given by Minister of Internal Affairs, Czeslaw Kiszczak, in which he claims that an attempt had been made in April to hold talks with some of the underground Solidarity leaders. However, he accuses Solidarity of "irresponsibility" in their response, resorting to demonstrations and street disturbances, rather than seeking an active dialogue with the government.

Malta /Yugoslavia- September 16-17, 1982 (HMD)

Prime Minister of Malta Dom Mintoff visits Yugoslavia. The two sides emphasize the importance of restraining from the use of force in international relations, of respecting the UN charter, and of fostering the successful development of the CSCE conference in Madrid.

Poland – September 17, 1982 (OSA)

A communiqué, issued after a two-day meeting of the Polish episcopate, expresses concern at "the multiple crises shaking Poland" and the lack of dialogue between the government and the suspended Solidarity independent trade union. The bishops condemn the beatings and arrests of Solidarity supporters by riot police during nationwide demonstrations at the end of August. Note: The bishops' statement is one of their most forthright since the imposition of martial law in December. It appears to reflect the fear of Church leaders that social tensions could become unmanageable if the present political stalemate continues.

Czechoslovakia / Bulgaria – September 20, 1982 (RFE)

President Husak visits Bulgaria.

Turkey / Yugoslavia- September 20-23, 1982 (HMD)

President of Turkey Kenan Evren visits Yugoslavia. Talks are centered on international relations, and in particular on the situation in the Balkans.

Guinea / Yugoslavia- September 21, 1982 (HMD)

On his way back to Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure visits Belgrade. The two sides express their concerns about the worsening international relations, and underline the need that all countries, in the first place the Non-Aligned states, put in effort to secure peace, and solve international crises, especially the Middle Eastern crisis.

Poland/USA – September 21, 1982 (OSA)

A provincial party paper, *Glos Szczecinski*, imputes that the United States and underground Solidarity staged a protest demonstration in the copper basin town of Tubin (where two people were killed on August 31, and a third died later as a result of his wounds) "to destroy Polish competition for American copper concerns in Europe."

Poland – September 22, 1982 (OSA)

The funeral of Henryk Kuron, father of Jacek Kuron, the interned cofounder of KSS "KOR" and Solidarity adviser, is held in Warsaw. Jacek Kuron is allowed to attend the funeral for only 15 minutes.

Professor Leszek Gilejko of the Institute of Marxism- Leninism (attached to the PUWP

Central Committee) is quoted by the Warsaw evening paper Express Wieczorny as saying that an opinion poll showed workers supports a restoration of labor unions under martial law. Gilejko says a majority believe Solidarity played a positive role at factory level but should have given up any aspirations of becoming a political party. He does not say how many workers were questioned in the survey.

The party daily, Trybuna Ludu, says an opinion survey has shown that 56% of young people in Warsaw believe the imposition of martial law was wrong. The newspaper says that survey, carried out last February and March, showed only 36% of rural youth held the same view. It says 51.5% of Warsaw students believe the authorities imposed martial law to retain power. The paper says the survey shows people are not well informed about the problems of the Polish state and society, "and frequently there is a lack of political knowledge and wisdom."

Trybuna Ludu contends that many people feel pressure from their peers to display hostility to the communist authorities, while deep down they do not really harbor such feelings. The paper says "such situations are now emerging in the student community." It says they "impede rational and purposeful efforts and deepen the tendency to submit to demagogic leaders."

The government's official paper, Rzeczpospolita, hints that the martial law authorities are planning the final dismantling of the suspended Solidarity trade union. The paper argues that the word solidarity has become inextricably associated with resistance to the communist state. It proposes that entirely new "independent and self-governing" unions be set up on the basis of the same agreements that give birth to Solidarity in August 1980. Note: The Rzeczpospolita article is signed "an observer," a formula that has been used in the past to reflect authoritative government views. It says that a draft trade union bill will be submitted to the national assembly in the near future.

Poland – September 28, 1982 (OSA)

The Government Plenipotentiary for Economic Reform Minister Wladyslaw Baka, tells a news conference for foreign journalists in Warsaw that Poland's economy is regaining strength month by month as a result of consistent implementation of the economic reform and growing national support for the government's policy.

Cracow's Radio Solidarity station broadcasts the latest communiqué of the Solidarity Regional Executive Commission and of the Interim Coordinating Commission.

The Supreme Court upholds, on appeal, the sentence of three and a half years given to Mirosław Krupinski Deputy Chief of Solidarity, imposed on July 29 by the Gdansk Naval Court sitting in special session in Bydgoszcz. Note: Krupinski was charged with organizing, as chairman of the National Strike Committee based in Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard, a general strike on 13-15 December 1981 and with circulating appeals to shipyard workers, citizens of Gdansk, and to soldiers "containing false information which caused public concern."

Poland – September 29, 1982 (OSA)

Western correspondents in Warsaw report that the veteran worker activist Anna Walentynowicz, released from internment in July, has been detained again.

Poland – September 30, 1982 (OSA)

Solidarity's ICC declares Remembrance Day in memory of all those killed during the August 31 demonstrations.

Appropriate ceremonies take place in Elblag, Gdansk, Katowice, Nowa Huta, Siedlce, Warsaw, and Wroclaw. They take the form of quiet marches, masses, hymn singing, the placing of plaques and flowers, and the lighting of candles.

Jerzy Ozdowski resigns from membership in the Polish Catholic Social Union (PZKS - Polski Związek Katolicko-Społeczny) and frails the Union's Sejm group. Note: His resignation is connected with his appointment to the Sejm Presidium. The four remaining members of the PZKS's Sejm group are: Janusz Zablocki (chairman), Waclaw Auleytner (secretary), Rudolf Buchala, and Zbigniew Zielinski.

October

Poland - October 1, 1982 (RFE)

Polish universities and institutes of higher education re-open after the summer break. This year, it is a more subdued occasion than usual, as seven of the nine democratically elected university rectors are gone, the educational reforms introduced after the August 1980 "renewal" have been severely pruned, and the students' movement is a state of total collapse.

Poland – October 1, 1982 (OSA)

Teaching programs in the new academic year will be organized according to the provisions of the higher education law that has been in force since September 1. The students will have heavier workloads. Although the students have been left some leeway in choosing subjects of study, this is very limited, confined to optional blocks, and does not affect the compulsory political indoctrination courses. The new law also gives greater interventionary powers to the minister, accordingly reducing the Main Council of Science and Higher Education to a largely advisory role and depriving it of its controlling functions; weakening the universities' own elected bodies by diminishing their influence; reducing the proportion of student representation; and introducing indirect elections to these bodies.

PUWP Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk says everything should be done to create conditions in Poland that will make possible a suspension of martial law before the end of the year. Glowczyk makes the statement at a meeting of representatives of textile workers in Lodz. Speaking on the future of trade unions in Poland, Glowczyk says they will reflect what workers want. He adds: "However, it is already known that the trade unions must be self-governing and independent, defending the interests of their members but at the same time respecting the principles of the constitution and strengthening the socialist system of our state."

Poland – October 2, 1982 (OSA)

The former Rector of the Silesian University in Katowice, Henryk Rechowicz, is sentenced to a 3-year prison term and a fine of 250,000 zloty for using his post for personal benefit.

Poland – October 3, 1982 (OSA)

The Soviet daily Sovetskaya Rossiya comments on underground activities in Poland under martial law and accuses what it calls "NATO subversive centers" of encouraging Poland's "domestic counter-revolutionaries." The newspaper charges these centers with conducting "secret operations against Poland" and trying to preserve and increase so-called "controlled

tension" in the country. It claims that "domestic reaction" in Poland, allegedly directed by those centers, has continued to "kindle nationalist moods." The newspaper asserts that Poland's "reactionaries" are not hiding their intention to continue the power struggle and to destroy the existing social order and are "intimidating and blackmailing" others from "their narrow sphere in the underground."

Poland/USA – October 4, 1982 (OSA)

Poland's military rulers sentence former Polish Ambassador to the United States Romuald Spasowski to death in absentia after his defection soon after the declaration of martial law last December. The PAP, Polish news agency, says the sentence was handed down after the Judge Advocate General's office appealed a less harsh sentence by a lower court martial on August 28. Spasowski and another ambassador, Zdzislaw Rurarz, who represented Poland in Japan, have been bitterly condemned in the state media as traitors with links to American intelligence agencies and anti-Communist groups because of their defection shortly after the imposition of martial law.

Poland – October 5, 1982 (OSA)

Poland's Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, announces the cancellation of his trip to the Vatican and the United States in order to be in Warsaw when the Sejm meets on October 8-9 in a session that is expected to outlaw the Solidarity trade union. Note: Glemp was to have attended the canonization ceremony of Franciscan monk Maksymilian Kolbe, who died voluntarily in place of a fellow inmate, Franciszek Gajowniczek, in the Auschwitz Nazi concentration camp during World War II.

Poland - October 5, 1982 (RFE)

Wladyslaw Frasnyniuk, one of the main leaders of the underground Solidarity organization, is detained by Wroclaw security services.

Poland - October 7-8, 1982 (RFE)

A two-day Sejm session takes place and adopts a new law on trade unions, dissolving all unions (including Solidarity, which existed before 13 December 1981). The law stipulates that new unions will begin operations on 1 January 1983 and will be limited to factory level for the first year.

The passing of the new law results in spontaneous protests and violence. Solidarity calls for a boycott of the new unions. According to the PAP, in Nowa Huta 67 policemen were injured and 135 protesters detained. Most of the protests are not organized effectively and are broken up by police, drawing further attention to the significance of the lack of leadership within the Solidarity movement.

Poland – October 8, 1982 (OSA)

The Warsaw Military Court sentences the leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN) Leszek Moczulski is sentenced to seven years, Romuald Szeremietiew and Tadeusz Stanski get five years each, and Tadeusz Jandziszek two years, suspended for a five-year period. Note: The Military Prosecutor demanded considerably heavier penalties (see entry for September 13).

Poland/ILO – October 8, 1982 (OSA)

The Chief Executive of the International Labor Organization Francis Blanchard expresses "alarm" over a draft law designed to disenfranchise Solidarity. Blanchard makes this statement while briefing reporters about ILO comments submitted to the Warsaw

government on the draft law, which was presented to Blanchard earlier in the week by a three-man Polish delegation.

Poland/ USA – October 9, 1982 (OSA)

In swift reaction to the delegalization of Solidarity, President Ronald Reagan moves quickly to suspend Poland's most-favored-nation status.

Poland – October 9, 1982 (OSA)

On the final day of the Sejm session several changes are introduced in the government Presidium (a sort of inner cabinet). The most important involve the dissolution of the Economic Committee attached to the Council of the Ministers a short-lived body set up shortly after the imposition of martial law, with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski as its head. The committee's tasks will now be divided between the Office of the Presidium (a sort of chancellery) and the Planning Commission.

Speaking in the Sejm, Wojciech Jaruzelski defends the delegalization of Solidarity, expresses hopes that martial law may be lifted before the end of the year, and announces that the authorities plan to free a large number of political internees.

Poland - October 9, 1982 (RFE)

In a major government reshuffle, Prime Minister General Jaruzelski announces the dropping of two significant cabinet ministers, Minister of Culture and the Arts Jozef Tejchma and Minister of Finance Marian Krzak.

Poland – October 10, 1982 (OSA)

According to the consumer weekly Veto, a brisk market in Revaluation Bonds has lately been observed in Warsaw. It seems that private loan sharks are accepting the bonds as collateral, but only at a rate of 20% of their face value. This means that for every 1,000 zloty lent, a bond for 5,000 zloty has to be deposited with the lender; such a high discount rate is mainly explained by the public's general lack of confidence in the government's ability to control the rate of inflation. It appears that part of the reason for this is the "private bankers" conviction that the government's assessment of a mere 25% rise in prices for 1983 and up to 20% in 1984 is unrealistic and that the rise may be double that, if not more.

Note: The Revaluation Bonds were introduced by Council of Ministers' Decree No. 27,27 January 1982, as an anti-inflationary measure. The move was intended to be a one-shot revaluation of personal savings to soften the effects of the drop in the retail value of money as a result of the reform of retail prices.

The evaluation rate was set at 20% of total savings as of January 1982. The interest, set at 15%, is to run from 1 September 1982 to the end of 1983.

The bond itself, however, is not redeemable until 1 February 1985.

Underground Solidarity issues a statement proclaiming a four-hour general strike, starting at 1000 hours in protest against the delegalization of Solidarity. The statement is signed by four Solidarity leaders in hiding: Zbigniew Bujak, Bcgdan Lis, Wladyslaw Hardek, and Piotr Bednarz.

In a first public response to the delegalization of Solidarity, Poland's Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, criticizes the martial law authorities for "embittering the nation" with their decision to ban the Solidarity union. "The delegalization of Solidarity causes great pain to many of our believers," the Archbishop says, "but, brothers, we know that what is just; what is ideal cannot fall; structures can disappear, but no idea can disappear." Note: Glemp is

speaking in Niepokalanow (near Warsaw) on the occasion of conferring sainthood on Father Maksymilian Kolbe.

The main canonization ceremonies are being held the same day in Rome. Because of the tension in Poland Glemp cancelled his initial plans to go there.

Poland – October 11, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish authorities order the release of 308 internees "whose attitude shows that they will not engage in activities detrimental to the country's political interests." Note: According to Radio IOW Warsaw the decision was made by the Internal Affairs Minister following up General Wojciech Jaruzelski's promise in his October 9 Sejm speech.

Poland - October 11, 1982 (RFE)

Protests break out in Gdansk over a two-day period and police detain 148 people.

Austria / Yugoslavia- October 12-15, 1982 (HMD)

Austrian parliamentary delegation visits Yugoslavia. Political and economic situation in both Yugoslavia and Austria are being discussed, as well as bilateral issues.

Poland – October 12, 1982 (OSA)

In a message published in the armed forces paper Krasnaya Zvezda, Soviet Defense Minister Dimitrii F. Ustinov assures Poland's military leadership of the Soviet Union's full support in its battle to control unrest. Marshal Ustinov gives this assurance in a message to Polish military leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski to mark the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. "There can be no doubt that all the plans of the internal counterrevolution and imperialist forces to undermine the foundations of socialism in Poland and to weaken the unity and cohesion of socialist cooperation are doomed to failure," he says. "The Polish People's Republic as a member state of the Warsaw Pact can be certain of the full support [of] and help from the Soviet Union," he adds.

The Gdansk shipyard workers' strike ends as the authorities announce the militarization of the Lenin Shipyard. Note: Under militarization, refusal to follow orders or quitting one's job amount to insubordination and can result in a trial before a court martial.

To ensure the "correct" implementation of the new labor union law, the Council of State issues a decree dealing with the mechanics of the establishment of the new unions. Under its provisions, the unions are to be built from the factory level upward. This is to be done through the initiative of workers in the individual factories, plants, and offices. Those groups of workers are to submit an application to the authorities, accompanied by the charter of the proposed organization. The application is to indicate the character of the union by including "only the words "labor union of the employees" and then the name of the given work place and its nature; this name may also include the words "self-governing" and "independent." This provision effectively precludes the possibility that any of the unions could take Solidarity as its proper name. The creation of unions is restricted to individual work places until the end of 1983, and the first steps toward nationwide bodies uniting people of various professions will be taken only in 1984. The creation of any interunion bodies or institutions is projected as starting in 1985 at the earliest. Furthermore, in a step that clearly indicates the authorities' apprehension that control over the workers might somehow slip from their hands, the decree creates a "social consultative commission" as a nationwide body with "advisory and informative functions" to coordinate the task of setting up the new workers' organizations. The specific functions of the commission include "giving aid to founding committees of the unions preparing a model statute for unions and presenting it in the media a drive to gain public support for those unions acting in accordance with the law,

dissemination of information about: the role and tasks of the unions, and (above all) initiation as well as evaluation of steps leading to the preparation of training programs for the union's activists." The work of the commission is to be supervised by the Council of State, which also directs that specific bodies be set up at all local people's councils throughout the country charged with the mechanics of establishing them.

Poland – October 13, 1982 (OSA)

Spontaneous strikes are reported from all over the country: Gdynia, Elblag, Poznan, Wroclaw, Warsaw, Crakow, and Nowa Huta, where about 10,000 are said to have protested the banning of Solidarity.

According to PAP, in Nowa Huta 67 policemen were injured, 21 of whom had to be hospitalized, including 2 in "very serious condition"; in addition, 1 demonstrator, the 20-year old Bogdan Alosik, was shot, and 27 were injured 8 of whom had to be hospitalized. All in all, 135 people are said to have been detained. A similar situation must have prevailed in Wroclaw, for although details are lacking, officials are said to have reported that 174 people were taken into custody. In Gdansk, where the protests began on October 11, 148 people were detained by the police over a 2-day period; and the Gdansk newspaper, *Glos Wybrzeza*, provided a long list of the damage and destruction, including streetcar tracks ripped up, vehicles burned, and windows smashed. Note: Wlosik dies on the operating table the next day. The accounts of the Wlosik killing are very contradictory. According to the authorities' version, the plainclothes man involved in the incident was "brutally attacked" by the crowd and pushed to the ground. Acting in self-defense, he fired a warning shot and then another shot that fatally wounded Wlosik. Independent witnesses, including Western television crews, say the incident began when Wlosik pointed to the plainclothes man and yelled to fellow demonstrators that he recognized him as an agent of the security police. The policeman, who has not been identified, pulled a pistol from his coat, according to these witnesses, and, while running away, fired two shots at Wlosik from a distance of about 10 yards. He jumped into a passing police car and was driven away.

Hungary / U.K. – October 14-18, 1982 (HC)

English Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Rees negotiates in Budapest.

Poland – October 14, 1982 (OSA)

In an interview given to the Rome newspaper *La Repubblica*, the Italian communist labor leader Bruno Trentin, Secretary of the CGIL Trade Union Federation, says that "for us, the decree dissolving Solidarity does not exist, we recognize Solidarity as the sole Polish labor union movement." The Italian unions, Trentin says, can draw only one conclusion from the latest disturbances in Poland: "We must become more than ever convinced of the necessity to increase our support of Solidarity. The clear and precise response that the workers' movement in Italy gives to the Sejm's decision to outlaw Solidarity, the reply we give to the workers of Gdansk, is this: For us, the dissolution does not exist." Note: A Solidarity delegation headed by Lech Walesa was on an official six-day trip in Italy in January 1981 at the invitation of the three main Italian unions.

Poland – October 15, 1982 (OSA)

Former Polish Construction and Building Materials Minister Adam Glazur is sentenced to a 7-year prison term for defrauding the state of at least 1,00,000 zloty. Radio Warsaw reports that the court found him guilty of the illegal purchase of materials and the illicit hiring of workers to build himself a summer house in Popowo, near Warsaw, and of making generous gifts out of state funds. Glazur is also fined 150,000 zloty with his summer house confiscated. Glazur was Minister

of Construction and Building Materials from 1975 to June 1980, when he was removed from that post. In December of the same year he was dropped as a Central Committee candidate member. He was arrested in April 1981.

Riot police use tear gas and water cannon against demonstrators for the third consecutive night in the Polish steelmaking center of Nowa Huta near Cracow, where a protester was shot to death two days earlier. The disturbances occur near the site of the fatal shooting, where local residents have set up a make-shift shrine surrounded by flowers and candles.

The clash is believed to have started after several hundred supporters of the outlawed Solidarity union gathered outside Nowa Huta's huge modernistic church and began to chant pro-Solidarity slogans.

Poland/ Western bloc – October 15, 1982 (OSA)

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski accuses the United States of engaging in the "most clamorous and brutal interference" in Poland's internal affairs. In an interview with PAP, Rakowski says that the US is the leading culprit, followed by the NATO countries. Asked about international reaction to the introduction of Poland's Trade Union Law, which outlaws Solidarity. He also attacks new West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, saying his views on Poland do not open up "particularly pleasant prospects" for relations between Poland and West Germany.

Poland/ European Parliament – October 15, 1982 (OSA)

With only 75 of its 434 members attending the debate, the European Parliament condemns the Polish law banning the Solidarity union as a "violation of fundamental human rights" and calls for the release of Solidarity's leading members in prison. All the speakers, including Communists, condemn the action of the Polish government. The Communist parliamentary members, however, abstain from voting, because their wishes on an amended compromise resolution are not taken into account.

The compromise resolution, adopted by agreement of the five main political groups, softens an earlier move to have all further EEC loans and financial aid to Poland suspended until martial law is lifted, political prisoners released, and the dialogue among Solidarity, the government, and Church resumed.

Hungary / West Germany – October 15-19, 1982 (HC)

Member of the Presidency of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, visits Hungary.

Poland - October 16, 1982 (RFE)

In a sermon delivered in Warsaw's All Saints Church, Archbishop Glemp condemns the government's ban on Solidarity and continuing restrictions of martial law, and accuses the authorities of dashing public expectations over achieving a lasting social accord. His sermon is particularly emotional and outspoken, breaking from the previously moderate, cautious line, which he has followed since the imposition of martial law.

Yugoslavia - October 17, 1982, (HR)

New austerity measures are implemented. Gas is sold only through stamps and is limited to 40 liters monthly. Citizens traveling abroad are asked to leave a deposit before leaving the country.

Poland – October 17, 1982 (OSA)

Clark Todd, a reporter with the CTVS Canadian television _company, is ordered out of

Poland after being interrogated by police for five hours. Todd was arrested yesterday while covering the Nowa Huta demonstrations.

Poland – October 18, 1982 (OSA)

Deputy Prime Minister and former Polityka Editor-in-Chief Mieczyslaw Rakowski invites representatives of the stage and film worlds to a meeting at which he hopes to win the artists over. Rakowski begins by justifying once again the 13 December 1981 110 decision to impose martial law as a "step designed to safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of the Polish state" but one implemented "in true Polish style," that is, an implication that Polish-style martial law is a watered-down version of the real thing. He insists that social and economic reforms will be based on the program adopted by the Extraordinary Ninth PUWP Congress held in July 1 1981. He stresses the openness and tolerance of the PPR's cultural policies, claiming that since the imposition of martial law cases of banning plays have been rare, that there are no "black lists" as in bygone eras, and that the government has tried to respond maximally to the aspirations of the artistic "411°1 community as a whole. Eleven speakers take part in the debate that follows. The most interesting contribution is that of the esteemed veteran of the Polish theater Bohdan Korzeniewski, who says that Polish culture has for many years been harmed and consistently crippled and that the situation today is still far from satisfactory. He calls for the reactivation of the Polish Writers' Union and the Polish Filmmakers' Association. While several speakers support Korzeniewski, most of the remaining speakers express varying degrees of support for the authorities.

Tadeusz Aleksandrowicz criticizes some of Korzeniewski's comments, insisting that the boycott is the result of moral pressure on artists, and echoes allegations of hypocrisy against the protesting actors. He says that the silence of the Union of Polish Stage Artists (ZASP) authorities betokens consent to what he sees as the destruction of the Polish theater.

Finally, CC Cultural Department Director Krzysztof Kostyrko promises reform in relations between the television authorities and the world of the theater, the unsatisfactory state of which he blames on the previous regime.

Hungary / Romania – October 18-21, 1982 (HC)

Romanian Minister of Interior Gheorghe Homostean visits Hungary.

Hungary / Angola – October 19-26, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege makes an official and amicable visit to Angola.

Poland – October 19, 1982 (OSA)

The army paper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* publishes an interview with Colonel Zbigniew Zinowicz of the Internal Affairs Ministry in which he says that "the events of August 1 1980 initiated a new chapter of interest in Poland and intensified penetration by [Western] intelligence services." Zinowicz accuses Western intelligence services of having had a hand in turning the now outlawed Solidarity labor movement into what he calls "an opposition political party trying to overthrow the socialist political system" in Poland.

Poland – October 20, 1982 (OSA)

In Grembalow (Nowa Huta, near Cracow) thousands of people, many carrying banners declaring "Solidarity lives," their hands raised in the V for victory sign, the symbol of resistance of the martial law authorities, attend the funeral of the 20-year old electrician Bogdan Wlosik,

who died on October 14 as a result of being shot by a plainclothes man the day before in a workers' demonstration protesting the banning of Solidarity.

Solidarity's Interim Coordinating Commission (TKK) publishes four statements concerning:

1. The boycott of the new, party-sponsored unions.
2. The general strike planned for spring 1983.
3. The eight-hour strike called for November 10 (earlier planned to last only four hours) and ceremonies commemorating, on November 11, the sixty-fourth anniversary of the regaining of Poland's independence on 11 November 1918.
4. Instructions on strike organization, without revealing the structures of underground Solidarity's labor union network.

The Soviet press bluntly accuses the Polish Roman Catholic Church today of inspiring and "funding" opponents of the martial law government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski. This is the sharpest and most direct attack on the Polish Church since the outbreak of unrest in Poland. The broadside, which appears in the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, is unlike anything seen in the Soviet media during more than two years of turmoil in Poland. It says the Church is directly linked to the counter-revolutionary underground that is urging Poles to strike and commit sabotage and that it is "even calling for an armed uprising." Note: The article, which takes up nearly a full page, comes on the eve of a scheduled meeting in the Polish capital of Warsaw Pact defense ministers. It appears to reflect Soviet alarm about the course of events in Poland. Thus far, the Soviets have been cautious in their infrequent criticism of the Polish Church, presumably hoping that it would play a moderating role in the crisis. Diplomats in Moscow suggest that the attack on the Church also reflects continued Soviet pressure on Jaruzelski for more vigorous action against anti-government forces and possible dissatisfaction with his policy toward the Church. They note that the Soviet press recently carried Jaruzelski's criticism of the Church in a speech on October 9 but avoided mentioning his desire for improved Church-state relations and his conciliatory remarks addressed to Catholics.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 20-22, 1982 (HC)

First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Péter Várkonyi, negotiates in Moscow.

Hungary / Greece – October 21-22, 1982 (HC)

Minister of National Economy of Greece Ioannis Pottakis participates in the first session of the Hungarian-Greek economic, industrial and technical board meeting.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 21-22, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja participates in the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Committee at the Warsaw Treaty Member States meeting in Moscow.

Poland – October 22, 1982 (KCA)

It is announced that between December 13, 1981 and October 22, 1982 the general and military prosecutor's office have adopted procedures against 11,980 persons, of whom 9,612 have been accused of serious criminal misdemeanours and 2,368 were crimes as envisaged in the martial law decree.

Poland/ USA – October 22, 1982 (OSA)

Andrzej Treumann, North American representative of Poland's Bank Handlowy, defects to the United States. According to *The New York Times*, Treumann, his wife, and daughter have been placed in protective custody near Washington for further investigation of the case.

The New York Times intimates that, in addition to his banking job, Treumann was a "highly placed spy for the Polish intelligence service."

Treumann is the third high-ranking Pole to defect to the United States since the imposition of martial law in his homeland, following in the steps of former Polish Ambassador to the United States Romuald Spasowski and former Ambassador to Japan Zdzislaw Rurarz.

After a series of attacks on US property and the daubing of paint on US cars and the American Trade Office, the American Embassy in Warsaw increases its security and asks for extra protection from the Polish authorities.

Hungary / U.S. – October 23-November 7, 1982 (HC)

Hungarian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy participates in the XXXVII Session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 25-27, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Interior of the Soviet Union Nikolai Solokov makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary.

Romania / Yugoslavia- October 25-27, 1982 (HMD)

Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu visits Yugoslavia where he meets with the highest Yugoslav representatives. Both international and bilateral issues are discussed.

Poland/Vatican – October 25, 1982 (OSA)

Poland's Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, arrives in Rome for a visit to the Vatican. During his stay, which may last for about 10 days, Glemp is expected to confer with Pope John Paul II and other Vatican officials about the situation in Poland in general and Church-state relations in particular.

The visit comes amid signs of growing tension in Poland, as well as of problems and difficulties within the Polish Catholic Church.

Poland – October 26, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking in the Sejm Prosecutor-General Franciszek Rusek says that the Judge Advocate General and the Ministry of Internal Affairs are conducting an investigation of leaders of the disbanded Social Self-Defense Committee "KOR." Note: According to Radio Warsaw, Rusek called KSS "KOR" "an illegal organization" whose leaders had committed acts against the state similar to those "perpetrated" by the leaders of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN). Over 100 Sejm deputies present a motion demanding that former party leader Edward Gierek and former Premier Edward Babiuch be called before the State Tribunal to answer, together with former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and his deputies Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Jan Szydłak, and Tadeusz Pyka, charges of economic mismanagement.

Krystyn Dabrowa resigns from his post of First Secretary of the PUWP organization in Cracow. He is an obvious political casualty of the three days of fierce rioting in Nowa Huta and Cracow, which took place in the wake of Solidarity's delegalization on October 8. He is replaced by Jozef Gajewicz, Mayor of Cracow and chief of the city's Defense Committee. Dabrowa, regarded as tolerant and liberal, was an ally of both former party chief Stanislaw Kania and current Politburo member Hieronim Kubiak, under fire recently for his liberal stand.

Hungary / Guinea-Bissau – October 26, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege has an official four-day visit to Guinea-Bissau.

Poland - October 26, 1982 (RFE)

Franciszek Rusek, Poland's Prosecutor General, opens a Sejm session introducing major changes into the implementation of civil rights. The laws being introduced include bills on "social parasites", "juvenile delinquency" and "fighting alcoholism". The first bill changes the definition of work from a right to an obligation, requiring all men aged 18 to 45 to who are not employed or studying to be registered by local agencies of the state administration. The second bill gives the authorities increased freedom of action with respect to investigating juvenile crime: they can interrogate a suspected juvenile without any prior court permission. The third bill restricts the sale of alcohol at certain times of the day and provides punishment for those caught drinking at work. All three bills rule that social problems will be tackled by the authorities through administrative means, and none of them envisage any significant measure of public involvement in solving these problems.

PLO / Yugoslavia- October 27-28, 1982 (HMD)

The PLO leader Yasser Arafat visits Yugoslavia, where he meets with high Yugoslav representatives. The talks are centered on the Middle East crisis. It is underlined that the precondition for solving the crisis is a wide international recognition of the right of the Palestinian people of having their own state. It is agreed that Yugoslavia and the PLO will collaborate during the preparations for the forthcoming NAM summit conference on the Palestinian issue, in order to contribute to finding a solution to the crisis.

Poland / Soviet Union / U.S. – October 27, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

Brezhnev says in speech to commanders of Soviet armed forces, "The ruling circles of the United States have launched a political, ideological and economic offensive on socialism and have raised the intensity of their military preparations to an unprecedented level... They are dreaming of isolating politically and weakening economically the Soviet Union and its friends." – Reagan suspends Poland's most favoured state status, since the Warsaw government banned the trade unions.

Poland – October 27-28, 1982 (RFE/KCA)

The tenth PUWP CC Plenum takes place. Waldemar Swirgon, a 29-year old university tutor and rural youth leader, is promoted from a mere CC alternate member to the prestigious post of CC secretary.

Hungary / U.S. – October 28-29, 1982 (HC)

Hungarian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy negotiates in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United States in Washington, D.C.

Hungary / East Germany – October 28-31, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka negotiates at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Germany in Berlin.

Poland – October 28, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking at the 10th PUWP CC plenum held October 27-28, General Wojciech Jaruzelski expresses concern over the fact that "subversive foreign centers and the antisocialist underground have announced a call to action against the national economy to undermine the process of normalization." He also appeals to "the working people and to all citizens of Poland to make a mature, responsible, and patriotic decision." The general says that "it is up

to the working people what decisions the [authorities] will make in the interests of the security of the state and society." Then, repeating his promise eventually to rescind martial law, Jaruzelski proclaims that "the duration of martial law will be determined by the situation, and the situation is determined by the people."

Tadeusz Grabski, a former Politburo member and reputed hard-liner, now banished to a minor post as commercial representative to the Polish diplomatic mission in the GDR, circulates among the CC membership at a plenum a letter formally addressed to his basic party organization in Poznan. In it he charges that the policies conducted by General Jaruzelski and his advisers have proved ineffective in "crushing the counterrevolutionary opposition" in the country, have brought the country to economic disaster, and have caused a major decline in the party's ability to cope with political problems. He advocates a major change in political orientation, including efforts to "eliminate the anti-Communist underground," to "purge the party of opportunistic and weak elements," and to adopt new economic policies designed to "provide justice for the working class." In addition, Grabski severely condemns the official policy of "tolerating" the Catholic Church's public role, arguing that such a role threatens "a progressive clericalization of political life."

Poland/ Western banks – October 28, 1982 (OSA)

Banking sources announce that Western and Polish bankers have agreed on a formula to reschedule Poland's 1982 loan interest payments and will sign the agreement on November 3. Under the new plan, approximately 50% of the \$1,100 million in interest for 1982 will be channeled back into the Polish economy in the form of trade credits, the sources said. Poland will also pay 5% of its outstanding \$2,400 million principle to Western banks this year, while the remaining 95% will be repaid over the next 7 to 8 years. This is similar to the rescheduling formula for 1981.

Poland/ USA – October 29, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish government issues a statement condemning as "blackmail and pressure" President Ronald Reagan's decision to revoke most-favored-nation status for Poland and hints it might downgrade relations with Washington. Although it does not elaborate further, the government statement suggests that Poland might take retaliatory steps to counter the US move, which it terms a violation of "the basis for normal relations between both countries." The statement also says that "the American decision cannot be assessed other than as a further step in the policy of confrontation carried on by President Reagan, who in a predetermined way is taking advantage of the Polish issue to increase international tension and limit cooperation."

Radio Warsaw confirms persistent reports in the Western press concerning a meeting in early October between Stanislaw Ciosek, Minister Without Portfolio responsible for labor union affairs, and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. The purpose of the meeting, according to Radio Warsaw, was to inform Walesa about draft legislation concerning unions then before the Sejm. The statement denies that any official proposals or conditions were made to Walesa, thus "refuting the false information concerning the meeting that appeared in the West." Note: Reports in the Western press suggested that Ciosek offered Walesa his freedom, in exchange for supporting the new party/government-sponsored unions.

In the first retaliatory move against the suspension of Poland's most-favored-nation status, the Polish authorities ban the circulation of the US government Quarterly Review and stipulate that all US scholarship invitations must now go through the government.

Yugoslavia / Ethiopia- October 29-November 1, 1982 (HMD)

President of the SFRY Presidency Petar Stambolić visits Ethiopia. Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed. The basic principles of the UN, the OAU, and the NAM are underlined.

Hungary / Libya – October 30-November 2, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege makes an official visit to Libya.

Poland – October 30, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking in Taranto (Italy), where he went to collect the peace prize awarded him by the local Christian Cultural Center, Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp openly admits that the Polish Church hierarchy strongly opposes the planned November protests; in his view, strikes could lead to bloodshed and renewed repression and might dangerously increase present tension and nervousness in Poland.

Speaking to a specially invited small group of Western correspondents, government spokesman Jerzy Urban attacks Western support for the Solidarity underground's November 10 strike call and warns that such protests could lead to bloodshed, stressing that the duration of martial law would depend in part by what happens that day.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – October 31, 1982 (HC)

Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Péter Várkonyi arrives in Czechoslovakia for a two-day visit.

Hungary / Kuwait – October 31-November 3, 1982 (HC)

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, Pál Losonczi, makes an official visit to Kuwait.

November

Hungary / Bulgaria – November 1-3, 1982 (HC)

President of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Grisa Filipov makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary.

Libya / Yugoslavia - November 2-6, 1982 (HMD)

Moammer el Gaddafi visits Yugoslavia. Several bilateral agreements are signed, and economic arrangements made. The international situation is discussed as well. Both sides underlined the importance of the NAM for securing peace and cooperation in the world.

Poland – November 2, 1982 (OSA)

Government posters appealing against the strikes and demonstrations called for by underground Solidarity for November 10 appear on Warsaw walls as the authorities initiate a campaign against protests which, as they warn, could lead to blood-shed.

Poland – November 3, 1982 (OSA)

PAP, the Polish press agency reports that the first batch of the country's new unions has been registered in Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Poznan. The first union to be registered by the Warsaw

Voivodship Court is the Independent Self-Governing Union of Employees of Warsaw's Enterprise for Transport in Domestic Trade.

At the resumed trial of Jan Rulewski, former chief of the Bydgoszcz Solidarity, the authorities drop manslaughter charges against him stemming from an automobile accident on 15 March 1981, when a man named Jacenty Golab was killed.

The trial of Jan Jozef Lipski, charged with organizing a strike at the Ursus Tractor Plant in protest against martial law, is indefinitely postponed due to Lipski's poor health.

Poland/ URSS – November 3, 1982 (OSA)

On his return from two days of talks in Moscow, Deputy Premier and Planning Chief Janusz Obodowski says the Soviet leadership has shown "full understanding and support" for Polish proposals. Radio Warsaw reports that Obodowski said the results of his talks with the Soviet leaders were of "fundamental significance for the recovery and development of the Polish economy, and our proposals have found full understanding and support."

Yugoslavia – November 3, 1982, (HR)

The president of the IMF meets with the Yugoslav representatives. Banks and government which were Yugoslavia's creditors are advised to aid the financial stabilization of the country. American City Bank grants Yugoslavia 200 million dollars in loan.

Yugoslavia / Finland, November 3-4, 1982 (HMD)

A Yugoslav government delegation visits Finland. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation is discussed, as well as the international situation.

Poland - November 3, 1982 (RFE)

An agreement on the rescheduling of the 1982 principal repayments of Poland's commercial debt is signed in Vienna, after negotiations with private banks. Western sources assess the country's indebtedness to the West at between \$27,000 million and \$28,000 million, of which some \$16,000 million are owed to private banks.

Poland - November 4, 1982 (RFE)

Polish Foreign Minister Stefam Olszowski completes a two-day visit to the German Democratic Republic. Meetings are held with the East German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and SED Secretary-General Erich Honecker. Despite emphasizing the importance attached to the bilateral economic relations, no new economic agreement is concluded between the two countries.

Poland – November 5, 1982 (OSA)

The first issue of Tygodnik Poiski (Polish Weekly) published by the Christian Social Association (CSA) (Chrzescijanskie Stowarzyszenie Spoleczne), appears on the country's newsstands. The nationwide periodical contains many articles about religious, social, and cultural topics. The editor-in-chief of the 16-page weekly is Sejm Deputy Wojciech Ketrzynski, a journalist and long-time Deputy Chairman of the CSA.

Poland/URSS – November 5, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking in Warsaw at a ceremony marking the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov says that the Soviet people welcome the signs of stabilization in Poland. Aristov says the Soviet public is well aware that Poland's normalization process is taking place under conditions of a sharp class

struggle, imposed by what he terms the counterrevolutionary underground, whose activity, he says, is inspired and supported by subversive and destructive Western circles.

Poland - November 6, 1982 (RFE)

Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski holds an unprecedented meeting, to which he invited 126 of the several thousand people who had personally written to him over the past few months. While there were no concrete results present at the end of the day, the meeting holds symbolic significance as a change in policy by the government towards a more conciliatory approach to appease the population.

Romania – November 7, 1982 (KCA)

It is announced that any Romanians hoping to migrate to Western states will be required to pay for their education. In response, President Reagan declares that Romania's status as a Most Favoured Nation will be suspended.

Poland – November 7, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking at the inaugural ceremonies of the Lublin Catholic University, the Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp admits the existence of nationwide discontent about martial law and all it implies and acknowledges the "right to protest" of a nation that has been unjustly humiliated. While identifying with the people's bitterness, the Church refuses to be forced into a political role, which is not its true mission. The Church hierarchy has evidently decided to base its strategy on the fundamental premise of avoiding civil war. That approach is believed to involve condemning any act that could prompt new violence, while at the same time siding firmly with the demands of the people.

The Wroclaw security service arrests Piotr Bednarz, who succeeded Wladyslaw Frasyniuk (arrested October 5) as the leader of underground Solidarity's Lower Silesian Region.

Poland/ USA – November 7, 1982 (OSA)

In yet another manifestation of deteriorating relations between Poland and the US, anti-American leaflets appear on walls and fences in Lublin to protest the planned presence of an American official at the opening ceremony of the academic year at Lublin's Catholic University. The leaflets, which appear in the early morning, say "We protest against my, the visit of Reagan adviser and CIA agent Mr. Baldyga," and are signed by a "temporary union of independent Catholics." Len Baldyga, Director of European Affairs at the US Information Agency in Washington, is currently on an official visit to Poland. He was part of a large group of Polish and Church officials and foreign diplomats who attended Sunday's ceremony, at which Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp spoke. A university spokesman says no one has any knowledge of the "Temporary Union of Independent Catholics" and that the leaflets must have been put up by the secret police.

Poland – November 8, 1982 (OSA)

Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity leader, sends a letter to General Wojciech Jaruzelski saying that "it is time to explore some problems and to under-take steps toward agreement. Many people needed some time to understand what is still possible on both sides. I propose a meeting and serious discussions on interesting problems. And, with good will, we will certainly find a solution." The letter is signed "Corporal Lech Walesa," presumably a sarcastic reference to martial law, in which the military plays a major political role and most workers remain employed in "militarized" plants. While the communiqué from the meeting between Archbishop Jozef Glemp and General Wojciech

Jaruzelski was released immediately after their meeting, presumably to influence the course of the demonstrations announced for November 10, Walesa's letter was not made public until November 11, the day after the long-announced public demonstrations that were to commemorate the second anniversary of Solidarity's registration as a labor union, were to have taken place. This delay strongly implies the authorities' concern over the scope and the direction of those demonstrations.

Hungary / India – November 8-12, 1982 (HC)

Indian Minister of Industry, Steel and Mines Narayan Dutt Tiwari participates in the Hungarian-Indian economic, scientific and technical co-operation joint committee meeting in Budapest.

Poland - November 8, 1982 (RFE)

Archbishop Glemp and General Jaruzelski meet. They agree on the setting of the date (18 June 1983) for the long-awaited second homecoming trip of Pope John Paul II, the 'Polish Pope'. Glemp also expresses his concern over the protests planned by Solidarity for the following day.

Djibouti / Yugoslavia - November 8-10, 1982 (HMD)

Foreign Minister of Djibouti Moumin Bahdon Farah visits Yugoslavia and meets with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov and Presidency member Cvijetin Mijatović. Both sides express their concerns about the rising tensions in the international arena.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – November 9, 1982 (RFE)

The Czechoslovakian human rights movement, Charter 77, sends a letter addressed to the Polish Embassy and World Federation of Trade Unions (both located in Prague) expressing its support for the Solidarity movement.

Poland – November 9, 1982 (OSA)

On the eve of the eight-hour Solidarity strike, Poland's martial law authorities stress their determination to put down all and any protests or demonstrations. This is announced by government spokesman Jerzy Urban as the authorities wind up a campaign of persuasion and threat meant to discourage people from taking to the streets. He tells a press conference there is uncertainty about how workers will respond to the call by fugitive Solidarity leaders for an eight-hour strike, followed by street demonstrations; but he says the authorities, who have mounted a campaign of meetings, leaflets, and speeches in factories and the mass media, are prepared to use all means to repress protests if they begin.

Banking sources in Frankfurt am Main announce that Poland has made its first interest payments for 1982, covering the first two months of the year, slightly ahead of schedule. Under the terms of the rescheduling agreement signed November 3 in Vienna, interest for the first four months of 1982 is due to be paid on November 19. The balance of the \$1,100 million of interest due in 1982 is supposed to be paid on 20 December 1982 and 20 March 1983.

Polish security agents detain Roman Laba, an American citizen, for allegedly maintaining close contacts with Poland's underground and for collecting underground publications. Warsaw Television and PAP says that Laba was a research student at the Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and Sociology. Laba is said to be a frequent visitor to Poland and to have had contacts with dissident groups.

Poland – November 10, 1982 (OSA)

While the response to Solidarity's call for an eight-hour strike and demonstrations to mark the second anniversary of the union's registration fails to match the magnitude of earlier protests, according to both official Polish media and Western correspondents, demonstrations do take place in Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Nowa Huta, near Cracow.

All are put down by riot police firing flares and smoke bombs. Some 800 people are detained and dozens injured in the clashes between the demonstrators and the police. Sporadic strikes, symbolic in nature, take place all over the country: in Czestochowa, Gdansk, Cracow, Lodz, Poznan, Torun, Warsaw, and many other places, often only for a very short period of time. In Warsaw and Cracow the clashes continue until the next day but are quickly contained by the police.

Soviet Union / U.K. – November 10, 1982 (KCA)

Geoffrey Prime, a former employee at the Government Communications Headquarters, is sentenced to 35 years of imprisonment for offences under the 1911 Official Secrets Act. For 14 years, the defendant had been in persistent communication with the Russians.

Soviet Union / U.S. – November 10, 1982 (BUSZS)

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev dies. His successor is Iurii V. Andropov. According to Reagan, "Brezhnev was one of the world's most important figures for nearly two decades. I look forward to conducting relations with the new leadership in the Soviet Union with the aim of expanding areas where our two nations can cooperate to mutual advantage."

Hungary / West Germany – November 10-12, 1982 (HC)

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Minister of Industry, Lajos Méhes, travels to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Poland – November 11, 1982 (KCA)

A demonstration of 10,000 people takes place in Warsaw to celebrate Poland's Independence Day.

Soviet Union - November 11, 1982 (KCA)

General Secretary Brezhnev dies and Mr Yury Andropov takes over.

Hungary / U.S. – November 11, 1982 (HC)

Director of the Communication Office of the United States Charles Z. Wick makes a three-day visit to Budapest.

Hungary / United Arab Emirates / Kuwait – November 11-17, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiates in the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait on November 18 and 19.

Poland – November 11, 1982 (OSA)

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban announces that the authorities are ready to release Lech Walesa from detention. The spokesman reveals that the readiness to release the labor leader is based on a conversation between Walesa and Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak, in the wake of Walesa's letter to General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Expanding the reasons behind the release, the spokesman is reported to have suggested that Kiszczak determined, during the conversation with Walesa, that "the release would not create any danger to public peace," adding that "this decision stems from the general conditions, an evaluation of the situation in Poland." Amplifying on that remark, the spokesman says that 'the way the previous day

(November 10) went was one indication of the progressing stabilization in Poland and that progressing stabilization permits decisions concerning the release of internees."

Poland – November 12, 1982 (OSA)

While on a visit to the Nowa Huta steel plant, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied by the Internal Affairs Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak, also visits the parents of Bogdan Wlosik, the 20-year old electrician killed by a security agent on October 10. According to Radio Warsaw, Jaruzelski spoke directly to workers and discussed many issues with them, including the union and the chances of lifting martial law. Most questions concerned the release of Lech Walesa from internment. The broadcast also said there were many critical remarks and "sharp formulations."

Soviet Union – November 12, 1982 (KCA)

The appointment of Mr Yury Andropov, to succeed President Brezhnev as General Secretary of the CPSU (following the latter's death), is followed by generally successful attempts to revive the Soviet economy.

In the months after his appointment, several significant changes in the CPSU and government leadership are made and a vigorous campaign against inefficiency and corruption is initiated. While President Brezhnev had also criticized economic shortcomings and attacked corruption, greater urgency and outspokenness are seen in Mr Andropov's actions.

Soviet Union / U.S. – November 13, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

Reagan announces that he is lifting sanctions against the companies that sell American technology for the construction of the Siberian gas pipes. According to Reagan, the U.S. and its allies have reached an understanding that they will not sign commercial treaties that contribute to the Soviet Union's military or strategic superiority. They will not sign a new gas treaty with the USSR and they will observe the existing limitations on strategic export to the Soviet Union. They will work out means to control financial links with the USSR and a coordinated policy concerning export loans. France announces that it is not part of Reagan's allied agreement on East-West trade.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 13-16, 1982 (HC)

János Kádár, acting as leader of the State delegation to Moscow, participates in Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev's funeral.

Poland - November 14, 1982 (RFE)

Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity is released from internment.

Poland/ ILO – November 14, 1982 (OSA)

The governing body of the International Labor Organization (ILO) calls on the Polish government to amend its new labor union legislation to allow for the right to strike, collective bargaining, and the formation of free unions. It also expresses "deep concern" that about 700 members of Solidarity are still in detention. The resolution is passed by 47 members of the 56-member governing body. Four delegates all from Eastern Europe - vote against, and three abstain. Polish Deputy Minister of Labor Krzysztof Gorski walks out in protest after the vote.

Poland – November 15, 1982 (OSA)

In his first day in Gdansk, Walesa is reported to have a series of meetings with some, still unknown, persons or groups and grants Western correspondents several press conferences. These are attended by several advisers, including two prominent experts associated with Solidarity ever since the August 1980 strikes: the lawyer Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki and Solidarity's economic adviser, Andrzej Wielowieyski.

In his press conference after 11 months of internment, Walesa stresses the need for peaceful solutions to Poland's problems but remains committed to the idea of independent unions. He reaffirms his moderate stance by saying he still sticks to the Gdansk Agreement of August 1980, which won Solidarity government recognition, skirting the issue of the future of Solidarity itself. Note: In an interview with the British paper *The Guardian* (November 15), General Wojciech Jaruzelski indicates that Walesa's future depends on his actions now that he is free. The general makes it clear that he will judge Walesa by the discipline he displays; by his public declarations, especially to the Western press; and by his future activity.

The trial of Wladyslaw Frasnyniuk, former Chairman of Solidarity's Lower Silesia Region and a member of the Interim Coordinating Commission until his arrest on October 5, starts in Wroclm

He is charged with continuing with his "illegal" union activities in the period between the declaration of martial law on 13 December 1981 and his arrest.

US / Soviet Union - November 16-18, 1982 (LBC)

The American-Soviet Economic Council's meeting. Soviet minister of foreign trade Patolichev states that the US should once and for all renounce the use of trade as a weapon against the USSR.

Ethiopia / Yugoslavia- November 17-21, 1982 (HMD)

An Ethiopian delegation led by Menegistu Haile Mariam visits Yugoslavia. Both sides express interest in fostering bilateral economic cooperation. International issues are discussed, as well as the preparations for the forthcoming NAM summit conference. The situation in Africa is discussed thoroughly.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – November 17-19, 1982 (RFE)

President Husak, accompanied by a delegation including his Foreign Minister and Trade Minister, makes a three-day visit to Austria. Agreements are signed concerning safety of nuclear plants along mutual borders, customs procedures, cooperation in policing and extradition, and health matters.

Poland/ILO – November 17, 1982 (OSA)

The Governing Body of the International Labor Organization publishes a report calling on the martial law regime to release interned Solidarity members and amnesty those sentenced by the military authorities for leading or participating in strikes. The report says this is the only way to bring about a revival of what it terms genuine union activity in Poland. The committee was reporting on complaints from Western union representatives that the martial law regime in Warsaw is violating ILO conventions, which Poland signed, on the right to form and join free labor unions.

Poland – November 17, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish authorities suspend classes at Warsaw University's Department of Psychology following a student protest there on November 10. According to PAP, Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology Benon Miskiewicz has suspended all lectures at the department "until a rector's commission completes an inquiry into the question why classes failed to take place there on November 10." The move follows the temporary closing of Copernicus University in Torun, northwest of Warsaw, where student disturbances took place on November 11.

Student protests in response to a call by underground leaders of the outlawed Solidarity union

were also reported at a number of other campuses, including the Jagiellonian University, the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Cracow, and Poznan University. Some 1,500 Warsaw University students gathered for a brief campus protest rally during their midday break on November 10, but the psychology department students were the only ones known to have boycotted all their classes on that day. The next day Trybuna Ludu reported that the authorities had suspended the Dean of the Warsaw University Psychology Department and his assistant for not preventing a student protest. They will face the university disciplinary commission for "tolerating or even favouring...activities hostile to the people's authorities."

Poland – November 18, 1982 (OSA)

Polish security agents reveal pictures and tape recordings of Lech Walesa in "sexually compromising situations," apparently in an effort to blackmail the union leader, according to an NBC News report. This "documentary material" was shown to Roman Catholic Church officials at a private meeting with Polish security agents shortly before Walesa was released from detention. The pictures and tapes, along with documents, the security agents claim, also implicate Walesa in financial irregularities and may be used to discredit the 39-year-old union leader if he tries to become a public figure again, the report says. NBC quotes Walesa as responding: "I am not surprised by these charges. I expected such attacks from my enemies as long as 18 months ago. Any such attacks are only a plus for me; no one will believe them."

Hungary / Bulgaria – November 18-19, 1982 (HC)

Bulgarian Minister responsible for tourism issues, Georgi Evtimov, negotiates in Budapest.

Poland - November 19, 1982 (RFE)

The newly constituted Polish Students' Association (PSA) is installed in the place of the now disbanded Socialist Union of Polish Students (SUPS). The Fourth Congress of the SUPS is transformed into the Founding Congress of the PSA.

Poland – November 20, 1982 (OSA)

Lech Walesa meets Archbishop Josef Glemp for more than two hours. The meeting, in Warsaw, is the first between the two since the imposition of martial law. The Solidarity leader drives to Warsaw from Gdansk in the company of his parish priest, the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, and a legal adviser. Neither Walesa, nor Church officials comment on the talks.

After the meeting Glemp is apparently invited to meet Adam Lopatka, Head of the Government Office for Religious Denominations, presumably to brief the martial law authorities on his discussion with Walesa. Although a meeting between Archbishop Glemp and Lech Walesa had been expected, some observers speculate that the timing of it could turn out to be connected with reported allegations that security officials had shown senior Church officials videotapes of Walesa in a sexually compromising situation. Church spokesmen have formally denied this story; and, despite intensive inquiries, Western journalists in Warsaw have not found any reliable evidence to support it.

Advisers to Walesa, however, are known to be anxious to avoid the impression of a rift between him and the Church. The meeting is, therefore, being interpreted in part as an attempt to demonstrate that Walesa still enjoys the confidence of the Church.

According to a Justice Ministry report, voivodship courts throughout Poland have so far received 1345 applications for the registration of unions and they are receiving further applications every day. About 226 unions have been registered. In two cases, the courts rejected applications because they had been filed by managers of factories, which is incompatible with the provisions and the intention of the law.

Hungary / Iran – November 20-24, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Finance István Hetényi negotiates in Iran.

Hungary / Nicaragua – November 20-26, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Interior István Horváth travels to Nicaragua after accepting an official invitation.

Romania / Indonesia / Kuwait / Malaysia / Pakistan / Singapore – November 21-28, 1982 (PER)

The Ceausescus visits Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Pakistan and Singapore.

Hungary / Turkey – November 22-24, 1982 (HC)

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, György Lázár, makes an official visit to the Republic of Turkey.

Yugoslavia / East Germany - November 22-24, 1982 (HMD)

President of the Presidency Petar Stambolić visits East Germany where he meets with Erich Honecker and other high representatives of the GDR. Both sides agree that the priority in the international relations should be given to securing peace, and that efforts should be put in supporting disarmament.

Hungary / Austria – November 22-26, 1982 (HC)

Antal Apró visits Austria as leader of the parliamentary delegation.

Poland - November 22, 1982 (RFE)

The Provisional Coordinating Commission, the leadership of Solidarity's underground organization, issues a statement formally cancelling all plans for future protests against the government and pledges its support to the leadership of Lech Walesa and his proposals for the future of the organization (pluralism in the labour movement). The statement does not, however, imply the dissolution of Solidarity's underground organization, nor does it express any attempt at reconciliation with the government.

Poland/ West Berlin – November 22, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw criticizes the boycott of Polish Television by actors in protest against martial law, calling it a boycott of society. The broadcast says pressure is being put on actors who would like to come back to television, and those who see no reason for the boycott are being harassed.

Radio Warsaw announces that some 15,000 executives in state and local government administration are to be tested to assess their familiarity with the economic reform they have been responsible for implementing during the year.

The trial of the 27-year-old Belgian Roger Noel, accused of smuggling radio transmitting equipment for use by Radio Solidarity, starts in Warsaw. Noel was arrested on July 5 (announced on July 7), when police detained a group of people described as organizers of Radio Solidarity.

An armed security guard Piotr Winogradzki, hijacks a Polish airliner to West Berlin and is wounded in an exchange of gunfire with two colleagues after the plane lands. News of the gunfire exchange is given in a statement by West Berlin security officials. Four passengers on the plane take advantage of the hijacking to defect to the West and ask for political asylum. Note: According to a statement by Police General Jozef Bejm made in the Sejm Justice Commission, every political and economic crisis in Poland has brought an increase in hijacking attempts. After the bloody riots on the Baltic Coast in 1970, which resulted in the

reshuffle of the communist leadership, for example, there were 20 hijacking attempts, compared with 16 in 1981 and 7 this year, Bejm says. According to other sources, the figure for the 1982 hijacking attempts appears to be somewhat understated.

Poland – November 23, 1982 (OSA)

Grazyna Kuron, the 42-year-old wife of Poland's best-known dissident, Jacek Kuron, dies of a lung infection in a hospital in Lodz. Note: The funeral takes place on November 26 and is attended by more than 1,000 people, making the V-for-Victory sign and singing national songs. Jacek Kuron is given a week's leave from Rakowiecka Prison in Warsaw, where he is being held while the authorities prepare charges against him of trying to overthrow the state by violence.

Military Operational Task Groups return to the Polish countryside to survey "recent changes" in the work of basic local administration and to check on the implementation of previous recommendations.

Poland - November 24, 1982 (RFE)

In an attempt to convince the public that is independent of the regime, the PRON issues an appeal to the Sejm to lift martial law and release all the remaining internees.

Poland – November 24, 1982 (OSA)

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, underground Solidarity leader in the Lower Silesia Region, receives a six-year prison sentence on charges of leading strikes and demonstrations in violation of martial law. In addition, the Wroclaw Court also suspends Frasyniuk's civil rights for four years. Note: At the trial on November 15, the Prosecutor demanded a 10-year prison term for the accused.

Roger Noel, a Belgian accused of smuggling radio transmitting equipment to Solidarity, is fined 900,000 zloty (c. \$10,000) by the Warsaw Military Court. Note: It appears that the original sentence was a three-year prison term, subsequently changed to a fine.

Poland – November 25, 1982 (OSA)

Speaking at a party meeting at the Polkowice Hine in Legnica (western Poland), Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda says that progressive normalization in Poland has created conditions for the lifting of martial law. He adds, however, that it is advisable for government prerogatives to be maintained to ensure conditions effectively to carry out the economic reform, thus hinting that new legislation to cover the post-martial law period, is being prepared.

Speaking in London on the British Independent Television News (ITV), the military authorities spokesman, Major Wieslaw Gornicki, says that the Polish government will release about 1,000-interned Solidarity supporters after martial law is lifted, possibly on December 13. "The only legal grounds for their detention is martial law. Once martial law is lifted, or whatever formula is found, legal grounds for their detention disappears," he explains. Gornicki declines, however, to comment on whether the other detainees will be given an amnesty. "I cannot say anything about an amnesty, because it is not up to the government to speak about this," Gornicki says. "This might be either a parliamentary decision, in the form of an amnesty bill, or a court decision in individual cases."

Hungary / Switzerland – November 25, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress participates in the GATT meeting for Ministers in Geneva.

Hungary / Nicaragua – November 25-29, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua Miguel d' Escoto Brockmann has an amicable visit to Budapest.

Hungary / West Germany – November 26-27, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher has an official visit to Budapest.

Poland – November 26, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that the Polish Sejm will hold a one-day session on December 3 and will again meet for a two-day session on December 13 and 14. The first session will discuss economic and financial policies. The second will discuss martial law and social matters. According to the Deputy Speaker Piotr Stefanski, the Sejm will have a political discussion on martial law in connection with the appeal by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) two days earlier (see entry for November 24).

Hungary / Romania – November 29-30, 1982 (HC)

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee György Aczél and Secretary of the Central Committee Péter Várkonyi, visit Romania.

Hungary / Romania – November 29-December 4, 1982 (HC)

Romanian Minister of Justice Gheorghe Chivulescu negotiates in Budapest.

Poland – November 29, 1982 (OSA)

PAP; the official Polish news agency, publishes a laconic announcement about "the reorganization of Warsaw's artistic institutions." This involves the creation of a new state enterprise with headquarters in Warsaw which is to administer a new theater, the Teatr Rzeczpospolitej (Theater of the Republic), in place of the Teatr Dramatyczny (Dramatic Theater), and the subordination of three other important Warsaw theaters -- the National, the Grand, and the National Philharmonic -- to the direct control of the Minister of Culture and the Arts. The Director of the Teatr Muzyczny (Music Theater) in Gdynia, Andrzej Cybulski, is appointed the minister's plenipotentiary for the organization of the new theater. At the same time it is announced that Adam Hanuszkiewicz, Director of the National Theater, will be relieved of his duties as of 1 January 1983 and replaced by Jerzy Krasowski by decision of the Mayor of Warsaw, who has jurisdiction over the theaters at present. Of more than 4,000 actors, only some 60 to 70 who were labeled "collaborators" by both their colleagues and the public broke the spontaneous solidarity front. The situation became even more complicated with an appeal to artists from the Primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, to end their protest. Preaching to representatives of Poland's artistic and intellectual community at the end of a "Church cultural week" organized by the Warsaw diocese, the Primate asked that they return to their work in the theaters and in television in particular. The effect of his words was somewhat mitigated by his assurance that he was not advocating collaboration with the state authorities nor acting against one's conscience. He justified his appeal by stressing the importance of culture to the nation and reminding his listeners that Poland's cultural achievements are so great that the country's culture could overcome obstacles placed in its path.

Seventeen miners are killed and ten injured in an explosion in the Dymitrow Coal Mine in Bytom, near Katowice. This is the fourth fatal accident in Dymitrow Mine this year. The others took place on June 18, July 8, and October 6. Other reported accidents-during: the martial law period were at the Zabrze Mine on 18 December 1981 and the Victoria Mine in Walbrzych on April 3 and

June 5.

Polish authorities announce the release of 327 people interned under martial law, about a third of all the remaining political detainees. PAP says the decision to free them was based on "further progress in the stabilization of social life and the improvement in the state of security and public order in the country." Note: the last major release of internees was on October 11 and involved 308 people.

The joint commission of the Polish government and the episcopate meet in Warsaw to examine some preliminary organizational issues connected with next year's visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II. The second papal visit to Poland has been set to start on 18 June 1983.

Poland – November 30, 1982 (OSA)

Lech Walesa leaves his home in Gdansk for Czestochowa on what his spokesman described as a religious pilgrimage. Note: the journey is Walesa's second trip outside Gdansk since he returned home on November 14 after his release from 11 months of solitary internment.

The Polish authorities announce that four former members of the state leadership who served under disgraced party chief Edward Gierek have been temporarily released from internment. PAP names them as former Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz, former Deputy Prime Ministers Tadeusz Pyka and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, and the one-time leader of the trade union movement, Jan Szydlak. The four were interned when martial law was declared on December 13 last year. Note. According to Minister of Internal Affairs Czeslaw Kiszczak, the "temporary" release is to make it possible for them to testify before a special Sejm commission, which is to investigate their activities while in office.

December

Romania – December 1982 (CEC)

Nicolae Ceausescu announces that Romania will repay its external debt by 1990. This will be made possible by the forced increase of exports and the policy of reducing imports, leading to the starvation of the population.

Hungary / Finland – December 1-3, 1982 (HC)

President of the Central Party of Finland Paavo Vayrynen stays in Hungary.

Poland – December 1, 1982 (OSA)

At the instructions of Minister of Culture and the Arts Kazimierz Zygulski, Warsaw Mayor. General Mieczyslaw Debicki bans the Union of Polish Stage Artists (ZASP). T1 ministry explains the decision by referring to ZASP toleration of those actors who throughout the current year have persistently protested the imposition of martial law by staying away from state-run radio and television, and its lack of support for those actors who ignored the boycott.

General Jerzy Gruba, police commander in industrial Katowice (southern Poland), orders all working class and student internees under his jurisdiction to be released. According to Polish Television, the internees are being released at the request of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON). Note: The move follows the release, two days earlier, of 327 internees from various camps throughout the country. Authorities justified that release by citing "progressive stabilization of life and the improvement of public order and security," a statement that is viewed

as just another in a series of official hints that martial law will be lifted on or around the first anniversary of its imposition, December 13.

Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, leaves the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa, after vowing that he would help defend freedom and human rights. Walesa went to Czestochowa yesterday to pray to the Black Madonna icon of the Virgin Mary there and to give thanks for his release on November 13 after 11 months of internment. During a Mass at the monastery last night he called for divine guidance on how best to help defend freedom and human rights and prayed that the hopes raised by the labor revolt in August 1980 along the Baltic coast would be realized in Poland.

Agriculture and the Food Industry Minister Jerzy Wojtecki complains that Polish farmers' grain sales to the state of 2,600,000 tons so far this year represents only half the government target. However, he adds, the shortfall will not force Poland to increase its grain imports from the West. Instead the structure of its purchases will change, to allow more grain for human consumption and less fodder.

Poland – December 2, 1982 (OSA)

Quoting the office of the Judge Advocate General, PAP reports that last month Poland's judge advocates lodged indictments against 177 civilians to be tried in summary proceedings. The news agency also says that judge advocates in November instituted summary investigations under the martial law decree against 108 civilians. Among the offenses being tried or investigated are the printing and distributing of leaflets containing "false information liable to cause public tension or disturbances, the creation of an illegal organization whose aim is to put up resistance against the authorities, the painting of antistate slogans, the misappropriation of funds, and an attempted homicide."

The PUWP CC Youth Commission opens a two-day meeting in the coastal city of Gdansk to discuss youth problems. The meeting is presided over by Politburo member Tadeusz Czechowicz and attended by Politburo candidate member Stanislaw Bejger, Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon, and Secretary Stanislaw Ornat of the Council of Ministers' Youth Committee. According to Radio Warsaw, representatives of youth organizations, of educational institutions, of the party, and of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth are also attending. The meeting is an indication of the need to involve young people in the party's program and to motivate them to participate on a broader scale in the work of unions, workers' self-management bodies, and the patriotic movement.

Czechoslovakia – December 2, 1982 (RFE) Three prominent critics of the regime leave Czechoslovakia – the historians Jan Mlynarik and Karel Bartosek, and the journalist Karel Kyncl.

Poland/ Vatican/ USA – December 3, 1982 (OSA)

The Polish Episcopate issues a communiqué in the wake of the 189th plenary meeting of the Polish Episcopate's conference, held on December 1 and 2 in Warsaw. The main part of the communiqué, devoted to social and economic problems, reiterates the bishops stand that the Church shares responsibility for determining the nation's fate. It also appears to indicate that the Catholic Church has abandoned its once acclaimed role as a mediator in Poland's politics and has reverted to its traditional position of serving as a guardian of the nation's moral and spiritual values (see also entry under December 7).

Note: The importance of the document became even more apparent when Pope John Paul II publicly endorsed the view of the Polish bishops. Speaking to his weekly audience on

December 15 at the Vatican, the pontiff quoted extensively from the communiqué, emphasizing the passages relating to the Church's corresponsibility for the nation's destiny and calling the outlawing of Solidarity "painful" for Poles.

Opening a Sejm session devoted to Poland's economic situation, Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski blames the country's economic troubles on the strikes last year led by the independent Solidarity trade union, saying "the implementation of martial law halted the development of these pathological phenomena. Elementary order has returned to the economy."

Turning to economics proper, Obodowski tells the Sejm that one of the major problems in Poland is market imbalance. That imbalance is due to the fact that, despite price increases last February, there has been a strong tendency for wages and social benefits to rise. The only way to tackle the problem of pent-up inflation is, according to Obodowski, to bring incomes into line with increased productivity and market supply. Obodowski says this is the policy the government intends to pursue by allowing moderate price increases and controlling incomes. Note: Martial law leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski did not attend the Sejm session, going instead to the Dymitrow Mine in southern Poland, where 17 men died in an underground explosion on November 29.

Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz and National Bank President Stanislaw Majewski submit the government's plans to straighten out the country's budget and restore financial balance. Nieckarz tells the Sejm that the budget deficit this year amounts to 240,000 million zloty. He says 60% of enterprise profits this year have gone into the state coffers. The rest is being spent mostly on wage increases rather than on expanding assets.

Nieckarz says the budget deficit is expected to reach 176,000 million zloty next year. However, he says, the enormous social pressure to increase social spending impedes attempts to achieve a financial balance. On taxes, Nieckarz says the government is trying to create a system that will promote the expansion of small industry and prevent people from making fortunes unjustifiably. Majewski says people's incomes will have outstripped market supply by about 500,000 million zloty by the end of the year and that the market has achieved a certain balance only so far as rationed goods go. According to the government's financial and budget plans, Majewski says, wages will be increased by 16% next year, while retail prices will go up by 15%. This, he says, may be difficult to put into effect if one considers that wages and compensation have risen by an estimated 40% this year, far more than projected in the plan. Social pressure

on wages will continue to be strong because of the planned retail price increases. Majewski says banks will not give credits to enterprises manufacturing poor quality goods or items not in demand. At the same time, producers who get high profits by putting up the prices of their goods will receive smaller credits. As for centrally planned capital investments, Majewski says the government will continue to complete investments of major social importance and those at an advanced stage of work.

He says capital investments for enterprises will rise by only about 40,000 million zloty. Credits for private home building will rise by twice that much.

Addressing a miners' meeting at Jastrzebie-Zdroj near Katowice, General Wojciech Jaruzelski attacks the US for the various sanctions it has imposed, saying that the present US government seems blinded by an anti-Polish obsession and not a day passes without some representative of the US administration making new demands. He says that if the US continues what he calls its bitter anti-Polish campaign, the Polish government will have to

restrict the area of cooperation with it and impose sanctions of its own. On the domestic front, Jaruzelski says the authorities will retain special powers over industrial enterprises for some time after martial law is lifted. Note: A meeting of the Sejm on these matters is scheduled for December 13, the first anniversary of the imposition of martial law. Polish officials have hinted the meeting could lift or suspend martial law.

Radio Warsaw broadcasts a report from the government press office that says a total of 609 officials were punished from July 1 to November 15. The report says the punishment was applied to "badly working personnel." It gives no other reason for the punishment. It says 20 directors and deputy directors of department offices in ministries and central agencies were reprimanded. Three of these department directors were released -- one in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, one in the Ministry of Culture and the Arts, and another in the Office of Maritime Economy. Punishment was also meted out to 63 directors in voivodship offices, but 16 of them were released. A total of 328 directors and deputy directors of enterprises and 198 administrators in towns and communes have been punished.

At a press conference arranged during a break in the Sejm's debate, government spokesman Jerzy Urban takes strong exception to alleged remarks made by US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger: "In his appearance on the American ABC Television Network, US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger suggested that the termination of martial law in Poland would not satisfy America's political ambitions in Eastern Europe. I confirm the accuracy of those suppositions. After a possible suspension of martial law, Poland will not return to political relations of a type that would satisfy the Washington administration's hopes of dismembering the socialist community. During his digressions Weinberger called General Jaruzelski a Russian general wearing a Polish uniform. He also said that the Polish leader is pursuing an un-Polish policy. In connection with this style of conducting polemics, I express the indignation of the Polish government. Such unprecedented personal attacks based on absurd invention [shows to what level] customs in American politics [have sunk]. We demand that the American government, which maintains diplomatic relations with Poland, define its attitude about Weinberger's outburst."

Urban's statement follows upon a very virulent anti-American campaign conducted in the Polish media since the revocation by President Ronald Reagan of Poland's most-favored-nation status on October 27, in retaliation for the delegalization of Solidarity.

The prominent Polish film director Andrzej Wajda is quoted as saying that the authorities have asked him to step down as Chairman of the Association of Polish Filmmakers in exchange for lifting the suspension of the association. Reuter quotes a letter Wajda wrote to all members of the association telling them that he has rejected the proposal. Reuter says it received a copy today of the letter, dated November 21. It quotes Wajda, whose films include *Man of Marble*, *Man of Iron*, and *Danton*, as saying that the authorities made it clear in early summer that the suspension of the association could only be lifted if he and four other board members were removed. Reuter quotes Wajda as saying that, after consultations with other board members, who all protested against the suggestion, he rejected the proposal. He is further quoted as saying that he proposed that the authorities allow a new congress to elect new officers and pledged that he would not stand for election himself, but there has been no response. Note: The issue was raised during the Sejm session today when an independent member of the Sejm, Karol Malcuzyński, asked Minister of Culture and the Arts Kazimierz Żygulski what the government's intentions were toward the Filmmakers' Association and the Writers' Union. Malcuzyński asked whether the government intended to close "all organizations with which dialogue is difficult and whose democratically elected officers are frowned upon?" Żygulski is reported to have replied that the government would take whatever

decisions necessary to protect national culture. Most associations and unions, including the Solidarity trade union, were suspended when martial law was declared last December. Since then some have been dissolved, including Solidarity (October 8), the Journalists' Association (March 20), the Independent Students' Union (January 5), and the Actors' Union (December 1)

US / Yugoslavia - December 3-4, 1982 (HMD)

US Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger visits Yugoslavia. Primarily bilateral issues are discussed. Casper Weinberger conveys a personal message from President Reagan to Petar Stambolić.

Hungary / Tunisia – December 5-7, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia Mahmoud Mestri negotiates in Budapest.

Poland – December 5, 1982 (OSA)

A Radio Warsaw specialist on agriculture, Stanislaw Staszewski, warns that Polish meat rations will be even smaller next year. Staszewski says that in 1980 Poles could obtain an average 74 kilograms of meat per capita. In 1982 the amount went down to 58 kilograms, and next year it will be only 55 kilograms.

Poland – December 6, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw announces that the agenda of the next session of the Polish Sejm, December 13 and 14 will include "proposals concerning martial law legislation." The agenda also includes a number of Sejm committee reports on government draft bills, including one on pensions, social security for private farmers, and the protection of state secrets. The Sejm will also elect members of the Economic Council.

Hungary / Austria – December 6-7, 1982 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Károly Szarka participates in the Ninth Meeting of the Austrian-Hungarian Joint Commission in Vienna. He has consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna.

Hungary / Algeria – December 6-9, 1982 (HC)

President of the National Assembly of Algeria and the leader of the parliamentary delegation, Rabah Bitat visits Hungary.

Poland - December 6-11, 1982 (RFE)

A Soviet delegation makes an official visit to Poland's main industrial centres (Katowice, Lodz, Poznan and Cracow) and Polish-Soviet economic talks take place. The Soviets appear willing to continue to tolerate Poland's balance of payments deficit provided that Warsaw makes every effort to reduce it substantially.

Poland/ USA – December 7, 1982 (OSA)

US Embassy sources in Warsaw report a new spate of anti-American incidents reflecting the soured relations between the two countries. The acts include threatening notes to two embassy staff members telling the United States to "change your relations toward Poland." The sources also suspect a Polish employee was beaten because he works for the embassy.

Poland – December 7, 1982 (OSA)

Radio Warsaw reports that internees in the city and voivodship of Warsaw and in the southwest Polish Voivodship of Walbrzych have been released. Orders have been issued to

release all remaining internees in more voivodships - Warsaw, Lodz in central Poland, and Rzeszow in the southeast.

The Polish Supreme Court increases the prison sentence imposed on Polish Catholic priest Sylwester Zych from four to six years. Note: Father Zych was sentenced to four years in prison in September in a trial of several people for killing a policeman last February. The Warsaw Judge Advocate, who had asked for a 10-year sentence for Zych, later appealed to the Warsaw Military Court to increase the 4-year sentence (see entries for February 18, August 10, August 23, and September 8).

The Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, convenes a meeting of some 300 parish priests to explain the rationale behind his recent decisions and to attempt to dispel their misgivings over the Church hierarchy's policy vis-a-vis the military regime in the post- Solidarity era. The first reportedly took place on November 25, when some 80-parish priests met with Glemp at the Jesuit College in Warsaw's Mokotow district.

Poland – December 8, 1982 (OSA)

Piotr Bednarz, a leader of the Solidarity underground opposition, goes on trial in the southern city of Wroclaw charged with organizing strikes and demonstrations in violation of martial law.

PAP, the official news agency, says Bednarz (arrested on November 7), is being tried under summary proceedings on charges of continuing union activity in defiance of martial law and organizing illegal strikes and demonstrations. After hearing a medical opinion, the court grants Bednarz's request to have the trial adjourned on health grounds.

The dates for new proceedings are set for December 14 and 15. Bednarz is the second member of the underground's Interim Coordinating Commission to come to trial. Wladyslaw Frasyuniuk, the previous leader of the Solidarity stronghold of Wroclaw, was imprisoned for six years on November 24.

Western news agencies report the dismissal (not reported by the Polish media until three days later) of Radio and Television Committee Chairman Wladyslaw Loranc and his two deputies, Andrzej Kurz and Stanislaw Celichowski. The RTC Director General Jerzy Bajdor, has been appointed First Deputy Chairman responsible for day-to-day management. The new deputy chairmen are Jan Grzelak and Wladyslaw Korczak.

Poland – December 9, 1982 (OSA)

Reporting to the Sejm's Internal Affairs and Justice Commission, First Deputy Internal Affairs Minister General Boguslaw Stachura says that during the martial law period a total of 10,131 people have been interned but never more than 5,300 at any one time. As of December 8 only 317 persons were still in internment. As for other relevant facts and figures: the authorities instituted proceedings in 2,822 cases involving 3,616 persons accused of felonies committed for political reasons; 15 demonstrators were "mortally wounded," mostly from ricocheting bullets, and 178 injured, as were 813 militiamen and soldiers, 26 of whom were seriously hurt "as a result of the aggressive behavior of crowds"; and 11 Solidarity radio stations were said to have been eliminated as well as 677 illegal underground groups.

Poland – December 10, 1982 (OSA)

The National Secretariat of the Communist Union of Polish Youth meets in Warsaw

together with the organization's regional and municipal committees and decides to dissolve the CUPY, "because it had outlived its usefulness."

Radio Warsaw reports that Cracow Mayor Jozef Gajewicz has issued an order dissolving the Democratic Youth Union (ZMD Zwiasek Mlodziezy Demokratycznej). The decision was taken, the broadcast says, because the DYU did not meet the conditions stipulated in adapting its statutes to conform to the laws governing associations. Note: The Democratic Youth Union came into being on 13 February 1981 when representatives of groups of young people in major cities all over the country either connected with the Democratic Party or simply interested in the kind of ideology officially propagated by it came together in Cracow. The desire to recreate an organization of democratic youth became apparent soon after the August Agreements were signed, and the first groups were founded in Lublin at the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University and in Cracow where an Academic Democratic Club attached to the Local DP committee was formed on 10 October 1980.

Poland – December 11, 1982 (OSA)

The American Broadcasting Corporation issued the text of a letter Solidarity's former chief, Lech Walesa, sent to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, on December 4:

General, The forecasted lifting of martial law has prompted me to address you once again. This is certainly not the time to assess events and questions of past years. It is, however, a valuable occasion to look to the future and evince true hope for a better life. The people are in much need of this hope. The deep and prolonged crisis can be overcome primarily by the effort of society as a whole. It is also indispensable to obtain foreign aid, which is withheld at the moment for political reasons.

The arousing of social efforts and the strengthening of the position of Poland in the world is possible only through rebuilding mutual trust between society and the government. This goal can be achieved only if the August 1980 agreements are used as a foundation. Since the introduction of martial law, the government and you personally, have stated repeatedly that there will be no return to the pre-August 1980 state of affairs.

Meeting the expectations of the nation is the only way to awaken hope and to contribute to social stability. This will require a general amnesty for those tried during the martial law period for union activity and protest actions. I assume, of course, that this will be done in accordance with the decrees that were explained to me when I was released [and that] all internees will automatically be released with the lifting of martial law.

Secondly, those dismissed from work during the martial law period for either union activity or just for mere membership in the union will [have to] be reinstated in their jobs. This issue has very broad social implications and arouses many painful feelings.

Thirdly, a breakthrough on the labor union impasse by returning to the principle of plurality. The fact that the working class has not accepted the solutions implemented by the government is now clear to all those who do not close their eyes to reality. Without the acceptance of the government's position by the working class, we will not get far. These steps would open the way to true social agreement. I am ready to take part in work leading to this goal.

Neither of us is doing the other a favor and neither of us has to ask for agreement on his knees, because agreement is a necessity if you care about the good of the country. Each one of us who has the good will of the country in mind has to be open to agreement.

Lech Walesa

In an article published in the government paper Rzeczpospolita Deputy Defense Minister Baryla, a general and a member of the ruling Military Council of National Salvation, indicates that the Sejm meeting on December 13 will consider the "suspension," not lifting, of martial law and is emphatic that the authorities will have to be equipped for some time afterward with special powers. Reviewing the record of the martial law period, he says one of its most important gains is that it has re-established Poland's credibility in the socialist camp and demonstrated that Poland will not be a Trojan horse in the socialist community. At the same time, General Baryla says it is clear that martial law could not have led the country out of its crisis. He says the "suspension" of martial law, whenever it comes, will mark an important stage in the difficult process of national renaissance and the development of socialist Poland. But, Baryla says, with the underground still not willing to give up its struggle and ready to exploit every opportunity, hopes that things will improve following an announcement that martial law is lifted are accompanied by fears that there could be a resurgence of the tension and anarchy of the period preceding the 13 December 1981 declaration.

Poland – December 12, 1982 (OSA)

On the eve of the first anniversary of the martial law declaration General Wojciech Jaruzelski announces in a television address, also broadcast live on radio, that martial law will be suspended before the end of the year but with some restrictions remaining to shield the economy and to protect the safety of individuals and the state.

Poland – December 13, 1982 (OSA)

Police in combat fatigues and bearing truncheons block off access to the monument honoring the Gdansk shipyard workers shot in the December 1970 riots. Note: the monument, put up in December 1980, has been a monthly rallying point since the imposition of martial law. Several weeks ago underground Solidarity leaders called for rallies or demonstrations for December 13 but later, instead, set aside December 16, the anniversary of the riots in Gdansk in 1970 and the death of miners in Wujek last year, for a gathering outside the shipyard. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has requested permission to address the crowds but has still not received an answer.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban announces that martial law will be formally suspended on 31 December 1982. The move was signaled by General Wojciech Jaruzelski in his speech to the nation on December 12 and was confirmed in the Sejm address by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski earlier today. Referring to the letter Lech Walesa sent to Jaruzelski two days earlier, Urban quotes the latter's speech in which he warned those still hoping for a second stage in the struggle against socialism. "The suspension of martial law still formally remains dependent on Sejm approval of additional legislation dealing with certain transitional aspects of exercising power during the period of suspension.

Poland - December 13, 1982 (RFE)

Bills formally introducing the lifting of martial law are submitted for "debate" at the Sejm meeting.

Hungary / Greece – December 13-15, 1982 (HC)

Greek Minister of Security Ioannis Skoularikis makes an official visit to Hungary.

Poland – December 14, 1982 (OSA)

The Sejm ends its two-day session after passing new items of legislation. Radio Warsaw reports the Sejm has passed a law on the employment of graduates. The law abolishes a graduate's duty to pay the cost of his education partially or fully in cash or by working for three years in the enterprise from which he or she had received a grant. The new law operates on the principle that a graduate is free to work for an enterprise of his or her own choice. Another law -the state secrets act- defines the difference between official and state secrets. The Sejm also appoints new members to the Economic Council. All the legislation is passed with only two abstentions. One deputy abstains from voting on a law dealing with social security for farmers, and there is one abstention on the graduates' employment law.

At his trial, resumed in Wroclaw, Piotr Bednarz pleads not guilty to charges of organizing and taking part in what the authorities call illegal strikes and protest actions. Bednarz was arrested on November 7. His trial, started on December 8, was postponed on medical grounds.

Poland/ ILO – December 14, 1982 (OSA)

Peter Sutcliffe, a spokesman for the International Labor Organization, says that the planned suspension of most martial law regulations in Poland "clearly" fails to meet the organization's hope for an early end to martial law rule. The spokesman refers to an ILO report adopted last month which urged a lifting of martial law in the very near future and other measures to bring Polish legislation into line with the principles of the freedom of association convention to which Poland is a signatory.

Francis Blanchard, Director of the International Labor Organization, releases a letter from Lech Walesa to the ILO, dated November 26, in which Walesa told the ILO he will continue to base his actions on the 1980 Gdansk worker-government agreements creating the Solidarity union. Walesa also thanked the organization for the pressure it has applied on Poland over the past year to lift martial law and release interned Solidarity members.

Poland/ USA – December 14, 1982 (OSA)

A statement carried by PAP, the official news agency, says the Polish government is cutting back on cultural and scientific links with the United States in response to what it calls US attacks on Polish interests and sovereign rights. The statement also says no visas will be granted to representatives or employees of the US Information Agency, and all visa applications by Americans will be specially scrutinized. The statement condemns the fact that "The US special services have repeatedly abused scientific and cultural cooperation for the purpose of penetration and subversion."

Poland – December 15, 1982 (OSA)

On the eve of the memorial service commemorating the 12th anniversary of the Baltic coast events, Lech Walesa declares, in a speech whose text was distributed in advance to Western correspondents, that "we are hurt again; we have not achieved our aims. That is why we have to say the workers' cause is still an open one and ours will be the victory." On the same day, Walesa is summoned to report to the prosecutor's office in Gdansk but refuses to go. A spokesman at this home says:

"Walesa was summoned to be in the prosecutor's office at 1400 hours but regarded the summons as something informal and did not go." Though there is no explanation why Walesa is being called to the prosecutor's office, it is speculated in Gdansk that local authorities want to warn Walesa not to try to address shipyard workers at the shipyard gates tomorrow.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski meets with the Warsaw Pact Commander in Chief Soviet Marshal

Viktor Kulikov. According to Radio Warsaw, Kulikov's is a "working visit" to discuss the military-political situation in Europe and the world.

Romania / Egypt, December 15-16, 1982 (PER)

Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, visits Romania.

Hungary / Italy – December 15-17, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja makes an official visit to Italy.

Romania – December 16-18, 1982 (CEC)

Nicu Ceausescu, son of Nicolae Ceausescu, becomes a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

Hungary / Belgium – December 16-19, 1982 (HC)

Belgian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alfred Cahen meets Hungarian diplomats in Budapest.

Poland – December 16, 1982 (OSA)

Lech Walesa is detained by police at his home in Gdansk just hours before he is to make his first public speech since his release after 11 months of internment. Western newsmen quote witnesses and sources close to Walesa as saying that riot police, who had surrounded his apartment block since early this morning, entered his apartment and drove him away in a black Mercedes sedan. It is not immediately clear why Walesa, who was released from internment just over a month ago, is being detained or where he is being taken. Eventually it becomes clear that Walesa is merely being taken for a long ride to prevent him from appearing at the commemoration rally. He is, at first, taken to a local finance office where "attempts at conversation" are made and, after those "attempts" fail, he is driven back and forth on the road from Gdansk to Gdynia (c.20 km) for 8 hours.

Walesa returns home at 19:25 hours.

He is brought back by the same people who took him away.

Radio Warsaw reports the arrest of Stanislaw Zablocki, whom it describes as the former chairman of the Solidarity works' commission in the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin on the Baltic coast. Zablocki had been in hiding in Koszalin Voivodship, also on the coast, since the imposition of martial law in December of last year. The broadcast says Zablocki is suspected of organizing a strike at the shipyard for three days following the December 13 imposition of martial law. He is also suspected of underground activity in the regional strike committee in Szczecin.

As the martial law authorities whisk Lech Walesa into custody, security forces and riot police fire tear gas to disperse crowds of demonstrators at two locations in Gdansk. After the service, during which worshipers flash "V for Victory" signs the quiet symbol of popular dissent to martial law several hundred Poles walk toward the nearby monument to fallen workers. They are cut off by police in riot gear who subsequently fire at least three rounds of tear gas. The crowd disperses while jeeringly whistling and tauntingly shouting "Gestapo."

In Warsaw riot police train water cannon on about 250 jeering protestors, many of them young people. The demonstrators taunt the authorities with chants of "Free Lech" and "Down with the junta." Several dozen demonstrators take refuge in St. Ann's Catholic Church, which is subsequently surrounded by helmet-wearing, shield-bearing police, about three of whom

dart into the sanctuary and drag away one of the youths closest to the door. The move evokes shouts of "Gestapo, Gestapo."

PAP, the official news agency, says former Polish Ambassador to Japan Zdzislaw Rurarz, found guilty of high treason by a military court, has been sentenced to death in absentia. Rurarz defected on 24 December 1981 in Tokyo in protest against the declaration of martial law. He was granted political asylum in the United States.

The trial of Piotr Bednarz, one of Solidarity's national underground leaders up to his arrest on November 7, is recessed on medical grounds and will resume on December 22.

Poland/European Parliament – December 16, 1982 (OSA)

By a vote of 91 to 17 the European Parliament in Brussels passes the following resolution:

The European Parliament,

Noting the first anniversary of [the declaration of martial law in Poland and concerned at the continuing disregard of human rights by the dictatorial regime of General Jaruzelski;

Conscious of the historic links between Poland and the rest of Europe, which impose an obligation on the peoples of Europe to act in favor of the freedom and self-determination of Poland;

Repeats in the most emphatic terms its condemnation of the imposition of martial law in Poland and considers that the supposed relaxations of martial law recently introduced do not restore in a satisfactory manner the rights of the Polish people, since these "relaxations" are provisional, incomplete, and, in many cases, illusory;

Expresses its willingness to reconsider its position to take account of real signs of movement toward the restoration of workers' rights; Urges the commission, the council, and the ministers meeting in political cooperation not to allow themselves to be deceived by words and slogans, but to bring all appropriate pressure to bear on the Polish and Soviet authorities in attempting to persuade them to rescind martial law and legalize the trade union genuinely representative of Polish workers, "Solidarity;

Urges the commission, the council, and the ministers meeting in political cooperation to ensure that the views of the European Parliament are conveyed to the rulers of Poland and the Polish public;

Instructs its president to forward this resolution to the commission, the council, and the ministers meeting in political cooperation.

Poland – December 17, 1982 (OSA)

The Interim National Council of the state-backed Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) elects Jan Dobraczynski Chairman of the council. Note: Dobraczynski, a Catholic writer associated with the pro-regime Catholic organization Pax, has been acting chairman of the Interim Council since its inception three months ago.

Hungary / Italy / Vatican City – December 17, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja is welcomed in private audience by Pope John Paul II during his visit to Italy.

Poland - December 19, 1982 (RFE)

The Council of Ministers formally decrees the suspension of martial law. The decree goes into effect at midnight on December 31. The authorities see the suspension of martial law as the next step in the gradual "normalization" of political life in the country.

Hungary / Cuba – December 19-22, 1982 (HC)

Member of the Communist Party Central Committee of Cuba and Minister of Interior Ramiro Valdés Menéndez has an amicable, three-day visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Soviet Union – December 20, 1982 (HC)

János Kádár meets with J. Andropov in Moscow.

Poland – December 20, 1982 (OSA)

Party and government leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski leaves for Moscow to attend celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR. Radio Warsaw reports that Jaruzelski is heading a party and state delegation which includes State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, three Deputy Prime Ministers -- Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk, and Zenon Komender -- and Jozef Czyrek, a party Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary.

Polish authorities give their first detailed public explanation for the detention of Lech Walesa on December 16, saying he is under investigation for fiscal "irregularities." The Polish communist party daily Trybuna Ludu says in an unsigned report that "Walesa refused to give explanations about serious irregularities in managing the money of the Solidarity regional union chapter he used to run." He also declined to file a statement on his income, which all people earning a lot of money are obliged to do."

Minister of Culture and the Arts Kazimierz Zygulski announces, at the instruction of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the formation of the National Council of Culture (NCC), with some 150 members, which is to act as a watchdog over the government's interpretation of cultural policies. Note: Under the law setting up the council, more than 100 of its members were appointed by Jaruzelski. The minister said some seats in the council had been left unfilled, because "at the present moment not all associations and unions important for culture have resumed operations."

Poland – December 21, 1982 (OSA)

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban tells a press conference that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is under investigation for possible tax evasion and mismanagement of union finances but will not face criminal charges.

While Jerzy Urban confirms that all internees should be freed by Christmas, except for an as-yet-unidentified group of "several" to be formally charged with criminal or political offenses, the Council of State tells the Prosecutor General and Judge Advocate General to work immediately toward the large-scale granting of pardons to people who committed offenses against public order and security under martial law. Radio Warsaw says the State Council recommendation to the civilian and military prosecutors came in connection with the planned suspension of martial law on December 31. The State Council instructs the Prosecutor General and the Judge Advocate General to draw up immediately pertinent procedures for granting pardons for such offenses and to present a detailed elaboration of these proposals to the State Council. A request for pardon can be made directly by the person charged or by proxy, by his or her family, by a working collective, or by a social organization.

Poland/UN – December 21, 1982 (OSA)

UN Secretary-General Javier. Perez de Cuellar names a senior aide, Hugo Gobbi, to report to him on the human rights situation in Poland. Gobbi, an Argentinian diplomat, will act on "a part-time basis" for the Secretary-General in response to a request from the Human Rights Commission in Geneva. The commission had expressed concern at reports of widespread human rights violations in martial law Poland.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – December 21, 1982 (HC)

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi negotiates in Komarno, Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Union / France / U.K. / U.S. – December 21, 1982 (BUSZS / LBC)

Andropov makes a proposal for arms reduction. He offers to reduce Moscow's arsenal of intermediate range missiles from 600 to 162, the same amount possessed by Great Britain and France. In return, NATO must renounce the deployment of its 572 missiles. Andropov repeats an earlier Soviet proposal on strategic arms reduction. Moscow will reduce its ICBMs and strategic bombers by 25%, to 1800, if the US reduces its own arsenal to the same level.

Romania / Soviet Union – December 21-22, 1982 (PER)

The Romanian delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu participates at the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. They hold discussions with the new leader of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuri Andropov.

Hungary / West Germany – December 21–29, 1982 (HC)

Member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Egon Bahr arrives in Hungary.

Poland – December 22, 1982 (OSA)

The trial of Piotr Bednarz, former Deputy Chairman of the Lower Silesia Regional Solidarity Board, resumes in Wroclaw following an adjournment on December 16 caused by the defendant's illness.

Poland – December 23, 1982 (OSA)

Czeslaw Kiszczak, the Internal Affairs Minister, orders the release of all political internees, with the exception of seven prominent Solidarity leaders against whom arrest warrants are issued by the Judge Advocate General. The seven are Andrzej Gwiazda, Seweryn Jaworski, Marian Jurczyk, Karol Modzelewski, Grzegorz Palka, Andrzej Rozplochowski, and Jan Rulewski.

Radio Warsaw says the Sejm Commission on Constitutional Responsibility is studying charges raised against former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and three former Deputy Premiers -- Tadeusz Pyka, Jan Szydlak, and Tadeusz Wrzaszczk. The commission will later report to the Sejm and either make a proposal for the four men to be formally charged or for legal procedures against them to be discontinued.

Poland/URSS – December 23, 1982 (OSA)

According to the Soviet news agency TASS, Yurii Andropov, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting in Moscow with visiting First Secretary of the PUWP CC and Chairman of Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the conversation "major problems of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the PUWP, the USSR and Poland/ were discussed." Jaruzelski invited Andropov to visit Poland; "the invitation was received with gratitude."

Poland – December 24, 1982 (OSA)

As a Christmas gesture and in response to the appeal of the Polish Primate, Archbishop Jozef

Glomp, members of the actors' Solidarity announce the ending of their boycott of state-run radio and television, which has been the longest and most successful protest against martial law. "Wanting to express our deep gratitude to Polish society in its help and concern during our struggle, we offer on Christmas Eve to the Polish public our work in the Television and Radio Theater beginning 24 December 1982," says the statement signed by "Theater and Film Solidarity."

Poland – December 27, 1982 (OSA)

Piotr Bednarz, a leader of underground Solidarity, is sentenced in a summary procedure to a four-year prison term with a three-year deprivation of all civil rights.

The Polish Fiat automobile factory dissolves its rally team, which once included the son of disgraced former Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz. During the heyday of the now defunct Solidarity union, Jaroszewicz, who now runs a repair garage in Warsaw, was sharply criticized for the privileges and extravagant life style he enjoyed as the Prime Minister's son. He was put in charge of a state automobile import firm, which sold luxury foreign models for convertible Western currency.

The government Press Bureau announces the Council of Ministers has adopted procedures for handing over the assets of the former labor unions to those now being founded and acquiring legal status based on the trade union law of 18 October 1982.

It is also announced that the government has repealed some decrees and instructions issued for the duration of martial law. The repealed measures include a decree of 30 December 1981 suspending employee self-management bodies in state enterprises, a decree on common work duty under martial law, and a December 13 decree suspending labor union and "certain" social organizations. Also included is a decree issued on 12 January 1982 on the work of foreign correspondents and Polish journalists in Poland under martial law.

Poland – December 28, 1982 (OSA)

According to Romuald Soroko, Director of the Justice Ministry's Department of Judicial Supervision, as quoted by the government paper Rzeczpospolita, about 700 people imprisoned for martial law violations may be pardoned by Polish courts after the suspension of martial law takes effect on December 31. Clemency will apparently not apply to hundreds of Solidarity activists convicted of continuing union activity during martial law, including an unknown number sentenced to between three and ten years imprisonment for organizing strikes and demonstrations and printing and distributing what the government calls "false information."

Poland/USA – December 30, 1982 (OSA)

Polish authorities have delayed approving work permits for several dozen Polish employees of the US Embassy, causing "concern" among embassy officials. An embassy spokesman describes the delay as "a form of harassment." The spokesman says US Ambassador Francis Meehan took up the matter earlier this week with the Chief of Protocol at the Polish Foreign Ministry. "We've made known our concern," the spokesman says.

Poland – December 30, 1982 (OSA)

Polish state radio broadcasts a series of tapes recorded at secret meetings of the Solidarity underground in a clear attempt to discredit the movement only hours before martial law is due to be suspended. The recordings, which include the voices of top underground leaders Zbigniew Bujak and Bogdan Lis, were apparently made at different meetings in the last six weeks and reflect indecision and confusion among many of the activists who spoke. Solidarity leader Lech

Walesa. contacted at his home in Gdansk, confirms two of the voices played are those of Bujak and Lis but calls the program "ridiculous." The program, which lasts about 50 minutes immediately after the main early evening news bulletin, is introduced by theme music from a James Bond movie. Activists are heard arguing about the wisdom of coming out of hiding or continuing the underground struggle; and divisions in the TKK, the Interim Coordinating Commission of the underground, are revealed. The tape recordings also indicate that the underground's security arrangements have been breached. The radio says they were made available by the Interior Ministry. Bujak, the Solidarity leader in Warsaw, is heard advocating greater political activity by the underground, including creation of a workers' party and a peasants' party which would initially be illegal. Lis, who the radio commentator says was speaking at a secret meeting in Gdansk, where he is a senior Solidarity official, is in favor of a truce with the authorities. He says people are tired of strikes and demonstrations and new tactics are needed. Reporting on a meeting of the TKK, he says: "We have changed our stand on the issue of agreement with the authorities -- that a ceasefire can be declared." The TKK, in a statement issued last month, called off all demonstrations in December and said it was seeking a truce with the authorities.

Lech Walesa responds to attacks against him in the state-run press based on a misquoted excerpt from an interview he gave the West German weekly Bunte on December 20; Walesa charges that "our government continues to use whatever opportunity presents itself to discredit me, but that will not be easy." He says, "I won't give in easily." Note: Both Rzeczpospolita and Trybuna Ludu attacked Walesa for allegedly "equating the suffering of the Poles and Germans during World War II," although all he said was that "the Poles and the Germans know what suffering means," intending this statement as acknowledgment of the reasons behind present German generosity in sending needed supplies.

Martial law leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski convenes a meeting of regional governors and military commissars to discuss their roles after suspension of "the state of war" in Poland, which will end at midnight.

Poland – December 31, 1982 (UNW / PCC)

Martial law is suspended in Poland, but special prerogatives of the government are kept.

1983

January

Soviet Union / U.S. – January-March 1983 (KCA)

Soviet-U.S. arms reduction/control negotiations continue, but with little progress.

Czechoslovakia – January 4 - 5, 1983 (MMS)

WP Political Consultative Committee meets in Prague (XVIII. meeting)

Warsaw Pact – January 4-5, 1983 (PER)

An Assembly of the Political Committee is held. All Warsaw Pact countries are present.

Poland - January 5, 1983 (RFE)

Pope John Paul II announces the elevation of Archbishop Glemp to the dignity of cardinal. The actual ceremony is to take place in Rome on February 2.

Yugoslavia / East Germany - January 5, 1983 (HMD)

A trade agreement is signed between Belgrade and East Berlin.

Yugoslavia / France - January 5-7, 1983 (HMD)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov visits France. Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 6, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)

The Warsaw Pact calls on NATO to sign a non-aggression treaty. The offer for the treaty envisions mutual obligations for the members of both alliances to not use conventional or nuclear forces, to not employ military force against one another.

Czechoslovakia / Vatican – January 6, 1983 (RFE)

John Paul II appoints two Czechoslovak exiles as bishops, prompting protest from Prague.

Poland / West Germany – January 7, 1983 (KCA)

It is reported that Lech Szamotulski, a West German citizen, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for alleged espionage on behalf of the United States and other NATO countries.

Poland - January 7, 1983 (RFE)

It is a sorry start for the government-sponsored unions, as by January 7 there are only 3,183 unions registered out of a potential 40,000, with the total membership amounting to just 900,000 out of a workforce of 14 million.

Yugoslavia / Spain - January 8, 1983 (HMD)

On his way to Managua where the NAM Coordination bureau meeting is taking place, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov stops in Spain, where he meets with the Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran. The situation in the Mediterranean is discussed, and both sides agree on the necessity to lessen the bloc division and pressure on the region.

Yugoslavia / Japan / China / Thailand - January 9-23, 1983 (HMD)

A SFRY parliamentary delegation visits Japan (January 9-13), China (January 14-20), and Thailand (January 21-23). In all three countries, both bilateral and international issues are discussed.

US / Yugoslavia - January 12, 1983 (HMD)

US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger visits Yugoslavia. He meets with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mirko Ostojić. Mainly bilateral issues are being discussed.

Poland - January 12-13, 1982 (RFE)

The Socioeconomic Council (SEC), an advisory body of the Polish parliament, meets in Warsaw to discuss the pending legislation on pensions and social security.

Poland - January 13, 1983 (RFE)

The government announces that the 1983 “Central Annual Plan” will replace the traditional “socioeconomic plan” within the framework for new economic reform. Rather than being approved by the Sejm as previously happened, the government alone can authorize this new plan.

Soviet Union – January 13, 1983 (KCA)

The Izvestia newspaper reports that Nikolai Podgorny, a former President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (head of state), died on January 11, aged 79.

Yugoslavia / USSR - January 14, 1983 (HMD)

A trade agreement is signed between the USSR and Yugoslavia in Moscow. According to the agreement, the overall trade exchange between the two countries should be 20% higher than in previous year.

Yugoslavia / US- January 14-16, 1983 (HMD)

A delegation of the US Congress visits Yugoslavia. The talks are centered on bilateral cooperation and internal affairs of both countries.

Yugoslavia – January 15-19, 1983 (HR)

Meeting between the IMF, banks and Yugoslav representatives takes place in Switzerland. A new financial arrangement is agreed worth 1.36 billion dollars.

Guinea Bissao / Yugoslavia- January 17-20, 1983 (HR)

Prime Minister of Guinea Bissao Victor Saude Maria visits Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are being discussed. The positive role of the NAM in international affairs is underlined.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 18, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)

Gromyko declares that the USSR will never be willing to accept the so-called zero solution of the intermediate range nuclear missiles. Instead, the foreign minister recommends a “real and honest” zero solution: the Soviet Union and NATO should destroy all their medium and short-range missiles.

Yugoslavia / Switzerland - January 19-20, 1983 (HMD)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov visits Switzerland. Various bilateral and

international issues are being discussed, primarily economic cooperation.

Yugoslavia / U.S. – January 20, 1983 (BUSZS)

Reagan hints that the U.S. is willing to negotiate, not only on the basis of the zero solution. Western governments and banks put together a financial salvation program for Yugoslavia.

Poland - January 20-21, 1983 (RFE)

The two-day joint plenum of the PUWP and UPP, the 11th for both parties, is held in Warsaw. The current crisis in agriculture dominates the plenum's agenda, with the delegates trying to address the issues of low production and achieving self-sufficiency. However, with its declarative character, the joint plenum appears to be just another propaganda attempt to persuade the country that the Party has finally found a policy for this long-term problem.

Bulgaria / Romania / Libya – January 21 – 24, 1983 (KCA)

Libyan leader Colonel Muammar al Gaddafi pays an official visit to Romania, holding talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu at which the latter calls for both the establishment of a Palestinian state and recognition by all countries of Israel's right to exist. The visit ends with the signing of a friendship and co-operation treaty. Gaddafi then travels to Sofia, where he signs a similar treaty with representatives of the Bulgarian Government.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary / Soviet Union – January 22, 1983 (KCA)

The joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian-Soviet tactical drill ends in the territory of Hungary.

Poland - January 24, 1983 (RFE)

The National Council of Culture (NCC) convenes in Warsaw for its first inaugural session. The meeting amounts to more of a celebration than a working session.

Poland - January 26, 1983 (RFE)

The authorities finally give in and reinstate Lech Walesa on the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard's payroll. He is still not, however, allowed to return to work.

Poland - January 30, 1983 (RFE)

Cracow's prestigious club for the party intelligentsia, known to most as *Kuznica* (The Forge), is disbanded. This move is seen as another step by the party to exert its influence over its unruly intelligentsia.

Poland - January 31-February 1, 1983 (RFE)

A Sejm plenary session takes place. On the second day, the Sejm passed a package of three pieces of legislation: two dealing with several aspects of retirement and health benefits, and one rather unimportant amendment to the Highway Code. The controversial part of the package is to lower sickness benefits, in order to curb excessive absenteeism (some 1 million out of 12.5 million workers in the socialized sector of the national economy are absent from work every day). It appears that the legislation limiting health benefits is intended as an extension of the bill on "social parasites", passed by the Sejm on 26 October 1982.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 31, 1983 (BUSZS)

Reagan offers a meeting to Andropov, at the time and place designated by the General Secretary, in order "to ban US and Soviet intermediate-range land-based missile weapons from the face of the earth".

February

Romania – February, 1983 (ADC)

A group of students from Iasi take part in an anti-Ceausescu demonstration.

US / Soviet Union – February 1, 1983 (LBC)

Andropov turns down Reagan's proposal and recommends the liquidation of all nuclear arms. A few days earlier, Moscow had recommended the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe.

Yugoslavia - February 1-2, 1983 (HR)

The free sale of oil, coffee and washing-up liquid is stopped in Belgrade. They can now be bought only through stamps.

Yugoslavia / Indonesia / Burma - February 1-7, 1983 (HMD)

The President of the Presidency Petar Stambolić visits Indonesia (February 1-4) and Burma (February 5-7). He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov and another government member, Rikard Štajner. Both bilateral cooperation and the internal development of each country are discussed. Willingness to foster economic cooperation is expressed. International situation is discussed as well.

Yugoslavia / Dominican Republic - February 2, 1983 (HMD)

Relations between Yugoslavia and Dominican Republic are established.

Romania – February 7, 1983 (KCA)

The Times reports claim that a number of Army officers had been executed in Romania during late January, after the failure of an alleged coup attempt that was said to have involved an assassination attempt against President Ceausescu. These claims are dismissed by Romanian embassies in several European countries as 'fabrications'.

Cuba / Yugoslavia - February 8-10, 1983 (HMD)

A Cuban delegation visits Yugoslavia. Talks are centered on bilateral issues, primarily economic cooperation.

Poland - February 9, 1983 (RFE)

The underground Solidarity leadership releases a new action program, entitled "Solidarity Today". It puts forward the concept of an "independent society" and calls for continued resistance against the current regime.

Algeria / Yugoslavia - February 11-12, 1983 (HMD)

Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs visits Yugoslavia. Discussion is centered on the Middle East crisis. Support for the PLO is expressed. Other international issues are discussed as well.

Yugoslavia / Poland - February 11, 1983 (HMD)

A trade agreement is signed between Poland and the SFRY in Warsaw.

Poland - February 11, 1983 (RFE)

The PUWP CC Secretariat reveals in *Trybuna Ludu* that the current PUWP membership is 2,340,900. This means a loss of about a third of its membership since the Eighth Party Congress in February 1980.

Poland - February 13, 1983 (RFE)

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases the second part of the annual report on the fulfilment of the 1982 economic plan. The tenor of the report is that all the successes achieved in 1982 are due to martial law, while all the failures are the bitter inheritance of the Solidarity period. The report shows that Poland's DNMP (Domestic Net Material Product), roughly equivalent to the Western concept of GDP, has continued to decline for the fourth year running. The statistics also hide the very poor quality of production, and the foreign trade figures look better on paper than in reality.

Poland - February 16-20, 1983 (RFE)

The Polish government's two top trade union specialists, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and the Minister in charge of Trade Unions Stanislaw Ciosek visit Budapest. Its purpose is to learn from the experiences of the Hungarian trade unions and see how they might serve in the reconstruction of the Polish labour movement.

Poland - February 17, 1983 (RFE)

Warsaw's Military Court sentences a group of organizers of Radio Solidarity to prison terms, ranging from seven months to four and a half years.

Yugoslavia / Italy / Vatican - February 17-19, 1983 (HMD)

Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov visits Italy (February 17-18) and Vatican (February 19), where he is received by Pope John Paul II.

Romania / Jordan – February 17-18, 1983 (PER)

The King of the Hashemite in the Kingdom of Jordan, Hussein Ibn Talal, visits Romania.

Jordan / Yugoslavia - February 18-19, 1983 (HMD)

King Hussein of Jordan makes an official visit to Yugoslavia. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed, and the importance of the NAM is underlined.

Romania / Yugoslavia - February 21, 1983 (HMD)

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrey visits Yugoslavia. He meets with Lazar Mojsov. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed, primarily the Madrid CSCE conference, the situation in Europe, and the forthcoming NAM summit conference.

Poland - February 21, 1983 (RFE)

Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stefan Olszowski makes an official visit to Budapest. General Jaruzelski delivers a speech at a Katowice Voivodship conference, declaring that the Polish economy is on the road to recovery and highlighting the positive effects of the much publicised government economic reforms. In practice, there are serious grounds for believing that this "ideal" model is far from being properly implemented.

Poland - February 23-24, 1983 (RFE)

The 190th plenary of the Polish Episcopate, presided over by Archbishop Glemp, is held in a particularly tense atmosphere. The bishops discuss the long-delayed papal visit to Poland and the increasingly tense church-state relations.

Poland - February 25, 1983 (RFE)

Party members belonging to the Polish Writers' Union (PWU) hold a conference. The deputy head of the Central Committee's Cultural Department, Kazimierz Molek, addresses the conference, launching a scathing attack on Poland's intellectuals. This controversial address is seen to be part of the government's mounting official campaign to suppress independent-minded writers.

March

Soviet Union / China – March – October, 1983 (KCA)

Meetings are held between the Deputy Foreign Ministers of China and the Soviet Union in an effort towards rapprochement. The contentious issues include Soviet support of Vietnamese actions in Kampuchea, Soviet troops stationed on the Chinese border and Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

Yugoslavia – March 1, 1983 (KCA)

The Croatian Parliament elects Mika Spiljak as the member of the Yugoslavian state Presidency for Croatia.

Romania / U.S. - March 4, 1982 (KCA)

President Reagan announces that Romania's renewable MFN status would be revoked from July 1, in response to the new decree. The move follows the March 2 breakdown of talks in New York between Lawrence Eagleburger, the US Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and senior officials of the Romanian Foreign Ministry over the new tax, which appeared by this date to be in force. President Ceausescu responds by denouncing repressive measures adopted by the United States, and also announcing that Romania would consider dropping its recently announced plan to hold defence spending down to its 1982 level.

Yugoslavia - March 7-11, 1983 (HR / AY)

The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement takes place in New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983. The Conference was preceded by a Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries from 3 to 5 March 1983. This is the biggest Non-Aligned summit so far. The Declaration repeats the movement's commitment to world peace, justice and cooperation, to the elimination of imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, to the eradication of apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and all forms of foreign domination, aggression, intervention, occupation and pressures, to social and economic development of mankind. The NAM calls for a New International Economic Order in order to bridge the economic gap between developing and developed countries, for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the countries, thereby pointing out the social and economic consequences resulting from the arms race. Special attention is paid to the situation in southern Africa, Western Sahara, Middle East, Iran-Iraq conflict, among other topics.

Soviet Union / U.S. – March 8, 1983 (BUSZS)

Reagan calls the Soviet Union an “evil empire”. ”As good Marxist-Leninists, the Soviet leaders have openly and publicly declared that the only morality they recognize is that which will further their cause, which is world revolution... Lenin... said in 1920 that they repudiate all morality that proceeds from supernatural ideas or ideas that are outside class conceptions; morality is entirely subordinate to the interests of class war; and everything is moral that is necessary for the annihilation of the old exploiting social order... I intend to do everything I can to persuade them of our peaceful intent; to remind them that it was the West that refused to use its nuclear monopoly in the 40s and 50s for territorial gain and which now proposes 50% cuts in strategic ballistic missiles and the elimination of an entire class of land-based, intermediate range nuclear missiles... At the same time they must be made to understand that we will never compromise our principles and standards... I would agree to [nuclear] freeze if only we could freeze the Soviets’ global desires. A freeze at current levels of weapons would remove any incentive for the Soviets to negotiate seriously in Geneva...”

US - March 9, 1983, (LBC)

According to TASS, Reagan’s speech shows that his administration “is able to think only in terms of confrontation and bellicose, lunatic anti-communism”.

Poland - March 9, 1983 (RFE)

General Jaruzelski and Archbishop Glemp meet to discuss the Pope’s visit to Poland. The two men are said to have expressed “a common will to play host” to the Pope. This is the fourth meeting between the two men since the imposition of martial law in December 1981.

The trial of Anna Walentynowicz, the “Pasionaria of Gdansk”, whose dismissal from her job as a crane operator in Gdansk’s Lenin Shipyard sparked off the strike that culminated in the signing of the Gdansk Agreement (30 August 1980), opens before the Grudziadz Regional court. She is accused of continuing trade union activity and organizing protest action against martial law.

Poland - March 11, 1983 (RFE)

The Domestic Trade and Service Ministry announce that on March 21 rationing of alcoholic beverages will be dropped.

Yugoslavia – March 14, 1983 (HR)

The Sixth Plenum of the LCY criticizes the Serbian press for its liberalism as well as nationalist tendencies.

Poland - March 15, 1983 (RFE)

The Council of Ministers submit three documents to the Sejm, mapping out the government’s strategy for the next three-year period up to 1985.

Poland - March 21, 1983 (RFE)

The Polish government finally issues an official invitation to the Pope to visit the country from June 16 to 22.

USSR / Yugoslavia - March 21-25, 1983 (HMD)

The Chairman of the USSR Ministerial Council Nikolay Tihkonov visits Yugoslavia. Internal developments of both countries and bilateral cooperation are issues discussed during the visit. Both sides expressed their support for peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Poland – March 22 – 23, 1983 (RFE)

The Sejm session meets for a short, but eventful session. Delegates outline the government's austerity program and adopt personnel changes, which surprisingly are met with strong opposition in an unusually large number of votes against the appointments. The changes involve three important state agencies: the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK), the Council of State and the Cabinet.

Soviet Union / U.S. – March 23, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)

Reagan's televised speech calls for the development of military technology, which would render useless superfluous nuclear missiles and carry the potential to change human history. According to the program, two ABM systems should be deployed, which would use laser-and particle beams

US / Soviet Union - March 24, 1983 (LBC)

The TASS commentary claims that such a system would directly violate the 1972 Soviet-American ABM treaty.

Soviet Union – March 24, 1983 (KCA)

Foreign Minister Gromyko is appointed First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Czechoslovakia – March 27, 1983 (RFE)

Dissident sources report that around 250 priests and laymen have their houses raided across Czechoslovakia.

Romania, March 28, 1983 (ADC)

The Romanian State Council declares that every printer and typewriter in the country is under the control of the state. A separate decree announces that the natural environment is being exploited around the Danube Delta.

Yugoslavia / Hungary - March 29-31, 1983 (HMD)

President of the Presidency Petar Stambolić visits Hungary. Bilateral and International issues are discussed, as well as certain aspects of internal developments.

Soviet Union / U.S. – March 30, 1983 (BUSZS)

Reagan's intermediate solution for the medium-range missiles proposes that the U.S. reduce its missiles to be deployed in Europe, if the Soviets do so too with their own in Europe and Asia.

April

Soviet Union / France / Great Britain / U.S. – April 2, 1983 (BUSZS)

Gromyko rejects Reagan's proposal, since it does not take into account British and French missiles; it leaves out the American army's nuclear bombers, in Europe and on aircraft carriers, and demands that the USSR dismantle its rockets in Asia. Gromyko asserts that NATO has a 50% superiority in medium range (INF) arms. According to the foreign minister, on the basis of Reagan's plan the U.S. advantage would grow to 2.5 times.

Soviet Union / France – April 5, 1983 (KCA)

The French Government announces the expulsion of 47 Soviet citizens, together with their families, following the discovery of evidence of systematic gathering of scientific and technical information, particularly in French territory.

Yugoslavia / Venezuela / Colombia / Bolivia / Guyana - April 5-19, 1983 (HMD)

A Presidency member Vidoje Žarković visits Venezuela (April 5-10), Colombia (April 11-13), Bolivia (April 13-15), and Guyana (April 17-19). International and bilateral issues are being discussed.

Soviet Union - April 6, 1983 (LBC)

Soviet defence minister Ustinov claims that with the deployment of INF missiles, the US offers its NATO allies as the targets of reprisal and makes them hostages of nuclear strategy. If the NATO missiles attack the Soviet Union, the counter strike would involve Western Europe and the US.

Poland - April 9-22, 1983 (RFE)

The 40th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising is commemorated in Poland and around the world. The anniversary had not been observed in Poland for 15 years, so it appears unusual that the Jaruzelski regime would place such heavy emphasis on the celebration this year.

Romania / Federal Republic of Germany, April 13, 1983 (PER)

Romanian Foreign Minister Ștefan Andrei meets with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, for talks in the city of Tegernsee, near Munich.

Romania / France – April 20-22, 1983 (PER)

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson visits Romania.

France - April 20, 1983 (LBC)

France announces that in the next five years, it will reduce the number of its troops, but will modernize its nuclear force.

Poland - April 20, 1983 (RFE)

The Warsaw Mayor's office announces the suspension of the Polish Fine Arts' Union (ZPAP), in what appears to be a decisive step in the prelude to its official liquidation. It is seen as part of a broader strategy to tame dissent in the artistic community.

Soviet Union - April 20, 1983 (LBC)

Andropov calls for an international agreement banning space weapons and against the extension of the arms race to outer space. (August 18, 1983.)

Czechoslovakia – April 23, 1983 (RFE)

3,397 Christians sign a letter protesting against the police raids of March 27.

Austria – April 24, 1983 (KCA)

In a general election, the Socialist Party led by Bruno Kreisky loses the absolute majority, which it had held in the Nationalrat (Parliament) since 1971. It wins 90 of 181 parliamentary seats. The Christian Democratic Austrian People's Party wins 81 seats, and the remaining 12 seats are won by the liberal Freedom Party, which thus holds the balance of power. On the

same day, Bruno Kreisky announces his resignation from the post of Federal Chancellor, as the early election results come in.

Yugoslavia / Belgium / Luxembourg / EEC - April 25-28, 1983 (HMD)

President of the Yugoslav Federal Government Milka Planinc visits Belgium (April 26), Luxembourg (April 27), and the EEC headquarters in Brussels (April 28).

East Germany / West Germany – April 28, 1983 (KCA)

It is announced that Erich Honecker, the First Secretary of the ruling East German Socialist Unity Party, decides to postpone a forthcoming visit to West Germany for talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. It is connected to the announcement that the West German popular magazine, 'Der Stern', had acquired 60 volumes of Adolf Hitler's diaries.

Soviet Union / Switzerland – April 29, 1983 (KCA)

The Swiss Government orders the closure of the Bern office of the Soviet news agency Novosti, on the grounds that it was being used as 'a centre of disinformation, subversion and agitation', and announces that its director, Alexiei Dumov, is to be expelled.

May

Soviet Union / Great Britain / France – May 3- 4, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)

Andropov's new proposal for disarmament says that the Soviet Union is willing to reduce to the aggregate British-French level the number of its warheads in Europe. Reagan calls the Soviet proposal "encouraging" because it counts with the reduction of warheads. At the same time, however, the State Department cannot accept that Moscow should have the same number of missiles as the collective sum of other countries. It also thinks that the Andropov offer is ambiguous, which could mean that that Moscow will reduce the number of its warheads if France and Great Britain do the same.

Poland - May 3, 1983 (RFE)

The Polish and Soviet authorities sign a new gas pipeline agreement, which commits the Polish construction company, Energopol, to build an additional 427km stretch in the domestic system of the USSR's natural gas pipelines in the years 1983-85.

Romania / China – May 5-10, 1983 (PER)

Secretary General of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang visits Romania.

Bulgaria / Romania / Yugoslavia / China / Lesotho / North Korea – May 6 – June 5, 1983 (KCA)

Leabua Jonathan, the Prime Minister of Lesotho, makes a month-long visit to China, North Korea, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria, with the expectation of establishing diplomatic relations and improving trade.

Poland - May 7, 1983 (RFE)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy announces yet another round of increases in the procurement prices paid for basic agricultural goods. It is to be introduced, as of July 1.

Poland - May 7-9, 1983

The Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON), an artificially blown-up mass organization of Jaruzelski regime supporters, holds its first national congress. General Jaruzelski himself attends and addresses the congress on his vision for “socialist renewal” of the country.

Poland - May 10, 1983 (RFE)

The Council of State permits the Federation of Foundry Workers’ Union to begin operating, as soon as it is registered in the Warsaw Voivodship court. The federation will become the first national union to operate since the introduction of martial law.

China / Yugoslavia - May 10-15, 1983 (HMD)

General Secretary of the CPC visits Yugoslavia. Ties between the LCY and the CPC are discussed, as well as the situation in the international workers’ movement. International situation and the ongoing crises are discussed as well. Both sides agree on the necessity to respect sovereignty and independence of other countries, as well as the principle of non-interference in the internal matters of other states.

West Germany / Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union / Eastern bloc – May 13, 1983 (RFE-OP)

After unofficial Soviet and East European peace campaigners are refused permission to attend the European Disarmament conference in West Berlin, the group Charter 77 sends a letter stressing the connection between human rights issues and « true peace ».

Soviet Union / Angola – May 16, 1983 (KCA)

Tass, the Soviet news agency, reports at the beginning of a visit to Moscow by President dos Santos that President Yury Andropov promised to increase Soviet arms supplies to Angola and that the Soviet Union would ‘further support Angola in defence of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity’.

Romania / United States – May 16-18, 1983 (PER)

The Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei travels to the U.S. for discussion with George Bush and with George Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State.

Romania / Turkey – May 20-23, 1983 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Turkey to discuss matters with Turkish President Kenan Evren. The Technical University of Ankara gives Elena Ceausescu the title of Doctor Honoris Causa.

Czechoslovakia – May 30, 1983 (RFE-OP)

The Charter 77 movement asks to take part in the World Congress for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War in June 1983 in a letter addressed to its coordinating secretary Tomas Travnicek.

Romania / West Germany – May 31- June 1, 1983 (PER)

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, visits Romania to sign an economic and industrial agreement between the two countries.

June

Yugoslavia / Cuba - June 1-5, 1983 (HMD)

A LCY delegation visits Cuba. It is led by Mitja Ribičić. During the talks, the issues of bilateral cooperation, the situation in the internation

Yugoslavia / Cuba - June 1-5, 1983 (HMD)

A LCY delegation visits Cuba. It is led by Mitja Ribičić. During the talks, the issues of bilateral cooperation, the situation in the international workers' movement, the importance of the NAM, among others are raised.

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 2, 1983 (BUSZS)

The NATO defence ministers reaffirm their earlier position that if there is no agreement before December at the Geneva Talks, the deployment of the US missiles may begin. – *June 4*. Weinberger claims that Soviet missile deployment in Eastern Europe started in 1979.

Poland - June 3-5, 1983 (RFE)

The Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic holds its first congress in Warsaw.

US - June 4, 1983 (LBC)

Weinberger claims that Soviet missile deployment in Eastern Europe began in 1979.

Argentina / Yugoslavia - June 5-10, 1983 (HMD)

President of Argentina Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bionone visits Yugoslavia. He meets with high Yugoslav representatives with whom he discusses mainly bilateral issues. International situation is mentioned during the talks as well.

India / Yugoslavia - June 8-9, 1983 (HMD)

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visits Yugoslavia. She meets with high representatives of Yugoslavia during her stay. Bilateral and international issues are being, the results of the Madrid CSCE conference, as well as of the NAM summit conference held in Delhi. Both sides express wishes that the conflict between Iran and Iraq be solved peacefully.

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Egypt / Yugoslavia - June 9-10, 1983 (HMD)

President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak visits Yugoslavia. Bilateral and international issues are discussed, as well as the results of the NAM summit conference. The talks were centered on the crisis in the Middle East. Both sides express their support for the Palestinian struggle.

Egypt / Yugoslavia - June 9-10, 1983 (HMD)

President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak visits Yugoslavia. Bilateral and international issues are discussed, as well as the results of the NAM summit conference. The talks were centered on the crisis in the Middle East. Both sides express their support for the Palestinian struggle.

Poland - June 12-19, 1983 (RFE)

The 55th International Poznan Fair takes place. This year's IPF is relatively successful, with 32 countries participating.

Poland - June 13, 1983 (RFE)

Janusz Obodowski, Poland's Deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic affairs, holds a news conference for western journalists in Warsaw. He announces that Poland's net debt to

the West now amounts to \$25,000 million and that Poland wants to negotiate long-term debt rescheduling agreements with its Western creditors. If accepted, Obodowski's proposal will certainly constitute a major departure from the already established procedure of annually negotiating agreements to restructure the conditions concerning Poland's repayment of debts to the West.

Romania / People's Republic of Mongolia – June 14-17, 1983 (PER)

A Mongolian delegation led by Jumjaaghin Tedenbal visits Romania to sign a Romanian-Mongolian collaboration pact.

Soviet Union – June 16, 1983 (KCA)

A meeting of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the USSR is held in Moscow, at which Yury Andropov, the First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, is elected President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (head of state). He is appointed by a unanimous vote on the proposal of Konstantin Cherenko.

Poland / Vatican City – June 16 – 23, 1983 (RFE/UNW)

Pope John Paul II visits Poland. He expresses his support for the fight for liberty in Poland and meets Lech Wałęsa, but the Papal pilgrimage is kept under the strict control of authorities. The foreign press comment that his visit appears to have resulted in a nationwide phenomenon of spiritual catharsis, helping to revive the downtrodden and humiliated nation. The highlight of the papal visit was his trip on June 19 to the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa, to commemorate the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna icon, the Polish nation's patron saint.

Sweden / Yugoslavia - June 19-22, 1983 (HMD)

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme visits Yugoslavia. He meets with high Yugoslav representatives. Bilateral issues are being discussed. Similarity in views on all most important international issues is underlined.

Poland - June 20, 1983 (HU OSA 300-8-47-158-13)

The Polish Fine Arts' Union is banned.

Czechoslovakia – June 20, 1983 (RFE-OP)

Tomas Travnicek, spokesman for the organisers of the Peace congress opening June 21, 1983 in Prague, announces that members of the Charter 77 movement will not be permitted representation at the congress, as it is not an organization « under Czechoslovak law ».

Czechoslovakia – June 21, 1983 (RFE)

Ladislav Lis, a member of the Charter 77 group, is given a 14-month prison sentence for incitement.

Czechoslovakia – June 21-26, 1983 (RFE)

World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War convenes in the Palace of Culture in Prague. 2,500 attend with government approval – Charter 77 activists are conspicuously absent, having written to the assembly's coordinating secretary in March requesting an invitation.

Reportedly, around 300 pull away from the crowd and march separately to Wenceslas Square, chanting anti-government slogans. Several are arrested, including one American journalist.

Several of the attending delegates from Britain and Germany meet Charter 77 members in Prague Park – including former foreign minister Jiri Hajek – and sign a joint statement approving the movement's programme.

Archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Tomasek, meanwhile, gives a speech calling not only for peace but an end to repression – 'he who threatens human liberties, including religious freedom, threatens peace'.

Czechoslovakia – June 23, 1983 (RFE-OP)

Czech secret police, the STB, erases all cassette tapes of television film seized by agents during a clandestine meeting in a Prague park involving the Charter 77 dissidents. The recordings, apart from showing the dissidents talking to peace activists and Western correspondents, also depicted the anger of a few STB agents when crews from the BBC, ITN, Austrian and West German television initially refused to hand over their tapes.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – June 24, 1983 (RFE-OP)

Three West German delegates leave the government-sponsored peace assembly in Prague under protest, as a complaint about police intervention at the meeting between Western campaigners and Charter 77 activists (see June 23, 1983).

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – June 27, 1983 (RFE-OP)

Members of West Germany's Greens party demand the release of all political prisoners in Czechoslovakia along with the uncensored return of films and tapes taken after a meeting with representatives of Charter 77 (see June 23, 1983).

Hungary – June 28, 1983 (HC)

A delegation led by the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, János Kádár, participates in Moscow at the meeting of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries. The topic of discussion centers around the alarming changes in the international situation. Members of the delegation include Prime Minister György Lázár, foreign minister Frigyes Pujá.

Poland - June 28, 1983 (RFE)

According to several Western agencies, the Polish Catholic Church has reached an agreement with the state authorities on the setting up of a Financial Aid Fund to channel money and resources into the private sector of agriculture. It is estimated that the money in the Fund could eventually rise to \$5,000 million for a 3 to 5-year project, and is to be raised jointly by Western governments and the Catholic Church outside of Poland.

Poland - June 30, 1983 (RFE)

The Polish Writers' Union (PWU) remains in a state of limbo, being neither banned, nor reinstated. The Warsaw Mayor's Office extends the Union's suspension for a further 60 days, leaving it as the only such association whose legal status has not been decided before July 1.

Yugoslavia – June 30, 1983 (KCA)

Mr. Dragoslav Markovic is elected President of the League of Communists Presidium.

July

Czechoslovakia – July 2-3, 1983 (RFE)

Austrian media reports 150,000 Czechoslovak pilgrims travel to Levoca, eastern Slovakia, over a two-day period. This comes in the midst of heightened tensions between the Czechoslovak Church and State.

Poland - July 2-3, 1983 (RFE)

General Jaruzelski organizes a conference in Gdansk, to which he invites some 4,000 youth party activists. It appears that this move is part of the regime's efforts to re-evaluate its youth program and re-ignite the ideological campaign, designed to stop Poland's youth from stepping away from Communism.

Yugoslavia – July 4, 1983 (HJK)

The SFRY Assembly adopts the program of a long-term economic stabilization which is supposed to be followed by in-depth economic reforms.

Yugoslavia / Austria - July 5, 1983 (HMD)

A credit agreement is signed between Austrian banks and Yugoslavia as a part of the program for the stabilization of Yugoslav economy.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – July 5, 1983 (RFE-OP)

Party daily *Rude Pravo* describes Soviet human rights activist Andrei Sakharov as a person « who hates everything that is Soviet and socialist », condemning him for being a model for the « so-called Chartists » in Czechoslovakia.

Hungary – July 8, 1983 (KCA)

A meeting of the Hungarian Presidential Council is held, at which Frigyes Puja is released 'with full recognition of his merits' from his duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Puja, who had been holding this post since 1974, is succeeded by Peter Varkonyi, a Secretary to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party (HSWP) since 1982 and, from 1980, chief editor of the HSWP daily newspaper *Nepszabadasag*. The Council of Ministers approves the appointment of Mihaly Kornidesz to head of the Hungarian television system on the same day.

Soviet Union – July 8, 1983 (KCA)

Alexander Axionov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier) in Byelorussia since 1978, is transferred to another post. His successor is Vladimir Brovnikov, hitherto second secretary of the Byelorussian Communist Party

Great Britain / Yugoslavia – July 11-14, 1983 (HMD)

The UK Parliamentary delegation visits Yugoslavia. Various issues are discussed, including the policy of Non-Alignment, the results of the last NAM summit conference held in New Delhi, bilateral cooperation, and world affairs. It is assessed that economic cooperation should be intensified.

Romania / Ethiopia / Mozambique / Somalia / Zambia / Zimbabwe – July 12-23, 1983 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Poland – July 12, 1983 (RFE)

The PUWP Politburo issues a statement approving the PRON initiative, made on July 9,

requesting the lifting of martial law. There is reason to believe that it may be lifted on July 22, a communist-sponsored national holiday.

Poland - July 16, 1983 (HU OSA 300-8-47-158-13)

The Voivod of Gdańsk, Mieczysław Cygan, issues regulations enabling misdemeanour courts to apply accelerated procedure to punish the participants of unauthorised, pro-Solidarity gatherings.

Hungary – July 18 – 23, 1983 (KCA)

A party and state delegation led by first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, János Kádár, travels to the Soviet Union. The aluminium oxide agreement is extended; the shipment of complete plants from Hungary is concluded.

Poland – July 18-24, 1983 (RFE)

Bavarian Prime Minister and Christian Social Union leader Franz Josef Strauss spends seven days in Poland as part of his East European trip, meeting with a number of Poland's most senior politicians and Church leaders.

Poland - July 20, 1983 (RFE)

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases the six-month economic report, which indicates a slight improvement in the country's economic performance. However, when examined in detail, the report illustrates stagnation rather than progress.

Yugoslavia – July 20, 1983 (HR)

Future leader of Bosnian Muslims, Alija Izetbegović is put on trial in Sarajevo for "Muslim nationalism".

Poland - July 20-21, 1983 (RFE)

The formal lifting of martial law takes place during the Sejm session on July 21, to come into effect the following day. The delegates unanimously approve the motion in an open vote. Jaruzelski announces the dissolution of the Military Council of National Salvation, the rather enigmatic body proclaimed as the embodiment of the martial law regime. Constitutional amendments and a wave of new legislation are passed, effectively restoring the Communist Party's monopoly over all aspects of political, social and economic life. A particularly interesting amendment is the two new paragraphs added to Article 33, which empower the Sejm to declare martial law in the face of an "external threat", i.e. foreign intervention. The Sejm also passes an amnesty law, however some 60 to 70 political prisoners, including the 7 Solidarity leaders are excluded from amnesty and are officially accused of trying to overthrow the state.

Poland – July 22, 1983 (KCA)

The state of martial law originally imposed on December 13, 1981 is formally lifted, following a further stabilization of the internal security situation. A series of laws and constitutional amendments, however, that had meanwhile been passed, were designed to extend the scope of state control in emergencies and to provide for closer control of trade unions, universities and local authorities, plus tighter restrictions on the mass media. Many of the persons imprisoned or detained under martial law regulations are released in late July under an amnesty proclaimed by the Sejm (parliament).

Soviet Union – July 20, 1983 (KCA)

The Chairman of the State Committee of Construction Affairs, Mr. Novikov, stands down; Mr

Sergei Bashilov succeeds him. The Tass agency also reports other Ministerial appointments and changes

Poland / U.S. – July 21, 1983 (BUSZS)

The state of emergency is lifted in Poland. Reagan says that the U.S. will study the situation in Poland before lifting the sanctions imposed as a result of the state of emergency.

Poland – July 22, 1983 (KCA)

The martial law imposed on Poland is lifted. Subsequently, constitutional amendments are made tightening control on trade unions and media outlets. Members of the former Solidarity, who had been accused of organizing strikes during the imposition of martial law, are arrested and tried.

Hungary – July 25 – 30, 1983 (KCA)

A European conference on village sociology takes place in Hungary.

Romania – July 26, 1983 (ADC)

The Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party adopts a new program, in the hope of improving political and educational ideology.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 28, 1983 (BUSZS)

A five year Soviet-American grain agreement is signed. According to the agreement, the USSR is obliged to buy at least nine million tons of grain, which is 50% more than the previous amount. Furthermore the Soviets are allowed to purchase 12 million tons of grain without special permit. After the signature of the agreement (August 25) the US secretary of agriculture condemned the previous administration for imposing a grain embargo on the USSR.

Poland - July 28, 1983 (RFE)

The Sejm holds its sixth and final session of the spring term. Delegates approve a new set of direct taxes, in addition to changes in the Penal Code and censorship law.

August

Czechoslovakia – August, 1983 (RFE)

On the 15th anniversary of the Prague Spring, Charter 77 issues a letter demanding an end to repression and the removal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovak soil.

Romania / Japan – August 3-5, 1983 (PER)

Foreign Minister of Japan Shintar Abe visits Romania.

Romania / Federal Republic of Germany – August 8-11, 1983 (PER)

Hans-Dietrich Genscher visits Romania.

Poland - August 8, 1983 (RFE)

The Council of Ministers hold a meeting and pass a decree, which maintains conscripted labour for workers in 15 key voivodships across the country.

Romania / Israel – August 15-18, 1983 (PER)

Foreign Minister of Israel Yitzhak Shamir visits Romania.

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 18, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)

Andropov announces a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of anti-satellite weapons and urges the U.S. to accept the ban on space weapons. Andropov proposes a Soviet-American agreement for the liquidation of existing ABM systems and a ban on the development of new ones.

Poland - August 18, 1983 (RFE)

The Polish authorities reach an agreement in Vienna with a group of Western commercial bankers on the rescheduling of payment of its foreign debt. This is seen as a major step towards normalization in relations with between Poland and the West in the post-martial law era.

Poland - August 19, 1983 (RFE)

Warsaw's mayor, General Mieczyslaw Debicki announces that the Polish Writers' Union will be dissolved, after months of uncertainty regarding the future of this association. The PWU was regarded as the last bastion of free thought in post-martial law Poland.

Poland - August 19, 1983 (HU OSA 300-8-47-158-13)

It is announced, by *Radio Warszawa*, that the Polish Writers' Union is to be formally banned

Yugoslavia – August 20, 1983 (HJK)

Former Vice-President of the SFRY Aleksandar Ranković dies. He was one of the leading figures in the LCY, a communist of Serb origin, who fell from power in 1966. Over 100.000 people spontaneously attend his funeral in Belgrade, which is interpreted as an expression of Serbian dissatisfaction with the situation in Kosovo. In other republics the atmosphere at the funeral is understood as a clear sign of the rizing Serbian nationalism.

Poland – August 23, 1983 (KCA)

The demonstration of some 1,000 persons organised by Solidarity movement takes place in Gdańsk, to commemorate the start of the 1980 strike at the Lenin shipyards.

Czechoslovakia – August 24, 1983 (RFE)

Czechoslovak media publishes a letter attributed to Cardinal Tomasek forthrightly demanding religious freedom. The media condemns the letter as a Western plot to undermine the regime.

Czechoslovakia / France – August 25, 1983 (RFE-OP)

France's ruling socialist party pays its homage to the Czechoslovak Charter 77 activists and criticizes the continued presence of Warsaw Pact forces in the country 15 years after the intervention.

Soviet Union - August 26 1984, 1983 (LBC)

Andropov declares that after the INF is signed, he is willing to destroy all missiles to be dismantled by the USSR, including a significant number of SS-20s. (November 23, 1983.)

Poland – August 31, 1983 (RFE/KCA)

Tens of thousands of Solidarity supporters celebrate the third anniversary of the Gdansk Agreement throughout Poland. The most violent demonstrations between police and protesters take place in Nowa Huta and Wrocław, where the authorities use water cannons and

tear gas against the demonstrators. 92 people are taken into custody. Later, on September 6, it is announced by Jerzy Urban that proceedings were initiated against 1,472 persons and 509 were convicted.

Soviet Union - August 31-September 1, 1983 (KCA)

Sanctions are imposed on the Soviet Union by a number of countries after a South Korean Boeing 747 is shot down over the Soviet territory of Sakhalin. All civilian passengers on board are presumed to have perished in the crash.

September

Czechoslovakia – September, 1983 (RFE)

Prague priest Josef Zverina reveals that he wrote the letter published on 24 August (see above), and accuses the authorities of attempting to smear Cardinal Tomasek by accusing him of producing it.

Poland – September, 1983 (UNW)

According to surveys, 48% respondents think that the decision to introduce martial law was wrong, while 43% were in favour.

Romania / India – September 1 – 4, 1983 (PER)

The Foreign Minister of India, P. V. Narasimha Rao visits Romania.

Poland - September 4, 1983 (RFE)

In his first public appearance after a prolonged illness, Archbishop Glemp addresses a crowd of 150,000 farmers in Czestochowa. Glemp departs from his recent cautious approach of the last few months and emphatically criticizes the Jaruzelski regime for its treatment of Solidarity supporters.

Soviet Union – September 5, 1983 (KCA)

As a result of the shooting down of a South Korean Boeing 747, the U.S declares the suspension of negotiations with the USSR on anything of cultural, scientific or diplomatic value.

West Germany / Yugoslavia - September 5-8, 1983 (HMD)

President of the FRG Karl Carstens visits Yugoslavia. Bilateral issues, mainly economic cooperation, are discussed during the visit. Karl Carstens visits Belgrade, Sarajevo and Zagreb.

Hungary – September 6 – 9, 1983 (HC)

Foreign minister Péter Várkonyi travels to Madrid, to the closing session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Yugoslavia / North Korea - September 9-10, 1983 (HMD)

Vice President of the SFRY Presidency Vidoje Žarković visits North Korea on the occasion of its 35th anniversary. During the visit he meets with the president Kim IL Sung, and other North Korean statesmen. Both bilateral and world issues are discussed.

Romania / United States – September 18-19, 1983 (PER / CEC)

Vice-president of the United States George Bush visits Romania to discuss with Nicolae Ceausescu.

Romania / Cyprus / Egypt / Malta / Sudan – October 18-25, 1983 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Cyprus, Egypt, Malta and Sudan.

Hungary – September 19 – 20, 1983 (HC)

Vice-president of the United States George Bush negotiates in Hungary.

Hungary – September 25 – 30, 1983 (HC)

Chairman of the Presidential Council Pál Losonczi travels to New York. He participates in the conference of the heads of state and government and the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 26, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)

Reagan's new initiative on INF missiles holds that the U.S. is willing to reduce the number of its Pershing and cruise missiles to be deployed.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – September 26-27, 1983 (RFE)

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek meets Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko the USSR. Gromyko proposes: a freeze on nuclear weapons production; a pledge by all nations not to strike first with nuclear weapons; a general condemnation of nuclear war; the demilitarization of space; a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO promising to avoid the use of military force.

Both leaders also threaten retaliation if Ronald Reagan deploys further medium range missiles in Western Europe.

Soviet Union / US - September 28, 1983 (LBC)

Andropov opines that the US is trying to buy time, so as to be able to deploy its medium range missiles. According to the general secretary of the CPSU, the deployment gives maximal benefit to the US at the expense of Europe the Americans "are holding their European allies hostage".

East Germany / Yugoslavia - September 28-30, 1983 (HMD)

President of the GDR Ministerial Council Willy Stoph visits Yugoslavia. He meets with various Yugoslav representatives. Bilateral relations are assessed as fruitful, and both sides confirm the interest for economic cooperation. World affairs are discussed as well.

October

Poland – October 5, 1983 (RFE/KCA)

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to Lech Wałęsa, leader of the independent Polish trade union Solidarity from its establishment in 1980 until its suspension in December 1981 and effective dissolution in October 1982. The Norwegian Nobel committee emphasized Walesa's "contribution, made with considerable personal sacrifice, to ensuring the workers' right to establish their own organizations."

Wałęsa says that he intends to give the money that he receives to a Roman Catholic Church fund to assist Polish agriculture.

Czechoslovakia – October 5, 1983 (RFE)

Charter 77 congratulates Lech Walesa of the Solidarity movement on winning the Nobel Peace Prize. The post above is the same as the one added to the master.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – October 10-11, 1983 (RFE)

Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar visits Prague. Two agreements are signed concerning the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric power project. Lazar also meets Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and President Gustav Husak.

Poland - October 10, 1983 (RFE)

Janusz Palubicki, a former underground leader of the banned trade union, Solidarity, is sentenced to four years in prison. His trial demonstrates that despite the official lifting to martial law, there is as of yet no end to political trials, and for some Solidarity activists there will be no amnesty.

Soviet Union - October 13, 1983 (LBC)

Marshal Kulikov declares that a new phase would begin in the arms race if the US deployed its European missiles.

Warsaw Pact - October 14, 1983 (LBC)

The Sofia meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact urges the continuation of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

Poland - October 14-15, 1983 (RFE)

The 13th PUWP CC Plenum convenes. The meeting is devoted to problems of ideology in party work. The main thrust of all speeches is on the need for political and institutional continuity, rather than introducing any new themes or policies.

Yugoslavia / Iraq - October 16-17, 1983 (HMD)

President of the Federal Government Milka Planinc visits Iraq. Both sides emphasize their readiness and willingness for long-term cooperation. Situation in Iraq is thoroughly discussed. International issues are discussed as well.

Romania / Cyprus / Egypt / Malta / Sudan – October 18-25, 1983 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Cyprus, Egypt, Malta and Sudan.

Yugoslavia / Greece - October 23-24, 1983 (HMD)

Yugoslav delegation led by Milka Planinc visits Greece. Various issues are discussed, including economic cooperation and Yugoslav approachment with the EEC.

Czechoslovakia – October 24, 1983 (RFE-OP)

The human rights movement Charter 77 asks in a letter President Gustav Husak to grant an amnesty to prisoners of conscience, for the 65th anniversary on October 28 of the proclamation of the independent Czechoslovak Republic in 1918.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany / USSR – October 24, 1983 (PSCZ)

Statements are issued in Moscow, Prague, and East Berlin announcing the installation of missiles in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

On the same day, Erich Honeker visits Prague, and meets President Gustav Husak.

Charter 77 writes a letter to President Husak demanding an amnesty for political prisoners.

Soviet Union - October 26, 1983 (LBC)

In his interview to Pravda, Andropov declares that he is willing to reduce the number of SS-20s to 140 if the US rockets are not deployed. Regarding the warheads, Moscow wants to have an arsenal of 420, as opposed to the French-British 300. At the same time, Andropov warns that his country will quit the arms reduction talks if the Americans start deploying their rockets. Two days earlier, the Soviet Ministry of Defence had announced that preparations had begun for the deployment of tactical atomic weapons on Czechoslovakian and East German territory.

Poland - October 26, 1983 (RFE)

Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar arrives in Warsaw for an official two-day visit, which can be seen as giving manifest support to the Jaruzelski regime. Kadar is the second such Soviet bloc leader to visit Poland since the lifting of martial law in July. The first was East Germany's Erich Honecker last August.

NATO - October 27, 1983 (LBC)

NATO announces that 1400 of the 6000 US tactical warheads in Western Europe are to be dismantled.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 31 – November 1, 1983 (BUSZS / LBC)

Reports by U.S. and Soviet scientists on the consequences of a nuclear war. According to a group of American scientists, at the exchange of 5000 megatons (out of the available 12000), 1.1 billion people would die right away, and just as many would be mortally wounded. Because of the 90 thousand tons of dust that would pollute the atmosphere, the Earth's temperature would plummet and nuclear winter would set in. Plants would be incapable of photosynthesis; the food chain would be destroyed. Radioactivity would be higher than earlier assumed and, even a year after the war, could reach 250 rad. A Soviet group reached similar conclusions.

November

Poland - November 1, 1983 (RFE)

The government suddenly and arbitrarily imposes rationing of butter, margarine and animal fats, sparking a significant public backlash. The government claims that it had no choice but to impose such rationing without due notice in order to prevent panic buying.

Yugoslavia / Romania - November 2-4, 1983 (HMD)

Yugoslav delegation led by the President of the Presidency Mika Špiljak visits Romania and meets with Nicolae Ceausescu and other Romanian leaders.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – November 11, 1983 (RFE)

Hungarian state leader Janos Kadar visits Prague, and presents President Husak of Czechoslovakia with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Poland - November 12, 1983 (RFE)

The Polish media announces government proposals for further price increases in several staple foodstuffs, including milk, cheese and meat. The price increases are set to be introduced in the New Year.

Czechoslovakia – November 14, 1983 (RFE)

The Charter 77 group writes a letter to the Czechoslovak government urging it cease repression of its members, and to allow disarmament to be debated publicly. This comes in the wake of the regime's unpopular decision to allow new Soviet missiles to be deployed on Czechoslovak soil.

Yugoslavia / Great Britain - November 15-18, 1983 (HMD)

Yugoslav delegation led by Milka Planinc visits London. They meet with Margaret Thatcher and other representatives. Both bilateral and international issues are discussed. The two sides have different views on how to solve underdevelopment and inequality in the world.

Czechoslovakia – November 18, 1983 (RFE-OP)

Two spokesmen for Charter 77 are detained for questioning about challenging the Prague government on plans to station Soviet missiles on its territory.

Poland - November 18-19, 1983 (RFE)

The PUWP holds its 14th CC Plenum in Warsaw. Discussion of economic policies dominates the agenda. An official Politburo report states that the main problem affecting the economic situation is the failure to convince the public of the government's good intentions and potential effectiveness of its economic program.

Czechoslovakia – November 19, 1983 (RFE)

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal admits that 'none of us is rejoicing over the recent decision' to allow new Soviet missiles to be deployed on Czechoslovak soil.

Hungary – November 19 – 20, 1983 (HC)

The 7th congress of the Democratic Association of Slovaks in Hungary takes place in Budapest (chairman: János Such, secretary-general: Mrs Róbert Jakab).

Poland - November 22, 1983 (RFE)

The Sejm elects General Jaruzelski as Chairman of the newly restructured National Defence Committee (NDC), expanding his role in the government even further and strengthening his personal control over the government.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union / U.S. – November 23, 1983 (BUSZS)

The Soviet delegation unilaterally breaks off the Geneva disarmament talks. This happens one day after the FRG parliament approved the deployment of U.S. missiles. The head of the Soviet delegation declares, "They are not continuing the talks and are not designating a new date to restart them". Reagan comments, "I think they [the Soviets] will come back because I think that they must be aware, as much as we are, that there cannot and must not be a nuclear confrontation in Europe...". The Soviet move was not unexpected for the Americans, and neither side believed that the danger of limited nuclear war was higher.

Soviet Union - November 24, 1983 (LBC)

Andropov announces reprisals in case the 572 American missiles are deployed: the moratorium for the deployment of SS-20s in Europe will be lifted; the schedule for the deployment of missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia will be lifted; similar Soviet systems will be deployed on the oceans and the seas.

Hungary / Iran / Jordan / Kuwait / Syria – November 26 – December 4, 1983 (HC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi pays a visit to Iran, Kuwait, Syria and Jordan.

Poland – November 30 – December 1, 1983 (RFE)

Czechoslovakia's President and Secretary-General of the Communist Party, Gustav Husak pays a two-day official visit to Poland. The visit is widely seen as a display of solidarity between two important partners within the Soviet bloc.

December

Poland – December 1983 (UNW)

Lech Walesa, having been freed by the authorities, receives the Nobel Peace Prize. His wife accepts the prize on his behalf, as he is afraid of leaving the country, for fear of not being let back in.

Czechoslovakia / Vatican / Italy – December 2, 1983 (RFE)

During a state visit to Italy, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visits the Vatican, and holds a 45-minute meeting with Pope John Paul II.

Hungary – December 7, 1983 (HC)

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in session. The topic centres on the international situation, most importantly the arms race. Over the course of November and December, the East-West negotiations about disarmament end and the US, as well as the Soviet Union, begin to deploy mid-range missiles. In December, protests, marches and great assemblies take place in Hungary against the arms race.

Poland - December 10, 1983 (RFE)

Lech Walesa is formally awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The awards ceremony takes place in Oslo, but Walesa remains in Gdansk, with his wife, Danuta, accepting the prize on his behalf. Walesa chose to remain in Poland in protest at the government's continued persecution of his comrades and his fear that were he to leave the country, the authorities may not allow him to return. In his acceptance speech, Walesa calls for "democratization" in Poland, emphasizing pluralism in political and economic relations as the only way to overcome stagnation.

Czechoslovakia – December 12, 1983 (RFE-OP)

Charter 77 sends to Premier Lubomir Strougal a letter attached with the recently completed study by the Czechoslovak academy of sciences but not published by authorities that is pin-pointing the alarming effects of environmental pollution in the country.

France / Yugoslavia - December 13-18, 1983 (HMD)

President of France Francois Mitterand visits Yugoslavia. Topics varying from mutual cooperation to world conflicts are discussed. Both sides advocate for a peaceful resolution of conflicts, and for a more intensive dialogue between the North and the South.

Soviet Union – December 15, 1983 (BUSZS)

At the close of the 31st round of the Vienna arms reduction talks, the Warsaw Pact states set no date for the further negotiations. A similar decision is made by the Soviets at the START talks.

Czechoslovakia / EEC – December 19-20, 1983 (RFE)

A Czechoslovak delegation holds talks in Brussels in the hope of boosting trade relations with the EEC.

Poland – December 21-23, 1983 (KCA)

A trade agreement is signed after General Jaruzelski visits the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia – December 22, 1983 (RFE)

A terrorist plot in Prague is foiled. A store-worker in the department store Kotva notices an abandoned bag. He alerts a nearby policeman, and the bomb is defused with 12 minutes before it was due to detonate.

Yugoslavia – December 24, 1983 (HR)

Due to the rampant inflation the Federal Executive Council proclaims that prices have to be frozen. Many businesses disobey the directive.

Poland - December 30, 1983 (RFE)

The government announce that they will postpone the implementation of the planned food price increases. The proposals had unleashed a wave of criticism from both Solidarity and the new, government-sponsored unions.

1984

Austria – 1984 [without date] (KCA)

In accordance with the government's policy declaration of May 31, 1983, an environmental management and protection fund' is established with capital resources of 500 million Schilling[s] for 1984 and an overall potential investment volume of 2,500 million Schilling[s].

January

Austria – January 1984 (KCA)

A 10-year program for the purification of the country's rivers is announced.

Austria / Yugoslavia – January 1, 1984 (KCA)

A treaty between Austria and Yugoslavia, providing for bilateral legal assistance in criminal cases and permitting nationals of either country to be repatriated to serve prison sentences, enters into force.

Poland - January 1, 1984 (RFE)

As of January 1, all trade unions are now free to operate without requiring special permission from the Council of State.

Hungary / Spain – January 4, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an unofficial visit to Madrid.

Hungary / Soviet Union – January 11-12, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska attends negotiations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

Hungary / Soviet Union – January 15, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi has a four-day visit to Moscow.

Hungary / Sweden – January 15-21, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi participates in the final meeting of the members of the European Security and Cooperation Conference of the States Parties in Stockholm. He gives a speech at the opening session on January 19. Péter Várkonyi has bilateral negotiations in Stockholm.

Poland - January 15, 1984 (RFE)

The Polish episcopate issues an unexpected statement about the need to speed up preparations for the establishment of a foundation to support Poland's private farmers.

Czechoslovakia – January 16, 1984 (RFE-OP)

The international committee for the support of the Czechoslovak human rights organization Charter 77 awards this year's Jan Pallach-prize to the publishers of Charter 77's information sheet. The prize is in memory of Czechoslovak student Jan Pallach who in 1969 burned himself to death in Prague to protest against limitation of human rights.

Hungary / Austria – January 16-17, 1984 (HC)

The Leader of the Austrian People's Party, Alois Mock, visits Hungary.

Hungary / Poland – January 16-19, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister István Sarlós visits the People's Republic of Poland. He is welcomed by General W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Poland.

Hungary / France – January 16-19, 1984 (HC)

French Secretary of State for Public Administration and Reform of Public Administration and Member of the French Cabinet Anicet le Pors attends negotiations in Budapest.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – January 16-19, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to Yugoslavia.

CSCE - January 17, 1984 (LBC)

The CSCE talks start in Stockholm. Secretary of State Schultz raises the case of Raoul Wallenberg in connection with human rights issues. (Wallenberg saved as many as 30 thousand Jews in Hungary in 1944-1945 and was arrested and taken to the Soviet Union by the NKVD in 1945, where he disappeared). (September 22, 1986.)

Poland - January 17, 1984 (RFE)

The government finally announces comprehensive price increases, averaging about 10%, to take effect on January 30. The prices of some staple foods will be raised by 30%. Discounting some minor concessions made, the proposals are not too dissimilar from the plans first announced in November 1983.

Romania – January 19, 1984 (KCA)

President Ceausescu announces measures to increase food production on private landholdings, which were estimated to make up 15% of cultivated land in Romania. Owners are to benefit from tax relief, easy credit and fixed purchase prices. However, those not fulfilling production quotas, which are reportedly set at a high level, will lose their holdings. Each smallholding is expected to raise fixed numbers of livestock. Quotas are also fixed for fruit and vegetable production.

Poland - January 25, 1984 (RFE)

The Third National Conference of the Socialist Polish Youth Union's (SPYU) worker activists takes place in Warsaw. General Jaruzelski attends and stresses the importance of the Youth Union in advancing the process of

Yugoslavia / NAM - January, 26-30 1984 (MP)

A conference of minister of informations of the Non-Alignment movement is held. A "Plea to Mass Media" is issued. The "Plea" calls for the increasement of the Non-Aligned news agencies Pool and to "depolarize information".

East Germany / France – January 26-27, 1984 (KCA)

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, visits East Germany and holds talks with Chairman of the Council of State and General Secretary of the ruling Socialist Unity Party (SED) Erich Honecker, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph. They discuss bilateral political and economic links and arms limitation problems.

Poland - January 26, 1983 (RFE)

The Sejm passes the country's first Press law, the first comprehensive act to define the legal framework for the functioning of the mass media. The act establishes a Press Council, lists in detail journalists' rights and duties and outlines readers' responses to press criticism. Thus far, only two other Soviet bloc countries, Czechoslovakia and Romania, have such a comprehensive legal act on the mass media.

Soviet Union / France – January 29, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Ivan Arkhipov, a First Deputy Premier, arrives in Paris for talks, mainly on economic relations. At the end of his visit, a five-year economic and industrial co-operation agreement is signed.

US / Soviet Union - January 29, 1984 (LBC)

Moscow accuses the US of violating the SALT II treaty. The Soviets claim that the Americans are constructing hardened silos for ICBMs and thereby they violate the SALT I treaty. This serves to camouflage the installation of missiles with MIRV-ed warheads, which in turn violates the SALT II treaty. The deployment of intermediate range missiles continues. They are thereby increasing their strategic arsenal and violating the SALT II treaty. The US did not ratify the SALT II treaty and thus failed to carry out its legal and political obligations.

Romania – January 29-30, 1984 (KCA)

Agerpres publishes details of the plan fulfilment in 1983. Net industrial production has risen by 5.1%, below the target of 8%, and labour productivity in industry rose by only 2.7%, below the target of 9.1%. Agricultural achievement is reported as satisfactory, the target for net farm output having been set at 6.1%. The total volume of foreign trade has increased by 1.4%, below the target of 13.5%, and national income has risen by 3.4%, below the target of 5%. The discrepancy between planned targets and actual performance leads to extensive

changes in the Council of Ministers during early 1984.

East Germany / Canada – January 30- February 1, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, makes the first visit to East Germany by a leader of a NATO member country.

Romania / Soviet Union – January 30-February 1, 1984 (PER)

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visits Romania.

Poland - January 31, 1984 (RFE)

Delegates from Poland and the GDR sign an agreement, easing tourist traffic between the two countries and including an exchange program for workers.

February

Hungary / ESCC – February 1, 1984 (HC)

The Council of Ministers creates a commission, led by the Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi, to prepare for the Cultural Forum of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, to be held in Budapest in 1985.

Romania / Canada – February 1-2, 1984 (PER)

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau visits Romania.

Hungary / U.K. – February 2-4, 1984 (HC)

Prime Minister of the UK Margaret Thatcher makes an official visit to Hungary. She is welcomed by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party János Kádár and by Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár.

Poland - February 3, 1984 (RFE)

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases its annual report, which indicates that 1983 saw positive economic trends for the first time in five years. Poland's DNMP (an approximate equivalent to the Western concept of GDP) rose by 4-5% in 1983. The foreign trade figures also demonstrate a substantial improvement on the previous year, with exports up by 11.1% and imports up by 10.6%.

Poland - February 6, 1984 (RFE)

The Polish National Bank devalues the zloty by an average of 28% against the currencies of all the Soviet bloc countries, and by 11.1% against the dollar.

Soviet Union / France – February 7, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Waldimar Zolotarenko, a naturalized French citizen of Russian exile origin, is sentenced in Paris to 10 years' imprisonment for passing on to the KGB documents from the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, a body attached to NATO.

Yugoslavia – February 8, 1984 (HR / AY)

The 1984 Winter Olympics are taking place in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia. This is the first Winter Olympics held in a socialist state, and second Olympics overall (after Moscow Summer Olympics of 1980) taking place in a socialist state. Furthermore, this is the first time Olympic Games are taking place in a developing country. A number of 49 National Olympic Committees take part in the Sarajevo Olympics. China boycotts the 1984 Winter Olympics due to the IOC's recognition of Taiwan. Many smaller countries compete in these games, thanks to the funding program created by the IOC.

East Germany / Poland – February 8, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, a member of the politburo of the ruling Polish United Workers' Party, meets Herr Honecker in East Berlin for talks on political and economic co-operation.

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 8, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi makes an official, two-day visit to Moscow.

Soviet Union - February 9, 1984, (LBC)

The CPSU General Secretary Iurii Andropov dies. He is succeeded by Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Hungary / Egypt – February 9-10, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Foreign Minister of Egypt Abdel Hamid Badawi attends consultations in Budapest.

Hungary / Poland – February 11, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Internal Trade Zoltán Juhász attends negotiations in Krakow.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – February 12, 1984 (RFE-OP)

Polish and Czechoslovak civil rights activists make a joint appeal for the release of political prisoners in their countries and for support for human rights from the West. The appeal is signed by 24 Polish activists and 22 Czechoslovak activists.

Soviet Union – February 13, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Konstantin Chernenko is elected as General Secretary of the CPSU, following President Andropov's death. He is regarded as a conservative within the Soviet hierarchy. The campaign against inefficiency and corruption continues under his leadership, however, and the experiments initiated under President Andropov are also maintained as Mr Chernenko had pledged upon his appointment. No new initiatives are announced in the succeeding months.

Poland - February 13, 1984 (RFE)

The Sejm meets and strengthens the basis for political normalization. This session should have been one of the last in the current term (which began in March 1980), but the Sejm votes almost unanimously to extend its term until the end of 1984 due to the continuing “profound crisis”, which Poland is embedded in. The Sejm also passes a new law on elections to the People’s Councils, seen as a radically new means of extending local democracy, and sets the date for these elections as June 23.

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 13-14, 1984 (HC)

Led by János Kádár, the party and governmental delegation of Hungary attends the funeral of J. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and Chairmen of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in Moscow.

Soviet Union / U.K. – February 14, 1984 (KCA)

Mrs Thatcher attends the funeral of President Andropov and meets his successors, Mr Chernenko, and Mr Gromyko.

Austria / Italy – February 15-16, 1984 (KCA)

Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi visits Austria. He is the first Italian Prime Minister to visit Austria in 103 years, signalling the improved relationship between the two countries. Views on the South Tirol question are exchanged, but the discussions centre on trade issues, Italy being Austria's second largest trading partner. Relations had improved after 1969, when the predominantly German-speaking Italian region of South Tirol had been granted increased autonomy.

Hungary / Romania – February 16-17, 1984 (HC)

President of the Romanian State Planning Commission Stefan Birlea attends negotiations in Budapest.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – February 17, 1984 (HC)

President of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia Janez Zemljarič visits Vas County in Hungary.

Poland - February 18-21, 1984 (RFE)

The United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, visits Poland on the first leg of his Eastern European tour. This is the second visit by a prominent international figure since the end of martial law, following the Pope’s pilgrimage the previous summer. The Polish authorities perceive the visit as an important confirmation of its legitimacy and the growing acceptance of its policies abroad.

East Germany / United States – February 21, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Richard Burt, the US Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, holds talks in East Berlin with Herr Fischer and Herr Axen on bilateral issues and on the resumption of the INF-

missile talks in Geneva that had been broken off by the Soviet Union on November 23, 1983. Mr Burt is the highest State Department official to have visited East Germany.

Hungary / Sweden – February 21-22, 1984 (HC)

Foreign Minister of Sweden Lennart Bodström visits Hungary.

Czechoslovakia / United Nations – February 21-23, 1984 (RFE)

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar visits Prague. During his visit the Charter 77 group sends a letter to him complaining of the Czechoslovak government's harassment of its members.

Hungary / East Germany – February 21-23, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Transportation Árpád Pulai makes an official, three-day visit to the Democratic Republic of Germany.

Czechoslovakia / United Nations – February 21-23, 1984 (RFE)

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar visits Prague. During his visit the Charter 77 group sends a letter to him complaining of the Czechoslovak government's harassment of its members.

Hungary / U.N. – February 23-25, 1984 (HC)

General Secretary of the UN Javier Perez de Cuellar has an official, three-day visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – February 23, 1984 (RFE)

Deal signed for the USSR to deliver 3,000 million roubles' worth of oil to Czechoslovakia over the coming year.

Romania – February 24, 1984 (KCA)

The RCP executive political committee adopts a decision on measures to raise the birth rate, which had fallen to 14.3 per thousand in 1983 from 19.7 in 1975. The decision describes abortions, 24% higher than live births in 1983, as "anti-national and antisocial". President Ceausescu on March 7 describes abortion as an abusive and impermissible practice. It is reported that abortion will be made illegal for women under the age of 42 or women with fewer than four children. The legal marriage age for women is lowered to 15. Unmarried adults over 25 and childless couples are made subject to a 5 per cent income surcharge. Other measures to be introduced are the tightening of divorce laws, compulsory medical check-ups for women over 20, thorough investigation of all interrupted pregnancies and compulsory treatment for sterile women. Oral contraceptives are illegal in Romania and other contraceptive devices are virtually unobtainable.

Hungary / U.S. – February 25, 1984 (HC)

Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Richard Burt attends negotiations in Budapest.

Hungary / Austria – February 26-28, 1984 (HC)

Austrian Federal Minister of Education Helmut Zilk makes an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Cuba – February 26-March 2, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Internal Trade Zoltán Juhász attends negotiations in Cuba.

Austria / U.S. – February 26-March 6, 1984 (KCA)

Rudolf Kirchschläger, Austrian President, makes an official visit to the US. This is the first visit by an Austrian President. He is accompanied by Mr Erwin Lanc, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by Mr Fischer, Minister for Science and Research.

Romania / United States, February 27-28, 1984 (PER)

The subject of human rights in Romania is discussed at Round Table Conference in Washington regarding human rights. At the time, Romanians' human rights are being infringed upon.

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 28-March 1, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Imre Hollai attends the 9th session of the Permanent Task Force of the Comecon Executive Council in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia / Vatican City – February 29, 1984 (RFE)

Archbishop Luigi Poggi visits Prague on behalf of the Vatican. He discusses a range of issues with the Czechoslovak government, including vacant bishoprics, the suppression of Catholic media and the harassment of priests.

March**Austria – March 1984 (MCA)**

An OECD report on the Austrian economy finds that the country's economic performance compares favourably with that of many other OECD countries. The report nevertheless describes interest payments on the public debt as 'a matter of concern', although they are 'not yet at a critical level'.

Finland – March 1984 (KCA)

The government's economic policy is strengthened by a two-year wage settlement, accepted in March 1984 by the country's main union confederation: the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK). The agreement provides for the lowest basic wage rises since 1962, with a general increase of 3.2% in March 1984 and 3.6% in March 1985, and for a nine-fold increase in the maximum fines that can be imposed by the Labour Court for unofficial strikes, but it also includes a far-reaching reform of the unemployment benefit system from 1985 and provides for a reduction in working hours from the beginning of 1986.

US / Soviet Union - March 2, 1984 (LBC)

In his election speech, Chernenko calls on the US to continue the dialogue the main obstacle of which is the deployment of the Pershing-II and cruise missiles. The State Department welcomes Chernenko's speech.

Czechoslovakia / Netherlands – March 4, 1984 (RFE-OP)

The leader of the most prominent Dutch peace group is expelled from Czechoslovakia after meeting with members of Charter 77. Four other members of the Interchurch Peace Council are refused entry into Czechoslovakia after customs police found Charter 77 materials in their luggage.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – March 5-6, 1984 (HC)

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal makes an amicable visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by János Kádár, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Hungary / Netherlands – March 6-7, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergályos attends consultations in the Netherlands, then in Luxembourg, and finally between March 8-9 in Belgium.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – March 7-8, 1984 (HC)

Kádár makes an official, amicable visit to Yugoslavia.

Hungary / East Germany – March 7-9, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Germany Peter Florin attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Budapest.

Poland - March 7, 1984 (RFE)

Several hundreds of students at a vocational school in the village of Mietne stage a 14-hour sit-in strike, in protest at the government's official policy requiring the removal of "religious symbols" from schools. The incident emphasizes the growing chasm and distrust developing between the State and Church.

Poland - March 8, 1984 (RFE)

The Polish authorities arrest the internationally renowned writer Marek Nowakowski. He is charged with engaging in "activities detrimental to the interests of the Polish state". This appears to be the first time since the purges of intellectuals in 1968 that judicial proceedings may be instigated against a prominent Polish writer for his literary activities.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – March 8-9, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Prague.

Hungary / Belgium – March 8-9, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergályos attends consultations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Belgium.

Austria / Switzerland – March 8-9, 1984 (KCA)

Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz's visits to Zurich and Bern emphasize the close relationship between Austria and Switzerland. Matters discussed include East-West relations, the role of neutral countries at the Stockholm conference on disarmament in Europe, the EFTA meeting scheduled for April 1984, and transport, environmental and defense issues.

Hungary / West Germany – March 8-10, 1984 (HC)

President of the German Bundestag Rainer Barzel makes an official visit to Budapest, leading a delegation. He is welcomed by János Kádár and by Pál Losonczi, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Hungary / East Germany – March 8-10, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi makes a three-day, official visit to Berlin.

Czechoslovakia – March 10, 1983 (RFE)

Italian newspaper *L'Avvenire* publishes a letter by Prague priest Josef Zverina criticizing Vladimir Junku, the Czechoslovak government's secretary for Church affairs.

Hungary / Iraq – March 11, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Interior István Horváth visits Iraq, following the acceptance of an Iraqi invitation.

Albania / Italy – March 16-17, 1984 (KCA)

An Italian trade delegation, led by Minister of Foreign Trade Signor Nicola Capria, visits Albania. A trade agreement for 1984 is signed.

Poland - March 16-18, 1984 (RFE)

The PUWP holds its three-day National Delegates Conference, the first large-scale PUWP assembly since before martial law. 1,733 delegates from various PUWP organizations attend the conference. The Party asserts a position of political strength at home, declares its ideological loyalty to the Soviet-style Communist system and recognizes the need to further strengthen the party's leading role in society in order to address the major economic and political difficulties that it faces. The conference is seen as a symbolic manifestation of political unity within the party, but it remains doubtful that the conference will actually contribute anything concrete to solve the country's many internal problems.

Hungary / East Germany – March 21-23, 1984 (HC)

Member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Willi Stoph makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

Bulgaria – March 22-23, 1984 (KCA)

The Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) holds a national conference in Sofia to discuss the problem of increasing quality of production. The 2,963 delegates present adopt a long-range program for quality improvement. This program is outlined by President Todor Zhivkov. He states that "In the present stage of development the problem of quality is the crucial problem". While in the past, the emphasis was on quantity, "an entirely new approach" is needed to achieve high quality "in all branches ... and in society as a whole."

Soviet Union – March 26, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev delivers a speech to a conference in Moscow on increasing the efficiency of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex. He stresses the need to "intensify" agricultural production. He also criticizes local party officials and certain ministries for failing to implement measures to improve efficiency, especially in the provision of agricultural machinery and adequate rural housing.

Poland - March 26-29, 1984 (RFE)

The United Peasant Party (UPP) holds their ninth congress in Warsaw, with 780 delegates in attendance, representing the party's 470,000 members.

Hungary / Soviet Union– March 26-31, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union N. Baibakov attends negotiations regarding bilateral relations during the Comecon meeting in Budapest. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

Finland – March 27, 1984 (KCA)

The Bank of Finland announces an effective revaluation of the markka by approximately 1%. This is reportedly a result of economic recovery and because of a strong rise in the currency reserves.

Soviet Union / U.K. – March 27-29, 1984 (KCA)

Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Kornienko visits the UK, meeting Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mr Rifkind for discussions on arms control issues, regional problems and bilateral matters. He rejects British exhortations for a Soviet return to the INF talks.

Austria / Soviet Union – March 30, 1984 (KCA)

An agreement between Austria and the Soviet company *Soyuzgasexport* is signed. The agreement envisions the provision of Austrian imports of gas (already running at 2,400 million cubic meters per year, with an option to take up to one-third more) to increase by 1,400 million cubic meters.

April

Bulgaria – early April, 1984 (KCA)

The *Rabotnichesko Delo* (the BCP daily organ) publishes an attack on “formalism” in the party, which, the article says, results in elections to BCP organizations being arranged in advance, in turn leading to “arrogance and authoritarianism” among party officials (see April 14, 1984).

Austria – April, 1984 (KCA)

A reform of the state pension scheme, which in 1983 took up three-quarters of the country's 1983 social expenditure of 41,000 million Schilling, is announced. Savings of 63,000 million Schilling are anticipated between January 1985 and 1990. The changes, however, are opposed by 13,000 officials who demonstrate in Vienna on April 12.

Hungary / Algeria / Tunisia – April 1-8, 1984

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai attends consultations in Algeria from April 1-4. Afterwards, he attends meetings in Tunisia from April 5-8.

Poland - April 2-5, 1984 (RFE)

Bulgaria's head of state and First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov makes an official four-day visit to Poland. It is billed as a “visit of friendship” by both countries and is concluded with the signing of joint declarations on economic cooperation and bilateral political concerns.

Poland - April 6, 1984 (RFE)

The Sejm meets for a busy one-day session. The main feature is the passing of the Law on Foundations, which is intended to smooth the way for all kinds of individual or group initiatives in philanthropic and other areas. It is hoped that the law will give fresh impetus to the church-sponsored Agricultural Fund, which has made little progress since the idea was announced in June 1982.

Hungary / U.K. – April 9-12, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress participates in the Hungarian Days in London. He is welcomed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Czechoslovakia – April 10, 1984 (RFE-OP)

Czechoslovak police uses violence against three young Catholics to stop them from distributing a petition, which was said to carry 17,000 signatures, urging that Pope John Paul II be invited to visit Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / Italy – April 11-13, 1984 (HC)

Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi makes an official visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

Soviet Union / France – April 13, 1984 (KCA)

An aircraft of the Soviet state airline Aeroflot strays off its course while flying from Moscow to Marseilles, passing over the French naval base at Toulon. In Toulon, France's first nuclear attack submarine, the Rubis, and the aircraft carrier Foch are in dock. A French internal inquiry establishes that the airliner has not flown over the area deliberately.

Bulgaria – April 14, 1984 (KCA)

The Guardian reports on a series of lectures in which President Zhivkov expressed concern about the possible atrophy of the BCP due to the party's failure to attract sufficient numbers of younger people. He is also said to have urged the BCP to give greater attention to "developing and improving" the country's political system, which, he stated, should be transformed into an "all-people's state."

Latvia SSR– April 14, 1984 (RFE)

Boriss Pugo is elected as the new First Secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

Hungary / Finland – April 14-18, 1984 (HC)

President of the Finnish Parliament Erkki Pystynen makes an official visit to Hungary (leading a delegation). He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and President of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Hungary / Denmark – April 16-17, 1984 (HC)

Peter Dyving, Political Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (equal to the Deputy Ministerial rank), attends consultations in Budapest.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 17-18, 1984 (HC)

Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, A. A. Gromiko makes a two-day, official, friendly visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by János Kádár and by Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár.

East Germany – April 18, 1984 (KCA)

ADN reports that 417,000 people are employed in the privately-owned trades, and that the volume of service and repair work by the trades has risen approximately fivefold since 1972. The agency states that 'the country's 2,733 craftsmen's and tradesmen's production co-operatives, 82,136 private businesses, 25,934 private retailers and 10,753 hoteliers have a secure future'.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 18-20, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi visits Moscow.

Austria – April 19, 1984 (KCA)

A program to reduce the effects of acid rain is announced, under which lead-free petrol is to be made available nationwide from April 1985, and new vehicles are obliged to use lead-free petrol and catalytic convertors from 1986.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 19-20, 1984

The following ministers participate in a meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states in Budapest: Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria Petr Mladenov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland Stefan Olszowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Germany Oskar Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania Stefan Andrei, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union A. A. Gromiko. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs are welcomed by János Kádár and by Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers György Lázár.

Hungary / Kuwait – April 22-27, 1984 (HC)

President of the Parliament Antal Apró, acting as leader of the parliament delegation, visits Kuwait. He is welcomed by the Emir, Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah.

Hungary / Algeria – April 24-26, 1984 (HC)

President of Algeria and General Secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Chadli Bendjedid makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Spain – April 24-28, 1984 (HC)

Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Mátyás Szűrös' visits the Communist Party of Spain in Madrid. He is welcomed by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales.

Soviet Union – April 28, 1984 (KCA)

Pravda publishes an article complaining that the doubling of agricultural investment in the important Ivanovo region (east of Moscow) over the past 10 years yielded rises in output of only 15% per worker. Inadequate local implementation of plan targets is blamed. The emphasis given to the article is seen as implying general criticism of Soviet agricultural performance.

Another item in *Pravda* on July 17 complains about continued massive waste and inefficiency. It is reported that imported equipment for the petrochemical industry worth 845 million roubles is lying idle. The article also reveals that one-third of all state and collective farms are still operating at a loss, and that some farms are sinking into debt faster than before.

May

Czechoslovakia / France – May, 1984 (RFE)

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visits France. The talks take place at a time of strained Franco-Czechoslovak relations, after Paris had recently criticized the Czechoslovak government for depriving Charter 77 activist Karel Bartosek of his citizenship.

Poland - May 1, 1984 (RFE)

Unofficial May Day marches are staged in various Polish cities, despite heavy police presence. Protesters are quickly dispersed, but several thousands are attacked by militia forces in Warsaw, Gdansk and other major cities. The unofficial rallies were on a much smaller scale than the previous year.

Hungary / China – May 1-10, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi visits the People's Republic of China.

Hungary / Austria – May 2-4, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Justice of Austria Harald Ofner visits Budapest.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 3-4, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Interior István Horváth attends negotiations in Prague.

Hungary / Norway – May 3-4, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska attends negotiations in Norway.

Poland / Soviet Union – May 4, 1984 (RFE / PSM / LBC)

General Jaruzelski makes an official two-day visit to Moscow for talks with leaders of the Soviet party and government. General Jaruzelski is also presented with the Order of Lenin, the Soviet Union's highest civilian honour. A Soviet-Polish economic cooperation agreement is signed in Moscow. It is directed at the elimination of Poland's dependence on the West and the restoration of the USSR's leading role in the Polish economy. The West's share in Poland's foreign trade is 30%. This agreement envisions cooperation in machine production, microelectronics, cybernetics and automated production, the production of coal, iron, energy and consumer goods, as well as shipping.

Poland - May 4, 1984 (RFE)

Government spokesman, Jerzy Urban takes part in a question-answer meeting with students in Bydgoszcz. The meeting was intended as a public relations exercise, but the barrage of awkward questions directed at Urban only proves to demonstrate the extent of alienation of Poland's youth population from their politicians. According to government estimates, only 30% of approximately 10,000 eligible individuals between the ages of 18 and 26 are members of any regime-controlled youth groups.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 6-7, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Defence Colonel Lajos Czinege visits the Soviet Union.

East Germany – May 6, 1984 (KCA)

Communal elections have a turnout of 99.37%, and 99.88% of the votes are cast in favour of the candidates of the National Front. This compares with a turnout of 99.28% in the last communal elections in 1979, when 99.82% of the votes cast were for the National Front. It is described by Herr Kranz as an "excellent result", which shows "how closely the party-state and people were linked in the German Democratic Republic".

Hungary / NATO – May 6-7, 1984 (HC)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Hungary submits an appeal from the member states of the Warsaw Pact to the NATO member state ambassadors.

Czechoslovakia / Libya – May 6-8, 1984 (RFE)

Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visits Libya, accompanied by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Trade Minister Bohumil Urban.

He signs an economic agreement with Muammar Gaddafi, whereby Czechoslovakia will supply industrial equipment and experts to help with construction schemes. In return, Libya is to supply petroleum and increase exports of consumer goods.

Soviet Union - May 7, 1984 (LBC)

The USSR announces its non-participation at the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The Soviets justify the measure by claiming that the US government has shown that “it does not intend to insure the security of all sportsmen, respect their rights and human dignity and create normal conditions for holding the games”. According to the communiqué, the Reagan administration “uses the games for its own political aims. Chauvinistic sentiments and anti-Soviet hysteria are being whipped up in the country”.

Poland - May 7, 1984 (RFE)

Eleven Solidarity leaders, jailed since the imposition of martial law, reject several proposals for their conditional release. Secret, tri-lateral negotiations between the Polish government, Catholic Church and a UN-envoy have taken place to devise a plan, which would allow their release.

Romania / Pakistan / Syria – May 7-11, 1984 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Pakistan and Syria.

Hungary / France – May 8-13, 1984 (HC)

Vice President of the Parliament János Péter visits Strasbourg as a guest of the Council of Europe.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 11-12, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / Palestine – May 13-19, 1984 (HC)

President of the Palestinian National Council Khaled al-Fahum visits Hungary.

Hungary / West Germany – May 15-16, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergályos attends consultations in Bonn.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 15-17, 1984 (HC)

The following ministers participate in the 12th conference of the cultural ministers of the socialist states in Hungary (Balatonöszöd): Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria and Auxiliary Member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Political Committee Georgi Jordanov, Minister of Culture of Czechoslovakia and Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party Central Committee Miroslav Válek, Minister of Culture of Cuba, Member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Committee and Member of the State Council Armando Hart Dávalos, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland and Minister of Culture Kazimierz Cevegmin, Minister of Culture of the Democratic Republic of Germany Hans-Joachim Hoffman, First Deputy Chairman of the Socialist Cultural and Educational Council of Romania Ion Traian Stefanescu, Minister of Culture of the Soviet Union and Auxiliary Member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Political Committee Pyotr Demichev and Minister of Culture of Vietnam Nguyen Van Thien.

US / Soviet Union - May 16, 1984 (LBC)

The State Department declares that the Soviet government's attitude towards the case of the Sakharov couple "is inhuman and practically incomprehensible". According to the spokesman, the US is worried by the present situation and will do everything to avoid a tragedy. Nobel Prize Laureate physicist Andrei Sakharov had started a hunger strike, demanding that his wife be given foreign medical treatment.

Hungary / Bulgaria – May 16-17, 1984 (HC)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee György Lázár makes an official, amicable visit to Bulgaria. He is welcomed by Todor Zivkov, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

Hungary / Austria – May 16-17, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi makes an official visit to Austria.

Hungary / Mongolia – May 16-21, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Finance István Hetényi visits Mongolia.

Hungary / Belgium – May 17-21, 1984 (HC)

President of the Belgian Parliament Jozef Edward Leemans visits Hungary, leading a parliament delegation.

Hungary / Cuba – May 17-22, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Justice of Cuba Juan Escalona Reguera makes an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Canada – May 20-22, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Transportation of Canada Lloyd Axworthy attends consultations in Budapest.

Soviet Union / U.K. – May 21-23, 1984 (KCA)

Minister for Trade Mr Paul Channon leads a UK delegation to Moscow for talks with Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Mr Nikolai Patolichev and other officials. The talks focus on the expansion of Soviet-British trade.

Hungary / Kuwait – May 21-23, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait Rashid Abdul-Aziz Ar-Rashid attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Budapest.

Soviet Union / U.K. – May 22, 1984 (KCA)

The expulsion of Mr Arkady Guk from the UK is announced. He had been the first secretary at the Soviet embassy. No reason is given, but it is noted that Mr Guk has been named as the KGB station chief in London at the trial of Mr Michael Bettaney, an officer in the British MI5 intelligence organization, who had been sentenced on April 16 to 23 years' imprisonment for attempting to pass secret information to the KGB (which had refused the offer).

Also on May 22, the Soviet authorities ask Mr John Burnett, the British first secretary at the embassy in Moscow, to leave the country within seven days. Mr Burnett meets Mr Skinner the night before the latter's death, and there is speculation that the expulsion was linked with this incident.

Hungary / Australia – May 23-26, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia Bill Hayden makes an official visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

East Germany – May 24, 1984 (KCA)

An SED central committee meeting approves the appointment of Herr Herbert Haber, Dr Werner Jarowinsky, Herr Gunther Kleiber and Herr Gunther Schabowski as full members of the politburo. Herr Paul Verner leaves the politburo for health reasons after 21 years' full membership and 26 years as a secretary of the SED central committee, while Herr Haber and Herr Naumann, who had already been a full politburo member since 1976, are also elected as secretaries of the central committee.

Soviet Union / U.S. / U.K – May 25, 1984 (KCA)

The Soviet media alleges that Lt.-Cdr. Jeffrey Lipscomb, the US assistant naval attaché, and Capt. John Harvey-Samuel, the British naval attaché, were briefly detained in Leningrad on April 24 while photographing industrial installations. The British embassy in Moscow denies the allegation, but confirms that it has had 'exchanges' with the Soviet authorities over the incident.

Finland – May 25-27, 1984 (KCA)

The SKP's 20th party congress is dominated by the long-standing differences between the revisionist, Eurocommunist majority wing and the minority 'orthodox' or 'Stalinist' wing.

Hungary / Romania – May 25-27, 1984 (HC)

The 17th session of the Hungarian-Romanian Economic Cooperation Intergovernmental Joint Committee is held. It is led by Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary József Marjai and Deputy Prime Minister of Romania Gheorghe Patrescu.

Hungary / India – May 25-27, 1984 (HC)

Defence Minister of India Ramasvanni Venkataraman visits Hungary.

Austria / Iran – May 26, 1984 (KCA)

Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Erwin Lanc visits Iran as the first Western Foreign Minister since the Iranian Revolution in 1979.

Romania – May 26, 1984 (KCA)

President Ceausescu opens the Danube-Black Sea canal, a waterway 64.2 km long, which shortens the passage down the river to the Black Sea by about 400 km.

Hungary / Austria – May 28-29, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary Péter Várkonyi's has a two day visit to Vienna. He is welcomed by the Austrian President R. Kirschläger and the Austrian Chancellor E. Sinowatz.

Hungary / Poland – May 28-June 1, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Justice of Poland Lech Domeracki makes an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Mongolia – May 29-June 2, 1984 (HC)

Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Pál Losonczi

has an official, amicable visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia. On June 1st, he signs the new Hungarian-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Bulgaria – May 30, 1984 (KCA)

The national assembly approves a bill granting amnesty to people convicted of various categories of minor crimes, serving sentences of up to three or up to five years. The amnesty also applies to citizens who have left the country illegally and wish to return.

Hungary / West Germany – May 30-June 1, 1984 (HC)

Prime Minister of the State of Baden-Württemberg Lothar Späth attends negotiations in Budapest.

Hungary / Vietnam – May 30-June 2, 1984 (HC)

Member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Committee and Minister of Defence of Vietnam Colonel Van Tien Dung visits Hungary, leading a military delegation. He is welcomed by György Lázár, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Romania / U.S – May 31, 1984 (PER)

U.S. President Ronald Reagan extends Most Favoured Nation status to Romania.

Poland - May 31, 1984 (RFE)

The Sejm meets for a one-day session. The agenda includes discussion on maritime issues and personnel changes in the Council of Ministers.

NATO - May 31, 1984 (LBC)

NATO's statement on its East-West politics: "Dialogue, cooperation and contacts at all levels on the full range of questions between East and West... aimed at mutual understanding, identifying common interests, clarifying objectives, expanding areas of agreement and resolving or isolating areas of disagreement"; Mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation with Warsaw Pact members on commercially sound terms which are consistent with the allies' broad security concerns, which include avoidance of contributing to Soviet military strength"; "Achieving security at the lowest possible level of forces through balanced, equitable and verifiable agreements of concrete arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures".

June

Soviet Union / U.K. – June 1-3, 1984 (KCA)

A visit to Moscow by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, is dominated by the somewhat confused exchanges between the USA and the Soviet Union over the possibility of starting negotiations on space weapons. During discussions with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Gromyko asserts that the USA is making the resumption of INF and strategic arms limitation talks a precondition for the opening of talks on space weapons. Sir Geoffrey transmits US assurances that this is not the case, but fails to convince the Soviet side.

Poland - June 2-3, 1984 (RFE)

The PUWP CC holds a two-day meeting in Lodz. The session is devoted to discussion of the problems of the public's deteriorating trust in the government and the sharply declining party membership, which according to party figures, has dropped from 3.1 million in 1980 to 2.2 million in 1984.

Hungary / Austria – June 3-6, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to Austria. He is welcomed by Austrian President R. Kirschläger and Austrian Chancellor E. Sinowatz.

Romania / Soviet Union – June 4, 1984 (PER)

Nicolae Ceausescu visits Soviet Union to hold discussions with K.U. Chernenko, the Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party.

US - June 6, 1984 (LBC)

Reagan commemorates the 40th anniversary of D-Day: "It is fitting to remember here the great losses suffered also by the Russian people during World War II. Twenty million perished, a terrible price that testifies to all the world the necessity of avoiding war". Reagan adds, however, to censure the Soviets, "Soviet troops that came to the center of this continent did not leave when peace came. They are still there, uninvited, unwanted, unyielding, almost 40 years after the war".

Poland / Romania – June 6-8, 1984 (PER)

Romanian President and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu arrives in Warsaw for a three-day official visit to bestow the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania medal on Wojciech Jaruzelski. Ceausescu's trip to Poland is the last in the series of visits by Eastern European leaders since the imposition of martial law. Ceausescu and Jaruzelski both condemn the nuclear arms race and pledge continued cooperation between their countries. Agreements on economic cooperation are also signed.

Romania – June 7, 1984 (KCA)

The *Financial Times* reports that coal production is falling behind the year's target, set at 61.71 million tons, and that the nuclear power program is also behind schedule. Romania's first nuclear power station at Cernavoda is not expected to begin operation for another four years. The country's oil refineries are said to be working at less than 50% capacity (the 1984 target for crude oil production was 13 million tons, compared to the 1983 target of 13.5 million tons).

Hungary / People's Democratic Republic of Korea – June 7-9, 1984 (HC)

General Secretary of the Korean Labour Party's Central Committee and President of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea Kim Il-sung makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary, leading state and parliament delegations.

Hungary / Sweden – June 7-9, 1984 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy participates in the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Stockholm. On June 8th, he gives a speech. During his stay in Stockholm, he attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden.

Yugoslavia / IMF – June 8, 1984 (KCA)

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finance Mr Vlado Klemencic announces that the IMF has approved a letter of intent sent by the government in May. The letter established the Yugoslav

government's plans for further economic adjustment. Yugoslavia, can now draw upon a one-year standby credit announced by the IMF on April 19. The credit is intended to help Yugoslavia meet foreign debt obligations estimated at US \$ 5,390 million in 1984 and \$ 6,100 million in 1985 (the total debt being put at \$ 19,000 million). Yugoslavia also receives further loans, totalling some \$ 2,000 million, towards its 1984 debt from Western governments and commercial banks.

Soviet Union – June 9, 1984 (KCA)

The Soviet news agency *Tass* reports that tornadoes have hit large areas east and northeast of Moscow, causing many deaths and much destruction. Official reports say that 79 have been killed at a settlement on the edge of Ivanovo. Western diplomats had earlier spoken of 400 dead.

Poland - June 10, 1984 (RFE)

Radio Warsaw announces that on June 8 Bogdan Lis, one of the main leaders of the underground Solidarity organization, has been arrested by the Gdansk security services. The news is a severe blow to the underground Solidarity organization, particularly on the eve of the local elections.

Poland - June 10-13, 1984 (RFE)

Poland's Foreign Minister, Stefan Olszowski pays an official four-day visit to Kabul. Diplomatic contact between Poland and Afghanistan has been sporadic over the last few years. Olszowski and his Afghan counterpart, Shah Mohammad Dost, both place the blame for their regimes' failings on the United States.

Hungary / Finland – June 10-14, 1984 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland. He also participates in the ceremony of the Hungarian-Finnish Cultural Agreement's 25th anniversary and in the meeting of the Hungarian-Finnish Cultural Joint Committee.

Hungary / Austria – June 11-13, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Interior of Austria Karl Blecha visits Hungary.

Hungary / East Germany – June 11-14, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi visits the Democratic Republic of Germany.

Yugoslavia – June 12-13, 1984 (KCA)

A two-day plenary session of the central committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is convened to discuss "the implementation of the leading role of the LCY in our society and the consolidation of its ideological unity and unity of action". Previously, in the face of Yugoslavia's economic difficulties, a debate on the role of the LCY, on the nature of the socialist system and on the causes of current problems, continued up to the highest levels of government.

The plenum is widely believed to be responding to the challenge of growing criticism against the LCY, which had gained increasing currency in the cultural and information media, particularly responding to charges that the Yugoslav leadership is unable to cope with the country's economic problems and to calls for radical changes in the political system.

At the end of the plenary session, the central committee authorizes a program of party-wide discussion and public debate on the issues that had been raised. The results of this debate are

evaluated at an LCY central committee session on March 5–6, 1985, at the end of which the central committee adopts a 32-point document entitled “The conclusions on the implementation of the leading role and consolidation of ideological and action unity of the LCY”.

Hungary / Soviet Union – June 12-14, 1984 (HC)

Led by by János Kádár, a state and parliament delegation participates in the XXXVIIIth Extraordinary Session of the Comecon Member States in Moscow. He attends negotiations with K. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

US / Soviet Union - June 13, 1984 (LBC)

The DIA reports that in 1983, Soviet military expenditures grew at a faster pace than at any time before. The Soviet Union supports the idea of a well-prepared summit and expresses its intention to settle a whole complex of problems.

East Germany – June 15, 1984 (KCA)

Various changes in the membership of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic are approved at a meeting of the Volkskammer (parliament). Herr Egon Krenz and Dr Gunter Mittag are both appointed Deputy Chairmen of the Council of State, following the resignation of Herr Paul Verner as Deputy Chairman. Herr Konrad Naumann is also elected a member of the Council of State.

US - June 16, 1984 (LBC)

Reagan delivers a speech on Soviet-American relations. According to the President, this relationship is marked by three main problems: the danger of Soviet-American confrontation because of one or the other of the local conflicts, the reduction of world armaments and the vicious circle of threat and its response that is the motor of an arms race. Reagan believes that cooperation must rest on “deeds and not words”. US policy towards the Soviet Union is guided by the principles of realism, strength and dialogue. US policy towards Moscow is the policy of credible deterrence and constructive cooperation.

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 17, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Bruce Rosenberg, the second secretary in the trade section of the US embassy in Moscow, is expelled from the Soviet Union for alleged dealings with a black marketer and spreading anti-Soviet literature. The US embassy makes no comment.

Poland - June 17, 1984 (RFE)

Local elections to Poland 2,455 Peoples' Councils take place. The authorities have urged all Poles to vote in these elections, declaring that it is their “patriotic duty.” Whereas, Solidarity's ICC called for a boycott of the elections, labeling them as “undemocratic.” The size of turnout in Soviet bloc countries is perceived as a supposed measure of public support for the government.

Hungary / Ecuador – June 18-20, 1984 (HC)

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador Rodrigo Valdez Bayuero attends consultations in Budapest.

Romania / North Korea – June 18-21, 1984 (PER)

Kim Ir Sen visits Romania.

East Germany / West Germany – June 19, 1984 (KCA)

Dr Kohl, West German Chancellor, confirms newspaper reports from June 5 that up to 19 East German citizens have taken refuge in the West German mission in East Berlin, and that some of them have been there for several weeks.

The number of people involved is subsequently reported to have risen to around 50, and on June 27 the mission is officially closed after an East German threatens self-immolation if he and his family are not let in. The people eventually leave and return to their homes in groups of 25, 24, and 6 on July 1, 3 and 5 respectively after the East German authorities make it understood that they will not be prosecuted, and that their applications to leave the country will be dealt with. This understanding is given in return for West German commitment to restrict access to the mission to a total of 20 persons at any one time and to ensure that visitors enter the mission individually, without luggage. A West German television report on July 3 states that the West German government has paid DM 5 million for assurances that the 55 people in the mission will be allowed to emigrate, while two days later, West German press reports put the total paid at DM 6.7 million. The mission is reopened on July 31.

Poland - June 19, 1984 (RFE)

The Polish government issues its final election results, showing that 74.95% of the 25.9 million eligible Polish voters had voted. Solidarity's ICC challenges the figures, claiming that they have been inflated by 12-15%.

Hungary / Poland – June 20-22, 1984 (HC)

Spokesman of the Cabinet of Poland (equal to Ministerial rank) Jerzy Urban visits Hungary.

Soviet Union / France – June 20-23, 1984 (KCA)

A French government delegation led by President Mitterrand visits the Soviet Union. Doubts had existed as to whether the visit would take place, because of the widespread concern over the health and position of Dr Sakharov and his wife.

On June 23, President Mitterrand flies to Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad), where he lays a wreath to the memory of the Soviet war dead and presents the city with the Legion d'Honneur, the highest French award. In a speech he pays tribute to the courage, not only of the Red Army, but also of the defeated German soldiers and their allies. He says that 'today's reconciliations supersede the rifts of yesterday'; the Soviet media omits his tribute to the Axis forces.

Soviet Union / United Kingdom – June 20-23, 1984 (KCA)

Mrs Thatcher attends the funeral of President Andropov. Here, she also meets Mr Gromyko and Andropov's successor, Mr Chernenko.

Hungary / West Germany – June 21-23, 1984 (KCA / HC)

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr Helmut Kohl makes an official visit to Hungary, during which he talks with Mr Kadar, Prime Minister Mr Gyorgy Lazar and Mr Losonczi. Dr Kohl discusses the economic co-operation between the two countries, including proposals for an investment agreement, and emphasizes West Germany's readiness to support Hungary's negotiations for a trade agreement with the EEC. Dr Kohl also praises Hungary's policy toward minorities, which allows ethnic German Hungarians to cultivate their native language and traditions.

Hungary / Poland – June 21-23, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Transportation of Austria Karl Lausecker attends negotiations in Hungary.

Soviet Union – June 22, 1984 (KCA)

The Washington Post quotes US intelligence reports of a massive explosion of ammunition at the Soviet naval base of Severomorsk, near Murmansk on the Kola Peninsula, on May 13. The incident is monitored by US satellites. *Jane's Defence Weekly*, the British specialist journal, reports on July 14 that at least 200 people have been killed and that a large part of the missile stock of the Soviet Northern Fleet has been destroyed. As a result of the incident, the paper speculates, the fleet might not be a “viable force” for the next six months.

Hungary / Mexico – June 23-25, 1984 (HC)

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico Alfonso Rosenzweig-Diaz makes a two-day visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Greece – June 23-26, 1984 (HC)

Associate Minister of Economy of Greece Kostis Vaicos attends consultations in Hungary.

Hungary / China – June 23-29, 1984 (HC)

Minister of External Trade of the People's Republic of China Chen Mu-hua attends negotiations in Budapest.

Romania – June 25, 1984 (CEC)

Construction starts on the House of the People and the Boulevard of the Victory of Socialism, in the civic centre of Bucharest. It is one of the oldest centres of the city. The construction process destroys numerous churches and other historical monuments. The House of the People will become one of the world's largest buildings, three times the size of the Palace of Versailles.

Hungary / Nicaragua – June 25-26, 1984 (HC)

Led by Daniel Ortega, a member of the National Directorate of the National Sandinista Liberation Front of Nicaragua and Coordinator of the Governing Council of the National Rebuilding, a Nicaraguan party and governmental delegation visits Hungary. Daniel Ortega is welcomed by János Kádár.

Hungary – June 26, 1984 (KCA)

The Hungarian unit of currency, the forint, is devalued against convertible currencies from the rate of \$1.00=47.8 forint set in February to a new rate of \$1.00=50.5 forint.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – June 27-29, 1984 (HC)

Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party's Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia and Prime Minister of Slovakia Peter Colotka makes an amicable, official visit to Hungary. He is welcomed by György Lázár, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Romania – June 29, 1984 (KCA)

The Grand National Assembly approves a “scientific food programme”, drawn up by the RCP in July 1982, to create a balance between “what people actually eat and their real nutritional requirements”. Mrs Gainuse says that the program is intended to improve food distribution and regional self-sufficiency. Although UN bodies recommended a daily per capita

consumption of 2,650 calories for Romania, the program stipulates an average consumption of 2,800–3,000 calories. In 1978, President Ceausescu had criticized obesity among Romanian citizens, claiming that 30 per cent of illnesses were due to overeating.

East Germany / Sweden – June 29-30, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, holds talks with Herr Honecker in Stralsund, on the East German Baltic coast. Herr Honecker reaffirms East Germany's readiness to include its territory in a Central European nuclear-weapons-free corridor, as proposed on June 6 by Mr Palme, Greek Premier Dr Andreas Papandreu and Finnish Premier Mr Kalevi Sorsa.

July

Czechoslovakia – July, 1984 (RFE)

Ten young Catholics given prison sentences in Moravia, accused of putting on a theatre show without a permit.

Austria – July 1984 (KCA)

The government announces a plan to convert road freight to rail for transit through Austria. As a consequence, rail freight is expected to account for 55% of total freight by 1989 and should account for a large majority of all freight by 1994.

Austria / China – July 2, 1984 (KCA)

Following a visit to China by the head of the Gemeinschaftskraftwerke Tullnerfeld (GKT) in June 1984, a Chinese embassy official in Vienna confirms that an outline agreement has been reached between GKT and the Chinese Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation (CNEIC). Under the agreement, the CNEIC consents to deliver enriched uranium or fuel elements to the GKT, take over the spent fuel and process and store it in China. In conformity with regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the reprocessed fuel can only be used for peaceful purposes and cannot be re-exported from China. Until the Austro-Chinese agreement, the GKT, the state company that owned a nuclear reactor in Zwentendorf, had been unable to find any country willing to take nuclear waste from the plant. Despite a 1978 national referendum that had voted narrowly against the entry into operation of the Zwentendorf reactor, the issue was reopened when the association of Austrian power stations announced in July 1983 that it could not afford the upkeep of the plant beyond the end of 1984. The SPÖ members of the *Nationalrat* announced on October 31, 1984, that they would make one last attempt at securing the opening of the Zwentendorf plant, although their FPÖ coalition partners opposed the use of nuclear power.

Yugoslavia – July 2, 1984 (KCA)

The trial of Dr Vojislav Seselj, a former lecturer in sociology at the University of Sarajevo, opens in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. He was one of 28 people detained on April 20 following a raid on a meeting in a Belgrade flat. The meeting was attended by Mr Milovan Djilas, a former political leader who had fallen into disfavour and undergone imprisonment. After a week-long trial, Dr Sesselj is sentenced to eight years in prison. In November, the Court of Appeals of Bosnia-Herzegovina would find him to be guilty only of the lesser charge of “hostile propaganda”, and would reduce the term of imprisonment to four years. Dr Seselj reportedly goes on a hunger strike from January 21 to February 5, 1985, in protest against “physical and psychological tortures”, alleging that he has been beaten. The trials of Dr Seselj

and of the six defendants in Belgrade are widely considered to be the most serious political trials in Yugoslavia since the death of President Tito.

Hungary / Greece – July 2-4, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Interior István Hováth visits Greece.

Poland - July 3-5, 1984 (RFE)

President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Milka Planinc pays a three-day official visit to Poland. Planinc's visit is the first by the head of state of a country that is neither a part of the Soviet bloc, nor a pro-Soviet Third World country since the imposition of martial law.

Hungary / Iraq – July 4, 1984 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Iraq Hamid Alwan's visits Budapest, leading the delegation of the Arab League.

East Germany / Greece – July 4-6, 1984 (KCA)

Dr Papandreou leads a Greek government delegation to East Germany for political and economic talks. Herr Honecker expresses his support for the Greek position over the Cyprus problem and calls on countries in the Aegean Sea area to renounce the use or threat of force. During the visit, a number of agreements are signed, including one on long-term economic, industrial and technical co-operation.

Hungary / U.S. – July 5-6, 1984 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy attends consultations with the U.S. Department of State.

Yugoslavia – July 7-9, 1984 (MP)

A Conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean is held in Belgrade. In the declaration it is stated that the Mediterranean should be a "peace zone" and that nuclear energy should be demilitarized. Support is extended to the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Poland - July 8, 1984 (RFE)

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the International Olympic Committee, visits Poland and holds talks with General Jaruzelski. They discuss the regime's need to popularize sports among Poland's youth, against the backdrop of the recent boycott of the Los Angeles summer Olympics due to Soviet pressure and the crippling effect of Poland's economic crisis on the provision of sporting facilities in the country.

Hungary / France – July 8-9, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Agriculture of France Michel Rocard visits Budapest. He is welcomed by György Lázár, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Hungary / Spain – July 8-10, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi visits Spain. He is welcomed by King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 8-10, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Moscow.

East Germany / Italy – July 9-10, 1984 (KCA)

Italian Prime Minister Signor Bettino Craxi makes an official visit to East Germany. His talks with Herr Honecker on East-West relations are described by East German news agency *ADN* as “businesslike and friendly”. The visit ends with the signing of a treaty on legal assistance and agreements on cultural and economic co-operation.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – July 9-11, 1984 (HC)

Nedeljko Mandic, Member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia and Associate Chairman of the Commission for Economic Cooperation between Hungary and Yugoslavia, attends negotiations in Budapest.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 9-12, 1984 (HC)

Secretary of the Presidential Council Imre Katona visits the Soviet Union leading a delegation of the Presidential Council.

Hungary / Cuba – July 9-16, 1984 (HC)

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba José R. Viera makes an official visit to Hungary.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – July 9, 1984 (RFE)

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visits Moscow, and discusses further economic cooperation between the two countries.

East Germany / West Germany – July 10, 1984 (KCA)

Lufthansa, the major West German airline, announces that an agreement has been reached with Interflug, the East German airline, whereby scheduled flights, instead of just chartered flights as previously, are to be made between the two countries. The airlines also agree to accept each other's tickets on domestic and international flights.

The first such flight to be made by Lufthansa is on August 30, for the start of the autumn trade fair in Leipzig, East Germany. Interflug also plans flights for the duration of the fair between Leipzig and the West German cities of Dusseldorf, Hamburg and Stuttgart.

Soviet Union / U.K. – July 11, 1984 (KCA)

Mrs Thatcher, in a speech to the European Atlantic group, strongly criticizes Soviet internal and foreign policies. She implies that the Soviet leaders are ‘men who manipulate the language of freedom and democracy in order to destroy both’, but added that ‘even if Soviet attitudes at present are more than usually unforthcoming, it is essential to keep open the lines of communication’.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – July 11-12, 1984 (RFE / HC)

Conference of 11 Communist Party secretaries held in Prague. Attendants to the conference include Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee György Aczél, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee Miklós Óvári, and Secretary of the Central Committee Matyas Szuros.

Hungary / China – July 13-14, 1984 (HC)

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Fishing He Kang attends negotiations in Budapest.

Hungary / Nicaragua – July 15-23, 1984 (HC)

Led by Miklós Óvári, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee, a party and governmental delegation attends the 5th anniversary ceremonies of the Nicaraguan Revolution's success (July 19) in Managua. Miklós Óvári is welcomed by Daniel Ortega, Member of the National Directorate of the National Sandinista Liberation Front of Nicaragua and Coordinator of the Governing Council of the National Rebuilding.

Bulgaria / Yugoslavia – July 16-18, 1984 (KCA)

Mrs Milka Planinc, the President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, visits Bulgaria. She is reportedly the first Yugoslav Premier to do so.

Hungary / Peru – July 16-19, 1984 (HC)

President of the Parliament of Peru Dagoberto Lainez Vodanovic makes an official visit to Hungary leading a parliament delegation.

Hungary / Sweden – July 16-20, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Finance of Sweden and Member of the Executive Committee of the Swedish Social Democratic Party Kjell-Olof Feldt attends negotiations in Budapest.

Hungary / China – July 16-23, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Health Care of the People's Republic of China Cui Yue-li attends negotiations in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Italy / U.S. / Soviet Union – July 17, 1984 (RFE-OP)

The human rights organization Charter 77, in an open letter to a disarmament conference in Italy, calls for withdrawal of both American and Soviet troops from allied countries, but warns against « shortsighted pacifism » in Western peace movements.

Austria – July 17, 1984 (KCA)

The last plant in Europe to produce dioxin is closed in Linz, northern Austria.

East Germany / West Germany – July 20, 1984 (KCA)

The 40th anniversary of the abortive July 20 plot to kill Hitler in 1944 is commemorated by both East and West Germany.

In the West Berlin courtyard where Col. Count Stauffenberg and other conspirators were shot in 1944, West German Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl says that resistance to Hitler's regime should never be forgotten and that it belongs to all German people and not just to one party. At the site of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp north of Berlin, SED party leaders depart from the previous East German line that the conspirators were bourgeois militarists who did not represent the true resistance, and instead join in tributes to the men.

Poland / Soviet Union / U.S. - July 21, 1984 (LBC)

Poland announces amnesty for political prisoners. The Soviet Union announces a proposal for banning space weapons. The Soviets want to issue a joint communiqué with the intention to negotiate. The parties are unable to agree on the text of the joint communiqué. The Americans want to discuss the militarization of outer space, while the Soviets would rather discuss how to avoid it. According to the head of the American section of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the US version is an attempt to alter the subject of the talks, which in such a way would legalize the arms race in outer space.

Poland - July 21, 1984 (RFE)

The Sejm passes an amnesty decree to mark the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic. During the coming month, the government is planning to release 51 convicted political prisoners and another 601 awaiting trial, including seven Solidarity leaders.

Austria – July 22, 1983 (KCA)

Opposition concern about the size of the expected budget deficit for 1983 prompts an extraordinary session of the Nationalrat, but demands for the resignation of Mr Herbert Salcher, Federal Minister of Finance, are defeated.

Hungary / West Germany – July 22-August 5, 1984 (HC)

The Lutheran World Federation holds its annual congress in Budapest.

Hungary / Kuwait – July 23-26, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Defence of Kuwait Salem al-Sabah al-Salem makes an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Nicaragua – July 25-28, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Internal Trade of Nicaragua Dionisio Marengo attends negotiations in Budapest as leader of a governmental delegation.

Hungary / Cambodia – July 25-28, 1984 (HC)

Member of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party's Central Committee Political Committee and Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Cambodia Chan Sy has an official, amicable visit to Hungary as leader of a party and governmental delegation. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

Soviet Union – July 28, 1984 (KCA)

Soviet Weekly reports that 10 million kW of nuclear power capacity will be commissioned annually over the next 20 years, mainly in the European parts of the Soviet Union, the Ural region and the Caucasus, which together consume 80 per cent of the country's electricity. Over the next five to ten years, virtually all of the new power stations built in these regions will be nuclear fuelled.

Reports in November 1983 indicated, however, that the nuclear construction program was lagging, partly because of problems at the Atommash plant at Volgodonsk where nuclear reactors were built. It was understood that the plant's difficulties were due to its position at the edge of a man-made lake, which was eroding the foundations and might have been responsible for a serious accident earlier in 1983.

Romania, July 28-August 12, 1984 (HOR)

Romania gains international attention for its defiance of the Soviet Union's boycott of the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, California, in the United States. It is the only country within the Soviet bloc to attend the international sporting competition.

August

East Germany / West Germany – August 1, 1984 (KCA)

A series of measures easing cross-border contacts between East and West Germany are implemented, including: (i) West German pensioners visiting East Germany are required to

exchange only Deutsche Mark (DM) 15 daily instead of a minimum of DM 25 as had been the

case since 1980, (ii) West German citizens visiting East Germany are allowed to stay for a total of 45 days instead of 30 days a year, (iii) East German pensioners permitted visits to West Germany are increased from a maximum of 30 to 60 days a year, and they are allowed to visit friends and acquaintances, rather than just relatives, (iv) “small border traffic” visits by West Germans living near the border are allowed to last for two days rather than one, although West Berliners visiting East Berlin on day visits are still required to return by 0200 hours, (v) limits on the value of goods which East Germans are able to bring to the West are increased, (vi) various restrictions imposed on musical records and publications from the West are relaxed.

The continued dismantling by the East German Army of the automatic firing devices along the border is also confirmed. .

Estonia / SSR – August 1, 1984 (RFE)

The CPSU CC makes an announcement, criticizing the Estonian Communist Party and the Komsomol for its sluggishness in ideological work.

U.S. / Poland - August 3, 1984 (LBC)

The US lifts part of the sanctions imposed on Poland. President Reagan is “concerned with the situation in Poland”, but he regards the amnesty as a “potentially positive development” and a “significant move in the direction of national reconciliation”. In the US view, in case of “the complete and reasonable implementation of the amnesty decision”, Washington would not oppose Warsaw’s membership in the IMF.

Hungary / Soviet Union – August 6-13, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Agriculture Jenő Vánca attends negotiations in Moscow.

Soviet Union – August 9, 1984 (KCA)

A senior official of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, announces that the airline has decided not to use the Tupolev TU-144 supersonic airliner (which had made its maiden test flight on December 31, 1968 and its inaugural scheduled flight on December 26, 1975) because its running costs are too high to be justified.

Hungary / Indonesia – August 9-11, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia Atmono Syro attends consultations regarding economic issues.

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 11, 1984 (KCA)

A flippant remark by President Reagan arouses controversy during a preparatory voice check for his weekly radio broadcast to the nation. The remark is later made public. President Reagan says, “My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today I signed legislation which outlaws Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes.” The remark is strongly attacked in the Soviet Union; Soviet news agency *Tass* claims that it revealed the President's true attitude to the Soviet Union.

The Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun*, quoting reliable sources in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, later reports that on August 15, the Soviet Far East military headquarters at Vladivostok had signalled to a command station at Ussuriysk, 50 miles north, ‘We now begin military action against US forces.’ The message is cancelled 30 minutes later, and it is speculated that it had been intended as retaliation for President Reagan's remark.

Hungary / Indonesia – August 12-16, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry of Pakistan Elahi Bux Soomro attends negotiations in Budapest.

US / Poland - August 16, 1984 (LBC)

Poland initiates talks with the US about the lifting of US economic sanctions. According to the Polish note, they have “caused harm to the whole Polish people, contributed to the dwindling of living standard and made everyday life even more difficult and caused several billion dollar damage to the Polish economy.”

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 17, 1984 (KCA)

At a White House luncheon commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising against German occupying forces in Poland, President Reagan says that the USA ‘rejects any interpretation of the Yalta agreement that suggests American consent for the division of Europe into spheres of influence’. He claims this is the case, since ‘passively accepting the permanent subjugation of the people of Eastern Europe is not an acceptable alternative’. Noting that the Yalta agreement had provided for ‘free democratic elections’ in all countries liberated from German occupation in the Second World War, he adds, ‘There is no reason to absolve the Soviet Union or ourselves from this commitment.’ Tass replies by accusing President Reagan of distorting history and of challenging the postwar political shape of Europe.

Hungary / China – August 20-31, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to the People’s Republic of China.

Austria / West-Germany – August 21, 1984 (KCA)

Austria and West Germany introduce simplified border controls, similar to those existing or planned between West Germany and France and between West Germany and the Benelux countries.

East Germany / Romania – August 21, 1984 (KCA)

Herr Honecker, the only East European Communist Party leader to attend Romania's 40th anniversary celebrations on August 22–23 in Bucharest, issues a joint call with President Ceausescu for a “dialogue with all forces” as an essential means of achieving “relaxation” and of “banishing the danger of nuclear catastrophe and making international relations more calculable”.

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 21, 1984 (KCA)

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* quotes a report in the US periodical *Satellite Week* on a US government project that is investigating the possibility of constructing a satellite transmitter for broadcasts to Eastern Europe.

The proposal is condemned on November 28 by Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the CPSU central committee's information department, who says that the USA intends to carry out ‘televised propagandist aggression’ against other countries, regardless of their wishes.

Romania – August 22-23, 1984 (KCA)

The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Romanian Revolution are marked by amnesty for offenders sentenced to prison terms of under five years or to fines, as well as for minors sentenced to detention. A similar amnesty had been proclaimed in January 1983.

Poland - August 24, 1984 (RFE)

Poland's Minister of Justice, Lech Domeracki, outlines a summary of the results of the amnesty declared by the Sejm in July. He announces that 630 people arrested or convicted of "offenses of a political nature" have been released and implies that more prisoners could be released in the coming weeks. Solidarity and Church sources express their overall approval of the amnesty.

Soviet Union - August 25, 1984 (LBC)

The Soviet minister of defence announces that the USSR carried out a successful experiment with long-range cruise missiles. The range of the Soviet missile is 2900 km, while that of the US missile is 2160 km.

Hungary / Soviet Union – August 27-29, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the State Planning Bureau Lajos Faluvégi attends negotiations in Moscow.

Romania / China – August 27-29, 1984 (PER)

The Chinese delegation led by Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, visits Romania. He receives the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania medal.

Soviet Union / West Germany – August 28, 1984 (KCA)

The Moscow Narodny Bank (Soviet-owned but based in London) launches a \$50 million bond in the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany). It is believed to be the first Soviet venture into the Eurobond market and the first Soviet bond issue since the 1917 revolution. Western experts see the bond effectively as a Soviet government debt and as evidence of increasing Soviet financial sophistication in the use of all sources of credit.

Hungary / Poland – August 28-31, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Defence Colonel Lajos Czinege makes an official, amicable visit to Poland leading a military delegation.

Bulgaria – August 30, 1984 (KCA)

A bomb explodes at Plovdiv station, killing six people and reportedly injuring about 50. President Zhivkov is traveling by train from Varna to Plovdiv.

Poland - August 31, 1984 (RFE)

Thousands of people take part in peaceful celebrations to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Agreement. There are no reports of major confrontations between the public and police. The commemoration of the agreements provides vivid testimony to the public's continuing resolve to support the principles that stood behind the social accords.

September

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 1-3, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek meets his Hungarian counterpart, Péter Várkonyi, in Győr.

Yugoslavia – September 2, 1984 (KCA)

A memorial service is held, for the first time since the Second World War, at the site of a former concentration camp, at Jasenovac in Croatia. According to official estimates, some 600,000 people, mostly of Serb origin, had been exterminated at the camp by the wartime *Ustashi* government. A church is consecrated on the site by Patriarch German, head of the Serbian Orthodox Church, in the presence of other church leaders and government officials.

Romania / Hungary – September 2-4, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Verdet, Mr Stoian and Mr Petru Enache visit Budapest for talks with Mr János Kadar, First Secretary of the HSWP, and other members of the HSWP leadership. The talks are officially described as “cordial, comradely and frank”. On December 4, the *Financial Times* claims, however, that the Romanian delegation were presented with a document suggesting ways of improving the position of the Transylvanian Hungarians. All allegations of discrimination against the minority are, nevertheless, rejected by Romanian officials, who insist that the Hungarian population have full rights, including the use of its language in its own theatres, newspapers, schools and in broadcasting.

Austria – September 3, 1984 (KCA)

A Cabinet reshuffle involving five ministries is announced by Austrian Chancellor Dr Alfred Sinowatz, who had led a Socialist-Liberal coalition government since the general election in April 1983. The changes are seen as representing a clear break with the previous governments of Dr Bruno Kreisky, who had held office in 1970–83.

Poland - September 3, 1984 (RFE)

Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz announces Poland’s readiness to rejoin the IMF and resume the negotiations, which had been derailed by the introduction of martial law in December 1981.

East Germany / West Germany – September 4, 1984 (KCA)

After several months of speculation, it is announced on September 4 that Herr Erich Honecker has cancelled a visit to West Germany scheduled for September 26–29. Herr Ewald Moldt, head of the East German permanent mission in Bonn, is reported to have described the visit as no longer “realistic” because of the “extremely unseemly public debate” over the trip, which is “absolutely unusual in the relations between sovereign states”.

Hungary / West Germany – September 3-6, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany Gerhard Stoltenberg makes an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Switzerland – September 5-7, 1984 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy attends consultations in Switzerland.

Hungary / U.K. – September 6-10, 1984 (HC)

Cabinet Minister of the UK Lord Cockfield attends negotiations in Budapest without portfolio.

Poland - September 6, 1984 (RFE)

Walesa, together with 10 officials from Solidarity, issues a statement calling for the restoration of an independent labour movement and warned that to “ignore the will of the nation brings on the threat of conflict.” The authorities ignore the statement. The stalemate

between the authorities and trade union movement seems to be nowhere nearer to being resolved.

Yugoslavia – September 7, 1984 (HR)

An earthquake of magnitude 8 hits Kopaonik in Serbia. The federal aid is not provided, which leads to protests and dissatisfaction expressed through the media.

Bulgaria – September 8, 1984 (KCA)

The 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution of 1944 is marked by a ceremonial session in Sofia of the BCP central committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and other important bodies. President Zhivkov delivers a speech on the achievements of Bulgaria under communist rule and pays tribute to the assistance of the Soviet Union in the development of socialism in Bulgaria.

Austria / Vatican – September 9-11, 1984 (KCA)

Pope John Paul II undertakes a pastoral visit to Austria and conducts services in Vienna and in Mariazell, a place of pilgrimage in Styria. Pope John Paul II also meets both Austrian Chancellor Dr Sinowatz and Austrian President Dr Kirchschräger.

Hungary / Finland – September 10-13, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Interior of Finland Matti Luttinen makes an official visit to Hungary.

Hungary / Netherlands – September 10-13, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Transportation, Culture, and Public Works of the Netherlands Neelie Smit Kroes attends negotiations in Budapest.

Hungary / Soviet Union – September 10-15, 1984 (HC)

The following ministers participate in the ministerial meeting of the Socialist Countries' Communication and Post Cooperational Organization in Budapest: Minister of Communication of Czechoslovakia Vlastimil Chalupa, Minister of Post of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Jong Dze, Minister of Communication of Poland Wladyslaw Majewski and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Post and Communication of the Democratic Republic of Germany Rudolph Shulze.

US / Soviet Union - September 11, 1984 (LBC)

Reagan invites Gromyko to the White House in a move to reduce US-Soviet tension. He announces that the USSR is receiving permission to buy another 10 million tons of US wheat in the financial year, beginning in the fiscal year starting on October 1.

East Germany / Ethiopia – September 11-13, 1984 (KCA)

Herr Honecker takes part in celebrations in Ethiopia for the 10th anniversary of the country's revolution. He holds talks with Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state, who returns the visit on December 20–21.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 12, 1984 (KCA)

Five crewmen on a US supply ship are detained by a Soviet vessel in the Bering Strait for allegedly having entered Soviet territorial waters. They are released on September 19.

Hungary / Cuba – September 12-17, 1984 (HC)

President of the Cuban National Assembly Havio Bravo makes an official, amicable visit to Hungary, leading a parliamentary delegation. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Austria – September 16, 1983 (KCA)

Measures to contain the deficit in 1984 are announced, involving cuts of 7,1 million Schilling in projected government expenditure, extra revenue of 18 million Schilling from increased taxes, fees and tariffs and savings of 4 million Schilling through shifts in budgetary items. The tax increases include a higher rate of value added tax and a new 7.5% tax on interest accruing from Schilling deposits, other than promoted savings for building purposes.

Hungary / Austria – September 17-18, 1984 (HC)

General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria Gerald Hinteregger attends consultations in Budapest.

Hungary / Soviet Union – September 17-19, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai attends negotiations in Moscow.

Hungary / Denmark – September 19-21, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi makes an official visit to Denmark. He is welcomed by Queen Margaret II.

East Germany / China – September 20, 1984 (KCA)

Miss Chen Muhua, then Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, says at the conclusion of a visit to East Germany that an agreement on economic co-operation between the two countries has been signed.

Hungary / Bulgaria – September 20-21, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi visits Sofia.

Hungary / Soviet Union – September 20-23, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Trade of the Soviet Union Grigorij Vashchenko attends negotiations in Budapest.

Hungary / France – September 20-23, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergályos attends consultations in

Poland - September 21-23, 1984 (RFE)

The regime-sponsored Polish Students' Association (PSA) hold a three-day meeting, which only served to highlight the association's shortcomings and failures on the eve of its second anniversary. Out of 340,000 students in higher education, only 40,000 are PSA members. Paris.

Hungary / Poland – September 21-25, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Agriculture Jenő Vánca attends negotiations in Warsaw.

Hungary / Romania – September 22, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Bucharest.

Hungary / US – September 22 - October 6, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi attends the XXXVIII Session of the UN General Assembly in New York. He delivers a speech to the General Assembly.

Soviet Union / UN – September 24, 1984 (KCA)

M Cheysson and Mr Gromyko meet in New York while attending the opening of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, and they discuss various issues of international importance including arms control. According to *Le Monde* on September 26, Mr Gromyko, on that occasion, does not restate the Soviet Union's earlier insistence on the inclusion of the French and British nuclear forces in (Soviet-US) arms control talks.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 24, 1984 (KCA)

In a generally conciliatory speech to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly in New York, President Reagan proposes 'constructive negotiations', regular meetings at Cabinet level and arms control talks between the USA and the Soviet Union.

First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Mr Gromyko's speech on September 27, by contrast, is a concerted attack on US foreign policy. He criticizes the US administration for failing to 'modify the substance of its policies' on arms control and dismisses President Reagan's overture as a propaganda ploy 'intended to secure a unilateral advantage for the USA'. He adds, however, that 'the Soviet Union wants peace and only peace with the USA'.

In a speech on the same day, President Chernenko, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, blames 'the growing aggressiveness of imperialism' for 'the dangerous situation that has emerged in the world'. He reiterates the Soviet Union's willingness to act 'as an honest partner' in dealings with the capitalist world, but also makes it clear that the onus is on places in the West to reduce tension.

U.S. - September 24, 1984 (LBC)

Reagan delivers a speech at the 39th Assembly of the UN. "The United States has always been and will always be a friend of peaceful solutions. This is no less true with my country's relations with the Soviet Union". "...Deterrence will always be necessary, but not sufficient. ...We are ready for constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union. ...I propose that our two countries agree to embark on periodic consultations at policy level about regional problems. ...Spheres of influence are a thing of the past. Differences between American and Soviet interests are not. The objective of this political dialogue will be to help avoid miscalculation, reduce the potential risk of US-Soviet confrontation, and to help the people in areas of conflict to find peaceful solutions. ...Our second task must be to find ways to reduce the vast stockpiles of armaments in the world. ...The third task I set in January was to establish a better working relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States, one marked by greater cooperation and understanding. ...Toward this end, I will suggest to the Soviet Union that we institutionalize regular ministerial or cabinet level meetings between our two countries. ...And I propose that we find a way for Soviet experts to come to the United States' nuclear test sites and for ours to go to theirs...We should work toward having such arrangements in place by next spring..."

Hungary / Yugoslavia – September 24-25, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Internal Trade Zoltán Juhász attends negotiations in Belgrade.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – September 24-25, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Interior István Horváth makes an official visit to Romania.

Hungary/ Netherlands – September 24-27, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy of the Netherlands Gijs Van Aardenne attends negotiations in Budapest. He is welcomed by György Lázár, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Finland / Soviet Union – September 25-29, 1984 (KCA)

During a visit to the Soviet Union, Mr Sorsa signs a new five-year trade agreement for 1986–90, which provides for a trade turnover of around 27 million roubles (\$31,5 million) for that period. The agreement follows a series of similar five-year trade agreements, the most recent of which had been renewed in 1969, 1974 and 1979.

Hungary / Poland – September 26-27, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland Henryk Jaroszek attends consultations in Budapest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Poland - September 26, 1984 (RFE)

Zbigniew Bujak and three other leaders of Solidarity's underground organization issue a statement, appealing to the public to show its determination to press for human and civil rights.

Soviet Union / US - September 27, 1984 (LBC)

Gromyko uses harsh words to criticize US foreign policy and urges concrete steps to prove that the US administration wants better relations with the Soviet Union.

Hungary / Japan – September 27-29, 1984 (HC)

Vice President of the Japanese Lower House Katsumata Seichi has an unofficial stay in Hungary as leader of a delegation.

Yugoslavia / Albania – September 28, 1984 (KCA)

A Yugoslav court sentences a 25-year-old student, Mr Chanan Memeti, to six years in prison for spying for Albania and another East European country. At the beginning of February 1985, another student, also of Albanian origin, is sentenced to 12 years on charges of spying for an unidentified country.

US / Soviet Union - September 28, 1984 (LBC)

A meeting between Reagan and Gromyko is held at the White House.

Hungary / Bulgaria – September 28-30, 1984 (HC)

Minister of External Trade Péter Veress attends negotiations in Sofia.

Romania – September 29, 1984 (KCA)

The Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly approves a report on the position of linguistic, ethnic and religious minorities in Romania, and calls on the Romanian State Council to ensure respect for the rights of minorities in the country.

Poland - September 29, 1984 (RFE)

A planned meeting between General Jaruzelski and Archbishop Glemp is abruptly cancelled. It is not clear who is responsible for the cancellation. However, the circumstances are indicative of the mounting tensions between the State, Church and labour movement, as all

the influential groups continue to try to reach a consensus on how to resolve the country's basic social problems.

October

Romania – October 1984 (ADC)

A military group led by General Ion Ionita, ex-Minister of the army, attempt to remove Ceausescu from his position of power.

Yugoslavia / U.K / Sweden – October 1984 (KCA)

In October 1984, a series of expulsions of foreign journalists from Yugoslavia occur.

The British government delivers a protest to Yugoslavia on October 15, 1984, over the expulsion from Belgrade of Mrs Nora Beloff, a British journalist.

On October 17, a Swedish journalist, Mr Sune Olosson of the Stockholm daily newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, is expelled from Yugoslavia. He is accused of supporting *Ustashi* (Croatian separatist) terrorists in a series of articles that he had written before his visit.

On October 21, another British journalist, Mr Robert Cockburn, is allegedly beaten by a security policeman while being forcibly detained at Dubrovnik airport. Mr Cockburn, who is in Yugoslavia researching and taking photographs for a travel feature, is detained after requesting that his camera should not be passed through an X-ray machine.

Soviet Union – October 1, 1984 (KCA)

The last link in the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) railway, construction of which had begun in 1974, is laid. The link is built over one month before the target date of November 7 (the anniversary of the 1917 October revolution). *Tass* reports that one-third of the line was already in use.

Poland - October 1, 1984 (RFE)

The first academic year in post-martial law Poland begins. It is the first time since the adoption of the Higher Education Act in May 1982 that all schools will operate under their own particular statutes.

Yugoslavia – October 1-5, 1984 (MP)

The members of the Non-Alignment delegations at the 34th General Assembly of the UN hold a meeting in New York. The issue a “Comunique” in which they express concern about the polarization of the international situation. Especial emphasis is placed on the events in Africa (South Africa, Namibia, and West Sahara) and the Near East (Palestina and Cyprus). It also outlines the goals of the Non-Alignment movement.

Hungary / Austria - October 2, 1984 (HC)

Pál Losonczi, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, attends an unofficial border meeting with R. Kischlager, President of the Federal Republic of Austria in Sopron, Eisenstadt.

East Germany / West Germany / Czechoslovakia – October 3, 1984 (KCA)

Reports that around 40 East Germans are seeking asylum in the West German embassy in Prague lead to the closure of the embassy the following day.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 4–6, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of National Planning Lajos Faluvégi travels to Moscow.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – October 4–6, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Finance Péter Hetényi attends negotiations in Prague.

Hungary / Finland – October 4–9, 1984 (HC)

Finnish Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Klaus Mattias Törnudd attends consultations in Budapest.

East Germany / West Germany – October 5, 1984 (KCA)

An article is published in *Pravda* in which Herr Honecker states that the two Germans could only develop ties on the basis of “two sovereign equal states that do not depend on each other and thT manage their domestic and foreign affairs themselves”. Previously, following the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, he had spoken of “limiting the damage” to East-West German relations and of a “community of responsibility” between the two countries. He now reverts to suggestions that trying to combine the two countries would be like trying to combine fire with ice.

East Germany / Soviet Union – October 7, 1984 (KCA)

The celebrations in East Germany for the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic are attended by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. This indicates, according to Western observers, an apparent restoration of harmony between the two countries.

Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – October 8-11, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Justice Imre Markója visits the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 9–10, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Domestic Trade Zoltán Juhár attends negotiations in Moscow.

Austria / Paris – October 9-11, 1984 (KCA)

During a visit to Paris, Dr Kirchschräger, President of Austria, discusses the question of East-West relations and the Austrian trade deficit with France, equivalent to \$100 million in 1983.

Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany – October 10-13, 1984 (HC)

Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany Ignaz Kiechle participates in negotiations in Budapest.

Poland - October 10, 1984 (RFE)

Kazimierz Grzesiak, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the Food Industry, announces that Poland has had its best grain harvest on record (24 million tons) in 1984. However, he also admits that the country continues to face substantial agricultural problems and difficulties.

Romania – October 12, 1984 (KCA)

The central council of the General Trade Union Confederation elects Mrs Lina Ciobanu as its chairman, releasing Mr Nicolae Constantin from the post.

Yugoslavia / Italy – October 12, 1984 (KCA)

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr Raif Dizdarevic meets Italian Foreign Minister Signor Giulio Andreotti in the Italian town of Grado, near Trieste, for discussions concerning a proposed Adriatic-Danube canal. At the meeting, in connection with an international symposium on the project, the two Foreign Ministers also discuss the problem of illegal fishing by Italian vessels in Yugoslav waters.

Hungary / France – October 15-16, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Kadar pays an official visit to France, thereby becoming the first Eastern European leader to be received by President Mitterrand since he came into office in 1981. During his visit, Mr Kadar holds talks with government ministers, representatives of the main employers' organization and leading industrialists.

Romania / Federal Republic of Germany, October 15-17, 1984 (PER)

The Ceaușescu visit the Federal Republic of Germany to hold discussions with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Richard von Weizsäcker.

Romania / West Germany – 15-17 October, 1984 (KCA / PER)

President Ceausescu, accompanied by Mrs Ceausescu and Mr Stefan Andrei, pays a state visit to West Germany. He conducts talks with West German Federal President Dr Richard von Weizsäcker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Herr Genscher.

President Ceausescu declares his belief that all the European countries concerned should take part in negotiations over nuclear disarmament, and calls on the US to take the first step towards reviving arms control talks by withdrawing its intermediate-range missiles, deployed in Western Europe since November 1983. Dr Kohl, by contrast, maintains his government's full support for the US over arms control issues and indicates that the Romanian proposal for wider talks does not seem workable.

The position of the German minority in Romania is also raised. West German government spokesman Herr Peter Boenisch maintains, however, that "the German minority would like to remain in its homeland" in Romania.

Bilateral trade is discussed at a meeting on October 16 between Herr Martin Bangemann, the West German Minister of Economics, and Mr Vasile Pungan, the Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation.

Austria / Poland – October 16-18, 1984 (RFE)

Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz arrives in Poland for a three-day visit. He is the first ranking Western government official to visit the country since the imposition of martial law in December 1981

East Germany / Finland – October 16-19, 1984 (KCA)

Herr Honecker visits Finland, accompanied by Herr Fischer. The talks with President Mauno Koivisto and Mr Sorsa cover bilateral relations and arms control questions, including Finnish proposals for Scandinavian and Central European nuclear-weapons-free zones.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 18-19, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State, delivers two major speeches on US relations with the Soviet Union. He says that the US administration is prepared for negotiations with the Soviet Union on all issues, including arms control, as soon as the Soviet leaders accept the fact of the reassertion of the US's strength during President Reagan's first term. He indicates a

shift in US tactics for dealings with the Soviet Union, stating that linkage (i.e insisting that progress in negotiations on one problem should be dependent on Soviet conduct in other areas) might not be featured so prominently in the foreign policy of a second Reagan administration.

Poland – October 19, 1984 (RFE)

Three officers of the Internal Affairs Ministry abduct Father Jerzy Popielusko, a Polish Catholic priest who became associated with Solidarity. Relations between the authorities and the Church, the two most influential institutions in Poland, grow incredibly tense.

Austria – October 20, 1983 (KCA)

The 1984 budget is passed by the *Nationalrat*, providing for expenditure of 436,5 million Schilling and income of 341,9 million Schilling. The projected deficit, of nearly 95 million Schilling gross or some 62,1 million Schilling net, compares with the actual 1983 deficit of 91,1 million Schilling gross or 65,6 million Schilling net, which was itself a lower deficit than had been forecast, thanks to improved economic performance in the second half of the year.

Poland - October 22-24, 1984 (RFE)

Poland's Primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, pays an official visit to the GDR's Joachim Cardinal Meisner, head of the Berlin Bishops' Conference. The visit had a low-key, strictly religious character.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – October 22–26, 1984 (HC)

President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Federal National Assembly Dušan Alimpić travels to Hungary with a delegation on an official visit.

Soviet Union – October 23, 1984 (KCA)

The CPSU central committee approves a resolution on a long-term program for land improvement and better land use. Addressing the meeting, President Chernenko says that priority must be placed on expanding the area of land available for cultivation. He praises the achievements of the Food Program, but adds, “[t]he key problem, as before, is that of steadily expanding grain production.” He reveals plans for a 50% increase in the area of irrigated and drained lands, “which will make it possible to double crop yield there”.

Hungary / East Germany – October 23–26, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Interior István Horváth travels to East Germany on an official and amicable visit.

Hungary / Syria – October 23–27, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Issam Naib attends consultations in Budapest.

Yugoslavia – October 24, 1984 (KCA)

A military court in Ljubljana sentences nine people, accused of spying and preparing for terrorist activity, to terms of between three and eleven years in prison. The names and nationalities of those charged are not disclosed, nor is the country for which they are alleged to have spied.

Czechoslovakia – October 25, 1983 (PSCZ)

An official announcement is made about the placing of Soviet missiles in

Czechoslovakia. Romania – October 25, 1984 (KCA)

The *Financial Times* quotes r Stelian Marin, a senior official in the Ministry of Finance, as stating that Romania has paid a debt service bill of \$1,5 million in the first nine months of 1984, while in the same period it has achieved a hard-currency surplus on the current account of \$902 million, compared with \$922 million for the whole of 1983. This means that the target for 1984 of a current-account surplus of \$1,003 million is likely to be exceeded, making possible an increase in reserves, imports and trade credits for Romanian exports.

Romania – October 26, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Marin Stefanache is appointed Minister of Mining in place of Mr Ion Lazarescu. Likewise, Mr Ilie Cisu replaces Mr Gheorghe Vlad as Minister for Oil (both Mr Lazarescu and Mr Vlad had held these posts since September 8, 1981). Mr Ion Stanescu is appointed Minister of Tourism and Sports in place of Mr Nicolae Gavrilescu, who had held the post since September 10, 1982.

Poland - October 27, 1984 (RFE)

The Polish Minister of Internal Affairs, General Czeslaw Kiszczak issues a report on Polish television regarding the case of Father Popielusko. The only aspect of the case that he makes public is the identity of the abductors. The general says nothing about the fate of Father Popielusko. Although the Polish people are outraged at the abduction, the Church, Solidarity and the public have evidently opted for the preservation of peace and order under very tense circumstances.

Hungary / Mongolia – October 27–28, 1984 (HC)

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia Daramin Jondon visits Budapest and signs the documents of the renewal of the Hungarian-Mongolian Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, which had been signed on June 1, 1984.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 27-November 3, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Moscow.

Hungary / U.K. – October 28-31, 1984 (HC)

Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Mátyás Szűrös travels to Great Britain. He is welcomed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Austria – October 29, 1984 (KCA)

In line with the position of the opposition party ÖVP, the *International Herald Tribune* publishes an article alleging that Austria is drifting away from a West European style of neutrality, towards a type of Third World non-alignment. This, the article argues, is reflected in Austria's voting record at the UN General Assembly.

Hungary / East Germany – October 29-November 2, 1984 (HC)

Antal Apró travels to the GDR on an official and amicable visit. He is welcomed by Secretary General of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker.

Romania / Vatican – October 30, 1984 (KCA)

Pope John Paul II appoints Mgr Ioan Robu as apostolic administrator of the diocese of Bucharest (vacant since 1954, although Mgr Robu has acted as interim administrator since 1983), and on December 8 the Monsignor is consecrated in Rome as Bishop of Bucharest.

Poland - October 30, 1984 (RFE)

The body of Father Jerzy Popieluzko is found in the Vistula Water Reservoir near Wloclawek. News of the abduction-turned-murder sparks both grief and uproar across Poland.

Hungary / Namibia / U.S. – October 31, 1984 (HC)

Vice President of the National Assembly Janos Péter participates in the United Nations Conference on Namibia in New York.

November**Poland – November 1984 (UNW)**

The All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions is created.

Hungary / West Germany – November 1-4, 1984 (HC)

North Rhine-Westphalian Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Johannes Rau arrives in Hungary for a three-day visit.

Czechoslovakia – November 2, 1984 (RFE-OP)

The Charter 77 group appeals to President Gustav Husak to free an ageing dissident, Rudolf Battek, 60, who is ill in jail. The former Charter 77 spokesman is serving five and a half years for subversion (see October 8, 1981). The letter is dated after Battek's birthday.

Poland - November 3, 1984 (RFE)

Father Popieluzko's funeral takes place in Warsaw's St. Stanislaw Kostka Church and turns into a mass demonstration of grief for the murdered priest and of support for the principles of human, social and national solidarity. Over 250,000 mourners from all over the country attend the funeral, presided over by Father Glemp. Following the ceremony, between 5000 and 10,000 young Solidarity supporters march through Warsaw.

Soviet Union / U.S. / India – November 4, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Shultz, US Secretary of State, and Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, meet in New Delhi as they are attending the funeral of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. Mrs Gandhi was assassinated on October 31. 'A number of topics' are discussed at what Mr Shultz terms 'a good meeting'. Mr Tikhonov reassures Mr Shultz that the Soviet government does not believe that the US Central Intelligence Agency was linked with Mrs Gandhi's assassination, as certain Soviet press reports have suggested.

Austria / East Germany – November 5-6, 1984 (KCA)

Austrian chancellor Fred Sinowatz visits East Germany, opening a steel converter plant in Eisenhüttenstadt. Between 1980 and 1984, the value of trade goods between the two countries had doubled.

Hungary / Sweden – November 7-10, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi makes an official visit to Sweden.

Hungary / U.S. – November 8-9, 1984 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy visits the United States of America after the acceptance of an official invitation

Lithuania / SSR– November 9, 1984 (RFE)

Father Jonas Kastytis Matulionis is arrested in Vilnius. The main charge against him is performing the duties of a priest and thus becomes the first “illegal” priest to be arrested in the country. This move is seen as part of a wider crackdown by the Soviet authorities on dissident priests.

Hungary / Poland – November 9, 1984 (HC)

President of the Council of Ministers of Poland and First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee W. Jaruzelski makes an amicable visit to Hungary.

East Germany / West Germany / Czechoslovakia – November 9, 1984 (KCA)

The West German government announces that over 150 people are in the West German embassy in Prague. Over the following days, more than half return to East Germany with assurances that they will not be prosecuted, although without any assurance that they will be allowed to emigrate. 40 of those still in the Prague embassy begin a hunger strike on December 14.

Romania / West Germany – November 9, 1984 (KCA)

The West German government requests the withdrawal of five Romanian diplomats from the embassy in Bonn for “behaving in a manner incompatible with their status”. The Hamburg newspaper *Die Welt* on the same day names the diplomats as Mr Constantin Ciobanu (a counsellor), Mr Ioan Lupu, Mr Ion Grecu, Mr Dan Mihoc and Mr Ion Constantin (all embassy secretaries). They are allegedly linked with a planned bomb attack on Radio Free Europe and other attacks on Romanian exiles.

Hungary / Soviet Union – November 11-12, 1984 (HC)

György Lázár, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, travels to the Soviet Union. He is welcomed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium.

Hungary / Finland – November 11-15, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Culture Béla Köpecz attends negotiations in Finland.

Poland - November 12, 1984 (RFE)

Three separate public groups for monitoring the actions of the authorities and watching for violations of recognized human and civil rights have been set up in Warsaw (November 12), Wroclaw (October 30), and Cracow (November 7), in response to the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluzko. The authorities, however, rule out the possibility that they will tolerate the actions of these groups, seeing it as a mere façade for the Committee of Social Self-Defense (KSS “KOR”), a banned group very closely linked to Solidarity.

East Germany / West Germany – November 12, 1984 (KCA)

The agreement reached between the East German government and the West German Volkswagen vehicle manufacturers in February 1984 is finally signed. It is reported to be worth about DM 500 million, rather than the DM 600 million originally estimated.

East Germany / West Germany / Poland / Hungary / Romania – November 12, 1984

(KCA)

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* reports that a total of around 40 East Germans are seeking asylum in the West German embassies in Warsaw, Budapest and Bucharest. On January 5, 1985, *The Guardian* reports that 14 are still in the West German embassy in Budapest. The seven individuals remaining in Warsaw leave the West German embassy on January 7.

Romania / France – November 12-15, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Andrei makes a visit to Paris, where he meets President Mitterrand and holds talks with M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister. Matters of bilateral relations, trade exchanges and arms control issues are discussed.

Poland - November 13, 1984 (RFE)

The authorities go even further in their criticism of the new public human rights groups, as a government spokesman labels them “illegal” and declares that appropriate legal steps will soon be taken against their members, engaged in illegal activity.

Austria / Czechoslovakia – November 13, 1984 (KCA)

The Czechoslovakian government recalls its ambassador to Vienna following an incident on November 5, when, according to Austrian reports, the body of Mr Frantisek Faktor was discovered near the border at Gmünd, northwest Austria. He is presumed to have been shot by Czechoslovakian border guards while trying to flee to the West.

Hungary / Canada – November 13-14, 1984 (HC)

Canadian Minister of Foreign Trade James Kelleher arrives in Budapest for a two-day visit.

Hungary / Indonesia – November 13-18, 1984 (HC)

Pál Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, travels to Indonesia on an official visit.

Finland – November 15, 1984 (KCA)

A Cabinet reshuffle is announced involving four members of the Social Democratic Party (S SDP), the leading element in the four-party coalition government.

Hungary / Libya – November 15-19, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege travels to Libya on an official visit.

Estonia / SSR – November 15, 1984 (RFE)

Western wire services report that another Estonian party official has sought asylum in the West. This takes the number of known defections for 1984 up to 11, an unprecedented number in Estonia

East Germany / Poland – November 16, 1984 (KCA)

Gen. Jaruzelski visits East Germany. He and Herr Honecker review progress on developing bilateral relations. The communiqué on their talks calls for the withdrawal of US missiles from West Germany and attacks the actions of “revanchist tendencies”, which are alleged to be increasingly gaining the support of ruling circles in West Germany for their territorial demands on East Germany and Poland. The two leaders declare their determination “to continue the dialogue with all forces of good will aimed at the return of reason and realism in international politics”.

Hungary / Syria – November 16-20, 1984 (HC)

Antal Apró, acting as leader of the parliamentary delegation, travels to Syria on an official visit. He is welcomed by Hafez Assad, Syrian Socialist Arab Rebirth Party General Secretary and President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Hungary / Belgium – November 18-20, 1984 (HC)

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium Wilfried Martens arrives in Hungary for an official visit. He is welcomed by János Kádár and by Rezső Trautmann, Deputy Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Hungary / China – November 18-27, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Liu Ji attends negotiations in Budapest.

Poland - November 19, 1984 (RFE)

Three days after Poland's Prosecutor General had issued a formal ban on the groups' activity, the Polish Foreign Ministry warns foreign correspondents that if they report about the activities of the groups, then they may lose their accreditation and even face prosecution. This is not a new government strategy; the Polish authorities for a long time have strived towards establishing a degree of control over information in the country.

The Polish authorities submit their notice of resignation to the International Labour Organization (ILO). Their withdrawal from the organization comes in response to the ILO's publishing of a special report (27 June 1984), which condemns Warsaw's noncompliance with international labour conventions.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – November 19-21, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia in Prague.

Romania – November 19-22, 1984 (KCA / ADC / CEC)

The 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) is held in Bucharest, attended by 3,114 delegates. The central committee's report to the congress is delivered by President Ceausescu on November 19. Mr Ceausescu refers several times to Romania's "great achievements" during the seventh five-year plan, despite "certain contradictions, hardships and shortcomings." He adds, however, "had we worked more responsibly in all sectors, we could have attained much better results". The report does not deal further with the serious economic problems that have affected Romania during this period, leading to shortages and the rationing of certain foodstuffs. In his closing speech to the congress on November 22, Mr Ceausescu states that, in the future, Romania will "have to make efforts and repeat many hardships".

Of that concerning the eighth five-year plan (1986–90), priority is given to developing the energy and raw materials base. Mr Ceausescu says that the eighth five-year plan will provide for a program of investments amounting to 1,35-1,4 million lei. Mr Ceausescu states that external economic policy must aim at the achievement of an active trade and payments balance, the complete elimination of Romania's foreign debt (estimated at end-1983 at US \$8 billion) "in the first years" of the eighth five-year plan, and the consolidation of hard currency reserves. The social product is expected to rise annually by 5–5.7%.

The RCP congress ends on November 22, one day earlier than expected, with less than one-third of the scheduled speakers in the plenary sessions having actually addressed the congress. It is announced that the report of the central committee is unanimously adopted, and that Mr

Ceausescu is unanimously re-elected as general secretary of the RCP, a post that he has held since 1965.

Hungary / Vietnam / Cambodia / Laos – November 19–23, 1984 (HC)

Pál Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, travels to Vietnam for an official and amicable visit. The Hungarian-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty is signed on November 21. The delegation is welcomed by Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Pál Losonczi stays in Cambodia from November 23-26, and later in Laos from November 26-29.

Soviet Union – November 20, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Gayrat Kadyrov (45) is appointed Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan, replacing Mr Narmakhonmadi Khudaiberdyev, who is retiring after holding this post since 1971.

Poland - November 20, 1984 (RFE)

The government's spokesman, Jerzy Urban announces in a press conference that the authorities are contemplating an increase in food prices and the abolition of the rationing of most staple foods, excluding meat and chocolate. This move has been anticipated in the media for a long time, after news of the record grain harvest was made public.

Poland / West Germany- November 21, 1984 (RFE)

The West German government announces the postponement of Foreign Minister Hansdietrich Genscher's visit to Poland, just hours before his scheduled departure to Warsaw. The Bonn government declares that the imposition of "unacceptable conditions" attached to the visit is the reason for the postponement. These "conditions" allegedly included the refusal to grant a visa to a West German journalist and the refusal to allow Genscher to lay a wreath at the grave of a German soldier, killed in World War Two. The postponement of the visit is a significant setback for the Polish government, as it undermines their hopes of resuming cordial relations with the West, although it seems that they only have themselves to blame.

Soviet Union / U.K. – November 21-27, 1984 (KCA)

The Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, leads a party delegation in Moscow. During the visit Mr Kinnock meets President Chernenko, who says that if a future Labour government implemented its present nuclear disarmament commitments, as reaffirmed at its annual conference, on October 3, 1984, the number of missiles dismantled or removed by the UK will be matched by an equal Soviet reduction in medium-range nuclear missiles stationed in the European part of the Soviet Union. Complete nuclear disarmament by the UK would create the conditions under which the Soviet Union could guarantee not to target its nuclear weapons on British territory.

Hungary – November 21-December 4, 1984 (HC)

Preparatory meeting of experts of the European Culture Forum takes place in Budapest, with the participation of delegates from 33 European countries, the United States and Canada.

Czechoslovakia / East Germany – November 22, 1984 (RFE-OP)

The Czechoslovakian Charter 77 group joins with independent East German peace activists in issuing a declaration that calls for « a missile-free Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals ». The appeal, signed by 16 Charter 77 members and roughly the same number in Berlin is

released on this date to commemorate the first anniversary of the siting of Soviet SS 21s and SS 22s in Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

Soviet Union – November 22, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Aleksei Vatchenko, President of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet (President of Ukraine), dies at the age of 70. He had held the post since 1976.

U.S. / Soviet Union - November 22, 1984 (LBC)

The US and the Soviet Union announce that new talks on the control of nuclear weapons will begin in early 1985.

Austria – November 23, 1984 (KCA)

The 1985 draft budget, which was presented by Minister of Finance Mr Franz Vranitzky on October 19, 1984, is passed. It seeks modest reductions in the budget deficit. Income is expected to be 369 billion Schilling and expenditure 463 billion Schilling, resulting in a gross budget deficit of 94 billion Schilling. The 7.5% tax on bank interest and interest paid on securities is also to be reduced to 5%.

Hungary / Egypt – November 23-28, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai travels to Egypt and attends an exhibition entitled *Hungary Today*. He is welcomed by Hosni Mubarak, President of the Republic of Egypt.

Poland – November 24-25, 1984 (KCA)

Representatives of Poland's official trade unions, set up after the banning of Solidarity in October 1982, meet in the southern town of Bytom, near Katowice. They vote to establish the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ). It was on 31 December 1980 that the Central Council of Trade Unions was dissolved, less than 4 years later it appears that it will be revived. The formation of such an inter-union organizational body (OPZZ) was proposed at a meeting on September 6–7 by the chairmen of the national trade union organizations as a necessary step to make the trades unions more effective.

Austria / Soviet Union – November 24-27, 1984 (KCA)

Chancellor Fred Sinowatz makes his first visit to the Soviet Union as head of government. Over the course of the visit, he leads talks, inter alia, with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mr Nikolai Tikhonov and with General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Mr Konstantin Chernenko.

Hungary / Sweden – November 25-29, 1984 (HC)

Secretary of Energy of Sweden Brigitta Dahl visits Hungary.

Austria – November 26, 1984 (KCA)

The environmental spokesman for the Lower Austrian government announces that, following recommendations made in favour of the Hainburg hydroelectric scheme by the majority of reports by environmental experts, it has been decided to go ahead with the project.

Opposition to the project focuses on the fact that it would destroy central Europe's last surviving wetland forest. Proponents included trade unionists, who demonstrated in Vienna on May 17, 1984 in favour of the scheme, because of the jobs involved in its construction.

Romania – November 26, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Gheorghe Constantinescu is appointed Minister for Timber and Building Materials in place of Mr Ion Florea, who had held the post since March 1980.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – November 27, 1984 (HC)

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Gustáv Husák visits Hungary.

Romania / West Germany – November 27, 1984 (KCA)

Four employees of the West German embassy in Bucharest, two of whom have diplomatic status, are asked to leave the country. A West German government spokesman says that this is to be seen as retaliation for the expulsions of four Romanian diplomats from the embassy in Bonn on November 9. The Romanian diplomats were allegedly involved in a planned bomb attack on Radio Free Europe.

Soviet Union – November 27, 1984 (KCA)

At a session of the Supreme Soviet, Mr Baibakov presents the provisional results for plan fulfilment in 1984 and the targets for 1985. He expresses satisfaction with the results, and points out that growth would have been higher but for “the extremely unfavourable weather conditions”, which had badly affected agricultural output.

The 1985 state budget is presented on the same day by Mr Vasily Garbuzov, the Minister of Finance. The budget envisages revenue of 391,5 billion roubles and expenditure of 391,3 billion roubles.

This total includes an allocation of over 139 billion roubles for the agro-industrial complex, an increase of 6.9% over the 1984 level. Socio-cultural measures will cost 123,9 billion roubles, while defence spending is increased by 12% from 17,054 million roubles in 1984 to 19,063 million roubles in 1985. This is the first officially announced rise in four years and is attributed by Mr Garbuzov to the need to maintain the “strategic-military balance” in the face of an arms build-up by the USA and its NATO allies.

Yugoslavia – November 27, 1984 (KCA)

The Yugoslav Federal Assembly passes amendments to the law on foreign investments that remove limits on profits and the limit of 49 per cent on foreign holdings in Yugoslav enterprises.

Hungary / East Germany – November 27-December 5, 1984 (HC)

Foreign Ministry Secretary General of the German Democratic Republic Herbert Krolikowski attends negotiations about current issues in Budapest.

Albania – November 27-29, 1984 (KCA)

Celebrations mark the 40th anniversary of Albania’s liberation from German occupation in the Second World War and of the People’s Revolution in 1944.

Austria – November 29, 1984 (KCA)

The *Nationalrat* unanimously approves the inclusion of a clause in the Austrian constitution on comprehensive protection of the environment, featuring measures against atmospheric, water, earth and noise pollution.

East Germany – November 30, 1984 (KCA)

The People's Chamber discusses the 1985 national plan, which was previously presented by Herr Willi Stoph, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. National income is to rise by

4.4%, net incomes by 4.0% and foreign trade turnover by 8.0%. In the industrial ministries sector, production is to increase by 4.3% (notably greater than the target of 3.8% for the economy as a whole) and labour productivity by 7.1%.

Hungary / Kuwait – November 30-December 3, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Domestic Trade Zoltán Juhár makes an official visit to Kuwait. He is welcomed by Prime Minister, Crown Prince and Sheik Szaad el-Abdullah esz-Szalem esz-Szabah.

December

Czechoslovakia – December, 1984 (RFE)

Czechoslovak media reports Archbishop of Prague Cardinal Tomasek and President Husak have exchanged letters over the festive period. The former expresses his 'personal support and the support of all believers' for the regime, while Husak assures him that 'irrespective of philosophical conviction and religious belief... freedom of religion and confession would be guaranteed in accordance with the constitution'.

Poland – December 1, 1984 (KCA)

Solidarity sources issue a statement claiming that Mr Stanislaw Chac, a former Solidarity organizer in Lublin, southeast of Warsaw, was beaten to death on October 19. Furthermore, they claim that on the same night, Lublin parish priest Fr Eugeniusz Kosielko was tortured and beaten. Additional significance is attached to these incidents since they allegedly took place on the same night as the murder of Fr Popieluszko.

Soviet Union – December 2, 1984 (KCA)

According to unofficial reports, over 100 people die in a gas explosion that demolished a block of flats in Tbilisi, Georgia.

Soviet Union – December 3, 1984 (KCA)

Marshal Pavel Kutakhov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Air Force and a Deputy Minister of Defence, dies at the age of 70. He had held both posts since 1969.

Hungary / West Germany – December 3-4, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi travels to Berlin to participate in the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States.

Hungary – December 3-5, 1984 (HC)

The 17th Session of the Ministers of National Defence Committee of the Warsaw Treaty is located in Budapest. It is opened by Hungarian Minister of Defence Lajos Czinege. During the session, the following Ministers stay in Budapest: Bulgarian Minister of Defence Dobri Durov, Minister of Defence of German Democratic Republic Heinz Hoffmann, Defence Secretary of Poland General Florian Siwiczki, Defense Secretary of Romania General Constantin Olteanu, First Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR General S. Ahromejev, First Deputy of the Minister of National Defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic General Karel Rusov, and United Armed Forces Commander General V. G. Kulikov. The participants of the Ministers of National Defence Committee of the Warsaw Treaty are

welcomed by János Kádár and by György Lázár, Member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Hungary / Cuba – December 4, 1984 (HC)

First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba J. R. Viera attends consultations in Budapest.

Romania – December 4, 1984 (KCA)

Stefan Voitec dies, aged 84. He had previously served on the EPC since 1965. Before that, he was a candidate member of the politburo of the Romanian Workers' Party (later the RCP) in 1955–65. He held the post of Minister of National Education in 1944–47, while still General Secretary of the Social Democratic Party, and later held other cabinet posts, also serving as a Deputy Premier in 1948–49 and 1956–61. He was a Vice-President of the State Council in 1961–65, in 1974–79 and since 1980.

Soviet Union / U.S. – December 4, 1984 (KCA)

At a meeting in Moscow with Dr Armand Hammer, the chairman of the US Occidental Petroleum Company (who, since the 1917 revolution, has met every Soviet leader except for Mr Andropov), President Chernenko confirms that the initiative for a January meeting between Mr Gromyko and Mr Schultz has come from the Soviet Union. He also indicates that he would agree to an early summit with President Reagan if the US accepted a Soviet plan for a treaty banning the first use of nuclear weapons, and if the January meeting was a success.

Hungary / Iran – December 5-8, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran A: A. Velayati arrives in Budapest. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and by György Lázár, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Political Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Czechoslovakia – December 6, 1984 (KCA)

The 1985 State Plan is presented to a session of the CPCz Central Committee by Mr Svatoopluk Potac, a Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the State Planning Commission. The plan provides for a 3.2% increase in gross national income, industrial production is to increase by 3% and agricultural production by around 3.6%.

Hungary – December 6, 1984 (KCA)

The following changes in the Council of Ministers are announced: 1. Dr Laszlo Marothy (42-a member of the politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party), Mrs Judit Csehak (44) and Gen. Lajos Czinege (60) are appointed Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers (Deputy Premiers), while Mr Janos Borbandi (a Deputy Premier since March 1974) retires. 2. Col.-Gen. Istvan Olah (58) becomes Minister of Defense in place of Gen. Czinege, who has held the post since May 1960. 3. Mr Laszlo Medve (56) is appointed Minister of Health in place of Dr Emil Schultheisz, who is retiring after serving since February 1974.

Hungary / China – December 6-11, 1984 (HC)

Chairman of China's State Planning Commission Song Ping attends negotiations in Budapest.

Poland - December 8, 1984 (RFE)

The Polish authorities announce that they will release Bogdan Lis and Piotr Mierzewski from detention. The two leaders of the underground Solidarity organization had been arrested in July, although never formally charged. The decision to release the two most prominent political prisoners and drop the investigation into their cases certainly comes as a surprise, and is declared by the authorities as part of their continuing campaign for "normalization" in the country.

Hungary / Finland – December 9-12, 1984 (HC)

President of the Republic of Finland Kalevi Sorsa travels to Hungary on an official visit. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

Hungary / Iraq – December 10-12, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai makes an official visit to Iraq.

Czechoslovakia – December 12, 1984 (KCA)

The 1985 budget, covering the federal budget and the budgets of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, is presented to the Federal Assembly by the Finance Minister, Mr Leopold Ler. The total volume amounts to 340 billion crowns, 4.2% above the 1984 level (US \$ 1.00=6.85 crowns). 47% are to be spent on education, health care, social services and culture, while 15.5% go to finance state economic enterprises. An increase in the spending on defence and security and on the development of science and technology is envisioned.

Poland – December 12, 1984 (KCA)

Allegations of police culpability in connection with the death of Mr Andrzej Grebosz are published in the clandestine Solidarity newspaper *Tygodnik Mazowsze*. Mr Andrzej Grebosz, a university lecturer, died on October 27 in Lodz, southwest of Warsaw.

East Germany / West Germany – December 13-14, 1984 (KCA)

A conference of SED and SPD representatives on “peaceful coexistence and the partnership of security” is held in Bonn.

Hungary / Soviet Union / Norway – December 13-14, 1984 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress attends negotiations in Moscow. Afterward, he visits Norway from December 17-18.

Hungary / Egypt / Lebanon – December 13–15, 1984 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Róbert Garai attends consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt. Afterward, he visits Lebanon from December 5-17.

US / Poland – December 14, 1984 (LBC)

The US accepts Polish membership in the IMF.

Romania – December 14, 1984 (KCA)

The 1985 state plan is reported by *Scinteia*. National income is expected to rise by 10%. The net value of industrial production is to increase by 13.5%, and that of agricultural production by 9-10%. Foreign trade is to rise by 15% and labour productivity by 14.7%. A target of 29.65 million tons is set for total grain production. In the energy sector, the following targets are set: electricity—76,660 million kWh; coal production—64.3 million tons; crude oil extraction—12.6 million tons. The 1985 state budget envisages revenue and expenditure each amounting to 304,929 million lei.

Soviet Union / U.K. – December 15-21, 1984 (KCA / LBC)

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, a member of the CPSU politburo and secretariat, heads a delegation from the Supreme Soviet, which visits the UK at the invitation of the British branch of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Mr Gorbachev is the most senior Soviet leader to visit the UK since 1967, when then Soviet Premier Mr Alexei Kosygin had paid an official visit.

On December 16, Mr Gorbachev leads talks with Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, and further talks with Sir Geoffrey the next day, discussing arms control issues, regional problems, bilateral relations and human rights. Mr Gorbachev delivers to Mrs Thatcher a personal message from President Chernenko that emphasizes the importance of 'the establishment of a certain mutual understanding' between the Soviet Union and the UK. Mr Gorbachev later says that his meeting with Mrs Thatcher has been 'businesslike', 'constructive' and 'frank'. The Prime Minister describes Mr Gorbachev as someone with whom the UK could 'do business.'

Poland – December 16, 1984 (KCA)

On the 14th anniversary of the 1970 shooting of shipyard workers during riots in the Baltic ports, there are violent clashes between police and several thousand demonstrators in Gdansk. The police intercept marchers who had intended to lay wreaths at the memorial, erected in 1980 at the gates of the Lenin shipyard, and reportedly use batons and teargas to disperse them. Among those detained are several leading Solidarity activists, including Mr Waldemar Lis (brother of Mr Bogdan Lis), Mr Andrzej Gwiazda and Mr Grzegorz Palka, a senior Solidarity figure from Lodz.

Hungary – December 17, 1984 (KCA)

Budapest Radio announces that Lt.-Gen. Jozsef Pacsek has succeeded Col.-Gen. Olah as Chief of Staff of the Hungarian People's Army.

Poland / United States – December 17, 1984 (KCA)

The US veto on Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund is lifted. Poland applied for IMF membership in November 1981, but processing had been interrupted by the imposition of martial law the following month. According to a US State Department spokesman, the effective US veto, imposed as part of US sanctions, is being lifted because Poland has carried out its commitment to a general amnesty.

East Germany / West Germany / Czechoslovakia – December 18-20, 1984 (KCA)

During a visit to Prague, West German Foreign Minister Herr Genscher appeals to the East German refugees, who had taken shelter in the local West German Embassy, to return home and to wait for their emigration application to be "considered". He stresses, however, that they will not be forced to leave.

Soviet Union – December 20, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Mikhail Prokofiev (74) is released from his post as Minister of Education on grounds of ill health. He is replaced by Mr Sergei Shcherbakov (59).

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Minister of Defence and a member of the politburo of the Soviet Communist Party (CPSU), dies at the age of 76 "after a grave illness".

It is announced on December 22, 1984, that Marshal Sergei Sokolov (73), one of the three First Deputy Ministers of Defence, is appointed the new Minister of Defence.

On February 2, 1985, the daily organ of the Soviet armed forces, *Krasnaya Zvezda*, refers to Marshal Vasily Petrov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Ground Forces and hitherto a Deputy Minister of Defence, as a First Deputy Minister of Defence, replacing Marshal Sokolov.

Poland / Italy – December 21, 1984 (PSM)

During the visit of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti in Poland, an Agreement on Economic Co-operation is signed.

Soviet Union / China – December 21-29, 1984 (KCA)

Mr Ivan Arkhipov, a Soviet First Deputy Premier, pays an official visit to Beijing. He is the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit the People's Republic of China since 1969, when border clashes had brought the two sides to the brink of war.

On December 28, three agreements are signed, providing for (i) increased economic and technical co-operation, (ii) an expansion of scientific and technological exchanges and (iii) the establishment of a Sino-Soviet joint committee to promote and supervise economic, trade, scientific and technological co-operation. In addition, it is formally decided that the two countries would seek to increase their trade exchanges in 1985 to an overall value equivalent to 4,600 million Swiss francs, equivalent to about \$1,750 million (as against a value of \$1,200 million envisaged for 1984).

UK / U.S. - December 22, 1984 (LBC)

British Prime Minister Thatcher supports the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program of the US, which is directed at installing an ABM system in outer space. The production and installation of such a system must be preceded by talks, since their deployment is regulated by an international treaty, Thatcher says. US Defence Secretary Weinberger claims that the SDI does not aim at decoupling US defence from Western Europe's.

Lithuania / SSR – December 26, 1984 (RFE)

The main Soviet Lithuanian newspaper *Tiesa* announces that three members of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers have retired. The most significant change is the retirement of Aleksandras Drobyns, who had been heading the State Planning Commission, since 1958.

Romania – December 26-27, 1984 (KCA)

At a joint meeting of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and of German Nationality, taking place in Bucharest, President Ceausescu defends Romania's record on the rights of national minorities. He laments the "slandorous" attacks made by "reactionary, imperialist, neo-fascist and Horthyist circles" abroad. Furthermore, he criticizes those who believe "that the national question in one country... should be dealt with by parties or governments in other countries".

Romania / Greece – December 26-28, 1984 (PER)

Greek President Konstantinos Karamanlis visits Romania.

Poland – December 27, 1984 (KCA)

In Torun, northwest of Warsaw, three former officers in the security forces and an official of the Ministry of the Interior are tried in connection with the killing of Fr Jerzy Popieluszko. Fr Jerzy Popieluszko is a pro-Solidarity Catholic priest from Warsaw who was kidnapped in the Torun area on October 19 and found dead on October 30.

According to the indictment Mr Piotrowski, Mr Chmielewski and Mr Pekala stopped Fr Popieluszko's car on the road between Warsaw and Torun on October 19. Fr Popieluszko was assaulted and forced into the boot of an unmarked police car, but Mr Chrostowski was able to escape. Over the course of the abduction, Fr Popieluszko was bound and allegedly beaten several times by Mr Piotrowski. A post-mortem examination revealed that Fr Popieluszko had probably choked on his own blood and was already dead when his weighted body was thrown into a reservoir on the River Vistula near Wloclawek, west of Warsaw.

The three defendants testify until 14 January 1985. The trial ends on February 7, 1985. The four defendants are found guilty as charged. Mr Piotrowski and Mr Pietruszka are each

sentenced to prison terms of 25 years, Mr Pekala to 15 years and Mr Chmielewski to 14 years. These sentences are confirmed by the Supreme Court on April 12.

In response to the murder of Fr Popieluszko, recommendations for major organizational changes in the secret police and other law enforcement agencies are announced by Gen. Jaruzelski at a meeting of the central committee on December 22–23.

These changes include: (i) the introduction of a form of positive vetting to test political allegiances, (ii) closer contact between the Warsaw party committee and the party cell within the Ministry of the Interior, and likewise between provincial party committees and party cells in provincial offices of the Ministry, (iii) closer control of the administrative departments in provincial offices, particularly over recruitment, (iv) the establishment of a committee to exchange information between Ministry departments and (v) measures to end nepotism and ‘inbreeding’ in the Interior Ministry and to improve the education of the police.

Poland – December 28, 1984 (KCA)

The *Sejm* adopts the state budget for 1985. State revenue is set at Zl 3,692,801.6 million and expenditure at Zl 3,980,607.4 million. To achieve a planned growth in national income of between 3 and 3.5%, the income tax rate on enterprises is envisioned to rise by 5%, to 65%, and a security deposit will be introduced on new building investment.

Yugoslavia – December 28, 1984 (KCA)

The Federal Assembly approves the 1985 federal budget, which anticipates expenditure of 609,570 million dinars (US \$ 1.00=207.57 dinars as of December 26), an increase of 55.9%, slightly less than the rate of inflation, on the rebalanced budget for 1984.

The Federal Assembly also adopts the 1985 economic policy resolution, which envisages the following increases: social product - ‘at least 3%’ (1984 target - 2%), industrial production - 4% (1984 - 3%), agricultural production - 2.5% (1984 -2%), exports -12%, with an increase of 15% to the convertible currency area. The plan also envisions an increase in public-sector employment of 2.5%, about 150,000 jobs.

Austria – December 29, 1984 (KCA)

Chancellor Fred Sinowatz announces that plans to restart the work on the Hainburg hydroelectric scheme on January 4, 1985, have been dropped.

Previously, on several occasions from December 8, 1984 onwards, the police clashed with demonstrators trying to prevent the start of tree felling at Hainburg. A large demonstration was held in Vienna on December 19 in protest of police violence earlier in the day, when police had arrested 48 people and injured 27 while attempting to evict the 1,500 to 2,000 people occupying the site. On December 21, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz announced that construction and tree-felling work would be halted over the Christmas period. (See above November 26, 1984)

1985

January

Poland – January 1985 (HDP)

New price increases are announced, but withdrawn after Solidarity threatens to strike.

Bulgaria – mid-January, 1985 (KCA)

Disturbances in parts of Bulgaria by elements of the significant Turkish population are reported. The incidents are said to occur due to official efforts to make members of the Turkish minority change their names to Bulgarian (Slav) forms. The reports suggest that the clashes have led to between 40 and several hundred deaths, including those of Bulgarian militiamen. On February 8, further clashes between security forces and Turks in the Dobrudja region of northeast Bulgaria, which have left over 20 dead, are reported. All such reports, however, are denied by the authorities.

Yugoslavia – January 1, 1985 (KCA)

The Yugoslav government abolishes petrol rationing, which had restricted consumers to purchases of 40 litres a month. It also abolishes cash deposits on foreign travel.

Poland - January 1, 1985 (RFE)

The Polish zloty is again devalued, 12.2% against the dollar and 6.9% against the transferrable ruble. Since January 1982, the zloty has been devalued four times against the dollar and twice against the transferrable ruble. The official reason for the current devaluation is to create new incentives for Polish exporters, but its side effect has been to increase import prices.

East Germany – January 2, 1985 (KCA)

According to an *ADN* report, a Council of Ministers order has been issued, extending the country's territorial waters from three to a maximum of 12 nautical miles (in effect from January 1, 1985). In certain areas, however, the extent of territorial waters is less than this maximum, because of special geographical circumstances and the interests of international shipping.

Soviet Union – January 2, 1985 (KCA)

Tass announces the completion of plans for the diversion of water from the Sukhona and Onega rivers, which flow north into the White Sea, to the south-flowing Volga. The aim is to maintain the level of the Caspian Sea (which had reportedly fallen in recent years. *Tass* states that the lake is now receiving 13–14% less water from rivers than before) and provide irrigation in the Volga valley and nearby regions. The project is regarded as a key element in the land reclamation and irrigation plan approved by the CPSU central committee on Oct. 23, 1984.

Czechoslovakia – January 3, 1985 (KCA)

Seven prominent members of the Charter 77 human rights group are detained in Prague, the Czechoslovak capital, four days before the eighth anniversary of the publication of their charter.

Hungary / Austria - January 3, 1985 (HC)

Federal Minister for Transport and Nationalized Industry of Austria Ferdinand Lacina attends negotiations with Hungarian Minister of Transport Lajos Urbán in Budapest.

Soviet Union – January 4, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Konstantin Kharchev is appointed Chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs, attached to the Council of Ministers. He succeeds Mr Vladimir Kuroyedov.

Lithuania / SSR – January 4, 1985 (RFE)

Vladas Lapienis, a well-known, seventy-eight-year-old Lithuanian dissident, is arrested again in Kaunas.

Czechoslovakia – January 6-7, 1985 (RFE-OP)

Two documents are issued by the human rights movement Charter 77 relating to the movement's eighth anniversary. The first announces the usual annual rotation of the team of three spokesmen, and the second one notes that the group has now and again to explain its *raison d'être* and way of thinking, among with its concrete achievements and methods of operation to others.

Hungary / Soviet Union – January 7–8, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Finance Péter Hetényi meets Minister of Finance of the Soviet Union Vasily Gorbuzov in Moscow.

US / Soviet Union - January 7-8, 1985 (LBC)

US Secretary of State Schultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko resume the disarmament talks in Geneva. The Soviet Union makes concessions and no longer regards the halting of missile deployment to be a precondition of returning to the negotiating table. They also agree to conduct the talks in the framework of an “umbrella” negotiation on INF and strategic arms, and not separately, as they had been previously. Each “umbrella” delegation will be comprised of three subgroups: groups discussing INF, strategic arms and precluding the arms race in outer space. The inclusion of SDI among the topics to be discussed is a concession made by the US.

Albania / Ivory Coast – January 9, 1985 (KCA)

It is announced that diplomatic relations will be established between Albania and the Ivory Coast.

Soviet Union – January 9, 1985 (KCA)

The Soviet foreign trade bank, Vneshtorgbank, receives a credit worth \$100 million from a group of Arab banks.

Soviet Union – January 9, 1985 (KCA)

Western sources report that several hundred people had been killed in an explosion in mid-December at an underground defence industry plant situated in a disused coal mine near Leninsk-Kuznetsky in Siberia.

Hungary/Bulgaria – January 9–10, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska attends the consultations of the Warsaw Treaty Member States Deputy Secretaries in Sofia.

East Germany / West Germany – January 9-11, 1985 (KCA)

Herr Johannes Rau, an SPD deputy chairman and Minister President of North Rhine-Westphalia, makes a visit to East Germany, holding talks with Herr Honecker, who, he maintains, is still convinced of the value of a meeting with Dr Kohl.

Albania / Yugoslavia – January 11, 1985 (KCA)

Yugoslav government officials attend the ceremonial opening of a new railway between the north Albanian town of Shkoder and Hani i Hotit, near the border with the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro. The line is eventually to be joined to a railway to Titograd, the capital of Montenegro, which the Yugoslavs expect to complete later in 1985. This would provide Albania's first rail link with the rest of Europe.

Czechoslovakia – January 11, 1985 (KCA)

Martin Dzur, Minister of National Defence since 1968, is relieved of his post 'for serious health reasons. Gen. Dzur dies on January 15, aged 65. He is replaced on January 11 as Minister of National Defence by Col.-Gen. Milan Vaclavik, hitherto first Deputy Chief of Staff.

Albania / Greece – January 12, 1985 (KCA)

As a result of the December 1984 visit of the Greek Alternate Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr Karolos Papoulias), the border crossing at Kakavia is reopened to ordinary traffic. Unofficial Greek sources subsequently claim, however, that despite the ceremony on January 12, the Kakavia crossing has been closed again by Albanian border guards, and that mainly only official traffic is allowed through.

US / Soviet Union - January 13, 1985 (LBC)

Gromyko declares that unless there is progress in the field of space weapons, the arms control talks cannot succeed. Weinberger announces that the program of developing and deploying the SDI system cannot be given up under any circumstances.

Romania – January 13, 1985 (CEC)

The Executive Political Council of Romanian Communist Party decides to regulate the use of electricity. Compared with the previous year, family consumption had been reduced by 50%.

Romania / West Germany – February 13-14, 1985 (PER)

The Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, visits Romania.

Hungary / Vietnam – January 15-25, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Justice Imre Markója travels to Vietnam on an official visit. He attends negotiations with the Minister of Justice of Vietnam Phan Hien. He signs an agreement concerning legal assistance.

Yugoslavia / France – January 15-17, 1985 (KCA)

In a statement at the end of a visit to France, Mrs Planinc notes that France's role in Yugoslavia's foreign trade was "not as it should be." Both sides agree on efforts to remove obstacles, to encourage initiatives aimed at increasing the volume of trade and to improve co-operation in joint investment and in science and technology. While in Paris, Mrs Planinc also visits the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Poland - January 16, 1985 (LBC)

The Paris Club, a group of 17 Western creditor countries, initial a protocol with Poland on the rescheduling of their debts to Western governments. The step is hailed as a significant breakthrough for Poland in their quest for normalization in relations with the West.

Hungary / Sweden – January 17–18, 1985 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy attends negotiations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden in Stockholm.

Hungary / Norway – January 17–19, 1985 (HC)

Prime Minister of the Norwegian Kingdom Kaare Willoch makes an official visit to Hungary. He attends negotiations with György Lázár, President of the Council of Ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Kaare Willoch is welcomed by First Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee János Kádár.

Czechoslovakia / France – January 17, 1985 (RFE-OP)

A Paris-based group supporting human rights in Czechoslovakia names former spokesman of Charter 77 human rights group, dissident and philosopher Ladislav Hejdanek as the winner of the Jan Palach Prize for 1984. He has been awarded the prize for promoting a « flying university seminar » in Prague since 1972.

East Germany – January 19-20, 1985 (KCA)

The 1984 plan fulfilment results are published by the SED newspaper *Neues Deutschland*.

The figures show that most targets have been exceeded.

National income rose by 5.5%, a figure higher than the planned rise of 4.4%. In the industrial ministries sector, production increased by 4.5% (planned 4.2%) and labour productivity by 7.7% (planned 7.3%). It is reported that 620 million working hours had been saved through the application of new technology. In the economy as a whole, industrial production rose by 4.2%. Net incomes rose by 3.9% (planned 2.2%) and foreign trade turnover by 8.0% (planned 5.0%). East Germany, reportedly, achieved a hard-currency trade surplus of \$1,500 million and was the only Comecon country to have achieved a positive trade balance with the Soviet Union, with a surplus of M 600 million (dollars 1.00=3.2855 East German marks as at February 13, 1985). The grain harvest attained a record output of 11.5 million tons.

Romania – January 21, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Péter Várkonyi, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, visits Bucharest for talks with Mr Stefan Andrei, the Romanian Foreign Minister. *Agerpres* described the meeting as “friendly and comradely”.

Hungary / Romania – January 21–22, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi travels to Romania on an official and amicable visit. He attends negotiations with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania Stefan Andrei. Péter Várkonyi is welcomed by Nicolae Ceausescu, First Secretary of Communist Party of Romania and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Poland - January 22, 1985 (RFE)

General Jaruzelski pays a visit to Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard, the birthplace of Solidarity. The visit, the first by Jaruzelski as the head of the party and government, is perceived as a gesture, designed to emphasize his willingness to maintain direct contact with the country's workers.

Albania / Greece – January 25, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Shane Korbeci, the Albanian Minister of Foreign Trade, and Mr Konstantinos Vaitos, the

Greek Deputy Minister for National Economy, sign an economic co-operation agreement. The agreement envisions a sharp increase in mutual trade from the level achieved in 1984.

Czechoslovakia – January 28, 1985 (KCA)

According to figures for plan fulfilment issued by the Federal Statistics Office, the recovery in the Czechoslovak economy, which began in 1983, continued in 1984.

Hungary/US – January 25–February 8, 1985 (HC)

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Parliament Member Ferenc Havasi visits the United States on the invitation of Congress and the IPU. He is welcomed by President of the United States Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush. He also has an official meeting with Secretary of State G. Schultz.

Lithuania / SSR – January 29, 1985 (RFE)

The Lithuanian SSR Statistical Administration releases a report, indicating that 1984 was a relatively successful year for the Lithuanian economy. The economy's performance surpassed many of the Central Plan's targets, most notably the country's national income rose by 4.3%, exceeding 7,000 million rubles.

February

Romania – February 1, 1985 (KCA)

The figures for plan fulfilment in 1984 are announced by *Scinteia*, the RCP daily newspaper. They are described as the best results in the current five-year plan. National income has increased by 7.7%, industrial production by 8.4%, agricultural production by 12.1% and foreign trade by 13.6%. Labour productivity in industry has increased by 7.1% compared with the previous year. The plan has not been fulfilled, however, in the mining, electricity, engineering and chemical industries and several branches of light industry.

Hungary / Vietnam - February 2-6, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister of Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vo Nguyen Giap visits Hungary. He holds negotiations with Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege. He is welcomed by President of the Council of Ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee György Lázár.

Albania / Vietnam – February 5, 1985 (KCA)

A foreign trade agreement between Albania and Vietnam is signed in Hanoi.

US / February 6, 1985 (LBC)

Reagan's State of the Union Address: "For the last twenty years we have believed that no war will be launched as long as each side knows it can retaliate with a deadly counter-strike. Well, I believe there is a better way of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war. It is a Strategic Defence Initiative, aimed ultimately at finding a non-nuclear defence against ballistic missiles".

Albania / Yugoslavia – February 7, 1985 (KCA)

A protocol on the transport of goods by road between Albania and Yugoslavia in 1985 is signed.

Poland – February 7, 1985 (RFE)

After all the closing speeches are concluded, the accused (Grzegorz Piotrowski and Adam Pietruszka) are sentenced to 25 years, (Waldemar Chmielewski) 14 years and (Leszek Pękala) 15 years. The sentences are successfully reduced on appeal. However, the act of indictment does not address the delicate question of whether or not the secret police officers were carrying out orders in their action against Popieluzko. Officially the trial fails to establish any connection, direct or indirect, between the perpetrators of the crime and the government or party hierarchy.

East Germany – February 11, 1985 (KCA)

A meeting is held between Herr Honecker, Herr Gysi and Bishop Johannes Hempel, the Bishop of Dresden and chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders. The exchange of views is seen by the government as demonstrating the continued progress toward more relaxed relations between Church and state, while Bishop Hempel reportedly hopes that another such meeting will take place in the foreseeable future and that “administrable rules” will be established to help realize greater equality of treatment for young Christians in education and at work.

Poland - February 11-15, 1985 (RFE)

General Jaruzelski pays an official visit to India in order to strengthen economic ties between the two countries and gain a greater measure of legitimacy for his regime. An agreement is signed, stipulating a 30% increase in trade between the two countries.

Soviet Union – February 12, 1985 (KCA)

Soviet television reports that Mr Nikolai Maltsev has retired as Minister of the Oil Industry, being replaced by Mr Vasily Dinkov, hitherto Minister of the Gas Industry (a post which he had held since May 1981). Mr Viktor Chernomyrdin is appointed the new Minister of the Gas Industry.

Hungary / East Germany – February 12–13, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DRG Kurt Nier attends consultations in Budapest.

East Germany – February 13, 1985 (KCA)

The Allied bombing of Dresden towards the end of the Second World War is commemorated by the re-opening of the Dresden state opera house, which had been under restoration and reconstruction since mid-1977.

Poland – February 13, 1985 (KCA)

Seven leading Solidarity activists are detained when police break up a clandestine meeting of the Provisional Coordinating Committee (TKK) in Gdansk. The meeting had been called to plan a 15-minute nationwide strike on February 28 to protest against planned price increases. The strike call is withdrawn after the government announces on February 25 its intention to reduce the amount of the price increases and to stagger their implementation.

Romania / West Germany – February 13-14, 1985 (PER)

The Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, visits Romania.

Bulgaria / Turkey – February 14, 1985 (KCA)

The Turkish ambassador in Sofia is temporarily recalled to Turkey for consultations.

The Turkish Grand National Assembly discusses the situation of the Bulgarian Turks in closed session on February 20, no details of the proceedings are released, and the Turkish government submitted protest notes to the Bulgarian ambassador on February 22 and again on March 4.

Hungary / Italy – February 14–15, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade of Italy Nicola Capria has negotiations with the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress in Budapest.

Poland - February 15, 1985 (RFE)

The Gdansk prosecutor's office places two prominent Solidarity activists and a leading union advisor under "temporary arrest". The arrests, a dramatic sign of the increasing police pressure on Solidarity, are intended to disrupt the preparations for strike action on February 28, in protest at the government's proposals to once again increase prices of food and other key commodities.

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 18, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Domestic Trade Zoltán Juhár has negotiations in Moscow with Chairman of the State Committee on Tourism P. A. Abrasimov.

Hungary / Austria – February 18–19, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi gives a lecture organized by IASA in Austria. He attends negotiations with the Federal Minister for Transport and Nationalized Industry Ferdinand Lacina.

Soviet Union / U.S. – February 19-20, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Richard Murphy, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, meets his Soviet counterpart Mr Vladimir Polyakov in Vienna, Austria, for talks on Middle Eastern security. The talks, the first formal Soviet-US discussion on the Middle East since 1977, are said to represent an important step forward in US-Soviet efforts to begin a dialogue over a range of issues from regional disputes to trade.

Subsequent meetings on southern Africa, Afghanistan and East Asia, are held (i) on May 30 in Paris between Mr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Mr Vladillen Vasev, his Soviet counterpart, (ii) on June 18 in Washington between Mr Murphy and Mr Oleg Sokolov, a high-ranking Soviet embassy official and (iii) on September 12-13 in Moscow between Mr Paul Wolfowitz, the US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, respectively.

Soviet Union – February 20, 1985 (KCA)

The International Atomic Energy Authority announces that the Soviet Union has agreed to allow international inspection of its nuclear reactors. Until then, inspection had been refused on the grounds that it would amount to espionage.

Romania / Israel – February 20-22, 1985 (PER)

Prime Minister of Israel Simon Peres visits Romania.

Albania / Turkey – February 21, 1985 (KCA)

A foreign trade agreement between Albania and Turkey is signed in Tirana.

Hungary / Austria – February 21-22, 1985 (KCA / HC)

Mr Lazar pays an official visit to Vienna for talks with the Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz. At a dinner given for Mr Lazar, Dr Sinowatz emphasizes the important role that the relationship between the two countries has to play in Europe. Later, Mr Lazar and Dr Sinowatz meet privately for consultations on economic ties.

Czechoslovakia / USA – February 22, 1985 (RFE)

Republican congressman Christopher Smith visits the Czechoslovak embassy in Washington, and expresses his concern at the arrest of four Slovaks for attempting to smuggle Bibles into the USSR on October 12, 1984.

Estonia / SSR – February 24, 1985 (RFE)

Estonian citizens go to the polls to elect representatives to their republic's Supreme Soviet. It is also the anniversary of the country's Declaration of Independence in 1918, but the Soviet authorities do not allow any celebratory events.

Lithuania / SSR – February 24, 1985 (RFE)

"Elections" to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet are held. 350 delegates are chosen. According to official results, unsurprisingly, 99.99% of eligible voters participated and 99.99% voted for the one candidate that was nominated for each of the 350 seats. In theory, the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet is highest state body in the republic and oversees the decisions made by any other government agencies. However, meeting just twice a year, it rarely has the time to ratify the more important decisions already made by the Party.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – February 25–26, 1985 (HC)

Chairman of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia and Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia Svatopluk Potác holds negotiations in Hungary with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of State Planning Commission of Hungary Lajos Faluvégi. Svatopluk Potác is welcomed by György Lázár.

Hungary / West Germany – February 25–26, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Franz Pfeffer attends consultations in Budapest.

Hungary / Soviet Union – February 26–28, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs István Roska participates in the 10th Session of the COMECON Executive Committee Standing Working Group in Moscow.

Albania – February 27, 1985 (KCA)

Zëri i Popullit states that Mr Mehmet Shehu, the former Prime Minister who died under uncertain circumstances on December 17, 1981, had been "liquidated" after "meeting with the unbreakable unity of the party with the people".

March

Soviet Union – March-April, 1985 (KCA)

Replacement of the first secretaries of Kirov, Minsk, Gomel and Dzhizak regions takes place in late March and early April. It is announced on March 23 that Mr Pyotr Neporozhny (74) has retired as Minister of Electrical Power Development and Electrification, a post he had held since the creation of the Ministry in 1965. He is replaced by Mr Anatoly Mayorets (55), who had been Minister of Electrical Engineering since December 1980.

US - March 1, 1985 (LBC)

The Pentagon acknowledges for the first time that an atomic war could cause climatic changes.

Poland - March 1, 1985 (RFE)

The government announces that the prices of many staple foods will sharply increase, as of March 4. The price of bread will rise by 30%, flour by 11% and rice by 27%. No public protests of any kind have been registered. The Council of Ministers, just four days earlier, had rejected several proposals to introduce price increases, in what was perceived as an attempt to subdue to possibility of protest strike, organized by Solidarity for February 28. Following the government's announcement on February 25, Solidarity called off the proposed strike on February 26. The announcement of the price increases the day after the strike had been planned to go ahead is deplored by Walesa as proof of the government's continuing "deception" and "manipulation" of the Polish people.

Romania / Libya – March 4-6, 1985 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Libya.

Hungary / Poland - March 4–8, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi attends the Hungarian Cultural Week's events in Warsaw.

Czechoslovakia – March 5, 1985 (KCA)

A trial against Mr Bronislav Borovsky, Mr Alojz Gabaj and Mr Tomas Konc, who have been charged with violating the regulations regarding exchange of goods with foreign countries, begins in Bratislava. The three men had been detained for eight months in 1984 after being stopped on December 12, 1983 at the Polish-Czechoslovak border, and found to be in possession of religious literature. At the end of March, Mr Borovsky and Mr Gabaj were sentenced to 18 months in prison, and Mr Konc to 16 months. On June 13 the Court of Appeal in Bratislava reduced the sentences by four months.

Hungary / United Kingdom – March 5-8, 1985 (KCA / HC)

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Mr Peter Varkonyi, visits the UK. Meetings with Mrs Thatcher and with the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, are reported to have included discussion of possible dates for a visit to London by Mr Kadar. Previously, in February 1984, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the UK Prime Minister, had visited Hungary.

Latvia / SSR – March 6, 1985 (RFE)

Stepan Shalaev, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions presents the latest set of results concerning Latvia's economic performance to the Latvian Communist Party CC. The 11th Five-Year Plan will end in 1985 and the report shows that the plan's targets for all the main sectors of the economy would be reached. Between 1981 and 1985 industrial production is recorded to have risen by 16% and agricultural production by more than 13%.

Hungary / Poland – March 7–8, 1985 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Warsaw with Polish Chemical and Light Industry Minister E. Grzywa and with Minister of Engineering J. Maciejewski.

Hungary / Poland – March 7–9, 1985 (HC)

Prime Minister of Poland and Chairman of the Planning Commission of Poland Manfred Gorywoda attends negotiations in Hungary with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvégi. He is welcomed by President of the Council of Ministers György Lázár and General Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Ferenc Havasi.

Poland - March 7-10, 1985 (RFE)

The Polish Students' Association's first national congress is held in Warsaw, with 323 delegates representing 74 institutions of higher education. Little time is set aside for discussion of fundamental issues, with official speeches and personnel problems dominating the congress' agenda.

Albania / Greece – March 8, 1985 (KCA)

Talks in Athens result in the signing of an Albanian-Greek cultural exchange programme for 1985-1986.

Poland - March 8, 1985 (RFE)

In response to public outcry and the strength of opposition among teachers, the director of the Ministry's General Education department agrees to back down from the government's continued resistance to school-free Saturdays and allow the five-day school week.

Albania / China – March 9, 1985 (KCA)

A foreign trade agreement between Albania and China is signed in Beijing.

Soviet Union – March 10, 1985 (KCA)

Mr. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party (CPSU) since February 13, 1984, Supreme Commander of the Soviet Armed Forces and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet dies at the age of 73. He is buried in the Red Square, Moscow, on March 13.

Soviet Union – March 10, 1985 (LBC)

The new General Secretary of the CPSU is Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Western experts believe that Gorbachev's election as General Secretary means that the old, conservative members of the Soviet hierarchy are starting to lose their grip on power. Gorbachev declares that his country will pursue the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence with the Western states in the spirit of détente.

Czechoslovakia – March 11, 1985 (KCA)

A letter is published by the Charter 77 human rights group calling for the unification of Europe, involving as a first step the dissolution of military blocs and reunification of Germany. This letter, entitled "The Prague Appeal", is meant as an opening statement for discussion by a peace conference to be held in Amsterdam in August 1985.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – March 11, 1985 (HC)

Yugoslavian Minister of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic attends negotiations in Szeged with Péter Várkonyi.

Soviet Union – March 11, 1985 (KCA)

Tass reports that a special plenary session of the CPSU central committee has elected Mr Gorbachev to succeed Mr Chernenko as General Secretary. According to *Tass*, the nomination was put forward by Mr Gromyko and supported unanimously.

Immediately after Mr Gorbachev's election, regional party meetings are called throughout the Soviet Union to discuss the themes of the March 11 central committee plenum.

Czechoslovakia – March 11, 1985 (DRC)

Charter 77 give birth to the document Prague Appeal, supposed to bring attention to the causes of the division of Europe after World War II and to highlight the possibilities of overcoming that division, based on respect for human and civil rights. The Prague Appeal evokes a considerable response throughout democratic Europe.

USSR, March 11, 1985 (MHC)

Mikhail Gorbachev is named General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) after the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

Poland - March 11, 1985 (RFE)

The Polish authorities arrest five leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), an independent political group founded in September 1978 with a strong nationalist, anti-Soviet orientation. This is the latest official move by the authorities to suppress the opposition movement, amid fears that the country's jails are being filled anew with political prisoners.

East Germany / West Germany – March 12, 1985 (BES)

The leading men of the two German states Honecker and Kohl meet and agree: Never again shall there be a war started from German ground, there must only be peace.

US / Soviet Union - March 12, 1985 (LBC)

The Geneva disarmament talks are resumed in Geneva.

Hungary / Soviet Union – March 12-13, 1985 (HC)

János Kádár, acting as leader of parliamentary and party delegation, attends the funeral of First Secretary of Communist Party of Soviet Union and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in Moscow. Kádár attends the March 13 meeting of the Delegation leaders of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty and Gorbachev.

Soviet Union – March 13, 1985 (KCA)

Krasnaya Zvezda, the Soviet armed forces newspaper, refers to Gen. Y Ivanovsky as a Deputy Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of Ground Forces. The latter post has been held by Marshal Vasily Petrov, who was referred to as a First Deputy Minister of Defense, on February 2.

USSR, March 13-14, 1985 (MHC)

Gorbachev meets with foreign leaders, including leaders of socialist states. In his memoirs, Gorbachev writes that he announced to the fraternal leaders that the old policy of Soviet patronage was over, and that the allies were responsible for the situation in their respective countries.

Soviet Union – March 14, 1985 (KCA)

In an analysis of the prospects for economic reform, the *New York Times* comments that 'the energy and speed with which Mr Gorbachev revives the assault on the economy will probably depend on how quickly he can consolidate his powers'. Changes at the top of key economic

ministries and in the CPSU leadership in the following months are widely taken as confirmation of Mr Gorbachev's command of personnel and policy, with ministers appointed under President Leonid Brezhnev being replaced by personnel of Mr Gorbachev's own generation known to favour the same approach in economic matters.

Lithuania / SSR – March 16, 1985 (RFE)

The Lithuanian Communist Party holds a CC plenary meeting. Petras Griskevicius, the First Secretary of the Lithuanian CPCC launches a scathing attack on the current practices in the selection, appointment and training of the republic's leading personnel. He also singles out a number of party officials, who have been removed from their posts for not achieving plan targets.

Romania – March 17, 1985 (KCA)

Elections for the Grand National Assembly (parliament) and for the people's councils, for terms of five and two-and-a-half years respectively, are held. Two or three candidates are put forward in many of the constituencies, in both the Assembly and people's council elections. All candidates are nominated by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF, embracing the Communist Party and the various mass organizations). Out of a registered electorate of 15,733,060, a total of 15,732,095 persons (99.99%) cast their votes. In the elections to the Grand National Assembly, 15,375,522 votes (97.73%) are recorded in favour of the SDUF candidates and 356,573 votes (2.27%) against. Of the 369 deputies elected to the new Assembly, 127 are women, while Romania's ethnic minority groups are represented by 27 deputies of Hungarian origin and five of German origin.

Poland - March 17, 1985 (RFE)

A group of former internees release a list of the names of the 107 political prisoners currently incarcerated by the Polish authorities. These figures reflect the recent wave of arrests by the authorities, detaining several prominent opposition activists.

Soviet Union – March 18, 1985 (KCA)

Pravda encourages CPSU members to criticize party officials who are guilty of unsatisfactory work or corrupt practices. The paper reports with approval that in Georgia, an extensive assessment of officials has recently been conducted and a substantial proportion have been replaced or reprimanded. Subsequent articles in *Pravda* and other newspapers report on party personnel changes in the provinces and attack inadequacies in various sectors of the economy.

Soviet Union – March 18, 1985 (KCA)

At a summit meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney in Quebec City, President Reagan holds what is widely regarded as his toughest anti-Soviet speech since his re-election in November 1984. Although he indicates in this speech his belief that the recent change in the Soviet leadership might herald a more constructive relationship, he comments: 'As much as we may hope for greater stability through arms control we must remember that the Soviet record of compliance with past agreements has been poor.'

Hungary / East Germany – March 19, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Higher and Vocational Education of East Germany H. J. Böhme attends negotiations in Budapest with the Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – March 20, 1985 (KCA)

The *Financial Times* reports that while traditional Czechoslovak engineering exports are in decline, the Czechoslovak industry is confronted with Soviet demands for higher quality products, in return for its oil and gas deliveries. Czechoslovak trade officials and managers, however, are reported to view these demands as a healthy development to stimulate the economy.

Poland - March 20, 1985 (RFE)

The Committee for Research into Peace, established in February at the Polish Academy of Sciences, holds its inaugural session. The founding of this new organization is part of the government's recent drive to play a more prominent role in the Soviet bloc's renewed "peace" offensive against the West.

Hungary / Italy – March 20–22, 1985 (HC)

Italian Minister of Post and Telecommunications Antonio Gava attends consultations in Budapest with State Secretary Illés Tóth, who is also chairman of the Hungarian Post.

Hungary / Romania – March 22, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvégi, who is also Chairman of National Planning, holds negotiations in Bucharest with the Chairman of the Planning Commission of Romania Stefan Birlea. He is welcomed by Prime Minister of Romania Constantin Dascalescu.

Finland – March 23, 1985 (KCA)

An extraordinary congress of the Finnish Communist Party (SKP), which further accentuates the divisions between the 'revisionist' Eurocommunist majority wing and the 'orthodox' or 'Stalinist' minority wing of the party, is held in Helsinki. Although the congress has been called by the central committee in October 1984 at the initiative of the minority wing of the SKP, Helsinki radio reports on January 6 that this initiative had been withdrawn, and that the minority wing is instead demanding the cancellation of the congress and would boycott it, if it did take place.

Soviet Union / U.S. / East Germany – March 24, 1985 (KCA)

Major Arthur Nicholson, a US Army officer belonging to the 14-member US military liaison mission in Potsdam, German Democratic Republic, is shot dead by a Soviet guard near Ludwigslust, northwest of Berlin. A series of sharp diplomatic exchanges between the USA and the Soviet Union follows (see below March 30, 1985).

Yugoslavia / West – March 25, 1985 (KCA)

An accord is initialled by Yugoslav and Western government creditors in Paris. The accord concerns the rescheduling of the 1985 debt, the creditor governments having insisted on yearly negotiations rather than a four-year rescheduling.

Hungary – March 25-28, 1985 (KCA)

The 13th national congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) takes place in Budapest. Official guidelines issued the previous December have made it clear that the dominant issues in the debate are matters arising from Hungary's program of economic reforms, first introduced in 1968, and other matters related to the performance of the economy. At the end of the congress, Mr Janos Kádár is re-elected as secretary-general (previously first secretary) of the HSWP central committee. A number of changes are made to the membership of the politburo and secretariat of the central committee, including the election of Mr Karoly Nemeth to the new post of deputy secretary-general of the HSWP central committee.

Soviet Union / Hungary - March 26, 1985 (LBC)

CPSU Politburo member Grigorii Romanov delivers a speech at the 23rd congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Romanov praises the Hungarian economic reform and acknowledges that the USSR should modernize its economic mechanism. At the same time, he warns Hungary that it should not strive for closer relations with the West at the expense of relations with other socialist states because of the reforms. He urges the socialist countries to reinforce their economic independence from the West.

Soviet Union – March 26, 1985 (KCA)

At the opening session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, it is announced that Mr Mikhail Yasnov (78), President of the Presidium (President of the RSFSR) since 1966, retired and is to be replaced by Mr Vladimir Orlov. Mr Orlov had been a First Deputy Premier of the RSFSR.

Soviet Union – March 27, 1985 (KCA)

Dr Valentina Shevchenko (50) is elected President of Ukraine. Mrs Shevchenko succeeds Mr Aleksei Vatchenko, who had died in the previous November.

Poland - March 28, 1985 (RFE)

12 high-school students in the city of Gorzow Wielkopolski (Western Poland) are arrested and charged for “publicly insulting” Poland’s communist authorities in an illegal publication. This episode highlights the increasing dissent present amongst Polish students.

Latvia / SSR – March 28, 1985 (RFE)

The Latvian Communist Party holds a CC plenary meeting. As in other Soviet republics, the plenum is devoted to ways of improving the work of specialists and leading personnel in the Party, government and various enterprises. This is the first time in 11 years that the Party has addressed such an issue, as Boriss Pugo continues his campaign against corruption and illicit economic practices. Also, Anatolijs Gorbunovs is elected secretary of ideological matters, a key party position, replacing Imants Andersons. Gorbunovs is also elected to the 11-member LCP CC Buro, the most powerful group in the government-party hierarchy in Latvia.

Hungary – March 29, 1985 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs János Nagy is relieved from his position as member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic appoints Gyula Horn as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Romania – March 29, 1985 (KCA)

The new Grand National Assembly unanimously re-elects Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Romania, for another five-year term. In accordance with the constitution, President Ceausescu is also reappointed President of the State Council.

Soviet Union / U.S. / East Germany – March 30, 1985 (KCA)

It is announced that US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz and Soviet ambassador to the USA Anatoly Dobrynin have agreed that talks should be conducted in Germany between US and Soviet military commanders on ways to prevent incidents like the one on March 24, 1985. On that date, Major Arthur Nicholson was shot dead by a Soviet guard near Ludwigslust, northwest of Berlin.

April

Yugoslavia – April, 1985 (HR)

A series of trials of Croatian terrorists is initiated in Zagreb, Đakovo, Osijek and Varaždin. The accused are tried for planting bombs and other terrorist activities

Yugoslavia – April-May, 1985 (KCA)

A total of 22 people are convicted and sentenced in three trials during April-May 1985. They are sentenced for planting explosives and for “engaging in hostile propaganda”. All are alleged to have belonged to an *Ustashi* organization, calling itself the Croatian Fighting Unit, which had maintained contacts with right-wing Croatian émigré groups in West Germany. They are alleged to have carried out a series of bombings in Croatia and along Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast between 1981 and 1984.

At the first trial, in Osijek on April 3-5, Mr Ivo Tubanovic, who admitted the charges, is sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. Of 11 others tried in Varazdin on April 8–26, the group's leading figure, Mr Stjepan Deglin, is sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, the court having rejected calls from the public prosecutor for the death penalty. Nine people, including two sisters and three other relatives of Mr Deglin, receive prison terms ranging from nine months to seven years. One is acquitted. At the third trial on April 11-May 10 in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, the remaining 11 alleged members of the group are sentenced to terms ranging from seven months to 15 years.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 1-2, 1985 (HC)

György Lázár, acting as leader of the Hungarian party and governmental delegation, attends the opening of an exhibition on the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation in Moscow. The long-term program of the Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation between 1985 and 2000 is signed during the jubilee. György Lázár is welcomed by Gorbachev.

US / Soviet Union - April 1, 1985 (LBC)

Reagan reveals that he has been invited to a summit by Gorbachev. According to White House sources, the summit will take place at the end of 1985. (November 18-21, 1985.)

US / Soviet Union - April 2, 1985 (LBC)

The fourth edition of Pentagon's Soviet Military Power is published. Relating to the volume, Weinberger makes a remark that the USSR is developing its own space defence system and that they might be able to deploy land and space based laser weapons within ten years. According to the study, in one year, the Soviets raised the number of SS-20s from 378 to 414 and are ready to deploy two new ICBMs (SS-24, SS-25). The SS-24 has ten warheads and can be launched from special railway carriages. Moreover, the Soviets raised their land forces by five divisions in 1984, which is now at 199 divisions. (August 11, 1984)

Poland - April 4, 1985 (RFE)

Solidarity's underground leadership calls for nationwide demonstrations on May Day to protest the government's decision to raise the prices of many basic commodities.

Soviet Union – April 4, 1985 (KCA)

The CPSU politburo adopts 'a series of social, political, economic, administrative, medical and other measures to intensify the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and to eliminate these phenomena from life in our society'.

Measures aimed at curtailing alcohol abuse are published on May 16, and enter into effect on June 1.

These measures provide for fines for drinking in public places, appearing drunk in public or for being drunk in the workplace, while drunken driving would incur a fine of 100 roubles or a three-year driving ban. Prison sentences are planned for those guilty of encouraging minors to drink, and it is prohibited to sell alcohol to anyone under 21. In addition, the sale of alcohol on working days will only be allowed after 2 p.m. Strict measures are also imposed on the brewing of homemade alcoholic drinks. The campaign against alcoholism also includes a cut in production of alcoholic drinks with a parallel increase in the production of soft drinks from 1986, and a complete ban on the production of 'alcoholic beverages based on fruit and berry juices' by 1988. Government officials are encouraged to set an example by avoiding drinking in public, and Soviet embassies are instructed not to serve vodka at official receptions.

Czechoslovakia – April 4, 1985 (DRC)

In a speech celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Government Programme in Košice, the Federal Premier Lubomír Štrouga calls for boldness and courage in the search for new ways of running the economy. He remains isolated, however, among the leaders of the Communist Party and the State.

U.S. / Soviet Union – April 7, 1985 (LBC)

Gorbachev announces a moratorium on the deployment of INF missiles. He expresses his hope that Washington will join the Soviet move. In a televised interview, he states that he is accepting Reagan's invitation for a summit. "We regard the improvement of Soviet-American relations not only as extremely necessary, but also as a possible matter." Washington however rejects the moratorium of missile deployment saying that it would preserve Moscow's 10:1 superiority. According to Thatcher, the consequence of Gorbachev's offer "would not be balance, which is what we seek, but enormous Soviet superiority".

East Germany / U.K. – April 8-10, 1985 (KCA)

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, visits East Germany. During talks with Herr Fischer on arms control problems, both state the positions of their respective military alliances and principal allies, the USA and the Soviet Union. On the second day, Sir Geoffrey has separate meetings with Herr Honecker, Herr Mittag and Herr Stoph. During a press conference on April 9, Sir Geoffrey says that he has told the East German leaders of the need for arms control agreements, which are balanced and verifiable.

Hungary / Belgium – April 8-12, 1985 (HC)

President of the Belgian Christian People's Party Frank Swaelen visits Hungary. He has negotiations with the leaders of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council.

Soviet Union – April 10, 1985 (KCA)

The first of a series of measures designed to boost efficiency and product quality enters into effect when the Supreme Court issued new instructions, redefining and widening the extent of criminal responsibility for the production or sale of deficient or unfinished goods.

Czechoslovakia – April 10-11, 1985 (KCA)

The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe makes an official visit to Prague, holding talks with Mr Chnoupek and Mr Strougal on ways to strengthen political and economic ties, with President Husak and also with Cardinal Tomasek.

Albania – April 11, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Enver Hoxha (76), first secretary of the Albanian Party of Labour (APL), dies at age 76. His death follows heart failure and he is buried in Tirana (the Albanian capital) on April 15. The APL central committee elects Mr Ramiz Alia (59) to succeed him as First Secretary on April 13.

Czechoslovakia – April 11, 1985 (KCA)

Cardinal Tomasek announces that the authorities had advised him that ‘the time was not ripe’ for the Pope to visit Czechoslovakia.

In April 1984, Cardinal Tomasek had invited Pope John Paul II to attend the celebrations marking the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St Methodius, who brought Christianity to Bohemia and Moravia. The Czechoslovak authorities stress that since Czechoslovakia and the Vatican had no diplomatic relations, the Pope could only visit the country as a private person and no responsibility could be taken for his security.

Poland – April 11-13, 1985 (KCA)

The 13th Congress of the Democratic Party, a member of the National Unity Front with members drawn largely from the intelligentsia, takes place. On April 12, in elections for the party chairmanship, Mr Edward Kowalczyk, party chairman since the 12th congress in March 1981 and a Deputy Premier since December 1981, is defeated by Mr Tadeusz Mlynczak, his predecessor as chairman of the party from 1976 to 1981.

UK / Poland – April 11-13, 1985 (RFE/LBC)

The British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe pays an official three-day visit to Poland. The trip includes a visit to Popieluzko’s grave, meetings with Cardinal Glemp, prominent Solidarity activists and General Jaruzelski. Howe visits the grave of Solidarity priest Jerzy Popieluszko, which is guarded by the political police in marked by Polish speaker Urban as being “harmful”, but he deems Howe’s overall visit a “positive event”. He holds discussions with foreign ministers Olszowski and Jaruzelski. Howe emphasizes that British interest in human rights is matched by interest in better prospects for peace and security in Europe, and that in order for Britain to fully accept Poland on the international stage, all political prisoners must be released and Poland must sign the Paris Club agreement to reschedule its existing debts.

Romania / Canada – April 14-16, 1985 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Canada.

Bulgaria / Greece – April 15, 1985 (KCA)

Twelve Bulgarian citizens, said to be Pomaks, are reported to have crossed into Greece illegally and asked for political asylum.

Poland / Vatican – April 15, 1985 (KCA)

Against the background of the continuing deterioration in Church-state relations, Cardinal Glemp begins a week-long visit to the Vatican. Matters for discussion with Pope John Paul II and other Church leaders include the pressure exerted on individual priests, the role of the

Church in the forthcoming *Sejm* (parliamentary) elections and prospects for a meeting between Cardinal Glemp and Gen. Jaruzelski.

The consultations are followed by a series of meetings in June, beginning with a three-week visit to Poland by Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the Papal nuncio to Poland, during which he talks with Prof. Lopatka and Foreign Minister Mr Stefan Olszowski. Cardinal Glemp and Gen. Jaruzelski meet on June 18, their first meeting since January. The *Financial Times* observes that 'the meeting opens what the authorities hope will be a conciliatory period in internal politics, in the run-up to the elections.

Poland / France – April 15, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Boganik Wlodarski, a violinist with the Lodz Philharmonic Orchestra on tour in France, seeks political asylum after a concert in Lourdes.

Hungary / Portugal – April 15–17, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal Jaime Gama travels to Hungary on an official visit. His negotiation partner is Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczy and by György Lázár, members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Hungary / Romania – April 15–17, 1985 (HC)

The 18th session of the Hungarian-Romanian Intergovernmental Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation in Hungary opens under the leadership of Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister László Maróthy and Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Gheorge Petrescu. G. Petrescu and György Lázár have a common meeting.

Hungary / Mozambique / Tanzania / Kenya – April 15–17, 1985 (HC)

Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Gábor Nagy attends negotiations in Mozambique. This is followed by visits to Kenya (April 18-20) and Tanzania (April 21-23).

Hungary / Belgium – April 17–20, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium Prosper Thuysbaert attends meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

Hungary – April 19, 1985 (HC)

During the spring semester, the Hungarian Parliament authorizes the proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Péter Várkonyi concerning the renewal of the Warsaw Pact of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. On the same day, the Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister attends negotiations in Moscow with Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Talyzin.

Hungary / Italy – April 21–24, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations in Rome with Renato Altissimo, the Minister of Industry of Italy.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 22, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs József Bényi travels to Moscow on an official visit after the acceptance of an invitation.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – April 22–23, 1985 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Culture meets with Juraj Busa, the Slovakian Minister of Education.

Hungary / France – April 22-23, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Finance István Hetényi travels to France on an official visit. His negotiation partner is Economy, Finance and Budget Minister of France Pierre Bérégovoy.

US / Soviet Union - April 23, 1985 (LBC)

Gorbachev condemns the US for not responding to his proposals for arms reduction. According to the General Secretary of the CPSU, Washington is violating the conditions of the Geneva talks, since it fails to negotiate on averting an arms race in outer space. (September 17, 1985).

USSR, April 23, 1985 (MHC)

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which officially launches the policy of *perestroika*, convenes.

Soviet Union – April 23, 1985 (KCA)

At a plenary session of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov and Mr Yegor Ligachov are elected to full membership of the politburo of the central committee. Gen. Viktor Chebrikov is promoted from candidate to full membership.

Poland - April 24, 1985 (RFE)

Unexpectedly the Joint Governmental-Episcopal Commission, which had adjourned indefinitely in November 1984, meets to discuss “the reasons hindering good relations between the Church and state and how to overcome them.” This meeting comes after the deterioration of the Church-state relations over the last few weeks, due to the ominous anti-church orientation perceived in many of the state’s prominent policies.

East Germany / Italy – April 23-24, 1985 (KCA)

Herr Honecker pays his first visit to a NATO member country when he visits Italy, accompanied by Herr Mittag, Herr Axen, Herr Fischer and Dr Beil.

Hungary / Romania – April 23–24, 1985 (HC)

Prime Minister of Romania Constantin Dascalescu, who is also member of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee Political Executive Committee, travels to Hungary on an official and amicable visit. He holds negotiations with György Lázár. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

Hungary / Romania – April 23-24, 1985 (CEC)

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu visits Budapest.

Hungary / Ethiopia – April 24–27, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Gábor Nagy attends negotiations in Ethiopia.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – April 25, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaromir Johanes travels to Budapest for a two-day visit.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 25–26, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvégi, who is also Chairman of National Planning, attends negotiations in Moscow with Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Baibakov, who is also Chairman of State Planning Commission of the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia – April 26, 1985 (RFE)

Charter 77 writes a letter to President Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal on the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation calling for the implementation of democratic reforms.

Hungary / Poland – April 26, 1985 (HC)

Under the leadership of Kádár, the Hungarian governmental and party delegation participates in a meeting of the leaders of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty in Warsaw. Kádár signs the 20-year extension of the Agreement of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Hungary and Poland in Warsaw.

Poland – April 26, 1985 (RFE)

Leaders of six Warsaw Pact member states, most notably Mikhail Gorbachev, arrive in Poland to renew the treaty for another 20 years. This is Gorbachev's first foreign visit since becoming First Secretary of the CPSU. The new Kremlin leadership seems set to play a more active role in sorting out the Polish problem.

Warsaw Treaty Organization – April 26, 1985 (PER / LBC)

An assembly of party leaders is held with all members of the Warsaw Pact meeting in Warsaw. The Warsaw Pact is prolonged by 20 years.

Hungary / Algeria – April 27–30, 1985 (HC)

Péter Várkonyi visits the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. He is welcomed by National Liberation Front Party General Secretary and President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid.

Poland - April 29, 1985 (RFE)

The Sejm passes an act establishing the first Constitutional Tribunal in Polish history. It is an independent body, modeled on similar Western institutions, and is to examine whether Sejm acts and decrees are constitutional or not.

Yugoslavia / IMF – April 29, 1985 (KCA)

The IMF approves a one-year standby arrangement, authorizing purchases of up to the equivalent of 300 million special drawing rights (SDRs, standing approximately at par with the US dollar). However, significant concessions are made to Yugoslavia in the provisions of the agreement concerning the relation of domestic interest rates to inflation. Instead of committing Yugoslavia to an interest rate one percentage point above the rate of inflation as in the previous agreement, interest rates are to reflect a median of inflation in the previous three months and of its estimated course in the next three.

May**Yugoslavia– May 1, 1985 (HR)**

The so-called „Đorđe Martinović incident” occurs. A Serb named Đorđe Martinović reports being tortured by a group of Albanians near the city of Gnjilane in Kosovo. However, after severe pressure by the Yugoslav People Army, he denies his initial statement and claims that the injuries were self-inflicted. The doctor committee supports his initial claims that those injuries could not be self-inflicted. In the future, Serbian nationalists use this example as a

symbol of the suffering of Serbs in Kosovo. The Federal government attempts to downplay the importance of this incident.

Hungary – May 1, 1985 (KCA)

The Hungarian daily newspaper *Magyar Hirlap* highlights what it describes as ‘contradictions’, which have supposedly developed between the state sector and private enterprise. While praising the performance of private enterprise, it warns of the dangers caused by discrepancies between the profitability of private companies and their attraction for workers, and the low standards set by large state-owned concerns.

Many workers prefer to work for private companies, which have grown in number by some 16% in 1984 to around 25,000, or privately within the state sector under a scheme allowing employees the use of factory equipment for their own ventures outside working hours. *Magyar Hirlap* claims that during the four hours a day permitted by the scheme, productivity can be 30-50% higher than during normal working hours, and calls for better working conditions and higher salaries in the state sector. These views are echoed by the daily organ of the HSWP, *Népszabadsag*, which blames inefficient management and poor organization for a lack of enthusiasm in the ‘socialist’ sector.

Poland – May 1, 1985 (REF/KCA)

In several cities, the police make a number of arrests in anticipation of May Day disturbances. Independent marches in support of Solidarity take place, despite the large police presence in many cities. Such open displays of resistance have been less common in the last few months, amidst harsh police measures being introduced to counter them. Demonstrations are reported in Gdansk and Poznan, and a march by some 10,000 people in Warsaw ends in several arrests. These include the arrest of Mr Jacek Kuron, a leading member of the former Social Self-Defence Committee KOR, who has previously been under investigation for allegedly plotting the overthrow of the state. He is sentenced on the following day to three months’ imprisonment for breach of the peace, however this sentence is quashed on appeal on May 25.

Hungary / France – May 2-4, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi attends negotiations with the French Minister of Development Industry and Foreign Trade Édith Cresson in Paris.

Hungary / Turkey – May 2-6, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official visit to Turkey. While in Turkey, he meets with Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem. József Marjai is welcomed by President of the Republic of Turkey Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Halil Turgut Özal.

Hungary / China – May 2-9, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Domestic Trade Zoltán Juhár attends negotiations in Beijing with Chinese Minister of Trade Li Ji. Zoltán Juhár is welcomed by Deputy Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Tien Qi Yun.

Estonia / Latvia / SSR – May 3, 1985 (RFE)

Pope John Paul II receives a group of exiled Latvian and Estonian catholic academics in West Germany to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the establishment of the Bishopric Cesis in Latvia. At a time when the atheistic regime in both republics is suppressing religion, the papal blessing is seen as a boost for believers to remain true to their faith.

East Germany / Soviet Union – May 4-5, 1985 (KCA)

Herr Honecker pays an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union. He discusses with General Secretary of the CPSU Mr Mikhail Gorbachev the arms control questions, relations with West Germany and bilateral relations.

The Soviet news agency *Tass* reports that both sides resolutely oppose any notions of 'the German question remaining open'. Herr Honecker also attends a ceremony in Moscow for the laying of the foundation stone of a memorial to Ernst Thälmann, the German Communist Party leader killed at Buchenwald concentration camp in August 1944.

Hungary / Nicaragua – May 4-6, 1985 (HC)

President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, who is also a member of the leadership of the National Sandinista National Liberation Front, visits Hungary. He attends negotiations with Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary Pál Losonczi. Daniel Ortega is welcomed by Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Károly Németh.

Soviet Union – May 6, 1985 (KCA)

The official Soviet news agency *Tass* announces in connection with the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe that by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the cities of Smolensk and Murmansk are awarded the title 'Hero City'. Smolensk is to receive a Gold Star medal, and Murmansk the Order of Lenin and a Gold Star medal, for the courage and fortitude of their defenders and the mass heroism of their working people in the struggle against Nazi invasion. The accolade 'Hero City' had already been conferred on the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Volgograd, Minsk, Brest-Litovsk and Kerch.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 6-7, 1985 (HC)

Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Pavel Hrivnák, who is also Chairman of the Planning Commission, attends negotiations in Budapest with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister and President of the National Planning Lajos Faluvégi.

Hungary / Austria – May 6-9, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Justice Imre Markója attends meetings in Austria with Austrian Minister of Justice Harald Ofner.

USSR, May 7, 1985 (MHC)

The CC CPSU promulgates a resolution "On Overcoming Drinking and Alcoholism", one of Gorbachev's early social reforms.

Czechoslovakia – May 7, 1985 (RFE-OP)

The human rights group Charter 77, in a document summing up the nation's progress since the Second World war, calls for widespread reforms, including more religious freedom and an end to political discrimination.

East Germany / United States / France / United Kingdom – May 7, 1985 (KCA)

The US, British and French ambassadors and the West German permanent representative to East Germany boycott ceremonies in East Berlin marking the 40th anniversary of the capitulation of the Nazi regime. The Western allies object to the strong stress placed by East Germany on the Soviet role in the defeat of the Nazis and the alleged belittling of the Western contribution.

A wreath-laying ceremony at the Soviet war memorial (located within West Berlin) on May

8 is also boycotted because of the participation of East German troops, which is alleged to be a violation of Berlin's demilitarized status.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 8, 1985 (KCA)

In an exchange of telegrams to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe, Mr Gorbachev and President Reagan both pledge their commitment to world peace and disarmament, citing the wartime co-operation between the Soviet Union and the United States as evidence that the two countries could work together towards a common goal. Commentators note, however, the contrast between the cordial tone of these telegrams and the content of speeches given the same day by President Reagan at the European Parliament in Strasbourg and by Mr Gorbachev in Moscow.

Hungary / Spain – May 8-11, 1985 (HC)

Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Deputy General Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister of Spain Alfonso Guerra attends negotiations with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Budapest.

Yugoslavia – May 8-20, 1985 (HR)

The film *Otac na službenom putu* by Emir Kusturica is awarded with Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festivals.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 9, 1985 (KCA)

The US House of Representatives votes 322 to 93 to recommend the expulsion of the Soviet ambassador, if the Soviet Union does not make a formal apology for the incident that occurred on March 24, 1985. On that date, Major Arthur Nicholson was shot dead by a Soviet guard near Ludwigslust, northwest of Berlin (see above, March 24, 1985). On the same day, a parade commemorating the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe is held in Moscow's Red Square. It is boycotted by the US ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr Arthur A Hartman. An embassy spokesman announced on May 6 that 'at a time when the Nicholson case is still unresolved we did not feel it was appropriate for the ambassador or a military representative to attend a military parade in Red Square', adding that two diplomats of counsellor rank would attend.

Hungary / Malaysia – May 9–11, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia Abdul Kadir bin Haji Fadzir attends consultations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

Czechoslovakia – May 10, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Miklos Duray, a leading member of the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia, is released after a year in detention under a limited amnesty, declared to mark the 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe. Mr Duray had been rearrested on May 10, 1984, on charges of subversion and with the additional charge of "damaging the interests of the Republic abroad". The subsequent substitution of the lesser charge of "defamation of nation, state or race" brought Mr Duray within the terms of the amnesty.

Poland – May 10, 1985 (RFE/KCA)

The *Sejm* adopts a number of amendments to the penal code and to the misdemeanours legislation, as well as a set of extraordinary regulations to last for three years. In the changes to the penal code, the lower and upper limits for fines are increased and the scope for imposing additional penalties is broadened. The list of offences to be examined under simplified and summary procedure (i.e. within 48 hours) is also extended. The

amendments also provide for heavier prison sentences for political offences, such as attendance at an illegal meeting. In changes to the code's directives on particular penal responsibility, all persons responsible for managing public property are to be held criminally responsible for bad management and waste.

The legislation intends to crack down on common criminals, but opposition figures and Church representatives fear that the new regulations will also be used to strengthen the government's repressive powers against its political opponents and believe that they clearly violate fundamental civil rights.

In essence, the three-year extraordinary regulations will enable the judiciary to resort to 'imperative' procedures when dealing with offenders. Such procedures will authorize a single judge, on the basis of a police report and in the absence of the accused or of defence counsel, to pass sentences of up to three years' imprisonment.

Hungary / Spain – May 11, 1985 (KCA)

Hungary and Spain sign an extradition treaty, the final day of a three-day visit to Budapest by Sr Alfonso Guerra, the Spanish Deputy Prime Minister. It is the first such treaty that Spain concludes with a country of the Eastern bloc.

Hungary / Canada – May 11-15, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ferenc Esztergályos visits Canada.

Yugoslavia – May 12, 1985 (KCA)

Patriarch German celebrates a liturgy, attended by a crowd estimated at up to 100,000 people, within the walls of the Cathedral of Sant-Sava in Belgrade. The liturgy is held to celebrate the resumption of construction work after an interruption of more than 40 years.

At the site, where Serbia's Turkish rulers had burnt the exhumed remains of the saint in 1594, building work had begun in 1935, but had been interrupted by the occupation of Yugoslavia in 1941. The works had subsequently been prevented from continuing by the post-war communist government. Permission had been granted at the end of 1984 to resume work, which would be financed by private donations.

Hungary / China – May 12–24, 1985 (HC)

Hungarian Minister for Agriculture and Food Jenő Váncsa makes an official visit to the People's Republic of China. He attends negotiations with Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Ho Kang.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 13–14, 1985 (HC)

Minister of the Interior János Kamara makes an official visit to the Soviet Union. He meets with the Chairman of the USSR's State Security Committee Viktor Mikhailovich Chebrikov and with the Minister of the Interior of the USSR Vitaly Vasilyevich Fedorchuk.

Poland - May 13-14, 1985 (RFE)

After more than a year of preparations, the PUWP CC hold a plenary meeting to discuss the role and place of the intelligentsia in Polish society. CC Secretary in charge of ideological matter, Jozef Czyrek declares that the Party is firmly resolved not to compromise with the "opponents of socialism" among the ranks of the intelligentsia.

Poland - May 14, 1985 (RFE)

The Gdansk regional court sentences three prominent Solidarity activists to long terms in prison following a 10-day trial marked by controversy and protests about judicial abuses. Wladyslaw Frasnyniuk received three-and-a-half years; Bogdan Lis, two-and-a-half years;

Adam Michnik, three years. The sentences demonstrate further proof that the Polish regime is stepping up its campaign of repression against the opposition. Approximately 200 political prisoners now find themselves behind bars in Poland.

Soviet Union – May 14, 1985 (KCA)

A plenum of the central committee adopts a resolution aimed at increasing the ‘material and moral’ incentives given to scientific workers, designers and production engineers employed in industry and research.

Hungary / Austria – May 14–15, 1985 (HC)

Péter Várkonyi attends the celebration in Vienna for the 30th anniversary of the signing of the State Contract of Austria. During his stay in Vienna, he has private meetings with the following ministers: Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek, Yugoslavian Minister of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevich, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DRG Oskar Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of FRG H. D. Genscher, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria Leopold Gratz and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko.

U.S. / Romania - May 15, 1985 (LBC)

The Bucharest ambassador of the US resigns. David Funderburk quits his post because the Reagan administration refused to pursue a hard line against Bucharest. Funderburk claims that in order to receive favourable treatment, Bucharest misled the United States to believe that it was pursuing an independent foreign policy. The diplomat also claims that the State Department’s Office of European Affairs plays down reports on human rights abuses in Romania. He criticized a 1983 speech by Vice President George Bush, in which he said that the US was willing to have closer contacts with Eastern Europe if it promotes internal liberalization and if the Eastern Europeans demonstrate a higher degree of openness and independence.

Yugoslavia – May 15, 1985 (KCA)

The Yugoslav collective state Presidency, elected for a five-year term in May 1984, appoints Mr Radovan Vlajkovic as President of the Presidency to succeed Mr Veselin Djuranovic (Montenegro) under the system of annual rotation. Mr Vlajkovic (Vojvodina) had just completed a one-year term as Vice President, and he is now succeeded in this position by Mr Sinan Hasani (Kosovo).

A joint session of the Yugoslav Chamber of Republics and Provinces and of the Federal Chamber (the upper and lower houses of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly) also held on May 15 elect Mr Ilijaz Kurtesi (Kosovo) as its president (Speaker) for a period of one year. Dr Miodrag Trifunovic (Serbia) is elected president of the Federal Chamber and Mr Metodi Andov (Macedonia) is elected president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

East Germany / China – May 15-21, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Li Peng, a Deputy Premier, visits East Germany. Although his talks with the East German leadership deal with political issues, reports suggest that the main concern of the visit is the expansion of economic links.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 16–17, 1985 (HC)

Czechoslovakian Minister of Finance Leopold Lér attends negotiations with the Hungarian Minister of Finance Péter Hetényi in Budapest.

Romania – May 16-18, 1985 (CEC)

Nicu Ceausescu, son of Nicolae Ceausescu, becomes a member of the Executive Political Committee.

Hungary / Thailand – May 16–19, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand Siddhi Savetsila makes an official visit to Hungary. He negotiates with Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczi and György Lázár.

Bulgaria – May 17, 1985 (KCA)

The Bulgarian National Assembly approves increased penalties for a range of violent offences and drugs or arms trafficking.

On the previous day, Mr Kostadin Lyutov, the Bulgarian Attorney General, had given details of a number of ‘terrorist actions’. These include bomb explosions at Plovdiv and Varna on August 30, 1984 and an attack on a train between Burgas and Sofia on March 9, 1985, in which seven were killed and nine wounded. Mr Lyutov ascribed the incidents to ‘hostile elements and criminals’ who were mainly directed by ‘various international centres’. Western diplomats had speculated that the 1984 bombings might have been carried out by members of the Turkish minority.

Romania / People’s Republic of Congo – May 17-20, 1985 (PER)

The President of the People’s Republic of Congo Denis Sassou Nguesso visits Romania to sign a friendship and collaboration pact.

Poland - May 20, 1985 (RFE)

A government-run commission issues proposals to amend the October 1982 Labour Union law, which banned Solidarity. The project rejects the principle of trade union pluralism and recommends measures to strengthen the role of regime-sponsored unions. Lech Walesa strongly criticizes the proposals, declaring that the government is intent on revoking all the gains, won by the Polish workers in August 1980.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 20-21, 1985 (KCA)

The first session since 1978 of the Soviet-US joint commercial commission is held in Moscow. The session is jointly chaired by US Commerce Secretary Mr Malcolm Baldrige and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Mr Nikolai Patolichev.

Romania / Spain – May 20-22, 1985 (PER)

King Juan Carlos I of Spain and his wife Queen Sofia visit Romania.

Warsaw Pact, May 22, 1985 (MHC)

The 30th Anniversary summit of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (WTO) in Warsaw renews the treaty for 20 years.

Czechoslovakia – May 22, 1985 (KCA)

Dr Gustav Husak (72), General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (CPCz), is re-elected unanimously by a joint session of the two houses of the Federal Assembly as President of Czechoslovakia for a third five-year term.

East Germany / Iran – May 22, 1985 (KCA)

Herr Gunther Wyschofsky, the East German Minister of the Chemical Industry, and Mr Gholam Reza Shafei, the Iranian Minister for Industry and Mines, sign a protocol on economic co-operation between East Germany and Iran, in Tehran.

Hungary / Columbia – May 22–24, 1985 (HC)

The first meeting of the Hungarian-Columbian Joint Economic Committee is held in Budapest under the leadership of the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress and the Columbian Minister for Economic Development G. C. Guerro.

Czechoslovakia / France – May 23-24, 1985 (DRC)

Although they were supposed to accompany French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas on his state visit in Czechoslovakia where he held talks with President Gustav Husak, Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, some French diplomats meet at their own initiative with Charter 77 signatories Anna Šabatová, Petr Uhl and Jiří Hájek. From now on, further meetings with independent activists are prevented by the StB.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – May 23–25, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi travels to Prague, where he attends negotiations with the Minister of Culture of Czechoslovakia Milan Klusák.

Hungary / Columbia – May 24, 1985 (HC)

Columbian Minister for Economic Development Gustavo Castro gives the President of Columbia Balisano Betancur's regards to Pál Losonczi.

Hungary / Iraq – May 25, 1985 (HC)

The Hungarian-Iraqi Economic Cooperation Joint Standing Committee Meeting in Hungary is opened by Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai and by member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council and Minister of Trade Hassan Ali. Hassan Ali meets with György Lázár.

Poland / Denmark – May 25, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Josef Zimmnicki, a member of the central committee of the PUWP since 1981, is granted political asylum in Denmark. He defected with his wife and family in February, and on May 14 he was expelled from the PUWP and accused of 'betraying the principles guiding the party'.

Bulgaria / Italy – May 27, 1985 (KCA)

The trial of three Bulgarians and four Turks, accused of plotting to assassinate Pope John Paul II in the Vatican on May 13, 1981, begins in Rome.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – May 27, 1985 (RFE)

Charter 77 writes an open letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Polish United Workers' Party, demanding that he call off the upcoming trial of three Solidarity activists in Gdansk.

Hungary / China – May 27–June 1, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China Li Peng attends negotiations with the Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary József Marjai in Budapest. Li Peng is welcomed by György Lázár and by Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Károly Németh.

Yugoslavia / United States – May 27-June 2, 1985 (KCA)

Economic issues are the focus of a visit by Mrs Planinc to the United States, from May 27 to June 2. Mrs Planinc has meetings with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, as well as with the Federal Reserve Chairman Mr Paul Volcker, US Commerce Secretary Mr Malcolm Baldrige, and officials of the IMF and of the World Bank. Mr Shultz says afterwards that the United States have expressed their “strong continuing support” for Yugoslavia's economic stabilization program and have pledged “constructive assistance”.

Yugoslavia / U.K. – May 28, 1985 (KCA)

A report published by the London-based human rights group Amnesty International calls upon the Yugoslav government to remove from the penal code the offence of ‘hostile propaganda’, which authorizes the arrest of people for non-violent political activities. Replying to the report, Yugoslav officials say that Amnesty International was ‘knocking on an open door’ and that the report is partly overtaken by developments inside the country. A call for the offence of ‘hostile propaganda’ to be dropped from the penal code had already been made within Yugoslavia at the eighth congress of the Yugoslav Union of Writers held in Novi Sad (Vojvodina) on April, 18-20, 1985. Furthermore, it is claimed that the judges of the Federal Court will be conducting a review of possible changes in the penal code.

East Germany / Romania – May 28-30, 1985 (KCA)

Romanian President Ceausescu visits East Germany. The communiqué on his talks with Herr Honecker pledge their determination “to get the process of detente and co-operation in international relations going once again”. The US Strategic Defence Initiative is criticized, but in other respects, the statement is moderate in tone towards the West, apart from a denunciation of revanchism. During the visit, President Ceausescu and Herr Honecker sign a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technical co-operation between their two states up through the year 2000, as well as an agreement on civil aviation.

Hungary / Soviet Union – May 28–30, 1985 (HC)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn travels to Moscow for consultations.

Poland - May 29, 1985 (RFE)

The Sejm meets and passes a new electoral law for the forthcoming Sejm elections. The last Sejm elections were held in March 1980. Although officials have praised the new law as a major democratizing measure, in practice the voting regulations involve only minor modifications to a rather undemocratic process.

Lithuania / SSR – May 29, 1985 (RFE)

The Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet follows the example of Mikhail Gorbachev in the USSR, by passing a decree to combat alcoholism and drunkenness. Penalties for appearing drunk in a public place are imposed and the drinking age is raised from 18 to 21 years old.

Hungary / U.K. – May 29–30, 1985 (HC)

Chairman of the British Labour Party Neil Kinnock arrives in Hungary. He meets with Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Károly Németh.

Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia - May 30-31, 1985 (DRC)

In Moscow, the Secretary General of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (CPCz CC) Gustáv Husák and the top Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, sign the “Soviet-Czechoslovak Programme for Long-term Economic and Scientific Cooperation for the period 1985-2000”.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – May 31, 1985 (KCA)

A Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement on co-operation in science, technology and production until the year 2000 is signed by President Husak and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), in Moscow.

Hungary – May 31, 1985 (KCA)

MTI reports that a National Gypsy Council is formed in Budapest. Affiliated with the PPF, the council is set up to defend the interests of the Gypsy population in Hungary, estimated at some 320,000.

US / Yugoslavia - May 31, 1985 (LBC)

Yugoslav President Milka Planinc visits the US. Schultz assured the Yugoslav President of strong American support of his country’s economic support. According to Planinc, Yugoslavia’s economic problems have reached a dangerous level that people nevertheless tolerate.

June

Czechoslovakia – June 1985 (VVR)

The Communist Party rejects the incorporation of market mechanisms into the economy.

Hungary / Bulgaria – June 2-6, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Culture Béla Köpecz attends the events of the Hungarian Culture Days in Bulgaria. He also attends negotiations with Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Committee on Culture Georgi Jordanov.

Hungary / China – June 2-8, 1985 (HC)

The first meeting of Hungarian-Chinese Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Co-operation Committee is held in Budapest. It is opened by Hungarian Minister of Finance István Hetényi and Chinese Minister of Engineering Zhou Jian Nan.

Czechoslovakia – June 3, 1985 (KCA)

53 people are reported to have been convicted in six separate trials for illegal currency dealings to the value of some \$850,000. They are reported to have exploited the difference in the official and black-market exchange rate, as well as the demand for hard currency for use in Czechoslovakia's Tuzex department stores.

Hungary / Soviet Union – June 3–7, 1985 (HC)

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Judit Csehák negotiates with Minister of Culture of the USSR, alternate member of Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee Politburo and Co-Chair of Hungarian-Soviet Russian Cultural Cooperation Intergovernmental Committee Pjotr Gyemicsev in Moscow.

Hungary / Sri Lanka – June 3–7 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka Tyronne Fernando attends meetings in Budapest.

Hungary / East Germany – June 4–5, 1985 (HC)

The 23rd Session of the Hungarian and East German Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee is opened in Budapest by Deputy Prime Minister of the DRG W. Rauchfuss. He is welcomed by György Lázár.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – June 4-6, 1985 (KCA)

Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Federal Chancellor, visits Yugoslavia.

Mrs Planinc reportedly tells Dr Kohl that the continued activities of Croatian émigrés in the Federal Republic is putting a strain on the good relations between the two countries, and that Yugoslavia expects intensified measures by the West German authorities against such activities. Dr Kohl praises Yugoslavia's contribution to stability in the Balkans and in Europe and pledges that West Germany will continue to help Yugoslavia to solve its economic problems through a liberal trade policy. He goes on to reiterate the view that an economically healthy Yugoslavia is important for stability in Europe.

Among other official visitors to Yugoslavia are (i) Chinese President Mr Li Xiannian in September 1984, (ii) President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico in January 1985, (iii) Italian Prime Minister Signor Bettino Craxi on February 1-2, (iv) President Eanes of Portugal at the end of May and (v) Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski in early July (Mrs Planinc having visited Poland in July 1984).

Romania / Finland – June 5-7, 1985 (PER)

President of Finland Mauno Koivisto visits Romania.

Hungary – June 8, 1985 (KCA)

National elections are held for the *Országgyűlés* (National Assembly) and for 42,734 seats in local government assemblies. They are the first elections to be held under the electoral law introduced on December 22, 1983, which makes it mandatory to have a choice of candidates in parliamentary and local council elections.

Each candidate is required, however, to declare acceptance of the program set out by the Patriotic People's Front (PPF), the official mass movement uniting social organizations behind the policies of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP). Moreover, the existing 352-seat National Assembly is increased by 35 seats, elected directly but unopposed on a "national list" of important public figures nominated by the PPF. The 'national list' for the June 8 election includes nine of the 13 members of the HSWP politburo. Among them is Mr Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, along with representatives of nationality and religious groups and other leading social, cultural and academic figures. The elections on June 8 see a turnout of 93.9% in the 352 National Assembly constituencies and in the local council electoral districts, and 94% in the voting for the 35-member "national list".

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 9-17, 1985 (KCA)

The annual meeting of Soviet and US officials to review the 1972 accord on the prevention of incidents at sea, scheduled to take place in Moscow on June 9-17, is cancelled by the Soviet Union, reportedly after US officials had changed the terms for the session.

Responding to the Soviet action, US officials say that cancellation of the review meeting could jeopardize what is widely considered one of the most successful military-related pacts between the two countries. Senator John Warner (Republican, Virginia), who as Secretary of

the Navy in 1972 had been one of the negotiators of the accord, comments on June 18 that it is imperative that the meetings should proceed: 'We should not link the operation of the agreement to problems elsewhere in the world.'

Poland – June 10, 1985 (KCA)

The Council of State announces that elections to the Sejm (postponed from March 1984) will be held on October 13, 1985. Concern over the turnout of voters is reflected in the allocation of nearly Zl 1,000 million to the Polish radio and television, a budget increase of some 36% for a major pre-election campaign.

U.S. - June 10, 1985 (LBC)

Reagan announces that the US will continue to observe the SALT II treaty even though it was not ratified by the Senate. America would have transcended the SLBM limit set by the treaty, but decided to dismantle an older submarine in order to avoid this. Weinberger, who earlier opposed the treaty's observation, now assures the President of the Pentagon's support. The Secretary of Defence had demanded the suspension of the treaty because of Soviet violations, and thus is in opposition to Secretary of State Schultz, who stands for adhering to the treaty. The JCS did not support Weinberger, but 13 Senators wrote a letter to the President in which they asked for non-observation of the treaty.

East Germany / France – June 10-11, 1985 (KCA)

M Laurent Fabius, the French Prime Minister, makes the first official visit to East Germany by a government leader of one of the three Western powers (France, the United Kingdom and the USA). He is accompanied by Mme Edith Cresson, the Minister of Industrial Redeployment and External Trade, and several leading French industrialists.

Czechoslovakia / Western Countries – June 11, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Karol Horvath, Deputy Minister of the Electrotechnical Industry, announces in London that Czechoslovakia is to make a limited exception to its ban on Western investment in its industry by soliciting Western interest in a consumer electronics joint venture.

East Germany / U.S. / Poland – June 11, 1985 (KCA)

Four East European citizens, imprisoned in the USA for spying, are exchanged for 25 prisoners convicted in East Germany and Poland of spying for the USA. The exchange, which follows three years of negotiations between the USA, East Germany and other states, takes place at Glienicke Bridge between East and West Berlin. Two of those convicted will not actually leave East Germany until later.

Soviet Union – June 11, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Gorbachev delivers a report entitled 'Fundamental Issues of the Party's Economic Policy' to a conference in Moscow devoted to questions of scientific and technical progress. In this report, he points to the policies of the early 1970s as the origins of the current economic difficulties. He endorses plans for increased independence in industry and hints that the State Planning Committee (Gosplan) might become more a policy 'think tank' than a system for setting specific economic goals. Mr Gorbachev also announces that the politburo has ordered the redrafting of the five-year plan for 1986-90 to reflect the new emphasis on renovating and re-equipping existing plants, improving product quality and making centralized planning more responsive to demand.

East Germany / Japan – June 11-12, 1985 (KCA)

Japanese Foreign Minister Mr Shintaro Abe visits East Germany. He discusses the international situation and arms control problems, including US President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative, with Herr Honecker.

Romania / Turkey – June 11-13, 1985 (PER)

Turkish President Kenan Evren visits Romania.

Poland - June 12-13, 1985 (RFE)

The PUWP CC meets to discuss the alarmingly dwindling party membership and the need to conform to Gorbachev's new precepts for modernization.

East Germany / Malaysia – June 13-14, 1985 (KCA)

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs, visits East Germany.

Soviet Union – June 17, 1985 (KCA)

Marshal Kirill Moskalkenko dies at the age of 83.

Yugoslavia – June 17, 1985 (KCA)

Following arrests in July 1984 of 66 alleged Albanian nationalists, a trial of 71 people charged with stealing silver concentrate worth over \$100 million from the Trepca lead refinery between 1978 and 1984, allegedly to finance nationalist activities, begins in Decani, Kosovo.

Albania / France – June 18, 1985 (KCA)

Talks between French diplomats and Albanian representatives over the return of a quantity of gold (held by the Bank of England since the Second World War on behalf of France, the United Kingdom and the U.S.) are disrupted by an incident involving an attack by the Albanian coastguard on a boat of French fisherman that had entered Albanian territorial waters while fishing. The attack resulted in the death of M Jean Marie Masselin.

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 18, 1985 (KCA)

An agreement to resume agricultural co-operation between the US and the Soviet Union is signed at the end of a two-day session of the Soviet-US mixed commission on co-operation in agriculture.

Poland - June 18, 1985 (RFE)

After an 18-month gap in personal contacts between Poland's church and state leaders, Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the two men hold a meeting. Unexpectedly, both sides remain utterly secretive about the meeting's content and outcome. Relations between church and state have been unbelievably tense over the last few months primarily due to the authorities' unprecedented escalation of propaganda attacks against the Catholic Church and the murder of Father Popieluzko by secret police officers.

Poland - June 19, 1985 (RFE)

Eighteen months after the Sejm had voted the Press Bill into law, the Press Council, established as an advisory body to help the Prime Minister devise media policy and monitor the observance of press rights, eventually holds its first meeting. Reports about the meeting suggest that it had more of a ceremonial, than working character.

Hungary / Bolivia – June 21, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia Jorge Crespo Velasco, who is visiting Budapest to discuss economic issues, signs a convention on consular relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

Soviet Union – June 22, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Peteris Strautmanis retires as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Latvia. He is replaced by Mr Janis Vagris, previously the First Secretary of the Riga Party Committee.

Latvia / SSR – June 22, 1985 (RFE)

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet convenes for its 11th meeting. Janis Vagris is elected as the new chairman of the Supreme Soviet after the retirement of Peteris Strautmanis. This change is part of a continuing effort by First Secretary, Boriss Pugo to fill key party and government positions with relatively younger men and women of his own choice.

Hungary / West Germany – June 23–25, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG H. D. Genscher makes an official visit to Hungary. He negotiates with Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by János Kádár and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary Pál Losonczy.

Hungary / Soviet Union – June 24–26, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Gábor Nagy travels to Moscow for a three-day visit.

Yugoslavia – June 25, 1985 (KCA)

The presidium of the central committee of the LCY elects Mr Vidoje Zarkovic of Montenegro to the annually rotated post of president of the LCY presidium. He succeeds Mr Ali Sukrija of Kosovo, who had been elected on June 26, 1984.

Hungary / Poland – June 25–27, 1985 (HC)

György Lázár, acting as leader of the Hungarian delegation, attends the X. session of the COMECON in Warsaw. György Lázár gives a speech in front of the representatives of the session on June 25.

Poland - June 25-27, 1985 (RFE)

The 40th COMECON session takes place in Warsaw. Several agreements are signed, but they appear to only partially meet the expectations raised by earlier pronouncements.

Hungary / West Germany – June 26-27, 1985 (HC)

President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and President of Socialist International Willy Brandt visits Hungary. He attends negotiations with János Kádár. Willy Brandt also participates in the conference of the international medical movement during his stay in Hungary.

Hungary / West Germany – June 26-27, 1985 (HC)

President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and President of Socialist International Willy Brandt visits Hungary. He attends negotiations with János Kádár. Willy Brandt also participates in the conference of the international medical movement during his stay in Hungary.

Hungary – June 28, 1985 (KCA / HC)

The Assembly reappoints Mr Pal Losonczi to a further five-year term as Chairman of the Presidential Council (head of state), a post to which he had first been elected on April 14, 1967. Mr Istvan Sarlos is re-elected president of the National Assembly (Speaker), a post to which he had previously been elected on December 19, 1984. Furthermore, the Assembly re-elects an unchanged Council of Ministers, which includes Mr Janos Kamara, who in March had replaced Mr Istvan Horvath as Minister of the Interior and Dr Pal Tetenyi, who in March had replaced Mr Lenard Pal as Chairman of the Technical Development Committee. Mátyás Szűrös is appointed Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee at its inaugural meeting.

Hungary – June 28–July 1, 1985 (HC)

The V. meeting of the International Physicists for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) is held in Budapest. This is the first time the organization holds its conference in a socialist country. During the opening ceremony, János Kádár, First Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has a speech.

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 29, 1985 (KCA)

In a radio address, President Reagan accuses the Soviet Union of 'stealing or buying' US military and industrial secrets and calls for a sharp reduction in the number of Soviet diplomats and officials stationed in the USA. He claims that 30-40% of the 2,500 Soviet officials in the USA are known or suspected intelligence agents. He also calls for improvements to US counter-intelligence and better control over foreign agents working at the United Nations Secretariat in New York.

USSR, June 29, 1985 (MHC)

Eduard Shevardnadze is appointed Soviet Foreign Minister.

July**Poland / West Germany – early July, 1985 (KCA)**

Mr Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz, winner of the gold medal in the pole vault at the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, is reported to have defected to West Germany.

Hungary / Austria - July 1, 1985 (HC)

The new border crossing between Hungary and Austria at Kópháza and Deutschkreutz is opened by István Hetényi, Minister of Finance of Hungary, and Franz Vranitzky, Minister of Finance of Austria.

Hungary / Egypt – July 1–3, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid travels to Hungary on an official visit. He attends negotiations with Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by György Lázár and Deputy Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary Rezső Trautmann.

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July 1985

Poland / West Germany – early July, 1985 (KCA)

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Poland - July 1, 1985 (RFE)

The government announces proposals to increase meat prices. The response of Polish workers to the unpopular measure is more subdued than expected.

Hungary / Austria - July 1, 1985 (HC)

The new border crossing between Hungary and Austria at Kópháza and Deutschkreutz is opened by István Hetényi, Hungarian Minister of Finance, and Franz Vranitzky, Austrian Minister of Finance.

Hungary / Egypt – July 1–3, 1985 (HC)

Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, travels to Hungary on an official visit. He attends negotiations with Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by György Lázár and Rezső Trautmann, Deputy Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Hungary / Finland – July 1–7, 1985 (HC)

Péter Veress attends the events of the VII Hungarian-Finnish Friendship Day in Helsinki. He also attends negotiations with Jemu Leine, the Minister of Foreign Trade of Finland. Péter Veress is welcomed by Kalevi Sorsa, President of Republic of Finland.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 2, 1985 (KCA)

At a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko is elected President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (head of state), having been nominated by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. Furthermore, the Supreme Soviet elects Mr. Edvard Shevardnadze to succeed Mr Gromyko as Foreign Minister. Also, the long-awaited announcement of a summit meeting between President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev is made on that day. The meeting is scheduled for November 19–21 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Poland – July 3, 1985 (KCA)

Mr Henryk Grzadzielski, the leader of a protest strike in a factory in Slupsk, northern Poland, is sentenced to a one-year imprisonment. Four other workers involved in the protest are summarily dismissed.

Yugoslavia / Soviet Union – July 3, 1985 (KCA)

Mrs. Planinc arrives in Moscow for her first visit to the Soviet Union since taking office in 1982. Her trip, which follows a visit to Yugoslavia by a Soviet delegation on October 25–30, 1984, is seen as a political balance to her U.S. visit. In 1984, the Soviet Union had once again been Yugoslavia's largest trading partner and key supplier of oil, gas, coking coal and iron ore in return for Yugoslav manufactured goods. Total trade between the two countries, estimated at \$35,000 million in the five-year period 1981–1985, is expected to rise to around \$40,000 million in the period 1986–1990.

Czechoslovakia – July 7, 1985 (DRC)

Around 100,000 Christians go on a traditional pilgrimage to Velehrad in order to commemorate the 1100th anniversary of the death of Methodius. The speech of Czech Minister of Culture, Milán Klusak, is the opportunity for some of them to express their dissatisfaction with the situation of the Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia – July 7, 1985 (RFE / KCA)

150,000 Czechoslovaks go on pilgrimage to the tomb of Saint Methodius at Velehrad on the 1,100th anniversary of his birth. This occurs despite the regime's attempts to play down the religious significance of the occasion, encouraging people to see it as a secular national holiday. Reportedly a number of Catholic dignitaries from Western Europe are denied visas to enter Czechoslovakia for the ceremonies.

Archbishop of Prague Cardinal Tomasek and Vatican Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli give speeches at Velehrad, both of whom are applauded. Reportedly the government speakers are jeered at by the crowd.

Czechoslovakia / U.K. – July 7, 1985 (KCA)

Mr. Pavel Klimes and his twin brother Peter ask to stay in the UK, after competing for Czechoslovakia in an international athletics meeting in Gateshead.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 7–8, 1985 (HC)

Péter Várkonyi visits Moscow where he meets with E. A. Servandez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Poland - July 8-10, 1985 (RFE)

General Jaruzelski pays an official visit to Yugoslavia. Polish and Yugoslav representatives sign a trade agreement for 1986-90.

Hungary / Austria – July 8-12, 1985 (HC)

Friedhelm Frischenschlager, Austrian Federal Minister of Defense, travels to Hungary on an official visit for a military delegation. He attends negotiations with General István Oláh, Minister of Defense. Friedhelm Frischenschlager is welcomed by György Lázár.

Hungary / The Netherlands – July 9–10, 1985 (HC)

Péter Várkonyi travels to the Kingdom of Holland after accepting an invitation. He attends negotiations with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Holland Hans van den Broek. He is welcomed by Prime Minister of Holland Ruud Lubbers.

Romania – July 11, 1985 (CEC)

Nicolae Ceausescu becomes a member of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – July 12-13, 1984 (KCA)

Visiting Bonn (the West German capital), Mr. Chnoupek states that the issue of the Sudeten Germans ‘cast a shadow’ over relations between the two countries. The complaints are directed towards the West German government’s support for the Sudeten German *Landsmannschaften*.

Soviet Union – July 13, 1985 (KCA)

Gen. Ivan Panov succeeds Gen. Nikolai Makeyev as editor of *Krasnaya Zvezda*. On the same day, an article in *Krasnaya Zvezda* stresses the importance of the Communist Party and the ideology of the military.

Hungary / Turkey – July 14–18, 1985 (HC)

Turkey’s Minister of State, Cemal Büyükbaş, attends negotiations with József Marjai, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister, and also László Kapolyi, Hungarian Minister of Industry in Budapest.

East Germany / China – July 15, 1985 (KCA)

Herr Gerhard Schurer, Chairman of the East German State Planning Commission, and Mr. Tian Jiyun, a Deputy Premier, sign a five-year trade agreement in Beijing, which states bilateral trade is to increase two-and-a-half times compared with 1981–1985. East Germany begins to reconstruct 43 Chinese factories. Herr Schurer is the highest-ranking East German representative to visit China since the early 1960s.

Poland / 17 Western Creditors – July 15, 1985 (RFE/KCA)

Poland and 17 Western creditor governments sign an agreement, originally initialed on January 16, to reschedule debts estimated at \$11–12 billion. The signing of this deal is being seen as a symbol of Western acceptance of Poland’s “normalization” project. The provisions of the agreement initialed on January 16 are as follows:

- (1) Part of the \$350 million in unpaid interest which had accumulated in 1982–1983 from 1981 debt will be paid immediately, and the rest upon signature of the agreement. \$212 million in interest of 1981 debt accumulated in 1984 is to be paid by August 31, 1985;
- (2) all unpaid principal due in 1982–1984 will be rescheduled up to the end of 1995, with payment set to begin in 1990. Of the unpaid interest due on the 1982–1984 principal, half will be repaid in 1985, and the rest in installments in 1986–1989. Final approval of the agreement

is delayed because of the Polish government's unwillingness to sign without a commitment from Western governments over new trade credits.

Hungary / Austria – July 15–21, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi attends the European cultural exchange conference, which was initiated by F. Sinowatz, Austrian Federal Chancellor. He also participates in negotiations with H. Morisz, Federal Arts, Education, and Sports Minister, and H. Fischer, Federal Minister for Research and Science.

Poland - July 16, 1985 (RFE)

The leaders of the underground Solidarity organization issue a statement calling for the boycott of the Sejm elections to take place on October 13. Lech Walesa does not publicly support the boycott, but announces that he personally will not be voting.

Poland – July 17, 1985 (KCA)

Poland's hard-currency debt is estimated to be \$26.8 billion at the end of 1984 in an article published in the daily newspaper *Zycie Warszawy*, and is rising by \$1.3 billion a year. The article states that it is hoped the debt will be stabilized some time in 1990–1991 at around \$34 billion.

Soviet Union – July 17, 1985 (KCA)

Gen. Lizichev is reported to have been appointed head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces upon the retirement of Gen. Alexei Yepishev. Gen. Yepishev had held this post since 1962.

Hungary / Yugoslavia – July 17–23, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai travels to Yugoslavia on an official visit. He attends negotiations with the Prime Minister of Macedonia, Dragoljub Sztravrev, and Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Gojko Ubiparip. József Marjai is welcomed by Milka Planinc, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Federal Executive Council.

Hungary / Japan – July 20–25, 1985 (HC)

Kono Johei, President of the Japanese New Liberal Club (Conservative Party), attends negotiations with Gyula Horn, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, during his visit to Hungary. Kono Johei is welcomed by István Sarlós, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party Central Committee and the President of Parliament.

East Germany – July 23, 1985 (KCA)

ADN reports the establishment of a state environmental inspectorate within the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management, in effect from September 1.

Poland – July 24, 1985 (KCA)

The *Sejm* approves amendments to the 1982 trade union legislation. These amendments give the trade unions a legal right to be consulted by the factory managements about working conditions and issues such as the distribution of factory-owned housing. It broadens their powers to defend the rights of individual employees, and also closes a loophole in the previous legislation which might have allowed more than one union to operate within an enterprise.

Poland - July 24, 1985 (RFE)

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases its six-month economic report, which indicates that the 1985 Central Annual Plan targets may not be met. The report shows that last year's positive economic trends have not been maintained.

Poland – July 25, 1985 (KCA)

A series of amendments to the relatively liberal Higher Education Act of May 4, 1982 are approved by the *Sejm*. The amendments were announced by the Council of Ministers on May 21, arousing widespread criticism from governing bodies in Poland's universities and precipitating a number of student protests. The amendments curtail academic freedoms and in particular restrict the autonomy of institutes of higher education. They provide for (i) greater supervision of university administrative and governing bodies by the Ministry of Higher Education, including powers to rescind decisions by university senates, to dismiss members and dissolve departments; (ii) limitation of tenure for junior faculty members; and (iii) reduced participation in university self-government by students and non-teaching university employees. The Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology, Prof. Benon Miskiewicz, conceded that the effect of the amendments would be to restrict some of the academic rights guaranteed in the 1982 legislation, but he defended them as necessary retreats forced by a decline in academic standards and discipline, and by the encouragement of 'negative traits' in some university circles.

Soviet Union – July 25, 1985 (KCA)

It is confirmed by a military spokesman that Marshal Vladimir Tolubko has retired as commander of the Soviet Strategic Missile Forces and as Deputy Defence Minister. On the following day, *Kraaya Zvezda* reveals that Gen. Yury Maksimov has been appointed to Deputy Defence Minister, but he is not confirmed as Gen. Tolubko's successor as Commander of the Strategic Missile Forces until November 15.

Estonia / Latvia / Lithuania / SSR – July 25-29, 1985 (RFE)

Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian émigrés participate in the Baltic Peace and Freedom Cruise. This event is organized by the Baltic World Conference and is dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. The émigré organization continues to attract world attention to the plight of the Baltic states and strives to maintain close ties between Balts living in the West and those still in their homelands under Soviet rule.

Hungary / West Germany – July 25–27, 1985 (HC)

Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Hans Jochen Vogel arrives in Hungary with a delegation. He attends negotiations with the following ministers: István Sarlós, member of Hungarian Socialist Workers' party Central Committee and the President of Parliament; Ferenc Havasi, member of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; and János Kádár, First Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Albania / Greece – July 26, 1985 (KCA)

Two Albanian citizens leave the country illegally by swimming to Corfu (another drowned on the way).

Hungary / German Democratic Republic – July 27, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Germany and Chairman of the State Planning Commission attends project coordination meetings in Budapest with Lajos Faluvégi, Deputy Prime Minister and President of National Planning. He is welcomed by György Lázár.

Czechoslovakia – June 27, 1985 (RFE)

President Gustav Husak is unanimously re-elected for a third term of office by the entire Czechoslovak Communist Party presidium and by all 344 deputies in parliament.

Hungary / Finland – July 29–August 2, 1985 (HC)

Péter Várkonyi attends the jubilee meeting for the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Helsinki. He gives a speech in front of the participants on August 1. He is welcomed by Kalevi Sorsa, the Prime Minister of Finland. During his stay in Helsinki, he attends bilateral negotiations.

Poland - August 31, 1985 (RFE)

The Eighth session of the Polish Sejm is officially dissolved, in anticipation of the elections of October 13.

Mass demonstrations do not materialize on Solidarity's fifth anniversary, as the public seems unwilling to risk another uneven confrontation with the well-armed Polish security forces.

August

Hungary – August 1, 1985 (KCA)

The official Hungarian news agency *MTI* reports that Lt-Gen. Alexei Demidov has succeeded Col-Gen. Konstantin Kochetov as commander of the Southern Group of Forces temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Soviet Union – August 1, 1985 (KCA)

At a press conference Mr. Leonid Zamyatin, the head of the information department of the CPSU Central Committee, confirms that Mr. Gorbachev has assumed the post of President of the Defense Council.

Soviet Union – August 2, 1985 (KCA)

Moscow Home Service reports that Mr. Yevgeny Varnachev has been appointed Minister of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building in place of Mr. Vitaly Chudin. The latter is released from his duties by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet 'in connection with his retirement owing to health reasons'.

Soviet Union – August 4, 1985 (KCA)

The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers issue a decree to begin in 1986 ordering new price incentives and industrial building policies and wider powers for local decision making. These are said to be a consequence of encouraging results from experiments in enterprise management, which began in 1984 and were extended at the beginning of 1985. The decree also confirms changes in the role of Gosplan and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply (Gossnab).

Czechoslovakia – August 9, 1985 (RFE-OP)

Czechoslovak police detains two dissidents, writer Vaclav Havel and former leading communist Ladislav Lis as Havel was visiting Lis in Northern Bohemia. The police suspected these leading members of the Charter 77 human rights group of preparing a document to mark the anniversary on August 21 of the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Czechoslovakia – August 10, 1985 (RFE-OP)

Czechoslovak police arrests one of the three spokesmen of the Charter 77 group, Jiri Dienstrier, for the same reasons as the two dissidents detained the day before (see August 9, 1985). The police confiscates a draft of the statement found at Dienstrier's property.

Czechoslovakia – August 11, 1985 (RFE-OP)

All three leading dissidents arrested during the week end (Vaclav Havel, Ladislav Lis and Jiri Dienstrier) of the human rights group Charter 77 are released at 10 P.M. As under Czechoslovak law a person cannot be detained for more than 48 hours at a time without a court order.

Hungary / Malaysia - August 12–15, 1985 (HC)

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, travels to Budapest for an unofficial visit.

Albania / Yugoslavia – August 14, 1985 (KCA)

Three Albanian citizens are reported to have swum to Yugoslavia, thus leaving the country illegally.

Hungary / Iran – August 14–15, 1985 (HC)

The Hungarian-Iranian Economic Cooperation Committee meeting in Tehran is opened by István Hetényi, Minister of Finance of Hungary, and by Abbas Ali Zali, Minister of Agriculture of Iran. István Hetényi is welcomed by Hossein Mousavi, Prime Minister of Iran.

Czechoslovakia – August 18, 1985 (RFE-OP)

Writer Vaclav Havel and two other Czechoslovak dissidents, Miroslav Kusy and Tomas Petrivy, are arrested in Bratislava. It is the second time in a week dissident Havel from the Charter 77 group is detained by the police (see August 9, 1985).

Czechoslovakia - August 20, 1985 (RFE / DRC)

Charter 77 issues a statement marking the 17th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact intervention in Czechoslovakia. This statement comes out as a gesture of support for continuing the political reforms, and for the gradual withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia as part of the process of « détente » in Europe. In the days prior to the August anniversary, the StB stepped up acts of repression against Charter 77 signatories.

U.S. / Soviet Union - August 21, 1985 (LBC)

The U.S. accuses the USSR of using a potentially dangerous chemical to trace American diplomats and to identify Soviet citizens who establish contacts with them. The chemical is a yellowish powder, illuminates in a violet light, and probably causes cancer. It is said that the powder is deposited in places where American diplomats may accidentally pick it up on their clothes and hands. – Moscow calls the accusation absurd, and is designed “to prepare the ground for yet another slander campaign against the Soviet Union to poison the atmosphere in relations between our countries and kindle enmity towards the [Soviet] people.” (February 15,

1986.)

Poland / U.S. – August 27, 1985 (KCA)

The U.S. Coastguard reports that two Polish seamen have surrendered to the authorities and request political asylum in North Bend, Oregon.

USSR, August 28, 1985 (MHC)

Time magazine publishes an interview with Gorbachev –his first of this length- which includes an extensive discussion on international issues.

Hungary / Switzerland- August 30, 1985 (HC)

Gyula Horn, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, attends an international meeting reviewing the implementation of the NPT in Geneva.

Latvia / SSR – August 31, 1985 (RFE)

The Latvian Communist Party newspaper *Cina* announces the appointment of Vladimir Egorov as the new Latvian Minister of Internal Affairs. The decision to appoint Egorov is unusual, as he comes from another Soviet republic and has never worked in Latvia. This position has historically been filled by an ethnic Latvian.

September

Hungary / U.S. – September 1, 1985

John Block, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, attends negotiations with Jenő Vánca, Minister for Agriculture and Food.

Hungary / Sweden – September 1, 1985 (HC)

József Bényi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, travels to Stockholm on a three-day official visit.

Czechoslovakia - 2 September, 1985 (DRC)

The StB carries out searches at the arts association, the Jazz Section, and in the homes of its members Vladimír Kouřil, Joska Skalník, Karel Šrpa and Vlastimil Drda.

The house searches are part of a series of repressive acts carried out by the political police and the courts, whose intent is to suppress every sign of the independent cultural sphere.

Czechoslovakia – September 4, 1985 (RFE)

On the anniversary of the Helsinki Conference, Charter 77 issues a document stating its intention to keep watch over the Czechoslovak regime's human rights policy.

Hungary / France – September 4–5, 1985 (HC)

French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Jean-Michel Baylet attends consultations in Budapest.

Yugoslavia / NAM - September 4-8, 1985 (MP)

The Conference of the Non-Alignment movement takes place in Luanda, Angola. The final

document consists of two key parts: political and economic. The political part gives an overview of international situation focusing on key issues: disarmament, nuclear energy, internal conflicts and information gathering. The discussions about Africa revolve around the situation in Namibia, Chad, South Africa and its cooperation with Israel. The discussions about the Near East revolve around the situation in Cyprus, Lebanon, Palestine and the threat of Israeli attack on Iraq. Additionally the link between Europe and the Mediterranean basin is stressed. The economic part of the document details the programme of economic cooperation between the member states of the NAM.

Hungary / Switzerland – September 5–7, 1985 (HC)

Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert makes an official visit to Hungary. He attends negotiations with Péter Várkonyi and is welcomed by János Kádár and György Lázár.

Hungary / Algeria – September 6–12, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai makes an official and amicable visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. He attends negotiations with Szaid Masz- szanden, FLN member of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Secretariat. József Marjai is welcomed by Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 9–12, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Defense General Milán Václávik, travels to Hungary with a military delegation. He meets with General István Oláh, the Hungarian Minister of Defense.

Hungary – September 9-12, 1985 (HC)

The Warsaw Pact countries' deputy foreign ministers hold consultations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary in Budapest.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 10-11, 1985 (HC)

Péter Várkonyi, travels to Czechoslovakia on an official and amicable visit. He meets Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is welcomed by Gustáv Husák, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Head of State. He is also welcomed by Lubomir Strougal, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia and Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Czechoslovakian Presidency.

Albania / Australia – September 15, 1985 (KCA)

Mr. Gordon Scholes, as Australian Acting Foreign Minister, states that Australia and Albania have agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 15, 1985 (KCA)

Acting under a congressional mandate, the U.S. State Department imposes travel restrictions on some 400 workers at the UN Secretariat whom it suspects of exploiting their official status to pursue clandestine activities. The restrictions, against citizens of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Cuba, Iran, Libya and Vietnam, are met by a strong public protest from the UN Secretary-General, Sr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Hungary / U.K. – September 15-21, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Culture, Béla Köpeczi, travels to Great Britain. He attends negotiations with Sir Keith Joseph, the British Minister for Education and Science.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 16, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister and President of National Planning Lajos Faluvégi attends a project coordination meeting in Prague. He attends negotiations with Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia Svatopluk Potác, the President of the State Planning Committee of Czechoslovakia, and the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / Singapore – September 16-18, 1985 (HC)

Suppiah Dhanabalan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Singapore, travels to Hungary on an official visit. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczy.

Romania / Indonesia – September 16-19, 1985 (PER)

The President of Indonesia, General Suharto, and his wife, Tien Suharto, visits Romania.

U.S. / Soviet Union - September 17, 1985(LBC)

Reagan declares that the U.S. will not negotiate on the limitation of the SDI program in return for a Soviet concession on nuclear missiles. (Earlier Gorbachev hinted that Moscow was ready for a “radical proposal” on disarmament if the U.S. agreed to limit SDI to basic research.)

Hungary / Japan – September 17-21, 1985 (HC)

György Lázár travels to Japan on an official visit. He attends negotiations with Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister of Japan. He is welcomed by Emperor Hirohito.

Hungary / West Germany – September 18-20, 1985 (HC)

Hans A. Engelhard, the Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany, travels to Budapest following the acceptance of an invitation issued by Imre Markója, Minister of Justice.

Soviet Union / Finland – September 19, 1985 (MHC)

Gorbachev meets with President of Finland Mauno Koivisto in Moscow.

Hungary / Indonesia – September 19-20, 1985 (HC)

Suharto, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, travels Hungary on an official visit. He meets with Pál Losonczy.

Romania – September 21, 1985 (ADC)

The Romanian construction engineer, poet, and diarist, Gheorghe Ursu is arrested in Bucharest due to his anticommunist manifestation.

Hungary / Norway – September 22–26, 1985 (HC)

Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Mátyás Szűrös, travels to Norway on an official visit. He attends negotiations with the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Norwegian Parliament. He is welcomed by Prime Minister Kåre Willoch.

Hungary / U.S. – September 23-October 30, 1985 (HC)

Péter Várkonyi participates in the XL Session of the UN General Assembly in New York. He gives a speech in front of the representatives of the General Assembly on October 1. During his stay in New York, he participates in bilateral negotiations.

Hungary / Soviet Union – September 24-25, 1985 (HC)

János Kádár makes an official visit to the USSR. He attends negotiations with Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee.

Hungary / West Germany – September 24-27, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Justice Imre Markója travels to Berlin and attends negotiations with H. J. Heusinger, Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hungary / Austria – September 24-25, 1985 (HC)

Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz is awarded an honorary degree from ELTE University during his visit to Budapest. He also attends negotiations with György Lázár.

Czechoslovakia – September 25, 1985 (RFE-OP)

In a statement, the human rights organization Charter 77 accuses the Prague government of destroying « all important values of an independent national culture » by pursuing cultural suppression unmatched since the days of Stalin. The declaration is timed for release shortly before the opening of the Cultural Forum in Budapest, scheduled on October 8.

Hungary / Tunisia – September 26, 1985 (HC)

Pál Losonczi makes a short stop in Tunisia during his visit to Africa. While at the airport, he meets Prime Minister of Tunisia Mohammed Mzali.

Hungary / Guinea – September 26-27, 1985 (HC)

Pál Losonczi makes a stop in the Republic of Guinea during his visit to Africa. He attends negotiations with the President of the Republic of Guinea, Lansana Conté.

Hungary / Romania – September 26-27, 1985 (HC)

President of the Romanian Socialist Republic State Planning Committee, Stefan Biriea, attends the Plan Conciliation meeting in Budapest with Lajos Faluvégi, Deputy Prime Minister and National Planning Authority President. He is welcomed by György Lázár.

US / Soviet Union - September 27, 1985 (LBC)

Reagan welcomes Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 27, 1985 (HC)

Péter Veress attends consultations in Prague with Bohumil Urban, Minister of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia.

Hungary / East Germany – September 27, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade, Péter Veress attends negotiations in Berlin with Horst Sölle, the Minister of Foreign Trade of the GDR.

Czechoslovakia – September 27, 1985 (RFE-OP)

Petr Cibulka, a dissident and signer of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto, is sentenced to seven months in prison for « slandering the communist system and disturbing public peace » after an incident in a restaurant.

Soviet Union – September 27, 1985 (KCA)

Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov resigns as Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) 'for health reasons' and is replaced by Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov.

On the same day, Mr. Bayken Ashimov retires as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan, and is replaced by Mr. Salamat Mukashev, the First Secretary of the Manglyshak oblast party committee.

Hungary / Angola – September 27-30, 1985 (HC)

Pál Losonczi, acting as leader of a governmental and party delegation, travels to Angola on an official and amicable visit. He attends negotiations with José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Angola.

US / Soviet Union - September 30, 1985 (LBC)

The USSR proposes a 50% reduction of strategic arms, but he set the halting of SDI research as a precondition. According to U.S. views, because of the particular Soviet count of bombs and warheads, the proposal would result in a huge Soviet atomic superiority in Europe. Reagan immediately welcomes the initiative.

Bulgaria / Macedonia / Yugoslavia – September 30, 1985 (KCA)

A meeting of border commissions of the Yugoslav Macedonian town of Delcevo and the Bulgarian town of Simitli is cancelled by the Bulgarian side, due to Bulgarian objections to an exhibition in Delcevo. This exhibition commemorates the Yugoslav communist struggle in Macedonia in the Second World War against enemy occupiers (which had included Bulgarian forces). A similar meeting in the Yugoslav Macedonian town of Kriva Palanka on September 23 had also been cancelled for the same reason.

Hungary / Czechoslovakia – September 30, 1985 (HC)

János Kádár has an official and amicable visit to Czechoslovakia. He attends negotiations with Gustáv Husák, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Hungary / Zimbabwe – September 30-October 3, 1985 (HC)

Pál Losonczi has an official and amicable visit to Zimbabwe. He attends negotiations with the President of Zimbabwe, Canaan Sodindo Banana, and with Robert Mugabe, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of ZANU and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

October

Hungary / Yugoslavia - October 1-5, 1985 (HC)

Fleet Admiral and Minister of Defense of Yugoslavia Branko Mamula travels to Hungary on an official and amicable visit. He attends negotiations with István Oláh, the Minister of Defense of Hungary.

Hungary / Denmark – October 2-5, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ferenc Esztergályos, attends consultations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

Hungary / France – October 2-6, 1985 (HC)

Zoltán Juhár, Minister of Domestic Trade, attends negotiations in Paris with French Commerce, Trade, and Tourism Minister Michel Crépeau.

Hungary / Kenya – October 3, 1985 (HC)

Pál Losonczi visits Kenya during his visit to Africa. He is welcomed by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya at the Mombasa port city's airport.

Hungary / Egypt – October 3, 1985 (HC)

Pál Losonczi makes a short stop in Egypt during his visit to Africa. He is welcomed by the President in the city of Luxor.

Soviet Union / U.K. / France - October 3, 1985 (LBC)

In the course of his visit in Paris, Gorbachev calls on France and Great Britain for independent disarmament talks. French President Mitterand rejects Reagan's invitation for a pre-summit meeting, which would be meant to demonstrate Western unity. At the same time, France, like Great Britain, rejects Gorbachev's offer to negotiate on the French and British nuclear force. Both countries assert that they will reduce their own forces after Soviet-American arms reduction only. France is unwilling to condemn the SDI. July 6-10, 1986.

Hungary / West Germany – October 6-10, 1985 (HC)

German Federal Republic Free Democratic Party member and Chairman, Wolfgang Mischnick, visits Hungary. He meets with Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and István Sarlós, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee. He is welcomed by János Kádár.

Hungary / India – October 7-13, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of National Planning of Hungary, Lajos Faluvégi, acting as leader of the governmental delegation, participates in the events of the Hungarian Economy Days, which is organized in five cities across India. A cooperation treaty is signed. Lajos Faluvégi is welcomed by Zail Singh, the President of India, and by Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Romania / China / North Korea – October 7-15, 1985 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits the People's Republic of China and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

Czechoslovakia / Syria – October 7-9, 1985 (RFE)

Hafiz Assad of Syria visits Prague. He meets President Gustav Husak, with whom he signs a treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Poland - October 7, 1985 (RFE)

Poland and the Soviet Union sign a new economic agreement in Warsaw for the five-year period 1986-1990. The agreement entails a larger role for the Soviet Union in Poland's economy, mainly through maintaining a virtual monopoly over the supply of crude oil, petroleum products and other basic raw materials. The Soviets also signal their willingness to reschedule Poland's Soviet foreign debt, amounting to some 5,000 million rubles, beyond 1990.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 8, 1985 (KCA)

The USA, the Soviet Union, and Japan sign an agreement in Tokyo on 'co-operative measures' intended to increase the safety of civilian air traffic over the north-west Pacific. The memorandum, exchanged between the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Shintaro Abe, and the U.S. and Soviet ambassadors to Japan, follows a preliminary agreement reached on July 29.

The agreement is reported to stem from talks between the three countries which began soon after an inquiry into the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines plane over Soviet territory in September 1983. The inquiry had revealed that there had been no contact between air traffic controllers in the three countries on the position of the aircraft. The agreement will provide for a new communications network between air traffic control centers in Tokyo, Anchorage (Alaska), and Khabarovsk in the Soviet Union.

Hungary / Vietnam – October 8-14, 1985 (HC)

President of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Hu Tho, acting as leader of a delegation, travels to Hungary on an official and amicable visit. He attends negotiations with István Sarlós, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Parliament. He is welcomed by Pál Losonczy.

Soviet Union – October 9, 1985 (KCA)

A 'Comprehensive Programme on the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sector for 1986–2000' is published in *Pravda*, the organ of the CPSU, following its approval by the Central Committee.

The program calls for increased production of all consumer goods which is intended to be accomplished by improving the organization and the technological level of industry. It envisages that production of non-food commodities should increase by 30% by 1990, and by 80–90% by the year 2000. Furthermore, it notes that 'the primary task of the branches of industry, which are occupied with producing goods for the population, is the basic improvement in the quality and assortment of articles, in their technological and aesthetic level, and in their reliability in operation'. In addition, it is intended that market forces should have a greater influence on the selection and quality of goods.

On the same day, the daily newspaper *Izvestia* reports that Mr. Viktor Vishnyakov, a Deputy Minister of Construction, has been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for corruption. He is said to have received illegal payments totaling more than 100,000 rubles for apartments.

Hungary / Austria – October 10-12, 1985 (HC)

Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Austria and Minister of Trade and Industry of Austria, Norbert Steger, travels to Hungary on an official visit. He attends negotiations with

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He is welcomed by Károly Németh, Deputy Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and also by György Lázár.

Poland – October 13, 1985 (RFE/KCA)

Elections to the *Sejm* (parliament), last held in March 1980, are held as announced on June 10. Due to take place in early 1984, they have been postponed. It was first postponed by a vote in the *Sejm* on February 13, 1984, to prolong the statutory four-year term to the end of the year. Secondly, it was postponed by a resolution adopted unanimously on December 3 which set August 31, 1985, as the date of dissolution. With all the candidates having been carefully handpicked by officially sponsored organizations, the size of the turnout is the real issue at stake.

According to official government figures, 78.86% of the electorate voted, that is, 20,554,182 out of 26,065,497 eligible voters. The next day Solidarity releases its own figures, claiming that only 66% of the electorate actually voted. Only 87 deputies are survivors of the previous *Sejm*, as 373 are complete newcomers.

Poland – October 13, 1985 (UNW)

General elections to the *Sejm* (parliament) take place. All candidates are nominated by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, an organization created by the Communist Party during martial law. It is reported that 78.8% of voters take part in the elections, which means that even though they are boycotted by the opposition they are still valid.

Soviet Union – October 15, 1985 (KCA)

A plenary meeting of the CPSU politburo relieves Mr Tikhonov of his duties as a member of the politburo and elects Mr Talyzin to candidate membership. Mr Ryzhkov is relieved of his duties as a Central Committee secretary in connection with his appointment as Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Hungary – October 15-November 25, 1985 (HC)

The Cultural Forum of the member states of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation is held in Budapest. The heads of the delegations of the socialist countries are government members: Pjotr Gyemicsev, alternate member of Political Committee of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and Minister of Culture of USSR; Georgi Jordanov, Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria and Chairman of the Cultural Committee; Andreas Christophides, Minister of Education of Cyprus; Miroslav Válek, Minister of Culture of Slovakia; Kazimierz Zygulski, Minister of Culture and Fine Arts of Poland. Hungary's delegation leader, Minister of Culture Béla Köpecz, and Hans-Joachim Hoffman, Minister of Culture of the GDR.

Soviet Union – October 17, 1985 (KCA)

The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers adopt a resolution on measures to improve the management of the machine-building industry. It envisages the setting up of a permanent bureau of the Council of Ministers 'to manage the machine-building complex, raise the level of co-ordination in the work of the machine-building industries [and] make machine-building production a highly developed base for technical progress'. The bureau will have the right to issue directives to ministries and departments, to examine the drafts of annual and Five-Year plans, and, 'in accordance with established procedure,' to reallocate material resources necessary to plan targets.

Soviet Union - October 17, 1985 (LBC)

Soviet chief of staff, Marshal Akhromeiev, in response to questions by the New York Times, asserts: the development of a large ABM system with components deployed in outer space, and other weapons in outer space, makes the reduction of strategic weapons impossible.

Czechoslovakia / Romania – October 17-18, 1985 (PER)

The president of Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal, visits Romania.

Romania – October 18, 1985 (CEC)

Nicolae Ceausescu issues a decree that all Romanian power units are to be militarized.

Soviet Union – October 18, 1985 (KCA)

Tass announces that Mr. Nikolai Lemayev has been appointed Minister of the Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry in place of Mr. Viktor Fedorov. Mr. Lemayev has previously been Deputy Minister. Mr. Fedorov is one of four ministers who had been publicly criticized by Mr. Gorbachev in a speech on June 11 for squandering substantial capital investment in their sectors, and an inquiry into the work of Mr. Fedorov's ministry was started after he was singled out for failing to keep to previous assurances that shortcomings would be rectified.

Hungary / Algeria – October 18-20, 1985 (HC)

Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Mátyás Szűrös, visits Algeria with a delegation. He attends negotiations with Mohamed Serif Mesadia, leader of the National Liberation Front Standing Committee of Algeria, and also with Abderrezak Bouhara, Foreign Affairs Secretary of the National Liberation Front Standing Committee. Mátyás Szűrös is welcomed by Chadli *Bendjedid*, General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Standing Committee and President of Algeria. Mátyás Szűrös greets Chadli *Bendjedid* Bendzsedik in the name of János Kádár.

Hungary / Bulgaria – October 18-24, 1985 (HC)

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Miklós Barity, participates in the consultation of the Warsaw Treaty Member States Assistant Secretaries of States.

Soviet Union – October 19, 1985 (KCA)

Tass announces that Mr. Boris Aristov (previously a Deputy foreign Minister) has been appointed Minister of Foreign Trade after the retirement of Mr. Nikolai Patolichev (who had held this post since 1958).

Hungary / U.S. – October 19-26, 1985 (HC)

Pál Losonczi attends the 40th Session of UN General Assembly in New York. He also participates in the jubilee meeting of the 40th Anniversary of the foundation of the UN. He has a speech in front of the Assembly on October 21. During his stay in New York, he attends bilateral negotiations.

Warsaw Pact, October 21-23, 1985 (MHC)

At a session of the WTO Political Consultative Committee (PCC) in Sofia, Gorbachev discusses the prospects for integration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and the state of affairs in the international communist movement.

U.S. - October 22, 1985 (LBC)

According to the US Office of Technology, SDI does not seem to be feasible and could increase the danger of nuclear war. According to the study, a shield that could protect the

population and missile sites at the same time is infeasible. The SDI program raises the issue whether the 1972 ABM treaty is reconcilable with American national interests. There is a debate between Edward Teller and Hans Bethe. The two scientists played a crucial role in the development of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. Teller claims that the arguments against the SDI are of political and philosophical nature, not technical ones, while Bethe thinks that it is not technically feasible either. (August 17, 1986.)

Hungary / Romania – October 22, 1985 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade, Péter Veress, attends negotiations in Bucharest with Vasile Pungan, Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania.

Poland - October 22, 1985 (RFE)

The government spokesman announces that the prosecutor's office in Gdansk has instituted legal proceedings against Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, for libeling a number of constituency electoral commissions. In reality, Walesa had only provided Western correspondents with alternative statistics about the turnout figures.

Hungary / Bulgaria – October 22-23, 1985 (HC)

János Kádár, acting as leader of the Hungarian delegation, attends the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Board Meeting in Sofia.

Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia – 22-23 October, 1985 (DRC)

At the meeting of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Sofia, the Czechoslovak leader, Gustáv Husák, supports publicly the new "extraordinarily inspirational" impulses outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Hungary / Cuba – October 24-25, 1985 (HC)

Minister of Foreign Trade of Cuba, Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, attends negotiations in Budapest with Péter Veress, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade.

Hungary / Syria – October 24-27, 1985 (HC)

Hungarian Minister of Defense, István Oláh, travels to Syria on an official visit. He attends negotiations with Mustafa Tlas, Minister of Defense of Syria. He is welcomed by Hafez al-Assad, General Secretary of the Socialist Arab Rebirth Party and President of Syria.

Hungary / Austria – October 27-29, 1985 (HC)

Austrian Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Leopold Gratz, visits Hungary. He attends negotiations with Péter Várkonyi. He is welcomed by Károly Németh and György Lázár.

Czechoslovakia - October 28, 1985 (DRC)

In an interview for the West German weekly *Der Spiegel*, CPCz CC member Vasil Bil'ak comments on international issues, relations with Soviet bloc, the events of 1968, and economic and political problems in Czechoslovakia.

The CPCz weekly newspaper *Rudé právo* runs an editorial devoted to the CPSU program. The authors state that the Soviets' approach to problems and tasks is beneficial and inspirational for the Czechoslovak Communist Party, precisely because CPCz CC was working on the same tasks, namely intensive development of the economy.

Bulgaria – October 30, 1985 (KCA)

Mr. Stanish Bonev is replaced as Chairman of the State Planning Committee by Prof. Ivan Iliev, and is also removed from his post as a Deputy Premier.

US - October 31, 1985 (LBC)

Arms reduction proposal by the US: the limit should be established at 4500-4500 warheads for each superpower. Warheads on ICBMs should be maximized at 3000, strategic bombers to 350, air launched cruise missiles to 1500, IMF missiles to 120. This is not counting the British and French weapons.

November**Poland – November 1985 (UNW)**

Wojciech Jaruzelski resigns from the post of Prime Minister and is replaced by Zbigniew Messner. Wojciech Jaruzelski becomes chairman of the Council of State.

USA - Soviet Union, November 1, 1985 (MNC)

A new American offer was given in Geneva, during the Soviet-American negotiation about nuclear and space weapons.

Hungary, November 1-3, 1985 (MNC)

Dshamsangrin Dulma, Foreign Trade Minister of Mongolia was in Budapest for negotiations with his counterpart, Péter Veress.

Hungary, November 1-4, 1985 (MNC)

Istvary, November 1-4, 1985 (MNC) Minister of Mongolia was in Budapest for negotiations with his counterpart, Péter Veress. He was also received by Prime Minister of the Indian Republic, Rajiv Gandhi who also oversaw the Ministry of Military.

Soviet Union / Switzerland / U.S. – November 1985 (DKK)

The first meeting between Reagan and Gorbatschow takes place in Geneva. The only outcome is to strengthen dialogue and improve the Soviet-American relations.

Soviet Union – November 1, 1985 (KCA)

The Supreme Soviet relieves Mr. Ziya Nuriev of his responsibilities as a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and appoints Mr. Vsevolod Murakhovsky, formerly the First Secretary of the party committee in Mr. Gorbachev's home region of Stavropol, as a First Deputy Chairman. On the following day, Moscow Home Service reports that Mr. Ivan Silayev has been appointed a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and relieved of his duties as Minister of the Aviation Industry. He is succeeded by Mr Apollon Systsov, the former First Deputy Minister.

Czechoslovakia – November 1, 1985 (RFE)

Rudolf Battek, Czechoslovak dissident, released from prison early. This takes place a week before the arrival of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who has been pressuring Prague to relax its persecution of human rights activists.

Soviet Union – November 2, 1985 (KCA)

A plenum of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party (CP) releases Mr. Turdakun Usubaliyev from his post as First Secretary. Mr. Absamat Masaliyev, formerly the First Secretary of Issyk-Kul oblast party committee, is elected to succeed him.

Hungary, November 3-4, 1985 (MNC)

Péter Veress Minister of Foreign Trade was negotiating with Taha Yasin Ramadan, First Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, and Minister of Trade, Hassan Ali in Baghdad

Egypt, November 4-11, 1985 (MNC)

Yasser Arafat negotiated in Egypt.

Hungary, November 5, 1985 (MNC)

István Oláh Field Marshal and Minister of Defense, returning from his Asian trip, stopped in Moscow to negotiate with V. G. Kulikov Marshal.

Western Europe, November 5-6, 1985 (MNC)

18 Western European leaders (on a Ministerial level) approved the draft of the Europe-Programme

Poland, November 6, 1985 (MNC)

Z. Messner, a Professor of Economics was elected as the new Polish Prime Minister. Jaruzelsky, de First Secretary of Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party, former Prime Minister became the new Head of State.

Poland – November 6-12, 1985 (RFE)

Two Sejm sessions are held in early November, in which a major government shake-up and substantial changes in the state structure are announced. The number of Deputy Prime Ministers is reduced from eight to five, and Zbigniew Messner, and academic economist and party loyalist, replaces General Jaruzelski as the new Polish Prime Minister.

Czechoslovakia / FRG – November 8-10, 1985 (RFE)

Leader of the West German Social Democratic Party Willy Brandt visits Prague, meeting with President Gustav Husak and Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal. He emphasizes that all countries must cooperate to prevent nuclear war, but also frankly discusses the Czechoslovak regime's poor human rights record.

Poland – November 9, 1985 (KCA)

The official news agency PAP announces that the office of the Prosecutor General has issued a directive to prosecutors instructing them to review proceedings 'on an individual basis' against those accused of non-criminal offences. The review applies to those under investigation or on trial and to those already convicted, but does not include 'perpetrators of offences particularly dangerous from the social point of view' or those who have already served prison terms and were amnestied previously.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – November 9, 1985 (RFE-OP)

The Charter 77 movement makes a plea for the release of political prisoners in Poland in a letter addressed to Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of state and party first secretary ; to Polish primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp ; to Solidarity chairman Lech Walesa and to Solidarity's temporary coordinating commission. In this way the group expresses its solidarity with the « week of political prisoners » in Poland called by Solidarity on November 3-10.

Poland – November 12, 1985 (KCA)

Prof. Messner presents a substantially altered Council of Ministers for approval at the second session of the new *Sejm*. It includes five Deputy Chairmen instead of seven, and 26 ministers instead of 30. This is a result of organizational changes designed to reduce the number of ministries dealing with specific areas of the economy.

Under these changes (i) the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and the Ministry of Forestry and the Timber Industry are combined as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and

Food Economy; (ii) the Ministry of Administration and Territorial Management and the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials are combined as the Ministry of Construction, Regional Planning and Municipal Economy; (iii) the Office of Materials Management assumes responsibility for the power economy under the directorship of a Minister for Materials and Fuels; (iv) the Office for Environmental Protection and Water Economy assumes responsibility for natural resources under the directorship of a Minister for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources; and the Office of Price Affairs is incorporated into the Finance Ministry. The new Council of Ministers no longer includes the Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, but now includes the Head of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Soviet Union – November 12, 1985 (KCA)

Mr. Vasily Garbuzov, the Minister of Finance since 1960, dies after a long illness at the age of 74.

Romania – November 13-14, 1985 (CEC)

At the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee plenum, Nicolae Ceaușescu announces that he opposes any change to the country's political system.

Hungary – November 13-16, 1985 (MNC)

László Kápolai Minister of Industry negotiated on Moscow with his Soviet counterparts.

US / Soviet Union – November 14, 1985 (LBC)

Reagan characterizes his approaching meeting with Gorbachev in Geneva as a "peace mission", while the previous day the Soviet leader declared: the focus of the Geneva meeting will be space weapons and he will not go to Geneva empty-handed.

Hungary – November 15-19, 1985 (MNC)

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade visited Indonesia, where he negotiated with Rachmut Saleh, Minister of Trade.

Soviet Union – November 18, 1985 (KCA)

Mr. Vladislav Kolesnikov replaces Mr. Aleksandr Shokin as Minister of the Electronics Industry following the latter's retirement 'for health reasons'.

Lithuania / SSR – November 18, 1985 (RFE)

The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet elects Ringaudas Bronislavas Songaila as the new Chairman of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet. Songaila had been the Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, a post that Vytautas Sakalauskas now takes over. These two positions are often considered equivalent to President and Prime Minister respectively. These changes could be related to Gorbachev's campaign to breathe new life into the party.

US / Soviet Union - November 18-21, 1985 (LBC / MHC)

A Reagan-Gorbachev meeting is held in Geneva. There is no breakthrough in the main political issues but six agreements of minor importance were signed. Reagan invited the general secretary for a visit in Washington. The President acknowledges that there are serious differences in human rights, regional conflicts, and arms control. The two leaders issued a joint communiqué on speeding up the talks, averting an arms race in outer space, freezing the arms race on the ground, reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic balance. British Prime Minister Thatcher calls the meeting “very constructive”. At the summit of the Warsaw Pact, the meeting is described as “useful” and “highly important”. According to Izvestia, it was a historical event, which could lead to a reduction of East-West tension. According to the CPSU Politburo, the summit was “a major political event in international life”, which “marked the beginning of a dialogue with a view to achieving changes for the better in Soviet-American relations and the world as a whole”.

Hungary, November 18-23, 1985 (MNC)

A parliamentary delegation, led by István Sarlós, President of the Parliament and member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP had an official visit in Spain. Sarlós negotiated with President of the House of Representatives Gregoria Peces-Barba Martinez and President of the Senate José Federico de Carvajal Perez. He was also received by the King of Spain, Juan Carlos.

Hungary, November 18-24, 1985 (MNC)

Gábor Nagy, Deputy Foreign Minister arrived in Syria for a two-day official visit. He later went to Iran for consultation between November 24-28 and visited Afghanistan from November 28-30.

USA-Soviet Union, November 19-20, 1985 (MNC)

A Soviet-American summit was held in Geneva.

Hungary, November 20-21, 1985 (MNC)

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Yanai Shinichi took part on talks in the Foreign Ministry during his visit in Budapest.

Hungary, November 20-24, 1985 (MNC)

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade visited Thailand. He negotiated with Minister of Trade Cosol Krairika, Deputy Prime Minister Bichai Rattakul, and Foreign Minister Siddi Savetsila.

Hungary, November 21, 1985 (MNC)

János Kádár, the General Secretary of HSWP took part in the meeting of the leaders of the countries in the Warsaw Pact, after the Soviet-American summit in Geneva.

Czechoslovakia - 21 November 1985 (DRC)

In Prague, during a meeting of General Secretaries of the Central Committees of Communist parties of the Warsaw Pact member countries, Mikhail Gorbachev informs his partners about the outcomes of his meeting with U.S. President Reagan in Geneva on 19-21 November.

Hungary, November 23-28, 1985 (MNC)

Responding to a government invitation, Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of the Foreign Committee of the Parliament, visited the Federal Republic of Germany. He negotiated with the representatives of the Christian Democrat, the Christian Socialist and Socialist Party, met with the leaders of the German Communist Party

and participated in the events of the Debating Society of Vergerdorf.

Egypt, November 25, 1985 (MNC)

A terrorist attack by Palestinians took place against a plane of the Egyptian Airlines. The Egyptian commando tried to free the hostages on Malta. This resulted in 58 deaths.

Hungary, November 25, 1985 (MNC)

K. Zygulsky, Polish Minister of Culture and Art took part in talks with Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi in Budapest.

Hungary, November 25-27, 1985 (MNC)

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade arrived in Singapore. He negotiated with Minister of Trade and industry, Tony Tan Keng Yam, and with Foreign Minister Dhanbalan

Hungary, November 28-29, 1985 (MNC)

Ferenc Esztergályos, Deputy Foreign Minister consulted in Italy.

Soviet Union – November 29, 1985 (KCA)

The Byelorussian Supreme Soviet appoints Mr. Georgy Tarazevich as President of its Presidium upon the retirement of Mr. Ivan Polyakov. Mr Tarazevich was formerly the First Secretary of the Minsk city party committee.

Hungary, November 29-30, 1985 (MNC)

Minister of Internal Trade Zoltán Juhár met J. Zelko Slovakian Minister of Trade during the former's two-day official visit in Pozsony.

December

Hungary – December 1, 1985 (MNC)

Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac met his counterpart, Péter Veress, in Budapest.

Hungary – December 1-3, 1985 (MNC)

As a member of a Party- and State-Delegation to Vientiane, Miklós Barity, Deputy Foreign Minister consulted in the Laotian Foreign Ministry, then negotiated in Vietnam during December 5-7, and finally went to Moscow from 8-11 for an official invitation.

European Community – December 2-3, 1985 (MNC)

The meeting of the Heads of States and Prime Ministers of the members of the European Community was held in Brussels.

Hungary – December 3, 1985 (MNC)

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade met with his Yugoslavian counterpart, Milenko Bojani, in Belgrade.

Hungary – December 3-5, 1985 (MNC)

István Oláh, Field Marshal and Minister of Defense took part in the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Defense of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Berlin.

Poland – December 3, 1985 (RFE)

Willy Brandt, the SPD chairman, pays a visit to Poland to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on the bases for Normalization of Relations Between the Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Signed on 7 December 1970, the treaty is considered a watershed moment in Polish-West German relations, paving the way for

normalization. Brandt's visit causes considerable controversy in Poland, after he turns down Lech Walesa's offer to visit Gdansk, instead choosing to only hold talks with government officials.

Estonia / SSR – December 4, 1985 (RFE)

Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign to replace key figures in the party hierarchy finally reaches Estonia. Georgii Vasilevich Aleshin replaces Aleksandr Ivanovich Kudryavtsev as Second Secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. Kudryavtsev, a Brezhnev appointee, had held the position since 1982.

Poland – December 6, 1985 (KCA)

Mr. Eugeniusz Szumiejko, a member of the Solidarity underground leadership, surrenders to the police. This happens just before the expiry, on December 31, of the July 23 amnesty. He is freed after a brief interrogation.

South Asia – December 6-7, 1985 (MNC)

In Dacca, Bangladesh, the countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, The Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Shri Lanka founded the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC), with the goal of accelerating the economic development of the region.

East Germany / Soviet Union – December 8, 1985 (KCA)

A bilateral trade protocol is signed in Moscow, providing for turnover of goods worth 15,000 million rubles.

East Germany consistently conducts almost 40 per cent of its foreign trade with the Soviet Union (its largest trading partner) and is itself the Soviet Union's main trading partner with a 10 per cent share in Soviet foreign trade. Turnover amounts to 10.6 billion rubles in 1981, 12.1 billion rubles in 1982, and 13.4 billion rubles in 1983, and reportedly increased by a further 10% in 1984.

Czechoslovakia – December 8, 1985 (DRC)

In Prague, at the Grand Prior Square, several hundred people meet to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the death of the singer-songwriter John Lennon. After a solemn ceremony, they set out on a march through the city where they chant slogans for peace, until the police disperse the march in the evening.

Hungary, December 9-10, 1985 (MNC)

István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of Parliament took a friendly, official visit to the People's Republic of Poland. His negotiation partner was Roman Malinowsky, the President of the Parliament. He was received by W. Jaruzelsky, First Secretary of the Polish United Worker's Party and Zbigniew Messner member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party and Prime Minister.

Hungary, December 9-10, 1985 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiated with the Federal Minister of Economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, M. Bangemann, in Bonn.

Hungary, December 10-11, 1985 (MNC) György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet took a friendly, official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. His negotiation partner was Milka Planinc, the President of the Federal Executive Council of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

He also held talks with Vidoje Zarkovic, President of the Presidium of Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He was received by Radojan Vlajkovic, President of the Presidium of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Hungary, December 11, 1985 (MNC)

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic visited the Republic of Austria (cross-border meeting). He negotiated with the federal President of the Republic of Austria, Rudolf Kirschläger.

Czechoslovakia / Romania – December 11-12, 1985 (PER)

The President of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husák visits Romania.

Hungary / Poland, December 12, 1985 (MNC)

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade negotiated with his Polish counterpart, Andrzej Wojcik, in Warsaw.

Soviet Union, December 12, 1985 (MNC)

According to the announcement of M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the disarmament of equipment capable of launching middle-range missiles was finished on the European parts of the Soviet Union.

Hungary, December 13-16, 1985 (MNC)

Béla Köpeczi, Minister of Culture was in France for a cultural event. He negotiated with Minister of Education Jean-Pierre Chevènement, and Minister of Culture Jack Lang.

Hungary, December 14-16, 1985 (MNC)

Gábor Nagy, Deputy Foreign Minister consulted in Kuwait.

Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia – December 14, 1985 (DRC)

The Moscow paper *Pravda* publishes the article "An Important Political Legacy" in order to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the publication of the essay "Lessons to the Crisis," which has become the ideological canon in Czechoslovakia for the interpretation the events of 1968 and the post-occupation policy.

Romania / United States – December 15, 1985 (PER)

The U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, visits Romania.

U.S. / Romania - December 15, 1985 (LBC)

Secretary of State Schultz arrives in Bucharest. The secretary agreed with Ceausescu on the establishment of a consultation system on human rights. The agreement came after the U.S. diplomat warned Ceausescu that Romania could lose its most favored nation treatment if it fails to improve the human rights situation in Romania. February 26, 1988.

Hungary, December 15-17, 1985 (MNC)

US Secretary of State George Schultz had an official visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkony and was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist People's Party and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Iraq, December 16-17, 1985 (MNC)

Iraqi Head of State, Saddam Hussein, visited the Soviet Union.

U.S. / Hungary - December 16, 1985 (LBC)

Schultz meets János Kádár in Budapest. He expresses optimism relating to US-Hungarian relations and assures his host of his support of the most favored nation status of Hungary.

Hungary, December 17, 1985 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the National Planning Office, Lajos Faluvégi negotiated with B. Gostjev Finance Minister in Moscow.

Hungary, December 17, 1985 (MNC)

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade negotiated with his Soviet counterpart, Boris Astov, in Moscow.

Hungary, December 17, 1985 (MNC)

Gyula Horn, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs consulted in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow.

Hungary, December 17-18, 1985 (MNC)

A delegation, led by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet took part in the 41st Extraordinary Session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. György Lázár spoke up on the Summit on December 17. Along with the leaders of the delegation, György Lázár was received by M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Hungary, December 17-18, 1985 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy traveled to the United Arab Emirates for a two-day official visit.

Hungary, December 18-20, 1985 (MNC)

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Kinast consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

Yugoslavia – December 17, 1985 (HR)

The American Secretary of State George Shultz visits Yugoslavia and criticizes its support for Palestinian terrorists.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – December 18-20, 1985 (KCA)

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, visits Prague for talks with Mr. Chnoupek, President Husak, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Lubomir Strougal. The discussions are centered on matters of economic and environmental co-operation, including the problem of acid rain.

Hungary, December 19-20, 1985 (MNC)

János Berecz, Lénárd Pál and Mátyás Szűrös, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP took part in the consultation Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries dealing with ideological and foreign affairs in Bucharest.

Hungary, December 21-23, 1985 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Hungary, December 24-25, 1985 (MNC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi negotiated with his Soviet counterparts in Moscow.

Soviet Union – December 24, 1985 (MHC)

Boris Yeltsin is elected First Secretary of the Moscow Party Committee at Gorbachev's recommendation.

Czechoslovakia – December 28-29, 1985 (RFE)

At the 16th Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the new Five-Year Plan is unveiled, proposing a 15-19% rise in national income.

1986

January

Albania / Italy – January, 1986 (KCA)

Negotiations between Italy and Albania are reported to still be deadlocked at the end of January 1986. This is because six members of an Albanian family involved in anti-state activities in the service of a foreign power took refuge in the Italian embassy in Tirana, worsening Albanian-Italian relations.

European Economic Community, January 1, 1986 (MNC)

Spain and Portugal gained full membership to the European Economic Community (with this, the European Economic Community grew to have 12 members).

USA / Soviet Union – January 1, 1986 (MNC)

The New Year Greetings for the American people by M. S. Gorbachev and for the Soviet people by American President Ronald Reagan were mutually broadcasted by television in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia – January 1, 1986 (KCA)

Measures intended to improve efficiency and promote the rational use of materials and energy in the agricultural sector come into force.

Soviet Union / US – January 1, 1986 (KCA)

President Reagan makes televised New Year addresses to the people of the Soviet Union.

Hungary – January 1, 1986 (KCA)

Tax on low personal incomes is reduced and tax on high incomes is increased on a graduated scale. The maximum tax on business earnings is increased from 65 to 75%.

Czechoslovakia – 1 January, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-2)

New regulations for agriculture comes into effect in an effort to improve the efficiency of farms and the quality of production, stabilize food supplies and make farms more self-sufficient.

Poland / Soviet Union – January 3, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Stanislaw Kociolek is dismissed as Polish ambassador of the Soviet Union, and replaced by Mr. Wlodimierz Natorf, formerly Poland's permanent representative at the United Nations.

Soviet Union – January 3, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Vladimir Promyslov is replaced as chairman of the executive committee of the Moscow City Soviet (mayor) by Mr. Valery Saikin, the former director-general of Moscow's Likhachev motor vehicle works; Mr. Promyslov had held his Moscow post since 1963.

Soviet Union – January 5, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Dzhumbar Tatiashvili, the First Secretary of the CP of Georgia, is quoted in the party daily Russian-languages newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, as saying that the Georgian Capital, Tblisi, was ruled with “corruption and disorder”, and that the “fight against parasitism” remained a “bitter problem”.

Yugoslavia – January 6, 1986 (KCA)

The collective state presidency officially proposes Branko Mikulic for election to succeed Milka Planinc in May as President of the Federal Executive Council (Prime Minister)

Hungary – January 6-7, 1986 (MNC)

Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP István Horváth visited the Soviet Union. He negotiated with Y. K. Ligachyov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Secretary of the Central Committee, V. Chebrikov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the State Security Committee of the Soviet Union and the Heads of Department of its Central Committee, Chief Prosecutor, Ministry of Defense and Interior Ministry Leaders.

Hungary – January 6-10, 1986 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in India's Foreign Ministry in New Delhi. He was received by Ahmed Patel, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Party.

Czechoslovakia – 7 January, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-2)

The Czechoslovakia human rights movement Charter 77 replaces its three spokesmen Jiri Dienstbier, Eva Kanturkova, and Petruska Sustrova. They ceded their fuctios to Martin Palous, Anna Sabatova, and Jan Stern.

Bulgaria – January 7, 1986 (KCA)

At a meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, President Zhikov details changes to be made in the management and planning of the economy, stating that it would be necessary to “totally liquidate the departmental structure and the departmental work of the Council of Ministers”

East Germany – January 7, 1986 (KCA)

Gerhard Weiss, a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and representative of the German Democratic Republic at COMECON, dies.

Federal Republic of Germany, January 8, 1986 (MNC)

According to the NATO's decision of 1979, the first cruise missile has arrived to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Poland – January 8, 1986 (KCA)

The *Financial Times* reports comments by Mr. Jerzy Urban, the Polish government spokesman, implying that the lack of sizeable new Western government trade credits, exacerbating the country's hard currency shortage, was forcing Poland to be selective in debt repayments.

Soviet Union – January 8, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Svetov is tried on charges of circulating deliberate fabrications and slandering the Soviet state and social order. He is sentenced to a period of five years in exile from Moscow.

Yugoslavia – January 9-13, 1986 (MP)

A meeting of the NAM delegates about the cooperation in the field of information takes place Dakar, Senegal.

Czechoslovakia – January 10, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Jaroslav Seifert, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Prize for Literature and a Charter 77 signatory, dies at age 84 and is given a state funeral on January 21.

Hungary, January 10-15, 1986 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn negotiated with the leaders of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and the heads of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in Beijing.

Czechoslovakia – 10 January, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-2)

The Czech poet Jaroslav Seifert, winner of the 1984 Nobel Prize for Literature, died following a heart attack in Prague.

Albania – January 11, 1986 (KCA)

To mark the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania as a People's Republic, on January 11, 1986, the Presidium of the People's Assembly declares an amnesty to take effect on January 13.

Czechoslovakia – 11 January, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-2)

The Czechoslovakia press submits to nationwide discussion the draft of "*The Main Direction of Economic and Social Development in the CSSR for 1986-1990*" and "*The Outlook until the Year 2000*". They added very little substantive information to what was already released by Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal at the end of 1985.

East Germany / U.S. – January 11, 1986 (KCA)

A U.S. congressional delegation meets Herr Honecker in East Berlin. In talks described as "extraordinarily candid." Herr Honecker is reported to have expressed hopes for an improvement in political and economic relations with the United States.

Hungary – January 11, 1986 (KCA)

A number of price increases are announced.

Soviet Union – January 11, 1986 (KCA)

Tass announces the replacement of Mr. Konstantin Brekhov as Minister of Chemical and Oil Machine Building by Mr. Vladimir Lukianenko

Albania – January 13, 1986 (KCA)

A review of the execution of the 1985 plan and the 1986 state plan and budget is presented to a session of the People's Assembly by Mr. Gjyzari.

Bulgaria – January 13, 1986 (KCA)

Published preliminary census results showed Bulgaria's population at 8,942,976.

Soviet Union – January 13, 1986 (KCA)

It is reported that Mr. Anatoly Dumachev has succeeded Mr. Nikolai Pe as Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and also that Mr. Ivan Gladky has been appointed to succeed Mr. Batalin as Chairman of the USSR State as Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Mr. Ivan Gladky has also been appointed to succeed Mr. Batalin as Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs.

United Kingdom – January 13, 1986 (MNC)

The first phase of the installation of American cruise missiles to England ended, according to the NATO's decision of 1979.

Hungary, January 14-15, 1986 (MNC)

The 34th session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation was held on Budapest, with the leadership of Deputy Prime Ministers József Marjai and Aleksey Antonov. A. Antonov was received by Károly Németh, the Deputy Secretary General of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of the Cabinet.

Soviet Union / Turkey – January 14, 1986 (KCA)

An agreement on the demarcation of the border with the Soviet Union is signed in Ankara. The agreement is based on a topographical survey of border rivers.

Albania – January 14, 1986 (KCA)

The People's Assembly adopts the 1986 plan. In this plan, the social production is expected to rise by 9.5% compared to 1985. The national income is expected to rise by 10.6%, the industrial production by 7.3% and agricultural production by 17%, with labour productivity in industry set to increase by 3.9%. The total amount of investment was to rise by 3.4%. Exports of goods were to rise by 31%.

The People's Assembly also adopts the 1986 state budget. This envisaged income of 9.3 billion leks (\$1.00=7.0285 leks as of January 15, 1986) and expenditure of 9.25 billion leks.

Soviet Union – January 14, 1986 (KCA)

According to a Tass report, Mr. Konstantin Belyak is replaced as Minister for Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production by Mr. Leonid Khitrin.

Soviet Union – January 15, 1986 (MHC)

Gorbachev announces the Program for Comprehensive Elimination of Nuclear Weapons by the Year 2000.

Soviet Union / Japan – January 15, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Edvard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, pays an official visit to Japan. This is the first by a Soviet Foreign Minister since that of Mr. Andrei Gromyko in 1976. *Le Monde* comments that the renewal of Japanese-Soviet contacts “has certainly benefited from the more favourable between the USA and the Soviet Union” and “corresponds to a convergence of interests, notably in economic matters, and has been encouraged by the diplomatic ambitions of the two governments.”

Soviet Union / USA – January 15, 1986 (KCA / LBC)

Mr. Gorbachev announces a Soviet proposal for a ban on all nuclear weapons by 2000, which includes INF missiles in Europe. This is dismissed by the U.S. and countered with a phased reduction of INF launchers in Europe and Asia to none by 1989. The general secretary envisions three phases: between 1985 and 1995 the U.S. and the Soviet Union would reduce their arsenal by 50% to 5000 atomic weapons each. In this phase, French and British arms need not be reduced. After 1990, the nuclear powers would reduce, then eliminate, INF weapons and would start to destroy tactical atomic weapons. By the end of 1995, the elimination of nuclear arms would be finished, and by the end of 1999 there would be no atomic weapon on Earth. Gorbachev underlined that the local monitoring of disarmament would not cause a problem.

Hungary, January 15-16, 1986 (MNC)

Michael Stefának, head of the International Political Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, visited Hungary. He negotiated with Géza Kótai head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Mátyás Szűrös.

Soviet Union, January 15, 1986 (MNC)

The Soviet Union extended the moratorium of their nuclear tests which was originally announced until December 31th, 1985, for an additional three months.

France, January 16, 1986 (MNC)

French Head of State (Mitterrand) negotiated in the Federal Republic of Germany about the French-West German military cooperation

Poland - January 16-19, 1986 (RFE)

“The International Intellectuals’ Congress for the Defense of the World’s Peaceful Future” convenes in Warsaw. The congress is chiefly meant as a propaganda exercise by the Polish authorities to end their political and cultural isolation of the last four years. However, the exercise backfires, as roughly 2/3 of the 200 invited Western political figures decline the invitation in protest at Poland’s recent wave of repression against academic freedom and democratic opposition.

Poland – January 17, 1986 (KCA)

A police raid on the apartment of Mr. Jacek Kuron, a leading member of the former Social Self-Defence Committee, breaks up a meeting held to coincide with the World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace currently being held in Warsaw.

Czechoslovakia – January 18, 1986 (KCA)

The Federal Statistics Office publishes the figures for plan fulfilment in 1985. National income rose by 3.3%, industrial production by 3.4%, agricultural production by 3.6%, and the total exports rose by 4.6%. Imports rose by 5.8%. Trade with socialist states made up 78.8%.

East Germany – January 18, 1986 (KCA)

The results for execution of the 1985 plan are published in *Neues Deutschland* on Jan. 18-19, 1986. Most Targets were exceeded, although there was evidence of stagnation in the performance of foreign trade.

Soviet Union – January 18, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Pyotr Demichev, the Minister of Culture and a candidate member of the politburo of the CPSU, is elected as the Supreme Soviet's First Deputy Chairman in place of Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov.

Soviet Union / Japan – January 18, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Shevardnadze meets Mr. Nakasone, when Nakasone reiterates a previous invitation made to Mr. Gorbachev to visit Japan. Mr. Shevardnadze delivers a letter from Mr. Gorbachev inviting Mr. Nakasone to make an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union / Japan – January 19, 1986 (KCA)

A joint communiqué is issued as the result of an emergency session held by Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Abe on Jan. 17. According to a Japanese Foreign Ministry official, the additional meeting focused on the issue of the “Northern Territories.” Japanese negotiators are believed to be calling for a communiqué along the lines of that issued after the 1973 Brezhnev – Tanaka. Mr. Abe told a press conference that Japan is determined to negotiate patiently on the return of the “Northern Territories” using the communiqué as a starting point.

Soviet Union – January 20, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Eduard Gudava is arrested after he hung a notice from the balcony of his apartment demanding the release of his brother; he is sentenced to four years in prison for ‘malicious hooliganism’.

Hungary, January 22-23, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took an official, friendly visit to the People’s Republic of Poland, where he negotiated with his counterpart, Marian Orzechowsky. He was received by W. Jaruzelsky, First Secretary of Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party, President of the Council of State of the People’s Republic of Poland.

Poland – January 22, 1986 (KCA)

Three Polish space scientists, who broke into state television broadcasts on two occasions during September 1985 with appeals to voters to boycott the *Sejm* elections, receive suspended 18-month prison sentences.

Soviet Union / North Korea – January 22, 1986 (KCA)

An agreement is signed in Pyongyang, at the end of a visit by the Soviet Foreign Minister Edvard Shevardnadze, on the demarcation of the North Korean and Soviet 200-mile economic zone in the Sea of Japan.

Finland – January 23, 1986 (KCA)

A new SKP programme is published by the majority-controlled SKP Central Committee.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – January 23, 1986 (RFE)

Austrian President Kirchsclaeger meets Czechoslovak President Husak in Bratislava. Both leaders call for closer ties of friendship between their countries.

Hungary – January 23-26., 1986 (MNC)

Vúkoje Bulatovic, Vice President of the Executive Council of Serb Socialist Republic (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) – leading a cultural delegation – negotiated with Minister of Culture Béla Köpeczi in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – January 24, 1986 (KCA)

The *Financial Times* reports that Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have reached agreement on Czechoslovak participation in the construction of a pipeline for Yamburg gas field in western Siberia to Eastern Europe.

Latvia / SSR – January 24-25, 1986 (RFE)

The 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress takes place in Riga. The agenda is devoted to discussion over the past and future five-year plans and minor changes in the composition of the Buro

Czechoslovakia – January 25, 1986 (KCA)

Figures for plan fulfilment in 1985 are published by the Federal Statistics Office.

Soviet Union – January 25, 1986 (KCA)

Gen. Vitaly Fedorchuk, Minister of Internal Affairs since December 1982, is replaced by Mr. Aleksandr Vlasov, formerly First Secretary of the Rostov oblast party committee.

Hungary / Spain, January 25-28, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergályos negotiated in Madrid.

Soviet Union – January 26, 1986 (KCA)

The results of Soviet plan fulfilment in 1985 are published by the Central Statistical Board. The report states that while the overall results for national economic growth are positive, some sectors have fallen badly behind plan targets. It attributes these shortfalls mainly to the “slow introduction of intensive methods of economic management and an inadequate level of organizational work”.

Albania – January 27, 1986 (KCA)

ATA reports that the population of Albania has reached 3,000,000, giving an average increase of 2.5 per cent over the past 40 years.

Bulgaria – January 27, 1986 (KCA)

The National Assembly reorganizes the State Planning Committee into a State Planning Commission, and the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Construction and Territorial-settlement Organization are abolished. The Committee for State and People's Control is brought into the Council of Ministers.

Hungary – January 27, 1986 (KCA)

The Times reports that as many as 160 conscientious objectors are currently imprisoned in Hungary.

Soviet Union / Spain / USA – January 27, 1986 (KCA)

In an interview published in the Madrid newspaper El Pais, Prof. Vladimir Aleksandrov's wife, Ms. Albina Volgina, alleges that her husband has fallen into the hands of the CIA, a claim which has also been made by Mr. Yurchenko.

Soviet Union / USA – January 27, 1986 (KCA)

The chief White House spokesman Mr. Larry Speakes denies newspaper reports attributed to 'congressional sources' that a senior KGB official has defected to the USA in May 1985.

Hungary / Federal Republic of Germany, January 27-30, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the National Planning Office Lajos Faluvégi negotiated in the Federal Republic of Germany with Minister of economics M. Bangemann, of finance G. Stoltenberg, and of research and technology H. Reisenhuber and the leaders of the Industrialist Alliance; he also gave lectures in Cologne and Munich.

Hungary, January 27-30, 1986 (MNC)

Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Hristo Hristov negotiated with his Hungarian counterpart Péter Veress in Budapest.

Hungary, January 28-29, 1986 (MNC)

The 13th Summit of Intergovernmental Committee of Nuclear Energy Machine Manufacturing Cooperation of the COMECON was held in Budapest. For that occasion there stayed:

- From Bulgaria, Ognian Doynov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee, Minister of mechanical engineering, President of the Economic Committee;
- From Czechoslovakia, Deputy Prime Minister, Ladislav Gerle;
- From Yugoslavia, President of the Federal Committee of Power Engineering and Industry, Rade Pavlovic
- From Poland, Deputy Prime Minister, Zbigniew Salayda
- From the German Democratic Republic, Minister of Heavy Industry, Rolf Kersten
- From Romania, Minister of Industry and Heavy Machinery Manufacturing, Konstantin Dumitru
- From the Soviet Union, Deputy Prime Minister, Ivan Silayev

On the Summit, Hungary was represented by Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai and Minister of Industry László Kapolyi. The foreign leaders were received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary, January 29-31, 1986 (MNC)

Günter Sieber, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee – leading a delegation - visited Hungary. He negotiated with Géza Kótai, his Hungarian counterpart. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee.

Soviet Union / USA – January 29, 1986 (KCA)

The New York Times comments that it is unclear why the White House and congressional accounts differed, although there has been congressional speculation that in light of the Yurchenko affair administration officials have been wishing to avoid giving publicity to KGB defections.

Poland - January 29-30, 1986 (RFE)

The Sejm holds a two-day session on the direction of Polish foreign policy. The Foreign

Affairs Minister, Marian Orzechowski announces that the resumption of full diplomatic relations with Israel is conditional on their withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the wake of the Six-Day War in June 1967. Poland has expressed its desire to improve relations with Israel, following the Soviet line of renewed cooperation with Arab states.

Soviet Union – January 30, 1986 (KCA)

The official news agency Tass reports the appointment of Mr. Sergei Bashilov as Minister of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises upon the retirement of Mr. Nikolai Goldin.

Bulgaria – January 31, 1986 (KCA)

Details of plan fulfilment in 1985 are published by the Council of Ministers' Committee for Social Information of Jan. 31, 1986. The report notes that the 1985 plan has been implemented under 'exceptionally difficult natural conditions'.

Hungary – January 31, 1986 (KCA)

The chairman of the *Országgyűlés*, Mr. Istvan Sarlos, says that more parliamentary opposition to draft legislation could be expected following the introduction of competition between candidates at the June 1985 national elections.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – 31 January, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-2)

Austrian President Rudolf Kirchsclaeger meets Czechoslovak President Husak in Bratislava. Both leaders call for closer ties and promoting good neighborhood in Central Europe.

Comecon / European Communities – January 31, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Willy de Clercq, the member of the European Commission responsible for external affairs and trade, delivers a letter to the Romanian ambassador in Belgium, Mr. Iulian Vacarel. This letter outlines the response of the Communities to approaches begun by COMECON in June 1985 for the establishment of relations between the two organizations and specifying its readiness to open negotiations.

Soviet Union – January 31, 1986 (KCA)

Dr. Koryagin is nominated by a group of US congressmen for the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize.

Poland - January 31-February 1, 1986 (RFE)

The 24th Plenary meeting of the PUWP CC takes place in Warsaw. It is chiefly devoted to the problems of national education. The Central Committee decides to redraw a 15-year-old program of school reform by the end of 1989. However, it appears that the Party's main concern is the poor quality of ideological indoctrination in schools, rather than modernizing the curriculum and improving general standards of teaching. A substantial strengthening of schools' lay character is also planned, likely to impose further limitations on the Church's work with Poland's youth.

Estonia / SSR – January 31-February 1, 1986 (RFE)

The 19th Estonian CP Congress takes place in Tallinn. Among minimal personnel changes, the most notable event of the Congress is First Secretary Karlo Vaino's attack on Estonian nationalism. Vaino declares that nationalism is the principal ideological problem facing the republic and sharply criticizes state agencies for not doing enough to combat it.

February

Bulgaria – February, 1986 (KCA)

At the beginning of February 1986, the *Rabotnichesko Delo* reports that production in factories, coal mines, and power stations has again been seriously disrupted by severe cold and blizzards.

Poland – February 1, 1986 (KCA)

In what is described as an effort to improve the competitiveness of exports, the zloty is devalued against the US dollar to a rate of US\$ 1.00=Zl 170.

Soviet Union – February 1, 1986 (KCA)

It is reported in the Soviet armed forces newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* that Mr. Boris Popov has been appointed Chief Military Procurator.

Soviet Union / France / Italy – February 1, 1986 (KCA)

Four Soviet diplomats are expelled from France, and a diplomat and an Aeroflot official are expelled from Italy for alleged espionage; the Soviet authorities reciprocate by expelling French and Italian personnel.

Hungary, February 1-5, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister of the Republic of Argentina, Dante Caputo had an official visit to Hungary. His negotiation partner was his counterpart Péter Várkonyi. He also negotiated with Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade. Dante Caputo also handed over the letter of the President of the Republic of Argentina to Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Hungary / SSR, February 4, 1986 (MNC)

Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade negotiated in Moscow.

Hungary, February 4-5, 1986 (MNC)

László Kapolyi, Minister of Industry took part in the meeting of the counties participating in the unified energy-system of the COMECON.

Poland – February 4, 1986 (RFE/KCA)

The Main Statistical Office's (GUS) recently issued economic report presents a mixed picture of Poland's economic matters. Its Domestic Net Material Product has grown by 3% in 1985, largely as a result of good agricultural output, but a decline in industrial output, excessive capital investment and growing inflation (reaching between 15-18%) demonstrate that the economic problems are continuing. The authorities' indecision about economic reform is identified as a major problem, making the situation worse.

A report by the Central Statistical Office detailing plan fulfilment in 1985 is published in the *Rzeczpospolita* daily newspaper. National income has risen by around 5%, industrial production by 3.8%, agricultural production by 0.9%, exports by 25.5%, and imports by 36.5%.

Albania / Algeria – February 5, 1986

The Albanian Foreign Minister Mr. Reis Malile pays an official visit to Algeria on February 5-9, 1986.

Czechoslovakia / FRG – February 5-6, 1986 (RFE)

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher meets Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at Karlovy Vary. They discuss economic and environmental cooperation.

Hungary – February 5-8, 1986 (MNC)

Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense, took an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union. He negotiated with S. Sokolov, reserve member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Defense. He was received by A. A. Gromyko, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Bureau of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union.

Hungary – February 6-7, 1986 (MNC)

Ferdinand Lacina, Federal Minister of Transportation and State-Industry of the Republic of Austria negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Budapest. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

East Germany / West Germany – February 7, 1986 (KCA)

Herr Has Jocheim is sentenced by a West German court to a prison term of three years and four months for industrial espionage on behalf of East Germany.

Austria / Hungary / West Germany – February 8, 1986 (KCA)

A march organized by environmentalists from Hungary, Austria, and West Germany in protest against the construction of the Gabčíkovo- Nagymaros hydroelectric dam complex on the Danube is dispersed by police.

Soviet Union – February 8, 1986 (KCA)

In an interview published in the French Communist Party newspaper *L'Humanite*, Mr. Gorbachev defends the Soviet record on human rights and the position regarding Dr.

Sakharov. Mr. Gorbachev states: "We do not put people on trial for their convictions, but any state must defend itself against those who try to subvert it, or who call for its undermining or destruction." He claims that just over 200 people are serving sentences for such crimes in the Soviet Union. Dr. Sakharov, he notes, has repeatedly committed actions punishable by law. Soviet television gives details of an 18-month investigation into crimes committed by a "bribery and corruption ring" operating in the trade network of Rostov *oblast* and among senior officials of the Ministry of Trade of the RSFSR.

Czechoslovakia / Hungary – 8 February , 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-3)

Radio Prague features an interview with the General Director of the Czechoslovak State Bank Jiri Bruk that covers a number of issues related to the financing of private tourism.

U.S / Czechoslovakia - 9 February 1986 (DRC)

In Prague, the American Democratic Senator Daniel P. Moynihan meets at his own initiative with new Charter 77 spokesmen, as well as with two other signatories, namely Miloš Rejchrt and Petr Uhl.

Czechoslovakia – February 9, 1986 (RFE)

Interview by Archbishop of Prague Cardinal Tomasek published, in which he appeals to Western media to put pressure on the Czechoslovak regime by publicizing its persecution of

prominent Catholics.

Soviet Union / Japan – February 10, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Nakasone, in an address to the Diet, stresses that the continued Soviet “occupation of the Northern Territories” means that no formal peace treaty can be signed between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Poland - February 10, 1986 (RFE)

The party daily *Trybuna Ludu* publishes a 32-page supplement entitled “The Draft Program of the PUWP”. The program is the party’s design for Poland’s development until the end of the century (the year, 2000). It is to be adopted by the party’s congress in June 1986. The main principles of the document include the emphasis on Marxism-Leninism as the foundation of party activity, the rule of “proletarian internationalism” as the party’s most important precept, and the strategy of “socialist renewal” as the basic method of the government.

Czechoslovakia – 11 February , 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-4)

Cardinal Tomasek expresses his hopes and concerns about the future of the embattled Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia and calls upon the Western media to help the Czechoslovakia Church to resist regime pressures by publicizing its plight.

Poland - February 11, 1986 (KCA)

The provincial court in Gdansk dismisses slander charges brought against Mr. Walesa as a result of remarks which he has made to Western journalists concerning the reliability of the official results of the *Sejm* elections.

Soviet Union / U.S / West Germany – February 11, 1986 (KCA)

The Jewish human rights activist Mr. Anatoly Shcharansky, and three other people serving sentences in the Soviet Union, are released to the West at the Glienicke Bridge between East Germany and West Berlin in exchange for the simultaneous release of three people imprisoned in West Germany and two who have been arrested in the USA.

Hungary, February 11-12, 1986 (MNC)

Petar Mladenov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of Bulgaria arrived for an official friendly visit in Budapest. He met with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi and was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party.

West Berlin, February 11, 1986 (MNC)

The exchange of political prisoners (including Anatoly Scharansky) took place on the border of West Berlin according to treaties between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, and also the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the German Democratic Republic.

Hungary – February 11-14, 1986 (MNC)

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament, on behalf of the latter position, visited Switzerland as the leader of a delegation. His negotiation partner was Martin Bindi, President of the National Council of Switzerland. He also met Peter Vollner, Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland.

Yugoslavia – February 12, 1986 (MP)

A plane from New York carrying Andrija Artuković, high ranking official of the Nazi collaborationist “Independent State of Croatia”, lands in Zagreb. Yugoslav request for his extradition filed in 1951 was finally accepted. He will be soon be prosecuted in a highly publicized trial and sentenced to death. He died in prison in 1988.

Albania / Turkey – February 12, 1986 (KCA)

Turkey and Albania sign a three-year agreement calling for increased trade and a protocol on goods to be exchanged.

Yugoslavia / U.S – February 12, 1986 (KCA)

Andrija Artukovic is extradited from the USA to stand trial in Yugoslavia for alleged crimes committed while he was Interior Minister in the *Ustasha* regime in Croatia during the Second World War.

East Germany / West Germany – February 13, 1986 (KCA)

The East Berlin military court sentences Hans-Werner Margis to 10 years’ imprisonment for activities on behalf of the BND.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – February 13, 1986 (KCA)

A trade agreement for 1986-90 between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, providing for a 30 per cent increase in turnover in the forthcoming five-year period as compared with 1981-85, is signed in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia – February 14, 1986 (KCA)

The *Financial Times* notes that the report by the Federal Statistics Office acknowledged serious shortcomings in economic performance which are not reflected in the main published indicators. Fulfilment of the industrial production plan is described as “irregular”.

Delegates to the 17th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are elected, along with new regional and city party committee leading bodies, at party conferences held in Czechoslovakia's 10 regions and in the cities of Prague and Bratislava.

U.S. / Soviet Union - February 15, 1986 (LBC)

It is announced at the US embassy in Moscow that the so called Soviet “spy dust” is harmless. Reagan proposes the liquidation of Soviet and American INF weapons in three years and a moratorium on the deployment of short range nuclear weapons. The parties would liquidate all INF missiles by the end of the third year. The West European allies fear that a zero solution would leave them unguarded against the Soviet superiority in conventional forces and tactical atomic weapons. Gorbachev calls the proposal propaganda and declares he would meet the U.S. President in case he sees a chance for an agreement.

Hungary / Morocco, February 15-17, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Morocco.

Czechoslovakia – 15-16 February , 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-4)

The preparations for the 17th Congress of the CPCS culminates with 10 regional and 2 municipal (Prague and Bratislava) conference. In this conference, Gustav Husak said rather dramatically that his regime is “not afraid of reforms”.

Soviet Union – February 16, 1986 (KCA)

The cruise liner *Mikhail Lermontov* sinks after hitting rocks in the Marlborough Sound at the northern tip of New Zealand’s South Island with the loss of one crew member.

Czechoslovakia – February 17, 1986 (KCA)

In a joint statement, Charter 77 and the Committee for the Defence of Persons Unjustly Persecuted (VONS) call on six Western governments to hand over convicted Eastern bloc spies in exchange for six detainees in Czechoslovakia.

Hungary, February 17-19, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergályos negotiated in Berlin, in the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic.

European Economic Community, February 17, 1986 (MNC)

The nine member-states of the European Economic Community signed the so-called Western European Constitution in Luxemburg, which ascertained the reform of the Treaty of Rome of 1957.

France, February 17-19, 1986 (MNC)

The first summit of the Francophone countries was held in Paris.

Soviet Union – February 18, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Viktor Grishin is removed from the politburo by a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. Mr. Yelsin, Mr. Grishin's replacement as Moscow First Secretary, has been appointed as a candidate politburo member and has been relieved of his duties as a member of the secretariat, as has Mr. Konstantin Rusakov, who retired 'for health reasons'.

Czechoslovakia – 18 February, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-5)

The speech CPCS CC Secretary Jan Fojtik makes to the North Bohemian party conference in preparation for the 17th CPCS Congress shows the concerns about the unsatisfactory political engagement of young people.

Czechoslovakia – 18 February, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-5)

Reporting on the state of the Czechoslovak People's Army (CSLA) before the forthcoming CPCS Congress, the party's chief supervisor in the armed forces, Lieutenant-General Jaroslav Klicka arises concerns about the deficiencies in the matter of discipline.

East Germany / West Germany – February 19, 1986 (KCA)

Herr Horst Sindermann, the president of the Volkskammer and a member of the SED politburo, visits West Germany at the invitation of the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) faction in the Bundestag.

Soviet Union – February 19, 1986 (KCA)

It is announced that by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Col.-Gen. Alexei Lizichev, who has been appointed head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces in July, has been promoted to the rank of General.

Poland - February 19, 1986 (RFE)

A report in *Trybuna Ludu* highlights the chronic shortage of housing in Poland. The program prepared for the party's Tenth Congress acknowledges the need to build 4 million housing units before the year 2000. At present 3 million Poles are on waiting lists for cooperative

apartments, and thus the wait is very long, with some experts estimating as long as a 26-year wait for such housing in Warsaw.

Yugoslavia / Libya – February 20, 1986 (KCA)

A protocol on co-operation in the fields of security and justice is concluded between Yugoslavia and Libya.

Soviet Union / Ivory Coast – February 20, 1986 (KCA)

Diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Ivory Coast, which had been broken off in May 1969, are re-established.

Soviet Union, February 20, 1986 (MNC)

The new Soviet space program has begun: a new form of space station (“Mir”) was sent up, which had six docking and transferrin areas.

USA, February 20, 1986 (MNC)

President of the United States (R. Reagan) took part in the Summit of the English-speaking Caribbean countries in Grenada, and negotiated with the leaders of Grenada (who came to power in 1983).

Bulgaria – February 21, 1986 (KCA)

The ‘Draft thesis of the 13th BCP congress on the work of the party and the social, economic, and cultural development of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria during the ninth five-year plan period (1986–90) and up to the year 2000’ is published in *Rabotnichesko Delo*.

Soviet Union – February 23, 1986 (KCA)

A front-page story in the daily newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya* states that the forthcoming 27th CPSU would discuss the need for ‘drastic changes’ in all areas of Soviet life, and predicts that during the proceedings the Soviet people would be called upon to show ‘selflessness, persistence, a fearless rejection of mental inertia, complacency and everything that has outlived its time’.

Replying to Soviet proposals made on Jan. 15, President Reagan calls for the removal within three years of all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear weapons from Europe, and of Soviet intermediate-range missiles deployed in central Asia.

USA, February 23, 1986 (MNC)

R. Reagan answered the propositions from the Soviet Union on January 15, 1986 for disarmament with the so-called “modified zero treaty”.

Czechoslovakia – February 24, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Jozef Rohac and Mr. Ernest Recka who have been described as “notorious criminals” by the official news agency CTK, are found guilty of terrorism by a Bratislava court and sentenced respectively to 15 and 13 years imprisonment.

Soviet Union / U.K. - February 24, 1986 (LBC)

Gorbachev proposes that Great Britain should eliminate its nuclear arms thus the Soviet Union would not regard it as a nuclear target.

Bulgaria – February 25, 1986 (KCA)

A State Council decree providing appointments and structural changes within the Council of

Ministers is published in the National Assembly newspaper *Durzhaven Vestnik*. Mr. Doinov is appointed and Mr. Karamanev and Mr. Yordanov are reappointed Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and a number of standing committees are set up.

Soviet Union – February 25, 1986 (KCA)

The 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow from Feb. 25 to March 6, 1986. The opening session is chaired by Mr. Yegor Ligachov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and secretariat, and is attended by 4,993 of the 5,000 elected delegates.

Mr. Gorbachev delivers the political report of the 27th CPSU Central Committee. His address is marked by calls for economic reform, fidelity to purist Marxist-Leninist ideology, and an apparent willingness to explore new directions in foreign policy.

Poland - February 25-26, 1986 (RFE)

The second congress of the new Polish Writers' Union (PWU) takes place in Warsaw.

Wojciech Zukrowski is appointed the new chairman of the union; he is a firm supporter of the Jaruzelski regime and has maintained close relations with the Soviet authorities for many years.

Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia – 25 February - 6 March 1986 (DRC)

The 27th Congress of the CPSU is held in Moscow. Among the guests who are present is CPCz General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustáv Husák, who is invited for a private talk by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Hungary, February 25-March 6, 1986 (MNC)

With the leadership of János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the delegation of the HSWP took part in the XXVII congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Members of the delegation were: György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet, Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Sándor Rajnai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, ambassador of Hungary in Moscow. Kádár addressed the congress on February 26. Also staying in Moscow, accompanying the delegation was Géza Kótai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee.

Soviet Union – February 26, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Boris Yeltsin, in a speech delivered at the 27th CPSU, held in Moscow, condemns the laxity and incompetence within the party's guiding bodies and within the government.

Albania – February 27, 1986 (KCA)

ATA (Albanian Telegraphic Agency) reports that the population of Albania has reached 3 million, giving an average annual increase of 2.5% over the past 40 years. More than 1 million Albanians are under 15 years old, the average age being 26. The population total is expected to reach 4 million by the year 2000.

Soviet Union – February 27, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Yegor Ligachev, a politburo member, makes a speech at the 27th CPSU echoing Mr. Gorbachev's calls for constructive criticism, stressing that no party organization or party worker could remain beyond control, but cautioning that the limits to public criticism of sensitive issues should not be overstepped.

Hungary, February 28, 1986 (MNC)

During a friendly meeting, János Kádár negotiated with M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, György Lázár, from his accompaniment visited Ulyanovsk, where he made a speech in a friendship meeting, and later on March 3, he met Sultan Ali Kistmand, member of the Political Committee of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

March

Hungary – March, 1986 (KCA)

Budapest radio reports that several managers and employees of a water management enterprise in Eger have been charged with fraud involving some 4,500,000 forints in state funds. One of those accused was the enterprise director Mr. Janos Tamas, who was also a deputy to the *Országgyűlés*.

Czechoslovakia - March, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-11)

Protests are prompted in Slovakia by the Slovak government's decision to amend the law on abortion(NO.68/1957).

Albania – March 1, 1986 (KCA)

Mrs. Nexhmije Hoxha, the widow of Mr. Enver Hoxha, is elected to chair the Democratic Front of Albania (DFA) at a meeting of the DFA general council on March 1, 1986. The functions of the DFA include the organization of election campaigns and the nomination of all candidates.

Soviet Union – March 1, 1986 (KCA)

A new edition of the Third CPSU Programme is unanimously adopted at the 27th CPSU congress, where an account is also given of the reasons advanced by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, for regarding this as a new edition rather than as the Fourth Party Programme.

Hungary MARCH 1-7, 1986 (MNC)

István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament, went to Japan, leading a parliamentary delegation, where he was received by Sakata Michita, President of the House of Representatives. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Abe Sintaro. The delegation was received by Nakasone Jasuhiro, Prime Minister of Japan.

Soviet Union / China – March 3, 1986 (KCA)

A nine-member delegation from China's National People's Congress arrives in Moscow for a 10-day visit.

Yugoslavia – March 3, 1986 (HR)

A series of protests against the mistreatment of Serbs in Kosovo by the Association of Writers of Serbia begins.

Hungary, March 4, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi – interrupting his tour to South America by stopping in

Madrid – negotiated with Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, Foreign Minister of Spain.

Hungary, March 4-7, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba, where he was received by his counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca Feoli. He also talked with Raul Castro Ruz, Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of State and the Cabinet of the Republic of Cuba.

Soviet Union – March 5, 1986 (KCA)

The new CPSU Central Committee, consisting of 307 full members and 170 candidate members, is elected on March 5 and announced on the following day.

Czechoslovakia - 6 March, 1986 (DRC)

Charter 77 issues the document “Room for the Young Generation” inspired by the December demonstration at the symbolic grave of John Lennon in Prague. Shortly after the document is sent out, the Charter 77 spokesmen are detained and interrogated by the police.

Soviet Union – March 6, 1986 (KCA)

In his closing speech at the 27th CPSU, Mr. Gorbachev concludes that with its ‘deep analyses of the internal and external conditions governing the development of Soviet society, the congress has set a ‘high moral and spiritual tone for the work of the party and the life of the country as a whole’.

Mr. Gorbachev reports the results of the first plenum of the new CPSU Central Committee, at which he has been re-elected general secretary, and announces the membership of the newly elected Central Committee politburo and secretariat.

Poland – March 7, 1986 (KCA)

It is agreed to reschedule around \$2.4 billion in debt repayments to foreign governments due in 1986, including the \$550 million overdue from 1985. Repayment for both sets of rescheduled debt would be over 10 years, with a five-year grace period.

Romania – March 7, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Ion Licu is released from his post as Minister of Electric Power. His removal is thought to be connected with continuing problems in the energy generating industry. He is succeeded by Mr. Ion Avram, who had been dismissed on October 1985 as a Deputy Chair of the Council Ministers (Deputy Prime Minister) in charge of electric power.

Soviet Union – March 7, 1986 (KCA)

The text of the Rules of the CPSU, with the amendments and supplements adopted by the 27th party congress on March 1, is published in the Soviet press.

Hungary – March 7-11, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi had an official visit to the Mexican United States, where he met Foreign Minister Bemardo Sapulveda Amor. He was received by Antonio Riva Palacio, President of the Great Chamber of the Senate.

Hungary – March 7-9, 1986 (MNC)

During the consultation of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, the following stayed in Budapest:

- From Bulgaria, Ivan Ganev;
- From Czechoslovakia, Jindrich Rehorek;

- From Poland, Heniyk Jaroszek;
- From the German Democratic Republic, Herbert Krolikowski;
- From Romania, Troian Pop;
- From the Soviet Union, V. Loginov.

Hungary – March 8-12, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary delegation, István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament, visited the Republic of India, where he was received by Bal Ram Djakhar, President of the Federal House of the People. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat. The delegation was received by Vice-President of the Republic Ramasvami Venkatara-man, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Hungary – March 9-12, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister took an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Nicaragua. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. He was received by President of the republic Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Directors of the FSLN.

Soviet Union – March 9, 1986 (KCA)

The final document detailing the guidelines of the report 'On the basic guidelines of economic and social development of the USSR for 1986–90 and the period up to the year 2000,' and including statistical data on projected figures for sectoral performance at both the all-Union and Union-republican level, is published in the official press.

Bulgaria – March 10, 1986 (KCA)

At a meeting of the Sofia City BCP committee on March 10, attended by President Zhivkov, Mr. Georgiev is replaced as First Secretary by Mr. Anastasi Donchev, who up to now was First Secretary of the Razgrad okrug BCP committee.

Soviet Union – March 10, 1986 (KCA)

At a press conference, reported by Tass, Central Committee officials state that amendments to the CPSU rules are aimed at 'broadening democracy within the party and strengthening the CPSU's leading role in the life of Soviet society and the state'.

The Delhi Six, March 10-12, 1986 (MNC)

The Heads of State and Prime Ministers of the "Delhi Six" (Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania) released a statement on their summit in Athens, calling for the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to cease their nuclear experiments until their next summit; the Soviet Union (M. S. Gorbachev) stated in their answer statement on March 12, that after March 31 they won't execute more experiments until the United States does the same

Bulgaria – March 12, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Atanasov criticizes the former leadership in Sofia in an address to the Sofia City BCP organization, and states that changes have been necessary to strengthen the party and administrative leadership. He declares that 'serious problems' in the capital are becoming an obstacle to its further development

Soviet Union / Cuba – March 12, 1986 (MHC)

Gorbachev meets with Fidel Castro.

Poland - March 12-13, 1986 (RFE)

The 212th Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate takes place in Warsaw. Church-state relations are once again growing increasingly tense, and the Bishops express deep concern for the intensification of state-sponsored atheist propaganda in schools. The ban on religious symbols from schools and other institutions continues to be a huge source of tension between the secular and religious leaders.

Poland - March 13, 1986 (RFE)

Officials of the PUWP announce that at the end of 1985 the party had 2,115,000 members and more than a third of these were workers. The Party had 3,150,000 members in June 1980, the largest membership that it has ever had.

Soviet Union – March 13, 1986 (KCA)

A resolution is adopted at a meeting of the politburo providing for the formation of a permanent bureau of the Council of Ministers and the fuel and energy complex, and the formation of a similar body to manage the machine building complex.

Soviet Union / U.S. – March 13, 1986 (KCA)

The Soviet Union extends its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until such time as the USA carries out its own test.

Hungary – March 13, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi signed the cultural work plan with Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska and met Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia Matej Lican, in Prague.

Soviet Union / USA – March 13, 1986 (MNC)

Two military ships of the United States (the “Yorktown” and the “Caron”) offended the borders of the Soviet Union on the Black Sea by sailing into the area of the Crimean Peninsula.

Hungary, March 13-15, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergályos traveled to Helsinki for a three-day official visit.

Czechoslovakia - 13-15 March, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-6)

The Slovak CP holds its own congress which is attended by 823 delegates in Bratislava as a prelude to the 17th CPCS Congress.

Soviet Union / USA – March 14, 1986 (MNC)

An official Soviet offer was handed to Washington to start negotiations for the elaboration of a treaty about the complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests in April.

Soviet Union / USA – March 14, 1986 (MNC)

In a written statement, US President R. Reagan offered a new form of control system for mutual observation of nuclear weapons tests.

East Germany / West Germany – March 14, 1986 (KCA)

In his annual speech on the “state of the nation in a divided Germany” delivered to the *Bundestag*, Dr. Kohl reports that in 1985 nearly 20,000 East German citizens have been able to resettle in West Germany.

Poland – March 14, 1986 (KCA)

According to the *Financial Times*, Poland's Western debt stands at \$29.3 billion at the end of 1985.

Finland – March 15, 1986 (KCA)

A two-year settlement is reached between the SAK, the employers' federation (STK), and the government after some 250,000 blue-collar workers belonging to the SAK trade union federation go on strike for 58 hours from March 13.

Poland - March 15, 1986 (RFE)

The Ministry of Finance announces yet another increase in prices, this time up by 11%, for staples such as bread, milk and cheese. The government is staggering the price increases, in an attempt to dilute public discontent. .

Soviet Union, March 15, 1986 (MNC)

N. Ryzhkov Soviet Prime Minister had an official visit to Sweden; here he also met the Secretary of State of the United States.

Hungary, March 16-19, 1986 (MNC)

Dagfinn Stenseth, political director of the Foreign Ministry of Norway (Deputy Minister-rank) consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

Hungary – March 16, 1986 (KCA)

Police break up a demonstration of several hundred people marking the anniversary of the 1848 Hungarian uprising, and Budapest radio subsequently reports that criminal proceedings have begun against 11 of the demonstrators.

Poland – March 17, 1986 (KCA)

Price increases on basic foodstuffs averaging 8 per cent take effect.

Hungary – March 18, 1986 (KCA)

At a meeting of the HSWP Central Committee, Mr. Karoly Nemeth, the HSWP deputy general secretary, submits proposals that in the interests of 'socialist democracy,' limits should be set on the length of the terms in office for political and public leaders.

Hungary, March 19-20, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in the summit of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Warsaw.

Bulgaria – March 20, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Grisha Filipov is relieved of the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) by a meeting of the National Assembly on March 20, 1986. He had held the position since June 1981 and is replaced by Mr. Georgi Atanasov (52), who has been Vice-President of the State Council and Chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control since January 1984.

Soviet Union – March 22, 1986 (KCA)

The establishment of a State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science is announced by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Hungary, March 22-31, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Transportation Lajos Urbán visited the People's Republic of China. He negotiated with Minister of Railways Ting Kuan.

Austria – March 23, 1986 (KCA)

The World Jewish Congress announces that according to a June 1948 U.S. Army file in the U.S. national public archives, Dr. Waldheim, the future Austrian President is listed as a suspected Nazi war criminal wanted by the Yugoslav government for complicity in murder.

Bulgaria – March 24, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Andrei Bundzhulov is elected First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union at a plenum held on March 24. He succeeds Mrs. Stanka Shopova, who has been appointed as secretary of the Sofia City BCP committee at the March 10 meeting.

Czechoslovakia – March 24, 1986 (KCA)

The 17th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCz) opens in Prague. The congress is attended by 1,541 of the 1,545 elected delegates. Mr. Gustav Husak is re-elected general secretary.

Finland / Switzerland – March 24, 1986 (KCA)

Finnish President Koivisto visits Switzerland.

Finland – March 24, 1986 (KCA)

It has been announced in Helsinki that the Soviet Union would provide the Finnish defence forces with tanks, ammunition, and weapons worth 2.2 billion markka during 1986–90 under an agreement signed in February.

Czechoslovakia – 24-28 March, 1986 (DRC)

The 17th Congress of the CPCz takes place in Prague and approves new statutes for the Party as well as the document “Main Trends in Economic and Social Development in the CSSR, 1986-1990, and the Prospects to the Year 2000.” Furthermore, the General Secretary Gustáv Husák affirms that a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia now faces the task of ‘accelerating the strategy of economic and social development based on the application of scientific and technological progress.’

Hungary – March 24-29, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi negotiate with Minister Zhivorad Kovachevi and other members of the government.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – March 25, 1986 (KCA)

The Swiss authorities grant political asylum to Mr. Yury Povarnitsyn, who is one of a group of 11 Soviet soldiers formerly held by the *mujaheddin* who has been interned in Switzerland since 1982 under the auspices of the International Committee for the Red Cross.

Hungary – March 25-27, 1986 (MNC)

Dusan Krebic, President of the Presidium of the Serb Socialist Republic (Yugoslavia) arrived for an official visit on Budapest. He talked with Imre Katona, Secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. He was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential

Council of the People's Republic and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of the Cabinet.

Soviet Union / Algeria – March 25-28, 1986 (MNC)

The Head of State of Algeria (Bendzedid Sadli) had an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Hungary – March 25-28, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary delegation, President of the National Council of the Republic of Austria, Anton Benya visited Hungary. His negotiation partner was István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. The delegation was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and Sándor Gáspár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the NAU [National Alliance of Unions] and the World Alliance of Unions.

U.S. / Soviet Union – March 26 – 1986 (LBC)

The fifth edition of the Pentagon's Soviet Military Power comes out. The study claims that the Soviets are working on the development of at least two types of ICBMs and deployed 70 SS-25 missiles. By the beginning of 1986, the ten warheads mobile SS-26 could be ready for deployment. The Soviets did a lot to fortify their missile launch sites; they caught up with the U.S. in cruise missile technology, are perfecting the SS-20s, and are testing new SLBMs.

Hungary / United States / Libya – March 26, 1986 (MNC)

The official statement of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic about the response actions of the United States against Libya was released. According to this, Hungary sides with Libya and hopes for sober self-restraint from the United States in the handling of disputed questions.

USA / Soviet Union – March 26, 1986 (MNC)

M. S. Gorbachev offered to pull out the Soviet and American military navy out from the Mediterranean Sea at the same time.

Czechoslovakia – March 28, 1986 (KCA)

At the closing session of the 17th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President Husak announces his own re-election by the new Central Committee as CPCz general secretary, and the composition of the newly elected Central Committee leading bodies.

Czechoslovakia – March 27, 1986 (DRC)

For its first session, the CPCz CC elects a Presidium, Secretariat, and Secretaries. Regarding the General Secretary position, Gustáv Husák is re-elected. The composition of the Secretariat also remains unchanged.

Soviet Union – March 28, 1986 (KCA)

A resolution "on further improving the economy management mechanism in the country's agro-industrial complex" is adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

Hungary – March 28, 1986 (MNC)

General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár traveled to the People's Republic of Poland. He negotiated with W. Jaruzelsky, First Secretary of the Polish

United Workers' Party, President of the Council State of the Polish People's Republic. Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, accompanying János Kádár, met Józef Czyrek, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Secretary of the Central Committee.

Bulgaria / Italy-Vatican – March 29, 1986 (MNC)

The court of Rome (“in the absence of evidence”) exonerated Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov and his two compatriots, who were held captured since 1981 based on the accusation that they organized the assassination attempt in Rome against Pope John Paul II (May 13, 1981); Antonov arrived back in Sofia on April 1.

Hungary – March 31-April 3, 1986 (MNC)

Bernhard Vogel, Prime Minister of the Rhine-Palatinate of the Federal Republic of Germany had an official visit to Hungary. His negotiation partner was Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Ferenc Havasi member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet and Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

April

Poland / U.S – April, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Jozef Antoni Szaniawski is sentenced to eight years in prison for passing information to the United States.

Poland / UK – April, 1986 (KCA)

A visit to London by Mr. Orzechowski, planned for the end of April 1986, is called off after the UK Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, declines to arrange a meeting with him.

Romania – April 1, 1986 (KCA)

Three new candidate members are appointed to the executive political committee of the Romanian Communist Party, including Vasile Milea, the Minister of National Defense.

Poland - April 2, 1986 (RFE)

Four political prisoners in Szczecin begin a hunger strike in protest at the “degrading and inhumane” treatment they are receiving in prison, sparking off several more in other prisons nationwide. Such hunger strikes have focused the public’s attention on Polish prison conditions, with reports of overcrowding, abuse and the denial of basic amenities belying the official image of humane conditions.

Bulgaria – April 2, 1986 (KCA)

The 13th BCP (Bulgarian Communist Party) congress is held in Sofia on April 2–5, 1986. The congress was attended by 2,662 delegates, and by 131 foreign delegations representing communist parties, revolutionary movements, and other organizations in 102 countries. In his opening address, President Zhivkov introduces the Central Committee report. He stresses the importance of the April 1956 plenum of the BCP Central Committee and efforts at

that time to overcome the ‘personality cult’. Furthermore, he speaks of the need to introduce new planning and management methods in the economy.

The London-based human rights group Amnesty International publishes a report on the repression of ethnic Turks in Bulgaria. Amnesty claims to have the names of more than 100 ethnic Turks killed by the Bulgarian security forces during the Bulgarisation campaign.

Finland – April 2, 1986 (KCA)

A strike from April 2 to May 18 affects rail and air transport and post office services, and pressures President Mauno Koivisto to temporarily leave the presidential palace in Helsinki.

Yugoslavia – April 2, 1986 (HR)

The Kosovo authorities arrest Kosta Bulatović, the leader of Kosovo Serbs under the accusation that he was spreading “enemy propaganda”. The arrest leads to Serbian protests in Kosovo and threats of leaving the province. The protesters are visited by Ivan Stambolić, the President of the Presidium of the LC of Serbia, and encouraged not to leave their homes.

Romania – April 3, 1986 (KCA)

It is announced that Alexandru Dimitru has been appointed Minister of Industrial Construction, replacing Ioan Avram.

Bulgaria – April 5, 1986 (KCA)

The BCP Central Committee report is published in *Rabotnichesko Delo*.

In a closed session of the 13th BCP congress, the delegates elect a new 195-member Central Committee.

The delegates unanimously adopt the resolutions approving President Zhikov’s opening speech, the Central Committee report and the thesis on the party’s work for social, economic and cultural development. The delegates also approve proposals for amendments and addenda to the BCP statutes.

East Germany / West Germany – April 5, 1986 (KCA)

There is a bombing of a West Berlin disco on April 5. The bombing is alleged to have been planned in East Berlin.

Poland / West Germany – April 6, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Orzechowski begins a three-day visit to West Germany.

Hungary, April 6-8, 1986 (MNC)

During his official visit to Hungary, Peter Bany, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Ireland negotiated with his counterpart Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People’s Republic and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary, April 6-9, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Finance István Hetényi negotiated with Nedeljko Mandic, member of the federal government in Yugoslavia.

Soviet Union – April 7, 1986 (KCA)

Soviet television reports that Mr. Nikolai Gorshkov has been appointed to chair the new state committee.

Warsaw Pact – April 8, 1986 (MNC)

The members of the Warsaw Pact issued a call to the countries of Europe, the United States and Canada for the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe (the document was transferred by Bulgaria by diplomatic means).

Hungary – April 9-11, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergályos consulted in Brussels.

Yugoslavia – April 9, (1986)

Tanjug reports that “in view of the fact that the sequence for the election of cadres to leading federal from Bosnia-Herzegovina in these positions” it was decided to set up a special working group within the federal conference of the SAWPY to prepare proposals for a new sequence.

A Federal Assembly commission investigating the situation in Kosovo has confirmed that Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo are the victims of physical violence and are continually exposed to threats and harassment; the commission notes serious lapses in the work of the security services to protect them.

Czechoslovakia – 10 April, 1986 (DRC)

In Prague, a joint session of the Central Committees of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak National Fronts is held, and unanimously approves the nominations of candidates in the general elections for the Federal, Czech, and Slovak legislatures.

Soviet Union – April 10, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Aleksander Kovalenko retires as Chairman of the State Committee for Material Reserves.

Soviet Union – April 11, 1986 (KCA)

Tass reports that Mr. Marat Gramov has been appointed to chair a newly formed State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. The new state committee replaces the Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports.

Soviet Union / U.S. – April 11, 1986 (KCA)

The Soviet Union announces the effective end of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, while reaffirming its proposal to start talks immediately on a total test ban. This is a result of a U.S. underground nuclear test originally scheduled for April 8 that was carried out in Nevada.

USA-Soviet Union, April 11, 1986 (MNC)

The Soviet Union released a statement with the following in it: since the United States had executed a new nuclear weapons test on April 10th, the Soviet Union will not abide by the earlier unilaterally contracted weapons test moratorium.

Japan / United States – April 12, 1986 (MNC)

The Prime Minister of Japan (Nakasone Yasuhiro) visited the United States.

Finland – April 12, 1986 (KCA)

The minority “Stalinists” announce the formation of a separate election front organization called the Democratic Alternative.

Austria – April 14, 1986 (KCA)

Communal elections are held in Lower Austria.

Romania / Canada – April 14, 1986 (KCA)

President Ceausescu begins a four-day visit to Canada, devoted mainly to discussions on trade co-operation.

Poland / Soviet Union / USA – April 14, 1986 (PCC)

Weinberger reemphasizes that arms reduction negotiations can take place only if Soviet military presence around Poland is reduced. The State Department announces the next day that the Reagan administration continues its “intention to proceed with the discussions that will lead to negotiations with the Soviets on nuclear weapons reductions in Europe.

Libya, April 14, 1986 (MNC)

Armed incidents took place between Libya and the United States. F-111 bombers (taking off from a NATO-base in England) and jets taking off from the carriers of the 6 fleet based on the Mediterranean Sea bombed the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi on two occasions.

Yugoslavia / NAM - April 14-20, 1986 (MP)

The coordination committee of the NAM meets in New Delhi, India. It is tasked with the preparation for the forthcoming 8th Conference of the NAM in Harare.

Finland / Yugoslavia – April 15, 1986 (KCA)

President Koivisto visits Yugoslavia.

US / Czechoslovakia – April 15, 1986 (RFE)

US Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Rozanne L. Ridgway meets Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. They sign an agreement providing for two years of cultural and scientific cooperation.

Czechoslovakia/US – April 15, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-7)

US Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Rozanne L. Ridgway meets Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. A cultural and scientific exchange agreement for 1986 and 1987 is signed by Czechoslovakia and the US.

Soviet Union – April 16, 1986 (KCA)

Svetlana Alliluyeva, daughter of Marshal Stalin, who had defected to the United States in 1967 but had returned to the Soviet Union in 1984, leaves once again to resettle in the United States.

Hungary – April 16, 1986 (MNC)

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic issued a statement about the American attack on Libya. According to this, the Hungarian government is worried about the bombings which it sees as against the international law. It stands with Libya and demands the immediate cessation of the “aggressive activities”.

Hungary – April 16, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi visited Vienna for the opening of the Hungarian Week, and at the same time he was received by Fred Smowitz, Federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria.

Warsaw Pact – April 16, 1986 (MNC)

The members of the Warsaw Pact issued a joint statement about the American attack against Libya. In this, they condemn the bombings and express their solidarity with Libya. However it draws attention to the fact that the state of world affairs requires all countries to restrain themselves.

Hungary – April 16-20, 1986 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn visited the Federal Republic of Germany. He negotiated with H. D. Genscher Federal Vice-Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Foreign Minister and other senior employees of the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Helsinki Accords – April 16-May 27, 1986 (MNC)

The Conference of Experts from countries that signed the Helsinki Accords was held in Bern, to discuss the questions of “relationships between persons, institutions and organizations”.

Soviet Union – April 16-22, 1986 (MNC)

M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took part in the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin, where in a speech on April 18, he proposed that the European leaders should agree to diminish all components of their land and air forces and the American and Canadian forces as well; along with the conventional weaponry, the tactical nuclear arsenals should diminish too.

Hungary – April 17-20, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress traveled to Malaysia for a four-day official visit. He negotiated with Minister of Trade and industry Razaliegh Hamzah and met the Foreign Minister of Malaysia. He was also received by Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed.

East Germany – April 17, 1986 (KCA)

The 11th congress of the ruling Socialist Unity Party (SED) is held in East Berlin. Erich Honecjer is re-elected as general secretary and four new full members are elected to the Politburo.

Soviet Union / China – April 17, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Deng Xiaoping, China's elder statesman leader, tells correspondents in Beijing that ‘it would be difficult for the Soviet Union to solve all three problems at once’, adding that the Soviet Union should start with one of the problems and that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is the easiest to solve.

Yugoslavia – April 17, 1986 (KCA)

An agreement is reached with 16 creditor governments (Western countries and Kuwait) on the rescheduling of around \$1.5 billion in debt, representing 85 per cent of the debt principal payments falling due between May 1986 and April 1988.

East Germany / Soviet Union – April 18, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and leader of the CPSU delegation to the 11th congress of the East Germany Socialist Unity Party, delivers his speech.

Soviet Union - April 18, 1986 (LBC)

Gorbachev announces that the USSR is ready to pull out its SS-20s from Europe. It is also ready to reduce the number of Soviet troops and airplanes attached to the Warsaw Pact. He states that the Soviet Union would never, under any circumstances, attack Western Europe if

NATO does not attack the Soviet Union and its allies.

Soviet Union / U.K. – April 19, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Leonid Zamyatin, the former CPSU Central Committee spokesman, is appointed ambassador to the United Kingdom.

Hungary, April 20, 1986 (MNC)

Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic interrupting his travel to Nigeria, stopped in Algeria. He was welcomed by Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Committee of the FLN-Party, President of the Parliament.

Hungary, April 20-24, 1986 (MNC)

Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic took an official, friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and negotiated with Maj. Gen. Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, Commander-in-Chief and President of the Republic.

Austria – April 20, 1986 (KCA)

In an address on Austrian television, Dr. Waldheim states that at the time of the reprisals against partisans between April 1944 and May 1945, he has been an ordinance officer with no powers of command, not an intelligence officer as has been alleged.

East Germany – April 20, 1986 (KCA)

The congress unanimously approves the report delivered on the previous day by Herr Stoph, the Chairman of the East German Council of Ministers (Prime Minister) and a member of the SED politburo, on the directive for the new five-year plan for 1986-90.

Austria – April 21, 1986 (KCA)

Communal elections are held in Vorarlberg.

East Germany – April 21, 1986 (KCA)

At the closing session of the 11th congress of the East Germany Socialist Unity Party, President Honecker announces his own re-election by the new Central Committee as SED general secretary, and the composition of the newly elected Central Committee leading bodies.

Bulgaria / Finland – April 22, 1986 (KCA)

President Koivisto visits Bulgaria.

Poland - April 22, 1986 (RFE)

Five members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, (KPN) a self-avowed opposition political party founded in 1979, are convicted of “participating in an illegal organization” and “inciting public unrest”. Leszek Moczulski, the founder and undisputed leader of the KPN is sentenced to 4 years in prison.

Hungary, April 22-25, 1986 (MNC)

Borislav Krajina, Minister of Justice and Public Administration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia negotiated with Minister of Justice, Imre Markója, during his stay in Hungary.

Soviet Union, April 22, 1986 (MNC)

During the session of disarmament in Geneva, the Soviet Union proposed that the factories and equipment used for manufacturing chemical weapons should be dismantled under systematic international on-site supervision.

Hungary, April 23-25, 1986 (MNC)

Viktor Chebrikov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Committee of State Security of the Soviet Union had an official friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with István Horváth, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP and Interior Minister János Kamara. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

East Germany / West Germany – April 23, 1986 (KCA)

An accord providing for the twinning is reached and is expected to take effect formally in Saarlouis, near the West German-French border 25 km north-west of Saarbrücken, with *Eisenhüttenstadt*, 25 km south of Frankfurt-an-der-Oder near the East German-Polish border.

Poland – April 23, 1986 (RFE/KCA)

A bill allowing for foreign capital investment in Polish enterprises is approved by the *Sejm*. Under the legislation, a foreign partner would be allowed to hold up to a 49% share in the joint venture, and can repatriate profits up to the level of the surplus of exports over imports. Party hard-liners fear that the law will lead to “back-door capitalism”. Nevertheless, at the moment joint ventures are the only feasible way of obtaining hard currency and attracting Western entrepreneurial expertise.

Soviet Union / China – April 23, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Wang Jiachong, a deputy chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, announces that his organization is considering restoring links with the trade union movement in the Soviet Union. Relations between Soviet and Chinese trade unions were suspended in 1967.

Poland – April 24, 1986 (KCA)

Preparations for a possible visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II in 1987 are discussed when Cardinal Glemp meets Gen. Jaruzelski.

Estonia / SSR – April 24-26, 1986 (RFE)

The Estonian Writers' Union Congress takes place in Tallinn. It is possibly the most controversial one since the beginning of the Brezhnev era, as there is a remarkable amount of open criticism voiced against censorship, the lack of Western books and opportunity to travel abroad.

Hungary, April 24, 1986 (MNC)

Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP and President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, interrupting his way home from Nigeria, visited the Republic of Malta. He was welcomed by President of the Republic Agatha Barbara, and Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici.

Hungary, April 24-29, 1986 (MNC)

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament visited the Social Democratic party of Finland in Helsinki. He negotiated with Kalevi Sorsa, President of the party and Prime Minister. He met Erkki

Pystynen, President of the Parliament, Paavo Vayrynen, President of the Centre Party of Finland, Foreign Minister. He gave a lecture with the title: "Hungary and the Helsinki process". He was received by Mauno Koivisto, President of the Republic of Finland.

Soviet Union, April 26, 1986 (MNC)

The catastrophe of the 4 unit of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor. Its international consequences were the following: the visit of Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the Soviet Union during the 5th and 9th of May; the Board of Directors of the European Economic Community suspended the import of certain food from the Soviet Union until May 13, 1986; on May 14, M. S. Gorbachev (via television) submitted Soviet proposals for the safe use of nuclear energy; the extraordinary summit of the International Atomic Energy Agency summarized the experiences and discussed the possibilities of cooperation in order to avoid nuclear accidents.

Soviet Union – April 26, 1986 (KCA)

The world's worst nuclear power plant accident, involving explosions, a protracted fire, and the release of radioactivity, occurs at the No.4 reactor at the Chernobyl site, 140 km north of Kiev. In much of Europe, increased levels of radioactivity are detected in the subsequent days.

Soviet Union – April 26, 1986 (MHC)

The Chernobyl nuclear accident occurs, demonstrating to Kremlin leaders and their allies the potential effects of a nuclear war.

Soviet Union / U.S. - April 26, 1986 (LBC)

Reagan discusses with his chief advisors on whether the U.S. should observe the SALT II treaty. The question came up because Washington wants to deploy a new atomic submarine, which would mean that the limit set by SALT II would be exceeded. The Navy proposed the dismantlement of two submarines and this is supported by Secretary of State Schultz. Weinberger and CIA director William Casey recommends that the submarines be placed in dry-dock. Several American politicians and experts claim that the USSR is violating the SALT II treaty.

Finland – April 27, 1986 (KCA)

The minority faction formally elects a separate central committee of the "Committee of SKP Organizations" with Mr. Taisto Sinisalo, a former deputy chairman of the full Central Committee, as chairman and Mr. Jouko Kajanoja as General Secretary.

Hungary, April 27-29, 1986 (MNC)

Eduardo Bruner, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland consulted in Budapest.

Hungary Soviet Union – April 28-May 3, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Justice Imre Markója visited Syria, where he talked with his counterpart, Chaaban Chahine.

Soviet Union – April 28, 1986 (LBC)

The USSR proposes new talks on the reduction of conventional and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

Czechoslovakia – 29 April, 1986 (DRC)

In the evening, radio and television broadcast the first Czechoslovak official speech about the accident of the Chernobyl atomic plant in Ukraine, which had taken place the 26th of April. The amount of information and the measures for public safety are far less than is provided in the neighboring states. Therefore, according to a sociological research, almost half of the population gives preference to information and instructions from foreign media.

U.S. / Soviet Union – April 29, 1986 (LBC)

After an almost five-year pause, civilian air traffic between the Soviet Union and the U.S. is restored.

USA / Soviet Union – April 29, 1986 (MNC)

The air traffic was restored between the United States and the Soviet Union, which was broken off by the United States in the December of 1981 and the fall of 1983.

Hungary – April 29-30, 1986 (MNC)

Martin Bangemann, Federal Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany, President of the Free Democratic Party visited Hungary. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai, Minister of Industry László Kapolyi and Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress. He was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

May

Czechoslovakia – May 1986 (RFE / DRC)

Charter 77 issues a declaration in advance of the upcoming Czechoslovak parliamentary elections. The group calls for the electoral system to be made more democratic, citing Hungary as an example for imitation.

The document is entitled 'The Right to Vote', and proposes that voters be allowed to choose from a selection of candidates.

Poland – May 1, 1986 (KCA)

A crowd, said to number several hundred people, is prevented by mounted police from holding an independent May Day rally in Warsaw, and unsuccessful attempts to organize demonstrations in Nowa Huta, Poznan, Wroclaw and Bydgoszcz are reported.

Soviet Union – May 1, 1986 (KCA)

An official Soviet announcement related to the Chernobyl disaster repeats the assertion that only two people died in the explosion, but adds that of over 200 people taken to the hospital, 18 are in a serious condition due to exposure to radioactivity.

Austria – May 4, 1986 (KCA)

The first round of the presidential election is held in Austria.

Hungary, May 4-10, 1986 (MNC)

The Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey Kaya Erdem arrived to Hungary for an official visit. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received by Pál Losonczi,

member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

East Germany / West Germany – May 6, 1986 (KCA)

A cultural agreement between East and West Germany is signed in East Berlin by Herr Hans Otto Brautigam, the West German permanent representative in East Berlin, and by Herr Kurt Nier, the East German Deputy Foreign Minister. The agreement, the first of its kind, provides for cultural, scientific, sports and youth exchanges and enters into force the same day.

Romania – May 6, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Ion Patan is released on "health grounds" from the post of Minister of Light Industry and is replaced by Mrs. Alexandrina Gainuse, who relinquishes her post as Deputy Prime Minister.

Romania, May 7, 1986 (ADC)

Steaua București wins the European Cup, becoming the first and only football team from a Communist country to win the continental title in the process.

US / Soviet Union - May 7, 1986 (LBC)

Reagan announces that the U.S. is dismantling its two Poseidon type submarines and thus abides the SALT II treaty. At the same time, the U.S. accuses the Soviets of violating it by deploying the SS-25s and encoding the test data of their ICBMs.

Hungary – May 7-10, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, Géza Kótai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee visited the Republic of Zimbabwe. He negotiated with D. Mutasa, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), Secretary of the Central Committee, President of the House of Assembly, and N. Shamuyarira, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the ZANU-PF, Secretary of the Central Committee, and E. Mashingaidze, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Hungary – May 8-9, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister of Iran, Hossein Sheikoleslam, stayed in Budapest, where he met Minister of Finance István Hetényi, Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress and the leaders of Hungarian diplomacy. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Czechoslovakia – 9 May, 1986 (DRC)

In Prague, a delegation of four People's Party deputies from Austrian Parliament visits Charter 77 signatory Václav Benda to discuss religious life and independent initiatives in Czechoslovakia.

Poland / U.S. – May 10, 1986 (KCA)

In a speech to the *Sejm*, assessing the state of public order, Gen. Kiszczak accuses the secret services of the United States and other Western countries of sponsoring espionage and political subversion in Poland.

Hungary – May 12-16, 1986 (MNC)

Prince Albert, heir to the throne of Belgium – as the Belgian patron of the Belgian Days of Economy and Engineering, organized in Budapest, along with József Marjai, Deputy Prime Minister, the Hungarian patron of the program – opened the event. He was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. Herman de Croo, Minister of Transportation and Foreign Trade, who traveled in the heir's company negotiated with Minister of Trade Péter Veress, of Finance István Hetényi, of transportation Lajos Urbán.

Czechoslovakia – 13 May, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-8)

The Czechoslovak human rights group charter 77 issues a statement in anticipation of the elections on May 23 and 24 of deputies to all representative bodies (local, regional and the Federal Assembly). The document paraphrased a recent appeal by Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal for more open and critical pre-election discussion and for all participants in the National Front to make proposals for the improvement of political system.

Hungary – May 13-14, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi had an official, friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic, where he met his counterpart, Oskar Fischer. He was received by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Willi Stoph, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary – May 13-15, 1986 (MNC)

The II Minister of Education (education issues) of Finland, Gustav Björkstrand had an official visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi.

Soviet Union – May 13, 1986 (KCA)

Soviet officials indicate that radiation emissions from the No.4 reactor in Chernobyl have almost ceased and that the danger of core meltdown has passed, as work begins to entomb the reactor in concrete.

Soviet Union – May 14, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev in a television address criticizes Western governments and mass media for “an unrestrained anti-Soviet campaign” over Chernobyl, but also indicates that there have been shortcomings in organizing the evacuation of the disaster area.

Yugoslavia – May 14, 1986 (KCA)

Andrija Artukovic is found guilty of war crimes and is sentenced to death by a court in Zagreb.

Soviet Union, May 14, 1986 (MNC)

Until August 6, the Soviet Union unilaterally took it upon themselves to abide by the moratorium of nuclear weapons tests.

Poland - May 15, 1986 (RFE)

The special government commission formed to address the Chernobyl crisis (26 April 1986)

announces that radiation levels in Poland are “practically” back to normal, amid public fears about safety.

Finland – May 16, 1986 (KCA)

The central bank effectively devalues the markka by about 2 per cent against a basket of currencies in what it termed “a small fine-tuning” of its currency index.

Romania, May 16, 1986 (MNC)

N. Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council took a friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Romania / Soviet Union, May 16, 1986 (PER)

Nicolae Ceaușescu visits the U.S.S.R. to hold discussions with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. They sign an economic and scientific collaboration pact.

Yugoslavia – May 16, 1986 (KCA)

Sinan Hasani, an ethnic Albanian from the province of Kosovo, takes office for one year as President of the collective state presidency. Branko Mikulic succeeds Milka Planinc as Prime Minister.

Hungary, May 18-21, 1986 (MNC)

Paul Rupia, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

Hungary, May 19, 1986 (MNC)

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet took a brief visit to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, where his host was Lubomir Strougal, member of the Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Prime Minister. He was received by Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Hungary – May 19-23, 1986 (MNC)

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP visited the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. He negotiated with Hvang Dzang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea. He was received by Kim Il-Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea, President of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

Hungary – May 20-22, 1986 (MNC)

Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People’s Republic (and his wife) took an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Finland, where their host was President of the republic Mauno Koivisto.

Soviet Union / Spain – May 20, 1986 (MHC)

Gorbachev meets with Prime Minister of Spain Felipe Gonzalez.

Finland / Hungary – May 20, 1986 (KCA)

Hungarian President Losonczi comes to Finland.

Czechoslovakia – 21 May, 1986(HU OSA 300-8-47-81-9)

Charter 77 sends the Bern Conference on Human Contacts a document criticizing the Czechoslovak regime's record on human rights activities.

East Germany / West Germany – May 22, 1986 (KCA)

Embassies and missions in Berlin are informed by the East German authorities that foreign diplomats and representatives passing through checkpoints between East and West Berlin would be required to show their passports instead of accreditation cards issued by the East German Foreign Ministry as previously was the case.

Czechoslovakia – May 23, 1986 (KCA)

General elections are held, for both houses of the Federal Assembly, for the Czech and Slovak National Councils (the parliaments of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics), for the national committees of the regions, and for the district and municipal committees. Candidates nominated by the National Front (the sole list on the ballot papers) receive 99.94% of the valid votes cast, 200 deputies being elected to the Chamber of the People and 150 to the Chamber of Nations.

Romania – May 23, 1986 (KCA)

In an address, President Ceausescu proposes that the Warsaw Pact countries should take the initiative and unilaterally begin 'a reduction of the military effectives by 10 per cent'.

Czechoslovakia - May 23-24, 1986 (DRC)

Elections take place for the three legislatures (the Federal Assembly, and the Slovak and the Czech National Councils) and the National Committees (local organs). However, the run-up to the elections, the elections themselves, and their results follow a scenario typical of Communist dictatorship: 99.39 per cent of the electorate turned out to vote; 99.94 per cent of them cast their ballots for the carefully selected candidates of the National Front.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – May, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-12)

Four "special interest groups" associated with the underground Solidarity movement in Poland addressed letters to Charter 77 in May 1986 in which they offered cooperation in specific kinds of unofficial actions. Letters are published in full in the Charter 77 bulletin *Informace O Chartě*.

Yugoslavia – May 16, 1986 (KCA)

The two chambers of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly (parliament) meet in joint session, when they formally elect Mr. Branko Mikulic (57), a Croat from Bosnia-Herzegovina, to the post of President of the Federal Executive Council (federal Prime Minister). He takes the place of Mrs. Milka Planinc of Croatia, whose four-year term of office has expired. The Federal Assembly then formally approves a 31-member Federal Executive Council (Cabinet retaining only seven of the outgoing members).

Hungary – May 25-28, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai traveled to Austria, where along with federal Vice-chancellor, Minister of Trade and industry Norbert Steger, signed a treaty. He was also received by federal chancellor Fred Sinowatz.

Hungary – May 25-30, 1986 (MNC)

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee, visited the Federal Republic of Germany, where his host was Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg, Lothar Spáth. He negotiated with several regional government officials. He was received by Helmut Kohl, Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

East Germany / West Germany / U.S. / Soviet Union – May 25, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Richard Burt, the U.S. ambassador to West Germany, accordingly issues an ‘energetic protest’ to Mr. Vyacheslav Kochemasov, the Soviet ambassador to East Germany, at a meeting held at Mr. Burt's residence in West Berlin.

Hungary – May 26, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Transportation Lajos Urbán took part in the meeting of the Ministers of the socialist countries.

Soviet Union – May 26, 1986 (MNC)

M. S. Gorbachev issued a statement, declaring that the Soviet Union is ready to diminish its own nuclear tactical weaponry in proportion with the disarmament of the British nuclear weapons.

Hungary, May 27-28, 1986 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic Herbert Krolikowski took part in the 14 Summit of the Hungarian-GDR Cooperation Committee of Culture and Science, along with State Secretary of Education József Drecin. He negotiated with Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi and his colleagues in the Foreign Ministry.

Soviet Union / USA – May 27, 1986 (MNC)

President of the United States R. Reagan declared in a statement, that the United States – in case of future military decisions – will not treat the SALT II Treaty as obligatory.

Hungary – May 27-31, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a governmental delegation, state Secretary of foreign affair Gyula Horn took part in the 13 Extraordinary Session of UN General Assembly. On May 28, he addressed the Assembly.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 27, 1986 (KCA)

President Reagan indicates that the USA would no longer observe the terms of the (unratified) 1979 SALT treaty on the limitation of the strategic arms unless the Soviet Union takes corrective action to comply with the treaty's terms.

Soviet Union – May 28, 1986 (KCA)

Pravda reports resolutions by the Council of Ministers and the CPSU Central Committee which calls for anti-corruption laws to be made considerably more stringent.

Poland - May 28, 1986 (RFE)

The Constitutional Tribunal, in its first ever case, overrules the Council of Ministers' decision to substantially increase charges for the maintenance of housing.

Hungary, May 29, 1986 (MNC)

During his stay in New York for the 13 Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly,

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn visited Washington. He consulted in the State Department of the United States.

European Economic Community, May 29, 1986 (MNC)

The members of the European Economic Community, effective from May 31, absolved the ban of imported food from seven socialist countries which was imposed on May 12.

Hungary – May 29-30, 1986 (MNC)

Heinz Fischer, Federal Minister of Science and Research, Vice-President of the Socialist Party of Austria, negotiated with the President of the National Technical Development Committee in Budapest, and gave a lecture in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Poland - May 30, 1986 (RFE)

After 36 years of absence from the organization, Poland officially re-joins the International Monetary Fund (IMF). No specific conditions for re-entry have been set. On balance the economic benefits of re-joining the IMF are seen by most as greater than official reservations or the public's fears.

Albania / Yugoslavia – May 30, 1986 (KCA)

A protest note is delivered to the Yugoslav embassy in Tirana, following the disappearance of two Albanian sportsmen in Yugoslavia. It is subsequently revealed that the two men, who had been reported missing in Titograd, Montenegro, on May 28 while returning from a weight-lifting competition in Poland, have applied for political asylum in Yugoslavia.

U.S. / Soviet Union / NATO – May 30, 1986 (LBC)

At the closed press conference of the meeting of NATO foreign ministers, Schultz announces that SALT II's obsolete limitations were not ratified and the Soviet Union disregards them. Earlier, Reagan envisioned the violation of the treaty by the deployment of a new bomber. The USSR announces that if the U.S. fails to observe the treaty, it will no longer feel obliged to observe its limitations. According to the communiqué Reagan's threat is very dangerous because it could nullify the existing treaty system and could nullify the agreements on disarmament. Moscow warns that Reagan's position on SALT I could torpedo the approaching summit. Deputy Foreign Minister Bessmertnikh claims that the U.S. is doing all it can to undermine the 1986 summit.

Poland – May 31, 1986 (RFE)

Zbigniew Bujak, the most prominent leader of underground Solidarity, is arrested in Warsaw. He had evaded capture by the police since the imposition of martial law and his arrest is understandably a huge blow to the Solidarity and Opposition movement as a whole. There is no one of Bujak's stature remaining in the underground.

Soviet Union / USA – May 31, 1986 (MNC)

The Soviet Union responded to the May 27 statement of US President R. Reagan in a government-statement.

June

Yugoslavia – June, 1986 (HR)

Measures to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo are adopted. The sale of houses is forbidden and returns are encouraged.

Czechoslovakia / Austria – June 2-3, 1986 (RFE)

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visits Vienna. He meets Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, and they discuss economic cooperation, as well as their shared exploitation of the Danube for energy production.

Poland – June 1, 1986 (RFE)

The Polish episcopate releases a special pastoral letter, to be read out in all Catholic churches across the country, on the education of youth in Poland. The Bishops issue a public appeal to counter atheistic propaganda, especially in schools.

Hungary, June 2-4, 1986 (MNC)

Member of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China, Foreign Minister Vu Hsuxien had an official friendly visit to Hungary. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and György Lázár member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary / Romania / USA – June 3, 1986 (MNC)

The United States prolonged its usage of the principle of most favored nation in regards to China, Hungary and Romania with one more year.

Hungary – June 4-7, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress visited the transport exhibition of Vancouver in Canada. He talked with Federal Minister of Finance Barbara McDougall, and Federal Minister of Mining R. Layton.

Czechoslovakia – June 4, 1986 (DRC)

The third session of the CPCz CC debates nominations for top-level positions in the Federal Assembly, the two national legislatures, and the governments. Three new ministers appear in the Federal Government, seven in the Czech, and five in the Slovak.

Finland – June 5, 1986 (KCA)

The alliance of the SKP and left socialists known as the Finnish People's Democratic League (SKDL) expels 10 deputies from its 27-member parliamentary group who support the SKP minority faction.

Finland / Romania – June 5, 1986 (KCA)

President Koivisto visits Romania.

Hungary / Soviet Union – June 6, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Gorbachev visits Hungary and holds talks with Mr. Kadar and other officials.

Hungary – June 6-10, 1986 (MNC)

During the consultation of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact for preparing the summit of the Political Consultative Committee, the following stayed in

Budapest:

- From Bulgaria, Ivan Ganev;
- From Czechoslovakia, Jmdrich Rehorek;
- From Poland, Henryk Jaroszek;
- From the German Democratic Republic, Herbert Krolikowski;
- From Romania, Oancea Constantin;
- From the Soviet Union, V. Loginov.

Austria – June 8, 1986 (KCA)

A second round of the presidential election is held in Austria. Dr. Kurt Waldheim who had been Foreign Minister in 1968–70 and UN Secretary-General in 1972–81, won the elections with the 53.9% of the vote. He was to stand as an independent candidate with the support of the Austrian People's Party (*Österreichische Volkspartei–ÖVP*).

Austria / Soviet Union / U.S. – June 8, 1986 (KCA)

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, denounces the U.S. government and “Zionist circles” for waging a “campaign of personal, hostile attacks” against Dr. Waldheim.

Bulgaria – June 8, 1986 (KCA)

Elections to the 400 seats in the National Assembly are held in Bulgaria. According to official results published by the central electoral commission, 99.92% of the registered electorate voted in the elections, of whom 99.91 per cent voted for the sole list of 400 candidates nominated by the Fatherland Front. The newly elected National Assembly (which includes 84 women members) comprises 276 members from the BCP, 99 from of the Agrarian People's Union, and 25 who are described as being without party affiliation.

East Germany – June 8, 1986 (KCA)

General elections are held for the 500 seats in the *Volkskammer*.

Hungary – June 8-9, 1986 (MNC)

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (and his wife) took a friendly visit to Hungary. He talked with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Hungary – June 8-11, 1986 (MNC)

Zoltán Juhár, Minister of Interior Trade went to the Federal Republic of Germany for a three-day visit. He negotiated with corporation leaders and with Federal Minister of Economy Martin Bangemann.

Czechoslovakia – 9-11 June , 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-10)

Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban visits to Britain and discloses that Czechoslovakia was conducting negotiations on about eight joint venture projects with Western partners which is a part of the decision to reactivate trade with the West somewhat during the current five-year plan (1986-1990).

Hungary – June 9-12, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade of Finland Jermu Laine negotiated with his counterpart, Péter Veress. He met Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Austria / Israel – June 9, 1986 (KCA)

The Israeli government recalls its ambassador from Vienna over the closure of a transit camp for Soviet Jews migrating to Israel. This happened previously in 1973.

Austria – June 9, 1986 (KCA)

Dr. Fred Sinowatz, the Federal Chancellor since May 1983, announces his resignation for personal reasons.

Dr. Franz Vranitzky, the then Finance Minister, is nominated by the SPÖ to succeed Dr. Sinowatz.

Warsaw Pact – June 9-10, 1986 (MHC/KCA)

At a WP PCC session in Budapest, Warsaw Pact leaders discuss problems in the alliance, such as the lack of genuine coordination and cooperation among allies, as well as the urgent need for integration within COMECON. The summit meeting proposes reductions by the Warsaw Pact and NATO in manpower level (of up 500,000 on each side by the early 1990s), the number of tactical aircraft, and conventional and tactical nuclear weapons. An eventual elimination and prohibition of chemical weapons is also proposed. NATO answered this call on December 10-11, 1986.

Yugoslavia – June 11, 1986 (HR)

The congress of the Association of writers of Yugoslavia takes place in Maribor. The member of the AW of Serbia Miodrag Bulatović is the nominee for the president of the AWY.

However, the representatives of Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro and Kosovo object to his appointment due to his “Serbian nationalism”. Therefore the AWY becomes the first federal institution to be paralyzed due to the national conflicts.

Hungary – June 11, 1986 (MNC)

Nikolai Rizhkov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Cabinet of the Soviet Union – member of a delegation, on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact – had a bilateral negotiation with György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary – June 11-13, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Transportation Lajos Urbán negotiated in the Federal Republic of Germany with Federal Minister of Transportation Werner Dollinger.

U.S. / Warsaw Pact - June 11, 1986 (LBC)

Reagan declares that he has not made a final decision on the observation of the SALT II treaty. Reagan claims that the treaty is flawed and legalizes the arms race. The following day, the White House says that SALT II is dead; it no longer exists. The spokesman says that the decision to deploy the B-52 bombers equipped with cruise missiles is unalterable. Reagan also states that they will try to replace SALT II with a better treaty. Meanwhile, the Warsaw Pact makes a disarmament proposal: in the forthcoming year both sides should reduce the number of their troops by 100-150,000. By 1990, both sides could reduce their armies by 500,000. A related proposal concerns the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons. The proposal includes the graduated elimination of chemical weapons, and the question of monitoring. The Soviets would accept the local monitoring of disarmament in all phases and are ready to discuss other

means as well.

Czechoslovakia – June 12, 1986 (KCA)

The first session of the two houses of the Federal Assembly is held.

Poland – June 12, 1986 (KCA)

Several thousand people stage a rally in Warsaw to draw attention to the problem of increasing drug addiction in Poland.

Poland becomes a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with a quota of SDR 680,000,000.

Poland – June 12, 1986 (PSM)

Poland joins the International Monetary Fund again after 36 years of absence from the organization.

Yugoslavia – June 12, 1986 (KCA)

It is announced that the government is to suspend plans to build four new nuclear reactors.

Soviet Union – June 13, 1986 (MHC)

The Soviet Politburo discusses the issues raised at the PCC meeting in Budapest. This is the group's first full-fledged discussion of the socialist countries since Gorbachev's accession to power. Gorbachev focuses on the economic crisis and the need for Western credits.

Poland - June 13, 1986 (RFE)

Solidarity's Interim Coordinating Committee (TKK) chooses Wiktor Kulerski to replace Zbigniew Bujak as its new leader. Kulerski is a seasoned veteran of the underground scene and his appointment is sure to assure continuity in the organization's work.

Finland / Brazil / Peru – June 13, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Sorsa visits Brazil and Peru, where he attends the Socialist International congress in Lima.

Czechoslovakia – June 13, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Lubomir Strougal, the federal Prime Minister, presents the formal resignation of the federal government to President Gustav Husak following the inaugural joint session of the newly elected Federal Assembly.

Hungary – June 15-16, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade of New Zealand Mike Moore consulted with his counterpart Péter Veress. He also met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

Czechoslovakia – 16 June, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-10)

Only minor changes in the Czechoslovak federal government is made on June 16, when President Gustav Husak appointed the new government following last month's general elections and the resignation of the previous cabinet on June 13. Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and most of the previous ministers are reappointed.

Hungary – June 16-19, 1986 (MNC)

President of the Republic of Zimbabwe Canaan Sodindo Banana had an official friendly visit

to Hungary. His negotiation partner was Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Soviet Union – June 16, 1986 (MNC)

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union M. S. Gorbachev in his speech in the Central Committee released the proposals for disarmament, which the Soviet Union submitted to the United States on the bilateral meeting in Geneva on June 11. These included the 30% decrease of military missiles.

Czechoslovakia – June 16, 1986 (KCA)

The new federal government is sworn into office in Prague.
The new Slovak government is sworn into office in Bratislava.

East Germany – June 16, 1986 (KCA)

At the first session of the *Volkskammer*, general secretary of the ruling Socialist Unity Party is elected for a further five-year term as Chairman of the Council of the State.

East Germany / West Germany – June 16, 1986 (KCA)

In the 13th August Working Party, it is announced that 2,497 political prisoners were released to the West in 1985 by the East German authorities.

East Germany – June 17, 1986 (KCA)

The *Volkskammer* approves Herr Stoph's proposal for an unchanged Council of Ministers. On the same day, at its constituent session, the Council of Ministers elects a presidium comprising Herr Stoph and 11 Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, together with Herr Halbritter, Herr Hofner and Herr Lietz.
The *Volkskammer* also elects Herr Gunter Sarge as President of the Supreme Court in place of Herr Heinrich Toeplitz, and elects Herr Gunter Wendland as Procurator General.

Bulgaria – June 17, 1986 (KCA)

At its constituent session, the National Assembly unanimously re-elects President Zhivkov as President of the State Council and elects the members of the State Council. Mr. Atanasov is unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Bulgaria – June 18, 1986 (KCA)

The National Assembly approves the new Council of Ministers.

Soviet Union – June 18, 1986 (KCA)

Pyotr Demichev, the Culture Minister and a candidate member of the Communist Party politburo, replaces Vasily Kuznetsov as First vice-President of the Supreme Soviet. The 12th five-year plan (1986-1990) is formally endorsed by the Supreme Soviet. Details of plan targets have been outlined to the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on March 1 by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister), Mr. Nikolai Ryzhkov.

In light of a government commission report on the April 26 Chernobyl disaster, Yevgeny Kulov, Chairman of the State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry, is among a number of senior officials dismissed.

At a session of the Supreme Soviet, a number of changes in the composition of its Presidium

are announced:

Mr. Georgy Tarazevich, Mr. Suleiman Tatliyev, Mr. Aleksander Mokanu, and Mr. Grant Voskanyan are confirmed as Deputy Chairmen.

Mr. Lev Zaikov is released from his duties as a member of the Presidium.

Mr. Viktor Grishin is dropped from the Presidium.

Mr. Zaikov is succeeded by Mr. Yury Solovev, and Mr. Grishin is replaced by Mr. Boris Yeltsin.

Soviet Union – June 19, 1986 (KCA)

Gennady Vedernikov and Vladimir Gusev are appointed Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and Yakov Ryabov is removed as a Deputy Chairman in connection with his appointment as ambassador to France.

Bulgaria / Soviet Union – June 20, 1986 (KCA)

The formal completion of a 1,635 km gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria is marked by a ceremony at Elin Pelin, near Sofia. The ceremony is attended by the Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, and the Soviet Minister of the Gas Industry, Mr. Victor Chernomyrdin.

Poland / U.S. – June 20, 1986 (KCA)

Warsaw radio reports that the counterintelligence service of the Ministry of the Interior has detained a Warsaw physiotherapist, named Mr. Bogdan Charyton, on charges of spying for the United States.

Hungary, June 21, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister of the region of Bavaria and Deputy Interior Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Hillermeier, met Minister of Construction and Urban Development László Somogyi, and negotiated with member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister László Maróthy in Budapest.

East Germany / West Germany – June 21, 1986 (KCA)

Prof. Herbert Meissner, a deputy chairman of the East German Academy of Sciences, returns to East Germany, after apparently defecting to West Germany.

Romania – June 21, 1986 (KCA)

The daily newspaper of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), *Scinteia*, reports a decree by the State Council establishing a Ministry on Mining, Oil, and Geology as a result of the merger of the three ministries formerly responsible for these areas. The new minister is to be the former Minister of Geology, Mr. Ioan Folea.

Soviet Union / China – June 21, 1986 (KCA)

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official announces in Beijing that China and the Soviet Union have agreed to reopen their respective consulates in Leningrad and Shanghai, and that they have also agreed to simplify visa procedures.

Yugoslavia – June 21, 1986 (KCA)

During the period of June 21-24, 1986, the dinar is devalued by between 4.9 and 6.0 per cent against major Western currencies.

Hungary, June 21-23, 1986 (MNC)

First Deputy of the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia Budimír Lonéar consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest. He met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

Hungary, June 22-28, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi went to the Federal Republic of Germany, where he negotiated with Federal Minister of Education and Science Dorothe Wilm.

Yugoslavia – June 22, 1986 (KCA)

Police in Kosovo clashed with several hundred Serbs and Montenegrins who are attempting to leave the province to protest to the LCY congress about their deteriorating position.

Yugoslavia / West Germany – June 22, 1986 (KCA)

Two petrol bombs are thrown at the Yugoslav consulate building in Struttgart, West Germany, but cause only minor damage. Yugoslav sources blame the attack on émigré nationalist activists.

Hungary, June 23-29, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a military delegation, the Minister of Defense of Finland Veikko Pihlajamaki stayed in Hungary. He met Gen. Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense.

North Korea, June 23, 1986 (MNC)

In a government statement, North Korea proposed the declaration of the Korean Peninsula as a nuclear weapons-free zone.

Hungary, June 24-26, 1986 (MNC)

Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey had an official visit to Hungary, answering the invitation of Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic. He negotiated with György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary, June 24-27, 1986 (MNC)

Director of the Foreign Ministry of France (Deputy Foreign Minister rank) Francois Plaisant consulted in Budapest.

Hungary / Turkey – June 24, 1986 (KCA)

Turkish President Evren, accompanied by Mr. Halefoglou and the Agriculture Minister Mr. Husnu Dogan, pay an official visit to Hungary.

Romania – June 24, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Ilie Verdet, who lost his post as Minister of Mining as a result of the reorganization announced on June 21, is released by a Central Committee plenum from membership of the EPC, the EPC permanent bureau, and the Central Committee in connection with his election as chair of the party's Central Auditing Commission.

East Germany / Sweden – June 25, 1986 (KCA)

Herr Honecker begins a three-day visit to Sweden, during which he has talks with King Carl Gustav and the Prime Minister, Mr. Ingvar Carlsson

Yugoslavia – June 25, 1986 (KCA)

The 13th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia opens in Belgrade. At the opening session Mr. Vidoje Zarkovic, the current holder of the annually rotated office of President of the Presidium of the LCY, presents the introductory report entitled “The LCY in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia”. The report identifies problems of stagnated development, weakening of federal and party unity, and deviation from established values and objectives.

Albania – June 26, 1986 (KCA)

At a session of the People's Assembly on June 26–27, Mr. Qirjako Mihali, a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivers a report on trade and supplies in which he states that there are ‘some problems in the supply of the people in general and of the countryside in particular’. He goes on to say that measures would be taken to improve supplies in the countryside and gradually to narrow differences between town and country. .

Estonia / SSR – June 26, 1986 (RFE)

The Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party meets in Tallinn to adopt the 12th five-year plan for the ESSR. The new plan seems a relatively sober assessment of Estonia's economic possibilities and continues the trend towards developing high technology in the Estonian economy.

Finland – June 27, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Christopher Taxell, Minister of Justice, is elected chairman of the Swedish People's Party (SFP) at the party's congress, in place of Mr. Par Stenback.

Finland / Soviet Union – June 27, 1986 (KCA)

The governments of Finland and the Soviet Union sign an accord whereby Soviet exports would be increased by \$330,000,000 a year to help reduce Finland's trade surplus with the Soviet Union, the imbalance having been aggravated by the collapse of oil prices.

Yugoslavia – June 28, 1986 (KCA)

At the 13th congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, it elects a new Central Committee and presidium which include Milanko Renovica as president for 1986-1987 in succession to Vidoje Zarkovic, and Radisa Gacic as secretary fro 1986-1987 in place of Dimce Belovski.

Poland – June 29, 1986 (RFE/KCA)

The 10th congress of the Polish United Worker's Party (PUWP or PZPR–*Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza*) opens for the first time since the banning of Solidarity. It is held in Warsaw and was attended by 1,776 delegates representing the 2,125,762 party members. Also present are 107 delegations representing Poland's other political organizations, foreign socialist and communist parties, and revolutionary movements.

Police disperse a demonstration by several thousand people following a service in the cathedral in Poznan to mark the 30th anniversary of the shooting of workers during riots in the city.

The 10th congress has been orchestrated to suggest the Party's restored confidence and the country's return to “normalization”, symbolizing the breakthrough achieved in the country's political and economic crises. Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev's presence at the congress is seen as sign of approval for the Polish leadership's policies. The Tenth Congress produces two programs, one for the years 1986-1990, and the other a long-term plan outlining Poland's

development until the year 2000. Solving the country's desperate housing shortage has been acknowledged as the most pressing problem on the agenda.

Romania / Turkey – June 29, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Özal visits Romania for talks about bilateral relations and trade.

Soviet Union / U.S. - June 30, 1986 (LBC)

In his speech delivered in Poland, Gorbachev accuses the U.S. of destroying the remaining limits of the arms race: the SALT II treaty and other Soviet-American agreements. Moscow offers to talk separately about the defensive and offensive space weapons and suggests U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the observation of SALT II.

Albania / Greece – June 30, 1986 (KCA)

ATA publishes an extract from a recently published volume of the former Albanian President Mr. Hoxha's memoirs entitled *Two Friendly Peoples*, which exhorts an improvement in Albanian – Greek relations.

Hungary – June 30, 1986 (KCA)

Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary, dies at age 76.

Poland / Soviet Union – June 30, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev delivers his speech at the 10th congress of the Polish United Worker's Party.

Poland – June 30, 1986 (KCA)

The government report, featuring the draft of the national socio-economic plan for 1986–90, is presented by Prof. Zbigniew Messner, a member of the PUWP politburo and Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister).

July

Czechoslovakia – July, 1986 (RFE)

Unofficial opinion poll carried out by fifteen dissident sociologists suggests that just 14% of 342 respondents would vote for the Czechoslovak Community Party if free elections were held.

Albania / Greece – July, 1986 (KCA)

Albanian and Greek governments sign a protocol in Athens providing for the restoration of border markers and for procedures for the settlement of border disputes and violations. Negotiations are also planned to delineate the boundary dividing the continental shelf.

U.S. / Czechoslovakia - July 1, 1986 (DRC)

On an official visit to Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the U.S. Senate's Subcommittee on European Affairs, Larry Pressler, meets with Charter 77 spokesmen and some signatories to discuss human rights and freedom. Immediately, the StB prevents further meetings between the Senator and Czechoslovak dissidents.

Soviet Union / Poland – July 1, 1986 (MHC)

Gorbachev attends the X Congress of the PUWP in Warsaw and meets with PUWP leader Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Albania – July 1, 1986 (KCA)

ATA reports on July 1 that an intensification of the development and exploitation of energy and mineral resources would receive priority during the eighth five-year plan, to cover the period 1986–90. The aim would be to improve the country's energy balance and to boost revenues from energy and raw material exports.

Poland – July 2, 1986 (RFE/KCA)

The 10th congress of the Polish United Worker's Party goes into closed session. A new 230-member Central Committee (only 55 of whom had been members of the previous Central Committee) and the 130-member central control and auditing commission are elected. At its inaugural meeting on the following day the new Central Committee re-elects Gen. Jaruzelski as First Secretary and elects the politburo and secretariat.

Two-thirds of the Central Committee are new members and of the 13 full members of the Politburo, only 6 are retained. Besides General Jaruzelski, five men now hold full membership in both the Politburo and the CC Secretariat. They are Jozef Czyrek, Jozef Baryla, Jan Glowczyk, Tadeusz Porebski and Marian Wozniak. However, despite this seemingly large turnover of members, the hard core of the post-martial law ruling elite remain in as strong a position as ever. The composition of the new top party bodies indicates that no serious dissent or factional infighting is in store for the ruling elite.

Romania / China, July 2-6, 1986 (PER)

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visits Romania.

People's Republic of China, JULY 2-26, 1986 (MNC)

Prime Minister of the China Zhao Ziyang took a tour in Europe visiting Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Spain, Turkey and Tunisia.

Poland – July 3, 1986 (KCA)

The PUWP Tenth Congress ends with the unanimous re-election of Jaruzelski by the CC as First Secretary of the Party, the adoption of a long-term party program and the rejection of starting any dialogue with the political opposition, Solidarity. The speeches at the congress suggest that no significant changes in policy are required, but rather the Party should remain on course with implementing its vision of “socialist renewal”, the tagline of the Extraordinary Ninth Party Congress of July 1981.

In party leadership elections, held the final day of the 13th congress of the Polish United Workers’ Party, nine members join the politburo, including Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak (the Interior Minister), Gen. Florian Siwicki (the Defence Minister), Marian Orzechowski (the Foreign Minister) and Alfred Miodowicz (leader of the official trade union movement, the OPZZ).

Hungary – July 4-6, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade of Greece Georgios Katzifaras negotiated with his counterpart Péter Veress in Budapest.

France / Soviet Union – July 6-10, 1986 (LBC)

Mitterand makes a visit to Moscow, where he negotiates over 15 hours with Gorbachev. The Soviet politician declares that Europe cannot let itself be used as a “theater of war,” and the time has come to take its destiny into its own hands once more. Mitterand rejects negotiations on the French nuclear arsenal once again and criticized the Reagan administration for threatening to violate SALT II. The French President asserts that SDI is the “main obstacle” of disarmament talks.

Soviet Union / France – July 7, 1986 (KCA)

President Mitterrand visits Moscow and says, after three meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev, that the Soviet leader is genuinely concerned about promoting détente.

Czechoslovakia – 7 July, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-11)

The Czechoslovak government has issued a report on the country’s compliance with its obligation under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which is reviewed by the UN Committee on Human Rights that is convened in Geneva on 7 July. The report suggests that the regime’s record on human rights is actually better than that required by international law.

Czechoslovakia – July, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-11)

An unofficial opinion poll to which 342 people responded is carried out by fifteen dissident sociologists. In this activity shows that the communist party would at best obtain less than 14% of the votes in a free election and most respondents identified themselves as “democrats” while the “Marxist” or “communist” self-indentification fared the worst.

Yugoslavia / China – July 7, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, arrives in Belgrade for a five-day official visit as part of a tour of the region. Mr. Vljakovic, as President of the Presidency, had visited China in April.

Hungary – July 7, 1986 (MNC)

Milos Jakes, member of Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee stayed in Hungary. He negotiated with Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP,

Secretary of the Central Committee. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Hungary, July 7-8, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi traveled to the Federal Republic of Germany for a two-day visit. He negotiated with Hans Dietrich Genscher, Federal Vice-Chancellor, Foreign Minister. He met Hans-Jochen Vogel, Deputy President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; Martin Bangemann, President of the Free Democratic Party (DFP), Minister of Economy; Friedrich Zimmermann, Vice-President of the Christian Social Union (CSU), Interior Minister; Philipp Jenninger, President of the Bundestag and other officials of the Parliament. He was received by President of the Federal Republic of Germany Richard von Weizsäcker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

France, July 7-11, 1986 (MNC)

Head of State of France, F. Mitterrand, had an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Austria – July 8, 1986 (KCA)

During the ceremony for the election of Dr. Waldheim, protests are held outside the parliamentary building and there are 1,000–1,500 demonstrators, led by a group called “New Austria.” The ambassadors from Israel, the Soviet Union, the USA and Yugoslavia do not attend the ceremony.

Yugoslavia – July 8, 1986 (KCA)

Increases in the prices of bread and flour averaging some 60 per cent are announced, but were cancelled by government decree on July 10, when the price levels of June 25 are reinstated.

East Germany / U.K. – July 10, 1986 (KCA)

Two East German citizens Herr Reinhardt Schulze and Frau Sonja Schulze are each sentenced to 10 years in prison at the Central Criminal Court in London under the UK Official Secrets Act for preparing espionage activities calculated to prejudice state interests. They also receive three-year concurrent sentences for possession of false documents and were recommended for deportation at the end of their sentences.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – July 11, 1986 (KCA)

The Soviet armed forces newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* alleges that a number of senior officials in the Soviet Union, particularly in the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, are using their influence to prevent their conscript sons from being sent to serve in Afghanistan.

Hungary, July 11, 1986 (MNC)

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet arrived in Vienna for an official visit where he met Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

People's Republic of China, July 11, 1986 (MNC)

China officially requested to rejoin the GATT.

Poland – July 13, 1986 (KCA)

Prof. Edward Lipinski, an eminent economist and well-known dissident, dies in Warsaw at the age of 97.

Soviet Union / U.K. - July 13-16, 1986 (LBC)

Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze makes a visit to London. Since the mutual expelling of diplomats in 1985, this is the first Soviet visit in England above the ambassadorial level. Shevardnadze has talks with his counterparts, Geoffrey Howe and Prime Minister Thatcher. Three agreements are signed: an economic-trade agreement, another on precluding dangerous incidents between the naval vessels of the two countries, and one on the settlement of Tsarist debts pending for 69 years. According to the agreement, London practically renounced its claims. London pays 2.6 million pounds to the USSR for Russian property and 45 million to the British holders of the securities. Shevardnadze announces that although the USSR insists on the freezing of the British and the French nuclear arsenals, it has no wish to prohibit their

modernization. The minister put pressure on his British negotiating partners to use their influence in making the Americans abide by the existing Soviet-America treaties and to give a positive reception to the latest Soviet arms control proposals.

Albania – July 16, 1986 (KCA)

An editorial in the APL newspaper *Zëri-i-Popullit* refers to shortfalls in plan fulfilment.

U.S. / Soviet Union - July 16, 1986 (LBC)

The White House announces the launching of Soviet-American talks on the comprehensive ban on nuclear tests.

Hungary – July 17, 1986 (KCA)

The government announces the plans to rationalize the coal mining industry, which would involve the closure of uneconomic pits and longer working hours.

Poland – July 17, 1986 (RFE/KCA)

At a meeting of the *Sejm*, Mr. Stanislaw Nieckarz is relieved of the post of Minister of Finance “at his own request” and is succeeded by Mr Bazyli Samojski. The removal of Mr. Nieckarz is apparently in response to recent criticism of fiscal policy by economic reformers. The *Sejm* approves a bill on “Special Procedure towards Perpetrators of Some Offences,” which is an amnesty law, which will apply selectively to political prisoners and common criminals. Government officials announce that this law will allow the release of approximately 20,000 people by the end of the year. The act seems to require that political prisoners both acknowledge their guilt and pledge to refrain from oppositional activity as a condition of their release, and empowers the authorities to weigh up the fate of every political prisoner individually.

Soviet Union – July 19, 1986 (KCA)

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League (Komsomol) releases Mr. Mishin from his duties as First Secretary because he was elected as a secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) on July 4. Mr. Viktor Mironenko, previously First Secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol, is elected to replace him.

The politburo’s decision made by Mr. A. Bryukhanov, the former director of the Chernobyl plant, along with that of the chief engineer Mr N. Fomin, has been reported in an article in *Pravda*.

Soviet Union / Federal Republic of Germany – July 20-22, 1986 (MNC)

A Soviet-West German agreement was born about the scientific-technical cooperation of the two countries and the mutual opening of General consulates in Munich and Kiev.

Hungary – July 20-23, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay Enrique Iglesias had an official visit to Hungary. He met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi and Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

East Germany / West Germany – July 21, 1986 (KCA)

Prof. Herbert Meissner, a deputy chairman of the East German Academy of Sciences, returns to East Germany.

Soviet Union – July 21, 1986 (KCA)

Mikolai Lukonin is appointed to the new post of Minister of Nuclear Energy.

Hungary – July 21, 1986 (MNC)

President of the Senate of Canada Guy Charbonneau – during his rest in Hungary – negotiated with István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament.

Hungary – July 21-27, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary delegation, the President of Chamber of Deputies Léon Bolendorff visited Hungary. He negotiated with István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. He met György Aczél, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, General Director of the Institute of Social Science of the Central Committee and Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 22, 1986 (KCA)

US-Soviet talks are held in Geneva on July 22-30 on strategic arms limitation, and again on July 25-31 on nuclear tests.

Yugoslavia – July 22, 1986 (KCA)

Tanjug reports that the government has introduced regulations aimed at achieving better organization and improving efficiency in foreign trade. Enterprises would be able to register for foreign trade only if exports accounted for at least 30 per cent of their annual turnover and are in excess of \$10,000,000.

East Germany / West Germany – July 23, 1985 (KCA)

A West German government spokesman confirmed that Herr Hansjorg Thaten, who is serving a three-year sentence for espionage in Hamburg, has been released to the East German authorities in exchange for a 60-year-old woman and a man.

Poland - July 23, 1986 (RFE)

In accordance with new amnesty law approved by the Sejm, a first group of 369 prisoners is released.

Poland - July 24, 1986 (RFE)

The second PUWP CC Plenum takes place. A large part of the proceedings is dedicated to organizational and structural changes, arising from the 10th Party Congress. The CC endorses the appointments of six new heads of CC departments. The new appointments reinforce the trend present in the Jaruzelski regime over the last few years of a preference towards officials who are seen as efficient and have pledged their full loyalty to the Party.

Hungary – July 24, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi took part in the 14 Summit of the Intergovernmental Committee of Atomic Energy of the COMECON in Berlin.

USA-Soviet Union- July 25, 1986 (MNC)

American President R. Reagan replied by letter to the message of M. S. Gorbachev from June 23, in which he called for the keeping of space armaments on the level of laboratory research for 5-7 years. (The contents of the letter were classified.)

U.S. / Soviet Union - July 25, 1986 (LBC)

Reagan sends a letter to Gorbachev in which he offers to delay SDI by five years. In return, the President wants the reduction of nuclear arms production and Moscow's guarantee that the Soviets will not urge the modification of the 1972 ABM agreement in the forthcoming five to seven years. Furthermore, the President proposed the reduction of warheads and delivery vehicles by 50% and the full dismantlement of INF missiles.

Albania – July 25, 1986 (KCA)

It becomes apparent that Mr. Cami has relinquished the post of First Secretary of the Tirana district APL committee and has been succeeded in this capacity by Mr. Piro Kondi.

Yugoslavia – July 25, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Milic is arrested after failing to present himself on the previous day at the prison in Pozarevac where he is to begin his sentence.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 26, 1986 (KCA)

President Reagan, in a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev, replies to Soviet arms control proposals made at the Geneva talks in June.

Soviet Union – July 28, 1986 (KCA)

Mikhail Gorbachev announces that six Soviet Army regiments would be withdrawn from Afghanistan by the end of the year, that he predicts substantial troop withdrawals from Mongolia, and that the Soviet Union sought good neighbourly relations with China.

Hungary – July 29-30, 1986 (MNC)

During the consultation of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the socialist countries before the summit of the UN General Assembly, the following stayed in Budapest:

- From Bulgaria, I. Gocev;
- From Czechoslovakia, Stefan Murin;
- From Korea, Kang Sok Yu;
- From Cuba, Raul Roa Kuori;
- From Laos, Soubanh Sritirath;
- From Poland, Heniyk Jaroszek;
- From Mongolia, Khumbagin Olzvoy;
- From the German Democratic Republic, Peter Florin;
- From Romania, Oancea Constantin;
- From the Soviet Union, V. F. Petrovski, A. N. Seldov (Belarus), V. Upathov (Ukraine)
- From Vietnam, Ambassador Nguyeg Lung.

U.S. / Soviet Union - July 30, 1986 (LBC)

Soviet-American talks on the fate of SALT II fail.

Romania – July 31, 1986 (KCA)

Justin Moisescu, Patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church since 1977, dies aged 76.

Yugoslavia – July 31, 1986 (KCA)

The Federal Executive Council passes a resolution instructing producers to reintroduce the June 8 price levels for some 200 products, whose prices have increased by more than 5 per cent between June 9 and June 24.

Poland - July 31, 1986 (RFE)

Bogdan Lis, one of the most well known leaders of Solidarity, is released from prison.

August

Czechoslovakia / Poland – August, 1986 (RFE)

Charter 77 publishes letters from Solidarity-affiliated groups expressing their sense of joint purpose.

U.S. / Soviet Union - August 1, 1986 (LBC)

According to Reagan's decision, the U.S. will sell the USSR a maximum of four million tons of state subsidized grain. Other countries that sell larger amounts of grain to the Soviets protested because of the Senate's proposal of state subsidization.

Czechoslovakia – 1 August, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-12)

Government officials from 82 countries, including Czechoslovakia, approve plans for an international fight against drug trafficking. A statement issued at the end of the five-day conference organized by the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna stressed urgent action to combat the growing threat to people's health and safety.

Austria – August 1, 1986 (KCA)

The Austrian administrative court rules that permission granted by the Agriculture Ministry for the hydroelectric power station at Hainburg on the Danube is unlawful, since the effects of the scheme on the surrounding groundwater have not been measured, studied, or taken into consideration.

U.S. / Soviet Union - August 5, 1986 (LBC)

Moscow and Washington sign 13 agreements on cultural and scientific exchange programs.

Albania / Yugoslavia – August 6, 1986

A new railway line linking the town of Shkoder, in north-west Albania, with Titograd, the capital of the south-western Yugoslav republic of Montenegro, is officially opened on Aug. 6, 1986, thus providing Albania with its first external rail link.

Hungary – August 6-8, 1986 (MNC)

State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Yemen Arab Republic consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest. He met Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvégi, President of the National Planning Office.

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 11, 1986 (KCA)

Talks are held near Moscow to prepare for a meeting scheduled for Sept. 19-20 at the Foreign Ministerial level, which is seen as an important preparatory step towards a bilateral summit meeting.

The official East German news agency AND identifies Gen. Valery Belikov, previously the

commander of the Carpathian military district, as the new commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG).

Poland - August 11, 1986 (RFE)

Adam Michnik, a veteran activist of the democratic opposition, is released from prison. He had been held there, together with Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyuniuk, since 13 February 1985. However, despite many protests, Frasyuniuk remains in prison, without much hope for his release on the horizon.

Romania – August 12, 1986 (KCA)

It is reported that Mr. Vasile Bulucea has been released from the post of Minister of Transport and Communications and is replaced by Mr. Pavel Aron.

Hungary – August 14-15, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi traveled to Moscow for a two-day official visit.

Soviet Union – August 15, 1986 (KCA)

The Soviet Union makes its first formal approach to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), when it submits a request to take part in a meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

Latvia / SSR – August 15, 1986 (RFE)

Thousands of Latvian Christians gather in the village of Aglona for the Feast of Assumption to celebrate Bishop Meinhard, who effectively brought Christianity to the country 800 years ago. The fact that some 50,000 Christians attended the celebration points to the continuing strong resistance of the Church in the face of the Soviet regime's atheistic policies.

Poland – August 16, 1986 (KCA)

In a sermon, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, expresses concern that the religious studies program would be used to promote atheist ideas.

Soviet Union – August 16, 1986 (KCA)

In a series of government appointments, Vasily Zakharov becomes Culture Minister, Yury Besspalov becomes Minister of the Chemical Industry, and Valentin Pavlov becomes Chairman of the State Prices Committee. Also, as part of a reorganization of the State Committee for Construction Affairs Deputy Chairman, Leonid Bibin is appointed a Minister, and three new ministries of construction are established to operate on a regional basis.

Hungary – August 16-22, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai had an official visit to the Commonwealth of Australia. He was received by Deputy Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

U.S. - August 17, 1986 (LBC)

Five former US officials propose the limitation of the SDI program. Former Secretaries of Defense Brown, Laird, and Schlesinger, former Secretary of State Vance, and former National Security Advisor Scowcroft recommend the ground protection of nuclear missile sites instead of the protection of the population from space. (This solution would not violate the ABM agreement, since the principle of MAD would stand, and according to the logic of deterrence stability would grow because the protection of missile sites would increase the credibility of US counter-value capability.)

Soviet Union – August 18, 1986 (KCA)

The Soviet Union announces an extension to Jan. 1, 1987, of its unilateral moratorium on tests of nuclear weapons

Soviet Union, August 18, 1986 (MNC)

The Soviet Union prolonged its unilaterally undertaken moratorium of nuclear weapons tests until January 1, 1987.

Soviet Union-Israel, August 18, 1986 (MNC)

Soviet-Israeli negotiations took place in Helsinki about consular issues. (This was the first official contact between the two countries since 1967.)

Soviet Union / Israel – August 18, 1986 (KCA)

Brief talks between Israel and the Soviet Union are held in Helsinki (Finland), representing the first official contact since 1967. The talks are broken off after Israeli delegates attempted to raise the issue of Soviet Jews.

Czechoslovakia – 18 August, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-3-16402)

In the party daily *Rude Pravo*, the most comprehensive account of the problems in possibility of electricity shortages in the coming winter is published which rising the authorities concerns about that problem.

Soviet Union – August 19, 1986 (MHC)

The CC passes a resolution allowing 20 ministries and the 70 largest enterprises of the USSR to establish direct contact with foreign partners and to create joint ventures. The decision is a step in the direction of deeper integration of the socialist bloc.

Soviet Union – August 19, 1986 (KCA)

The Soviet authorities issue exit visas to Ida Milgrom, the mother of the human activist and dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, and to four other members of his family. All five relatives are reunited with Shcharansky in Vienna on Aug. 25 en route for Israel.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers publish a joint resolution on stopping the design and preparatory work on rerouting part of the flow of rivers in the northern part of European Russia and in Siberia. The river diversion scheme has originally been conceived to alleviate the shortage of water for irrigation in the south of the country and to reverse a decline in the levels of the Caspian and Aral Seas.

Czechoslovakia – August 20, 1986

Charter 77 issues a statement marking the 18th anniversary of the occupation of Czechoslovakia through the Warsaw Pact. It points out that the presence of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia is the main obstacle to the enjoyment of the “right to national self-determination”.

Hungary – August 20-21, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Finance István Hetényi had an official visit to Sweden. His negotiation partner was his counterpart Kjell-Olef Feldt.

Czechoslovakia / West Germany – August 21, 1986 (KCA)

A Czechoslovak border guard requests political asylum in West Germany after crossing into Bavaria.

Czechoslovakia – 21 August, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-13)

The 18th anniversary of the August 1968 invasion of reformist Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces (with the exception of Romania). The Czechoslovak human right movement Charter 77 gives a declaration on the anniversary.

Czechoslovakia – August, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-13)

A Charter 77 document pays considerable attention to the practice of using employment contracts as an additional means of controlling the private lives of Czechoslovak citizens.

Soviet Union – August 22, 1986 (KCA)

In a statement, Mr. Ivan Ivanov, head of the International Economic Relations Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, says that the Soviet Union wants a rapprochement with the GATT for “international trade, and expanded trade between the Soviet Union and GATT member countries”.

Albania / Greece – August 23, 1986 (KCA)

The Greek government announces on August 23 that it is to put an end to the state of war with Albania which has technically existed for the last 45 years.

Soviet Union – August 25, 1986 (KCA)

It is reported that Mr. Leonid Bibid, the First Deputy Chairman of the State Construction Committee, has been appointed as a member of the Council of Ministers.

Soviet Union- August 25-29, 1986 (MNC)

The world conference of nuclear safety discussed the special report of the Soviet Union about the Chernobyl catastrophe, in Vienna.

Albania / U.K. - August 26, 1986 (KCA)

President Alia devotes particular attention in his speech on Aug. 26 to relations with the United Kingdom, and he confirms that direct talks have recently begun to address the outstanding issues hindering the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Albanian offers preconditions for the establishment of diplomatic relations centred on a demand for the restoration of a large quantity of gold, which was expropriated by Italy during its occupation of Albania in the Second World War and which was subsequently transferred to Germany. Since the end of the war the gold had been held jointly by the UK, France, and the USA.

Romania – August 26, 1986 (KCA)

A reshuffle announced appears to be connected for the most part with recent criticism by the RCP leadership of Romania's failure to meet its foreign trade obligations. The changes are as follows: Mr. Ilie Vaduva is released from the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs and is appointed Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation in place of Mr. Vasile Pungan.

Hungary – August 28, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Péter Kővári consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

Hungary – August 29-30, 1986 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn – in his rank as co-President of Finnish-Hungarian Joint Committee of Culture – took part in cultural negotiations with State Secretary of Education Jaako Numminen in Helsinki. He was also visited by Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, and he was received by Arvo Alto, President of the Communist Party of Finland,

and Matti Ahde, Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, Minister of Environment, on August 30.

Soviet Union – August 30, 1986 (KCA)

Alexei Petrishchev, the Minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production, dies.

Romania – August 31, 1986 (KCA)

An earthquake centred in northern Romania causes casualties and widespread damage in the neighbouring Soviet Republic of Moldavia.

Soviet Union – August 31, 1986 (KCA)

The Soviet cruise liner *Admiral Nakhimov* sinks with the loss of 398 of its 1,234 passengers and crew after colliding with a cargo vessel in the Black Sea.

September

Poland – September 1, 1986 (RFE)

The Polish zloty is devalued again, 4.4% against the transferrable ruble and 17.6% against the dollar. This is a cause for concern, as the devaluation against the dollar is the eighth in the past five years. In October 1981 a dollar cost 33.7 zloty, today it costs 200 zloty.

Soviet Union – September 1, 1986 (KCA)

Vladimir Kamantsev is appointed a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Hungary – September 1-3, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a state delegation, Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege took part in the celebration of the national day – 17 anniversary of the revolution of September 1, 1969 – of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Lajos Czinege was received by the second man of the Libyan leadership, Abdussalam Dzhallud.

Hungary – September 1-3, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister József Bényi consulted in Warsaw.

Palestine- September 1-5, 1986 (MNC)

The representatives of the El-Fatah, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Palestine Communist Party annulled the Palestinian-Jordanian Treaty of February 11, 1985, on their Summit in Prague.

Yugoslavia / NAM - September 1-6, 1986 (HR/MP)

The 8th Conference of the Non-Aligned countries takes place in Harare, Zimbabwe. The final document consists of two parts: political and economic. The political part is centered on key issues: international security, disarmament, nuclear power and interventions. The situation in Africa is especially in focus, namely the conflicts in South Africa, Namibia, Western Sahara and Chad. The American bombing of Lybia is condemned. The situation in the Near East is examined as well, especially the Iraq-Iran war, the Israeli threat against Iraq nuclear plants, and the situation in Palestine and Lebanon. The economic part forsees an action plan for bolstering economic cooperation.

Soviet Union – September 2, 1986 (KCA)

Ministers are appointed to three newly created construction ministries; Vadim Malyshev became Chairman of the State Committee for Safety in the Nuclear Power Industry.

Czechoslovakia – September 2, 1986 (DRC)

Following house searches, seven members of the independent arts and culture organization Jazz Section are taken into custody and accused of doing business without a legal licence.

This repression leads to a wave of protests abroad, in particular many institutions and persons concerned by arts express their natural solidarity.

Poland – September 2, 1986 (RFE)

The Polish Episcopate announces that it is giving up on plans to set up an Agricultural Fund for private farmers, a proposal first raised four years ago. The bishops cite the reason for this disappointing decision, as the continuing intransigence of government representatives during the Church-state negotiations.

Poland – September 3, 1986 (KCA)

The Roman Catholic Church in Poland announces that it has abandoned a scheme to set up a fund to channel donations from the West to Polish private farmers.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 4, 1986 (KCA)

U.S.–Soviet talks on chemical weapons resume in Berne, while in Geneva the talks on nuclear testing continue.

Soviet Union – September 7, 1986 (KCA)

Nikolai Olshansky is appointed Minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production.

Hungary – September 7-8, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a state delegation, Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary took part on the funeral of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, ex-President of the Republic of Finland, in Helsinki.

Hungary – September 7-14, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, first Secretary of the Party Committee of Budapest had an official visit to Cuba, where he negotiated with Jorge Lezcano, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, First Secretary of the Party Committee of Havana. He also met Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

Hungary – September 8-13, 1986 (MNC)

O Guk Ryol, Field Marshal, member of the member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief of staff of the armed forces of the DPRK visited Hungary. He consulted with István Horváth, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege, and Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense.

Hungary – September 8-16, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi went to the United States of America for a nine-day visit. His negotiation partner was Minister of Trade Malcolm Baldrige. He met Senator R. Dole, Minister of Energy J. Herrington, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs J. Whitehead. He was received by Vice President George H. W. Bush.

Hungary September 9-10, 1986 (MNC)

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet took an official, friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic, where his host was Willi Stoph, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the Cabinet. He was received by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Hungary September 9-11, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark Uffe Ellemann-Jensen had an official visit in Hungary. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi, and met Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai and Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress. He was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP,

President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary and Gyorgy Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Poland – September 9, 1986 (KCA)

Bank Handlowy, the Polish foreign trade bank, and Western commercial bank creditors sign an agreement, rescheduling debt to foreign banks due in 1986–87. Poland would repay 5% of the principal due in this period along with the interest on the total sum. Payment of the remaining 95% of principal would be delayed for four years.

Albania / France – September 10, 1986 (KCA)

M. Jean-Michel Baylet, Secretary of State at the French Ministry of External Relations, is believed to have discussed the negotiations between Albania and the UK when he visited Tirana on Sept. 10–12, the first visit by a member of the French government since 1946. M. Baylet also delivers a message from the French President, M. Mitterrand, to the Albanian Prime Minister, Mr. Adil Carcani, calling for closer relations between their two countries.

Soviet Union / China – September 10, 1986 (KCA)

A revised consular treaty is signed in Beijing during a visit to China by Nikolai Talyzin, a Soviet First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Poland – September 11, 1986 (KCA)

Gen. Kiszczak announces that he has ordered the release of the 225 people still detained in connection with offences against the state and public order.

Czechoslovakia - 12-13 September, 1986 (DRC)

The StB organizes an extensive operation of repression against Charter 77 activists, based on repeated house searches and interrogations lasting several hours. In the last few months, the number of various acts of police and persecution against independent Roman Church activists has markedly increased.

Austria – September 13, 1986 (KCA)

Delegates at the party congress of the FPÖ in Innsbruck elect Herr Jörg Haider, the FPÖ leader in Carinthia since June 1983, as leader of the federal FPÖ. Herr Haider wins 57.7 per cent of the vote, defeating Herr Steger, the Vice-Chancellor, who has been leader of the FPÖ since 1980.

Hungary – September 13-15, 1986 (MNC)

Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher took part in the inauguration of the SOS children's village in Battonya, in Hungary. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Hungary – September 14, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister of the Republic of Austria Peter Jankowitsch, who stayed in Hungary for the inauguration of the SOS children's village in Battonya, negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

Poland - September 15, 1986 (RFE)

All Poland's political prisoners, with the exception of those sentenced for acts of terrorism, sabotage, espionage and betraying state secrets, have been released by September 15. The news of this unconditional release comes as a surprise, given that this year's amnesty at first did not appear to differ substantially from ones in the past two years. The release of political prisoners has for years been a key condition for the resumption of good relations with the West, the US in particular.

Latvia / SSR – September 15-19, 1986 (RFE)

The Chautauqua conference takes place in Jurmala, Latvia. The conference is centered on US-Soviet relations and provided a forum for unprecedented public debates between American and Soviet policy makers on the state of US-Soviet relations, arms-control issues and regional conflicts. One of the recurring themes throughout the conference is the USSR's annexation of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia during World War Two. The Soviet delegation was not particularly forthcoming when addressing this issue and the US continued to follow its policy of withholding recognition of the legality of the incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union.

Hungary – September 15-17, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a party- and state delegation, Pál Losncezi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary (and his wife) had an official, friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. He negotiated with Hafez Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Hungary – September 15-18, 1986 (MNC)

Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Mátyás Szűrös visited the Republic of Austria, where his host was Fritz Marsch, International Secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament. He met Vice President of the Socialist Party of Austria, Interior Minister Karl Blecha, Foreign Minister Peter Jankovitsch, and other parliamentary and governmental personalities. He was received by Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

Hungary – September 15-18, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress took part in the Ministerial meeting of the GATT-member states in Uruguay (Punte del Este).

Hungary – September 15-20, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Finance István Hetényi took part in 2 Summit of the Committee of Hungarian-Chinese Economic, Trade and Mechanical-Scientific Cooperation in Beijing. He negotiated with Minister of Trade Liu Yi. He was received by Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang.

Hungary – September 16, 1986 (KCA)

The official Hungarian news agency MTI reports on the establishment of the General Enterprise Bank which is to take over the enterprise fund of the National Bank.

Czechoslovakia / FRG – September 16, 1986 (RFE)

West German Hans Dick shot by Czechoslovakian troops after strolling across the German-Czech border. This sours West German and Austrian relations with Czechoslovakia. Bonn and Prague express their dissatisfaction with the regime's investigation of the incident.

Hungary –September 17-19, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Vratislav Vajnar had an official, friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Interior Minister János Kamara.

Soviet Union – September 18, 1986 (MHC)

Gorbachev travels to Stavropol *krai* where he meets with party activists and promotes economic reform and accountability in the USSR.

East Germany / West Germany – September 18, 1986 (KCA)

It is announced that, with effect from Oct. 1, East Germany would no longer allow refugees from third countries to pass into West Germany or West Berlin unless they hold valid visas.

Czechoslovakia / FRG – 18 September, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-14)

The retired West German Army Officer Hans Dick is shot by Czechoslovakian troops after strolling along the German border which suggests that no large-scale political progress in relations with these countries has been made and the hard-line policy at home sometimes spills across the border, adversely affecting the country's international standing.

Poland – September 18, 1986 (KCA)

Gen. Jaruzelski suggests that, following the July amnesty, Poland has now fulfilled the principal condition for the lifting of the remaining Western sanctions, which he has previously estimated to have cost Poland the equivalent of around 15 billion dollars.

Austria – September 19, 1986 (KCA)

The SPÖ presidium votes to dissolve the governing coalition, but, although Herr Steger tendered his resignation as Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry, it is agreed that the Cabinet should continue unchanged in a caretaker capacity until the general election.

Poland – September 19, 1986 (UNW)

The Temporary Council for Solidarity is created by Lech Wałęsa.

Soviet Union – September 19, 1986 (KCA)

At a news conference in Moscow, the Finance Minister Mr. Boris Gostev estimates that to date total direct and indirect costs of the Chernobyl accident amounts to 2 billion roubles.

U.S. / Soviet Union - September 19-20, 1986 (LBC)

There are talks between Shevardnadze and Schultz in Washington. The meeting came about for the preparation of the summit, but the main theme was the case of a U.S. journalist arrested in the USSR. In contrast to the original plan, Shevardnadze met with Reagan. Twenty-five members of the Soviet embassy in Washington are expelled with the charge of espionage.

Hungary – September 19-24, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Miklós Barity consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Mongolia in Ulaanbaatar.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe- September 19, 1986 (MNC)

With the acceptance of an outcome document, the summit about measures of strengthening of trust and security and disarmament, organized in the confines of the conference on security and co-operation in Europe, has ended.

Hungary – September 20-October 5, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in XLI Summit of the UN General Assembly in New York. On September 30, he made a speech in the General Assembly. During his stay in New York, he engaged in bilateral consultations with:

- Foreign Minister of Algeria, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi;
- State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States of America, John Whitehead;
- Foreign Minister of Argentina, Dante Caputo;
- Foreign Minister of Australia, William Hayden;
- Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Humayun Rashid Choudhuri;
- Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, Bohuslav Chnoupek;
- Foreign Minister of Ethiopia, Gosu Wolde;
- Foreign Minister of Finland, Paavo Vayrynen;
- Foreign Minister of France, Jean-Bernard Raimond;
- Foreign Minister of India, P. Shiv Sankar;
- Deputy Prime Minister Foreign Minister of Iraq, Tarik Asis;
- Foreign Minister of Iran, Ali Ahbar Velayati;
- Foreign Minister of Ireland, Peter Barry;
- Foreign Minister of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli;
- Foreign Minister of Malaysia, Raish Bin Yatim;
- Foreign Minister of Mongolia, Mangalin Dugersun;
- Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, Sir Geoffrey Howe;
- Foreign Minister of German Democratic Republic, Oskar Fischer;
- Foreign Minister of Italy, Giulio Andreotti;
- Foreign Minister of Brazil, Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodré;
- Foreign Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir;
- Foreign Minister of Peru, Alan Wagner Tizon;
- Foreign Minister of Singapore, Suppiah Dhanabalan;
- Foreign Minister of Syria, Faruk as-Saraa;
- Foreign Minister of New Zealand, Frank O'Flynn;
- Foreign Minister of Uruguay, Enrique Iglesias;
- General Secretary of the UN, Javier Perez de Cuellar;
- Responsible for foreign affairs of the EEC, Willy de Clerq;
- Head of the Political Department of the PLO, Faruk Kaddumi.

Czechoslovakia –20 September, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-14)

The Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Prague, Dr. Frantisek Vanek, died on 20 September 1986 who was a close collaborator and legal adviser of Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek. Also, Jan Lebeda is appointed as the new Vicar-General which must be regarded as a concession by the regime to Tomasek.

Austria – September 21, 1986 (KCA)

In regional elections to the *Landtag* in Styria, the SPÖ polls 38% and wins 22 seats. The ÖVP and the FPÖ retain 30 and 2 seats respectively. A coalition of three Green parties enters the *Landtag* for the first time with 2 seats.

Warsaw Pact / NATO - September 22, 1986 (LBC)

The CDE conference in Stockholm ends with an agreement. The aim of the conference was to decrease the risk of accidental war by establishing a framework of notification and verification of troop movements and military exercises by the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The agreement was made in such a way that the conference clock was stopped one minute before

the official expiration point. According to the agreement, the signatories are obliged to provide the rest of the participants with an annual program of their military activities. The program needs to be handed in by the fifteenth of November each year. The participants have to be notified in writing through diplomatic channels of exercises larger than 13,000 troops and 300 tanks 42 days in advance. Ones mobilizing between 40,000 and 75,000 troops must be signaled one year in advance, and those of over 75,000 must be signaled two years in advance. All participants are obliged to receive observers at exercises that are larger than 17,000. All signatories must undergo aerial and ground monitoring three times a year. The receiving nation has the right to deny access to secret military or defense establishments.

Austria / Israel – September 22, 1986 (KCA)

The Israeli Foreign Ministry announces that the country will no longer be represented at ambassadorial level in Austria.

Poland / Mongolia / Korea / China / USSR – September 22–30, 1986 (PSM)

General Jaruzelski makes a trip around Asia, visiting Mongolia, North Korea and China. It is the first visit of any representative of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to China since 1962. He also stops off in the USSR on his way to and back from East Asia. The trip is seen as important as a step to improving Sino-Polish relations, as well as promoting trade agreements with the countries in Asia.

Austria – September 23, 1986 (KCA)

The government orders the *Gemeinschaftskraftwerk Tullnerfeld* (GKT) to liquidate the assets of the nuclear power plant at Zwentendorf. This plant has never been used since its completion in 1978 because a referendum opposed the use of nuclear power. The *Nationalrat* is dissolved.

Soviet Union, September 23, 1986 (MNC)

An official Soviet statement was published in the UN, according to which, the Soviet Union is ready to sign a treaty about the full prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, anytime and anywhere.

International Atomic Energy Agency, September 24-26, 1986 (MNC)

The Extraordinary Summit of the International Atomic Energy Agency accepted two treaties in Vienna; one makes notification about nuclear accidents mandatory, the other prescribes international cooperation for the protection against such an event.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 25, 1986 (KCA)

The 40th round of talks on mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) opens in Vienna.

Poland – September 26, 1986 (KCA)

The national socio-economic plan for 1986–90 is approved by the Council of Ministers.

Hungary, September 26-29, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Miklós Barity consulted in the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang.

Soviet Union – September 26, 1986 (KCA)

Following the April 1986 Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster in the Soviet Union, a special session of the International Atomic Energy Agency adopts a convention on the notification of accidents involving nuclear materials and another on ways to respond to such accidents. At

Chernobyl, all reactors on the affected site have been closed down since the accident. *Pravda* reports that the CPSU party control committee has censured the Minister of Transport Construction Mr. Vladimir Brezhnev, one of his deputy ministers, and the Minister of Railways Mr. Nikolai Konarev for illegally confirming the acceptance of unfinished railway lines and electrified sections.

Soviet Union / China – September 26, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Edvard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and his Chinese counterpart Mr. Wu Xueqian, meet for the first time in New York, where both men are attending the opening of the 40th regular session of the UN General Assembly.

Austria – September 27, 1986 (KCA)

Austria's main environmentalist groups, including the conservative United Greens of Austria (*Vereinte Grünen Österreich*) and the radical Austrian Alternative List (*Alternative Liste Österreich*), agree to contest the forthcoming elections on a joint "Greens Alternative List" led by Frau Meissner-Blau.

Poland - September 27, 1986 (RFE)

At a press conference in Washington, several American legislators from both political parties and the representatives of the Polish-American Congress (the organization representing Americans of Polish descent) urge the US Administration to lift the sanctions against Poland.

Soviet Union – September 28, 1986 (KCA)

Following the Aug. 31 cruise liner disaster in the Black Sea, Timofei Guzhenko is removed as Minister of the Merchant Marine.

Soviet Union – September 29, 1986 (KCA)

The No.1 reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in northern Ukraine is restarted, and it resumes supplying electricity to the grid on Oct.1.

Poland - September 29, 1986 (RFE)

The Sejm makes two significant changes in personnel on the Council of Ministers. Jan Szlachta is appointed the new Minister of Mining and Energy, and Aleksander Krawczuk, the new Minister of Culture and the Arts. The second appointment in particular may signal a change in the stringent cultural policy towards a more conciliatory treatment of artists and writers by the authorities.

Solidarity sets up a Provisional Council, composed of seven prominent union leaders, in an attempt to reinstate Solidarity as an openly active and officially recognized public movement. The underground Interim Coordinating Committee will, however, not be disbanded and clandestine activities will continue. Zbigniew Bujak, Bogdan Lis, Wladyslaw Frasyuniuk and Jozef Pinior are four of the council's seven members. The Provisional Council is, in effect, an interim body designed to initiate and supervise Solidarity's transition from clandestine to overt activity.

Hungary – September 29-30, 1986 (MNC)

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet (and his wife), had an official visit to the Kingdom of Belgium. He negotiated with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. He was received by Belgian King Bauduin I. On September 30, he gave an interview to the Belgian television.

Hungary – September 29-October 5, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary delegation, István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament, traveled to the Federal Republic of Germany for a six-day visit. He met Franz Josef Strauss, President of the Christian Social Union, Prime Minister of Bavaria; Hans-Jochen Vogel, Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and Egon Bahr, the disarmament specialist of the party; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany; and other parliamentary personalities. He was received by the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Richard von Weizsäcker.

Hungary – September 30-October 1, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi consulted with Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Silayev in Moscow.

Poland – September 30, 1986 (KCA)

At simultaneous news conferences in Warsaw and Gdansk, the Solidarity leadership praises the authorities for releasing all political prisoners, calling the move “a spark of hope in Polish society.” It then declares its readiness to work within the system to improve the country's social, political, and economic conditions.

October

Albania / Yugoslavia – October, 1986 (KCA)

In October, Tanjug (Telegrafiska agencija nove Jugoslavije, Telegraphic Agency of New Yugoslavia) reports that two escaped Yugoslav convicts who had crossed into Albania have been returned to Yugoslavia by the Albanian authorities. They had been in a group of four ethnic Albanians who escaped on Aug. 25 from a prison in Pec, Kosovo, where they were serving sentences for activities hostile to the Yugoslav state. The other two fugitives had been captured inside Yugoslavia a few days after their escape.

Poland – October 1, 1986 (KCA)

Amnesty International reports that Mr. Jankowski has in fact been released from detention.

Soviet Union – October 1, 1986 (KCA)

In a speech to a conference of academics in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev attacks conservative opponents for the policies set out in the 12th five-year plan.

U.S. / Soviet Union - October 1-12, 1986 (LBC)

Reykjavik hosts a meeting of Gorbachev and Reagan. The meeting was originally conceived as preparatory, but later turns into a full-fledged summit. The main theme is arms reduction. There is an agreement on reducing INF forces to 100 warheads each. The missiles will be pulled out of the European continent. Strategic forces will be reduced by half, and the number of warheads have an upper limit of 6000 each. Gorbachev accepts that this number will not include cruise missiles launched from the sea. There is no breakthrough in arms reduction because of the dispute over SDI. Reagan claims that the space defense system is the precondition of reducing offensive arms. Because of the debate, there is no agreement on the date of the new summit. Gorbachev asserts “we were on the verge of taking major, history-making decisions. Since the American administration, as we understand now, is out to make a breakthrough via SDI to military superiority, it even went so far as to bury the accords on

which we already reached agreement.” The Soviet leader tied the strengthening of the ABM treaty to the acceptance of agreements relating to INF and strategic forces. Furthermore, he insisted that the U.S. to observe the ABM treaty for another ten years. The agreement failed because the Soviet position contained the treaty’s strict interpretation that is it would have prohibited the continuation of the SDI program in laboratory conditions. The dispute nullified

agreements on arms control and human rights. From Reagan's speech: The US proposed the "most sweeping and generous arms-control proposal in history" but he preferred "no agreement than to bring home a bad agreement to the United States". A few days later, a dispute arose whether he recommended the elimination of all nuclear arms or only half of them. Schultz claims that the latter is true while a Senator alleges the former. The USSR publishes the alleged text of the negotiations according to which Reagan proposed full elimination. The U.S. accuses the Soviets of violating diplomatic rules because of the publication of the text.

Lithuania / SSR – October 2, 1986 (RFE)

A rail and ferry service has opened between Mukran (German Democratic Republic) and Klaipeda (Lithuania). When the system becomes fully operational in 1990, it will carry approximately a third of all Soviet-East German trade.

Hungary – October 2-4, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary committee, Vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China Liao Hansheng visited Hungary. He negotiated with Vice President of the Parliament János Péter. He met Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvégi, President of the National Planning Office, Minister of Finance István Hetényi, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn, and was received by István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament, and Pál Losonczi, President of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Hungary – October 2-13, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense, took an official, friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba. He negotiated with the second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Raul Castro Rúz.

Soviet Union – October 3, 1986 (KCA)

A Soviet Union nuclear-powered submarine, believed to be armed with nuclear missiles, is taken on tow following an explosion and fire on board.

Czechoslovakia - 3 October, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-14)

Two Danish peace groups that are not affiliated with the World Peace Council but that accepted membership in the local organizing committee press for the participation of delegates from Charter 77 as members of the regime-sponsored contingent for the World Peace Congress. The Congress would be held in Copenhagen from October 15 to 19.

Poland – October 4, 1986 (KCA)

Amnesty International reports that Mr. Ryszard Bonowski, a Solidarity activist, has received only a two-year suspended sentence for conscientious objection.

Yugoslavia – October 4, 1986 (KCA)

Metropolitan Gavriilo of the Vardar region is elected Archbishop of Ohrid and head of the Macedonian Orthodox Church. He succeeds Archbishop Angelari, who was killed in a motor accident on June 15.

Soviet Union – October 4, 1986 (KCA)

The Justice Minister in Byelorussia is dismissed as a result of a scandal involving unlawful

sentencing which also cost the jobs of the republican State Procurator and a member of the republican Supreme Court.

Soviet Union – October 5, 1986 (KCA)

Ivan Arkhipov retires as a First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; three other ministerial changes are announced during October.

Soviet Union / China – October 5, 1986 (KCA)

Igor Rogachev, a Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, visits Beijing for a ninth round of Sino-Soviet talks which ends with an agreement to resume negotiations in Moscow in February 1987.

Soviet Union – October 6, 1986 (KCA)

A Soviet nuclear-powered submarine sinks in the Atlantic Ocean about 600 miles north-east of Bermuda.

Romania / China – October 7, 1986 (KCA)

President Ceausescu pays a visit to China for talks with President Li Xiannian, Mr. Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister.

Hungary – October 7, 1986 (MNC)

President of Executive Committee of the Croatian Socialist Republic (Yugoslavia) Anton Milovic negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Budapest.

Hungary – October 7-8, 1986 (MNC)

Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands (and her husband) had an official visit to Hungary. He was received by Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. He met János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Peoples' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic. Dutch Foreign Minister Hans von der Brook, who accompanied the Queen, negotiated with his counterpart, Péter Várkonyi.

Hungary – October 7, 1986 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn took part in the XLI Summit of the UN General Assembly in New York.

Soviet Union / China – October 8, 1986 (KCA)

A delegation from the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet visits China.

Hungary – October 8-10, 1986 (MNC)

Political General-Director of the Foreign Ministry of Italy (Deputy Minister rank), B. Biancher Chiappori, consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

Romania / China – October 9, 1986 (KCA)

President Ceausescu presents Romania's highest honour, the First Order of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to China's 'elder statesman' Mr. Deng Xiaoping at a ceremony in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Poland – October 10, 1986 (RFE)

Lech Walesa issues a statement, appealing to all Poles to unite together and put national

interest first, and to the US President to lift sanctions against Poland, imposed after the introduction of martial law.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 11, 1986 (KCA)

The Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Reykjavik (Iceland), devoted principally to arms control issues, collapses as a result of irreconcilable differences over the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative.

Hungary – October 11, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Miklós Barity took part in the conciliation meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Bucharest.

USA / Soviet Union – October 11-12, 1986 (MNC)

A Soviet-American summit was held between M. S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan in Reykjavik.

Hungary – October 11-16, 1986 (MNC)

Ministry of Culture of Nicaragua, Ernesto Cardenal Martinez, visited Hungary. His negotiation partner was Minister of Health László Medve.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 11-13, 1986 (MHC)

The U.S.-Soviet Summit in Reykjavik takes place. Reagan and Gorbachev come close to an agreement to abolish all strategic offensive weapons, but fall short because of Reagan's insistence on keeping SDI (the Strategic Defense Initiative) and Gorbachev's inability to compromise on SDI research and testing.

Romania / North Korea – October 12, 1986 (KCA)

President Ceausescu visits the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), returning a visit made by President Kim to Romania in June 1984.

Hungary – October 12-14, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Health of Sweden, Madam Gertrud Sigurdson, met her counterpart László Medve during her stay in Hungary.

Hungary – October 12-16, 1986 (MNC)

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament visited the Kingdom of Sweden. His negotiation partners were President of the Parliament Ingemund Bengtsson and Madame Gunnel Jonang, Head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament. He met Foreign Minister Sten Andersson, Minister of Public Administration Bo Homberg, President of the Centre Party. He met the President of the Moderate Coalition Party (conservative party) Carl Bildt. He was received by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, President of the Swedish Social Democratic Workers' Party.

Hungary – October 13-16, 1986 (MNC)

Federal President of the Federal Republic of Germany Richard von Weizsäcker (and his wife) arrived to Hungary for an official visit. He met János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, Pál Losnczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and Györg Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. Before his departure he talked about his experiences in Hungary during a press conference.

Hungary – October 13, 1986 (MNC)

Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher – accompanying the Head of State of the Federal Republic of Germany during his stay in Budapest – negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai and Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

Soviet Union / Argentina – October 13-17, 1986 (MNC)

Head of State of Argentina, Raul Alfonsín, had an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Poland – October 13-15, 1986 (RFE)

Soviet Premier, Nikolai Ryzhkov pays an official three-day visit to Poland. The visit emphasizes the importance of close economic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, who is Poland's largest single trading partner. Several agreements are signed, covering the setting up of joint enterprises, foreign trade protocols and the modernization of Polish shipyards.

Poland – October 14, 1986 (KCA)

The authorities announce the release of Fr Sylwester Zych from prison. The Roman Catholic priest was sentenced in 1982 to six years in prison for involvement in the killing of a Warsaw policeman.

Hungary – October 14, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in summit of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact, in Bucharest.

Soviet Union – October 14-15, 1986 (MNC)

M. S. Gorbachev notified the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact in Bucharest about the meeting in Reykjavik.

Romania / Soviet Union, October 15-16, 1986 (PER)

E. A. Shevardnadze, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, visits Romania.

Hungary – October 15-17, 1986 (MNC)

Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mir Hussein Musavi had an official visit to Hungary. His host was György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Soviet Union – October 15-31, 1986 (MNC)

Six Soviet regiments were pulled out of Afghanistan.

Hungary – October 16-18, 1986 (MNC)

Colonel General Ceslaw Kiszczak, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Interior Minister of the People's Republic of Poland had an official, friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Interior Minister János Kamara.

Hungary – October 16-18, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai had a three-day official to the Federal Republic of Germany for the opening of the Hungarian Days, organized within the Hannover Fair. He negotiated with Ernst Albrecht, Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, Bernhard Vogel, Prime Minister of the Rhineland-Palatinate, and Martin Bangemann, Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hungary – October 16-18, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of State of Trade and Industry of the United Kingdom Alan Clark visited Hungary. He met Deputy Prime Minister and President of the National Planning Office Lajos Faluvégi, Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai, Minister of Industry László Kapolyi, Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi, and Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress. He was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

USA / Soviet Union- October 18-20, 1986 (MNC)

American and Soviet scientists, in the presence of journalists examined the measuring stations designed to monitor nuclear tests in Kazakhstan.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 19, 1986 (KCA)

The Soviet Union declares five U.S. diplomats to be unwelcomed.

U.S. / Soviet Union - October 19-22, 1986 (LBC)

A “war” of expelling each others’ diplomats occurs between Washington and Moscow. The U.S. expels 80 Soviet diplomats and the USSR expels 10 American diplomats.

Hungary – October 20-22, 1986 (MNC)

Responding to an invitation by Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi, Paavo Vayrynen, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Finland, President of the Centre Party of Finland spent three days in Hungary. He met Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, József Marjai, Deputy Prime Minister and Péter Veress, Minister of Foreign Trade. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Czechoslovakia - 20-23 October, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-15)

The Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council passed amendments that make the country’s abortion law possibly the most liberal in Europe on October 20 and 23. Under the amended law, which takes effect as of 1 January 1987, it will be left entirely to the pregnant woman to decide whether an abortion should be carried out.

USA/Soviet Union – October 21-22, 1986 (MNC)

The American government demanded, that the number of personnel in the Soviet Embassy in Washington D.C. and the Consulate General in San Francisco is to be reduced by 50 people by November 1, and expelled additional five Russian diplomats; the Soviet countermeasures were announced on October 22.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 21, 1986 (KCA)

The United States orders 55 Soviet diplomats to leave the USA by Nov.1, only five of whom might be replaced.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 22, 1986 (KCA)

It is reported that Adolf Tolkachev, a Soviet worker at a scientific research institute in Moscow, has been executed for spying for the USA.

Poland – October 22, 1986 (RFE)

The authorities ban a publication, issued by the deputy secretary of the Polish Episcopate, calling for pluralism and the establishment of lay Catholic organizations across the country. This is yet another example of the Polish bishops fighting for civil rights and their efforts being met with vehement opposition from the authorities.

Poland – October 23, 1986 (RFE)

The government's plenipotentiary for the development of nuclear energy, Jerzy Bijak, announces that there will be further delays in Poland's nuclear program and the targets, set only a year ago, will not be met. The delay at the main Zarnowiec site, where over the last four years only 12.5% instead of the planned 27% of construction work has been completed, is said to have been caused mainly by shortages in equipment and materials.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 23, 1986 (KCA)

The Soviet Union orders a further five U.S. diplomats to leave the country and severely limits the availability of local services to U.S. diplomatic missions in Moscow and Leningrad.

Hungary – October 24-28, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister of Canada Joseph Stanford consulted at the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

Hungary – October 24-29, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister, President of the National Planning Office Lajos Faluvégi visited the State of Kuwait. He negotiated with Minister of Planning Mohammad Suleiman Sayed Ali, and Minister of Finance and Economy Dzhasim Mohammad al-Harafi.

Czechoslovakia - 25 October, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-16)

A letter that Charter 77 has sent to the Dutch Erasmus Prize Committee upon the awarding of its prize to Vaclav Havel, a prominent member of the Czechoslovak human rights movement and a playwright of world renown.

Hungary –October 25-November 1, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Finance István Hetényi took part in the Summit of the Hungarian-Indian Joint Committee of Economic Cooperation in New Delhi, along with the Indian Co-Chairman and Minister of Industry J. Vengal Rao.

Hungary– October 27-28, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai consulted in Moscow.

Czechoslovakia - 27-28 October, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-16)

The Czechoslovak Union of Physical Culture holds a meeting in Nymburk (Bohemia) to discuss "the political and educational work among top-class athletes in light of the 17th party congress" which following the September 1986 CPCPS Presidium session.

Hungary – October 29, 1986 (MNC)

Sultan Raja Azlan Shah, Viceroy of Malaysia stayed in Hungary in a private tour. He was received on a courtesy visit by Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

United Kingdom- October 29, 1986 (MNC)

The United Kingdom announced that they are going to extend the border of fishing waters around the Falkland Islands to 200 miles as opposed to the existing three miles.

Hungary – October 29-30, 1986 (MNC)

As special envoy of the American President, Ambassador Edward L. Rowny, Arms Control Advisor of the President and Secretary of State of the United States of America, visited Hungary, in order to inform about the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik. He met Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary – October 29-30, 1986 (MNC)

General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Austria (State Secretary rank) Gerald Hinteregger consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

Hungary – October 30, 1986 (MNC)

Gustáv Husák, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic – accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee, and Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Hrivnák, and Deputy Prime Minister and President of National Planning Office Svatopluk Potác – had a friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Vasil Bilak negotiated with Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Pável Hrivnák negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

November

Hungary – November 3-5, 1986 (MNC)

Lead by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet, a delegation took part in the XLII Summit of the Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. On November 4, György Lázár addressed the Summit.

Albania – November 3, 1986 (KCA)

At its ninth congress, the Albanian Party of Labour re-elects Ramiz Alia as its First Secretary, and membership of the politburo is increased to 13 by the elevation of three former candidate members.

COMECON – November 3, 1986 (KCA)

Meetings of the 10 members of the COMECON are held at Prime Minister level in Bucharest, Romania.

Romania / Comecon – November 3-5, 1986 (PER)

A Comecon congress is held in Bucharest.

Hungary – November 4-7, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in the opening session of the third follow-up meeting of the members of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in Vienna. On November 5, he addressed the Summit. During his stay in Vienna, he conducted bilateral negotiations with the following people:

- Foreign Minister of Denmark, Leo Tindemans;
 - Foreign Minister of Canada, Joe Clark;
 - Foreign Minister of Italy, Giulio Andreotti;
 - Federal Foreign Minister of the Republic of Austria, Peter Jankovitsch;
 - Foreign Minister of Spain, Fernando Ordonez;
 - Foreign Minister of Switzerland, Pierre Aubert;
 - Foreign Minister of Sweden, Sten Andersson;
- And during his stay in Vienna, he was received by the Federal President of the Republic of Austria, Kurt Waldheim.

Conference on security and co-operation in Europe – November 4, 1986 (MNC)

The third follow-up meeting of the members of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe opened (with the participation of Foreign Ministers) in Vienna.

Soviet Union – November 6, 1986 (KCA)

Speaking at a rally on the eve of the October revolution, Mr. Yegor Ligachev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and secretariat, announces that the 1986 grain harvest is expected to reach 210,000,000 tonnes.

Soviet Union – November 8, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, who served as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister under Stalin, dies at age 96.

Soviet Union – November 9, 1986 (KCA)

The No.2 reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is restarted.

Czechoslovakia – 9 November, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-17)

A line and cement factory at Ostrava-Kuncice in Northern Moravia making the oil leakage that polluted Polish waters leads to strains in Polish-Czechoslovak relations.

Eastern Bloc – November 10-11, 1986 (MHC/ MNC)

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties of the members of the COMECON discussed the fundamental issues of the development of cooperation of socialist countries on their summit in Moscow. At the meeting frank discussion takes place about the general economic crisis, failed efforts of integration within COMECON, and the need for serious economic reforms.

Romania / Soviet Union, November 10-11, 1986 (PER)

Soviet and Eastern Bloc party leaders convene in Moscow.

Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia – 10-11 November, 1986 (DRC)

In Moscow, after a working meeting with leading representatives of the COMECON states, Mikhail Gorbachev invites CPCz CC General Secretary Gustáv Husák for private talks.

Hungary – November 10-11, 1986 (MNC)

General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár took part in the

consultation of the leaders of the sister-parties of the members of COMECON in Moscow.

Hungary – November 10-11, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Justice Imre Markója consulted with his counterpart Fernando Ledesma in Spain.

Hungary – November 10-11, 1986 (MNC)

John C. Whitehead, the first Deputy of the Secretary of State of the United States consulted in Budapest. He met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

Romania – November 11, 1986 (KCA)

Agerpres reports that the Foreign Minister, Mr. Stefan Andrei, has been released from his post and would be 'assigned other tasks'. He is replaced by Mr. Ilie Vaduva, a member of the RCP Central Committee and a Deputy Chairman of the Grand National Assembly (parliament), who has previously been President of the Academy of Economic Studies in Bucharest.

Latvia / SSR – November 12, 1986 (RFE)

The Latvian Communist Party newspaper *Cina* announces the appointment of Bruno Steinbriks as the new Minister of Internal Affairs. He succeeds Vladimir Egorov, a Belorussian who had no previous connections with Latvia and did not distinguish himself in a position that he had held only since August 1985.

Hungary – November 12, 1986 (MNC)

General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party János Kádár – during his stay in Moscow – during a friendly meeting, negotiated with M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia – November, 12-14 1986 (MP)

A consultative meeting of developing countries is held at Lima, Peru. Delegates from 37 countries attend the meeting which revolves around the issue of debt.

Romania – November 13, 1986 (KCA)

At a plenary meeting of the RCP Central Committee, Mr. Andrei is elected as secretary to the Central Committee, along with Mr. Cornel Pacoste and Mrs. Maria Ghitulica. Mr Ion Raduand and Mr. Verdet are released from their duties as members of the secretariat.

Soviet Union – November 13, 1986 (KCA)

Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Soviet Communist Party politburo, states in Helsinki that the Soviet Union has withdrawn all its intermediate-range nuclear missiles from the Kola Peninsula and many such missiles from the Baltic region, and is prepared to withdraw nuclear-armed submarines from the Baltic if Nordic countries agree to establish a nuclear-weapons-free zone.

U.S. / U.K. - November 15, 1986 (LBC)

In the course of her talks in Washington, Margaret Thatcher voices the Western European allies' anxiety about the elimination of nuclear forces. According to NATO, nuclear disarmament should be in harmony with the reduction of conventional forces, so that Western Europe should not become vulnerable to the Warsaw Pact's superiority in that field. Thatcher expresses support for SDI.

Albania / Yugoslavia – November 16, 1986 (KCA)

A trade agreement for 1986–90 is signed in Tirana which predicts trade during those five years to be worth \$680 million, an increase of 20 per cent on the figure for 1981–85. A protocol signed at the same time predicts bilateral trade at the value of \$125 million in 1986, or 25 per cent more than in 1985.

Hungary – November 18-20, 1986 (MNC)

Soviet Minister of Oil, Dinkov negotiated with Minister of Industry László Kapolyi in Budapest.

Poland –November 19, 1986 (HDP)

Solidarity (illegal in Poland) becomes a member of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labour.

Soviet Union – November 19, 1986 (KCA)

The Supreme Soviet (parliament) unanimously approves a law whereby from May 1, 1987, individuals will be permitted to engage privately on a part-time basis in a total of 29 specified economic activities within the production and service sectors.

Czechoslovakia – November 20, 1986 (DRC)

The Committee in Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted (VONS) publishes information on its members as well as a survey of almost 600 cases that it has registered since its establishment in 1978.

Hungary - November 20-26, 1986 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, Minister of Interior Trade of Ethiopia Mersha Vodayo visited Hungary. He negotiated with his counterpart Zoltán Juhár.

Hungary - November 21, 1986 (MNC)

The People's Republic of Hungary (temporarily) opened a consulate in Kulsar, in the Soviet Union (Kazakh Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic).

Romania – November 23, 1986 (KCA)

In a referendum, voters unanimously approve a proposal to reduce defense expenditure by 5 per cent.

Czechoslovakia – 23 November, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-16)

The Czechoslovak media has been rife with articles to remind the public that the party's greatest leader, Klement Gottwald, who died in March 1953 and is considered as a symbol of Czechoslovak orthodoxy.

Hungary - November 24-27, 1986 (MNC)

Belkasem Nabi, Minister of Energetics, Chemical Industry and Petrochemicals of Algeria negotiated with Minister of Industry László Kapolyi and Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

Soviet Union / India – November 25, 1986 (KCA)

Mikhail Gorbachev holds talks with Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, during a four-day visit to India.

Hungary – Novemer 25-27, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy took part in the consultation of the Deputy Foreign

Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow.

Soviet Union – November 25-28, 1986 (MNC)

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union M. S. Gorbachev took an official, friendly visit to India; they signed the Joint Treaty of the Principles of the Creation of a World Without Nuclear Weapons and Violence (“Delhi Proclamation”).

Hungary - November 26-29, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Trade of Indonesia Rahmat Saleh negotiated with Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress in Budapest.

Hungary - November 27-28, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union Ivan Silayev negotiated with László Maróthy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Industry László Kapolyi in Budapest. He was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Albania / Greece – November 27, 1986 (KCA)

ATA reports that the government of Albania and Greece have agreed to set up a joint treaty on nuclear missiles, warheads, and aircraft.

Poland - November 27-30, 1986 (RFE)

The second assembly of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) takes place. The new unions’ failure to attract more than half of Poland’s workers and their evident subservience to the communist party, despite claiming to be ‘independent’, have thus far been significant handicaps to the movement’s progress. The congress passes new resolutions and elects new officers. However, there is controversy over proposed amendments to the draft statutes, as delegates vote for and then rescind wording that would have made the OPZZ the “sole representative of the reborn labour movement.”

U.S. / Soviet Union / France / UK - November 28, 1986 (LBC)

The U.S. violates the SALT II treaty by deploying the new B-52 bomber armed with cruise missiles. Gorbachev calls the decision a “major mistake.” Great Britain and France condemn the American move.

USA - November 28, 1986 (MNC)

The United States deployed the 131 bomber jet designed to launch cruise missiles; with this they violated the regulations of the SALT II Treaty.

Hungary – November 29-December 2, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry of India in New Delhi.

Albania / Greece – November 29, 1986 (KCA)

The Albanian Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Athens sign an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation in Athens at a ceremony attended by the Greek Foreign Minister Mr. Karolos Papoulias.

Soviet Union / China – November 30, 1986 (KCA)

Foreign Ministry officials from the two countries sign a revised consular treaty.

Hungary – November 30-December 1, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár negotiated with his counterpart Manuel Vila Sosa in Havana.

Hungary – November 30-December 2, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiated with Minister of Finance and economy Ricardo Zerbino, and Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias in Uruguay, and also Minister of Public Health Raul Ugarte, then between December 3-5 with State Secretary of Industry and Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Economy R. Lavagna, State Secretary of the Ministry of Public Works J. Bresmann and State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry in Argentina.

December**Hungary – December 1-3, 1986 (MNC)**

Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense took part in the summit in Warsaw, of the Committee of Ministers of Defense of the members of the Warsaw Pact.

Czechoslovakia – 2 December, 1986 (HU OSA 300-8-47-81-17)

The 100th anniversary of Jaroslav Durych birth, the prominent figure of Czech literature of the interwar period, will hold in 2December.

Hungary – December 3-6, 1986 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry of the Philippines in Manila.

Hungary – December 4, 1986 (MNC)

Lothar Späth, Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg in the Federal Republic of Germany arrived to Hungary. He met Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He negotiated with Minister of Industry László Kapolyi. He was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary – December 4-6, 1986 (MNC)

Franz Josef Strauss, President of the Christian Social Union party and Prime Minister of Bavaria in the Federal Republic of Germany stayed in Budapest for a private visit. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

Czechoslovakia / China – December 4-5, 1986 (RFE / DRC)

Fourth Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia held. During a debate on the Eighth Five-Year Plan, President Husak admits that 'the present system of management and planning no longer corresponds to the substantially more

complicated and demanding conditions, tasks, and objectives of further development of the national economy. He proposes a 'reconstruction of economic management by the party and the government'.

Meanwhile, Presidium member Vasil Bilak makes a speech calling for the normalization of relations with China.

U.S. / Soviet Union - December 5, 1986 (LBC)

Moscow announces that it continues to observe the SALT II treaty. Weinberger labels the announcement "ultimate hypocrisy" and "another Soviet lie."

Hungary, December 5, 1986 (MNC)

László Maróthy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister – staying in Bucharest for a summit of a committee of economic cooperation – negotiated with first Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and Deputy Prime Minister Nicolae Constantin. He was received by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Prime Minister.

USA / Soviet Union – December 5, 1986 (MNC)

The Soviet Union released a government-statement, disapproving of the fact that the United States violated the regulations of the SALT II Treaty, but stated, that the Soviet Union will continue to honor the regulations described in the document.

Hungary - December 5, 1986 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi had a friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (in Subotica/Szabadka). His negotiation partner was Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic.

Hungary - December 8-10, 1986 (MNC)

Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister Nan Sutresna consulted in Budapest.

Egypt - December 10-12, 1986 (MNC)

Head of State of Egypt, Hosni Mubarak, visited France.

Romania / Egypt- December 13-14, 1986 (PER)

Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, visits Romania.

Soviet Union – December 14, 1986 (KCA)

The official news agency Tass reports that Mr. Boris Gostev has been appointed Minister of Finance, a post made vacant by the death of Mr. Vasily Garbuzov on Nov. 12.

Hungary – December 14, 1986 (MNC)

Accepting the invitation of Interior Minister José Abrantes Femander, Interior Minister János Kamara traveled to Cuba for a two-day visit.

Hungary – December 15, 1986 (MNC)

Until December 15, the Foreign Ministry handed over the calendar plan of the military activity planned for 1987 on the soil of the People's Republic of Hungary, which fell under check-in commitment according to the document accepted in Stockholm on September 19, 1986, to the 34 members of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Soviet Union – December 15, 1986 (MNC)

The Soviet Union – first from the nuclear powers – joined the “Rarotonga-Treaty”, which declares the Southern Pacific as a nuclear weapons-free zone.

Hungary - December 15, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania Ilie Vadura negotiated with Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress in Budapest.

Hungary - December 17, 1986 (MNC)

Bruno Kreisky, Honorary President of the Socialist Party of Austria, ex-Federal Chancellor visited Hungary. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received (in the Parliament) by János Kádár, General Secretary of the HSWP, member of the Presidential Council of the People’s Republic.

Hungary - December 17, 1986 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union Boris Aristov negotiated with his counterpart Péter Veress in Budapest.

Hungary - December 17-19, 1986 (MNC)

János Berecz, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP visited Czechoslovakia. He negotiated with Jan Fojtík, reserve member of the chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee. He was received by Gustav Husák, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

USA/Soviet Union - December 18, 1986 (MNC)

The Soviet Union issued a government statement. In that, they stated, that they are ready to stick themselves to the willingly and unilaterally assumed moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, but they will renew those in case the United States continues with their tests in 1987.

USA/Soviet Union - December 19, 1986 (MNC)

In Washington D.C., the Soviet Union and the United States signed the document about the extension of the effect of their Environmental Cooperation Treaty of 1972 for another five years.

Romania – December 19, 1986 (KCA)

President Ceausescu delivers a speech at a conference of Central Committee secretaries from socialist countries held in Bucharest. He calls for a propaganda offensive which should stress the ‘superiority’ of socialist states in order to counter the ‘hostile propaganda of imperialist circles which systematically attempts to present, in a distorted way, the realities of the socialist countries, encouraging nationalism, chauvinism, and anti-communism’.

Romania – December 20, 1986 (KCA)

The Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, making a series of short working visits to Warsaw Pact capitals in December, is received in Bucharest by President Ceausescu.

It is reported that Col.-Gen. Olteanu has been appointed to succeed Mr. Pana as First Secretary of the Bucharest City RCP committee and mayor of Bucharest.

Soviet Union – December 21, 1986 (KCA)

Moscow home service reports that Mr. Yury Batalin has been released from the post of Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs and is appointed a

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers in place of Mr. Veniamin Dymshits.

Hungary, December 22-23, 1986 (MNC)

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament took a work-visit to the Soviet Union. He negotiated with N. I. Rizhkov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Cabinet of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union – December 23, 1986 (MHC)

Academician Andrei Sakharov is allowed to return to Moscow from his internal exile in Gorky.

Soviet Union / China – December 23, 1986 (KCA)

Mr. Li Peng stops in Moscow on his return from visits to France, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. He has meetings with Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Kapitsa, Mr. Arkhipov, and Mr. Nikolai Talyzin, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of Gosplan, the USSR State Planning Committee.

Romania – December 27, 1986 (KCA)

Following the 41st (special) session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON, or Comecon) in Moscow on Dec. 17–18, President Ceausescu delivers a report to a meeting of the RCP EPC in which he declares himself ‘not completely satisfied’ with the outcome.

U.S. / Soviet Union - December 30, 1986 (LBC)

The USSR rejects the U.S. proposal for the leaders of the two great powers to greet the other’s population with a new year’s message as it was done in 1986. The Soviets say that there is no need to nurture illusions in the existing state of Soviet-American relations.

1987

Romania, 1987 (CEC)

Romania’s positive commercial trade balance, which totals \$2.8 billion, is used to pay off some of the country’s foreign debt.

January

Hungary - January 1, 1987 (PTH)

Deputy Minister László Maróthy becomes chairman of National Planning Office with Frigyes Berecz becoming minister. With this, Péter Medgyessy becomes head of the Finance Ministry and Miklós Németh becomes head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee of HSWP

Soviet Union / U.S. - January 1, 1987, (LBC)

Radio Moscow broadcasts the edited version of Reagan's message to the Soviet people.

Czechoslovakia – January 1, 1987 (KCA)

New rules on abortion enter into effect. The law allows a woman to freely choose an abortion provided that she notifies a doctor within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, whereas previously, a woman needed a doctor's recommendation before submitting a request to a panel comprised of two doctors and a social worker.

Czechoslovakia – 1 January, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-1)

January 1 is the tenth anniversary of Charter 77, which has given an example of intellectual dissent that promotes continuity with the precommunist meaning of such values as popular participation in politics, moral behavior and ideological pluralism. As it does every year, Charter 77 changes its three spokesmen to Jan Litomisky, Libuse Silhanova and Josef Vohryzek. Also, the Charter 77 releases a document, "A Word to Fellow Citizens", to mark 10 years of its existence.

Czechoslovakia – 1 January, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-1)

An economic experiment goes into effect in Czechoslovakia which is based on Mikhail Gorbachev's innovative reforms in the Soviet Union. The experiment is part of the government's "Program for the Realization of Further Measures in the Planning and Management System" which was issued after the 17th COCS Congress had called for the "acceleration and intensification" of the country's economy.

Hungary – January 1, 1987 (KCA / PTH)

A two tier banking system is created. On the same day, Deputy Minister László Maróthy is appointed chairman of the National Planning Office. Frigyes Berecz, currently the executive director of BHG, becomes a minister. The retiring István Hetényi is succeeded by his deputy, Péter Medgyessy, as head of the Ministry of Finance. Miklós Németh comes to head the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee of HSWP.

Soviet Union – January 1, 1987 (KCA)

7 ministries and 36 enterprises begin operating with greater financial autonomy which includes an end to government support for unprofitable enterprises.

Soviet Union – January 1, 1987 (KCA)

Emigration laws are relaxed. Now applications to leave the country can be made for private business which includes family reunions, weddings, and funerals.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 1-2, 1987 (KCA)

A New Year address by President Reagan to the Soviet people is broadcast over the Voice of America radio service, after the Soviet authorities had rejected the idea of an exchange of televised messages similar to that of the previous year. The day after, U.S. administration officials protest that the President's message has been subject to jamming routinely applied by the Soviet Union to Voice of America broadcasts.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – January 1, 1987 (KCA)

A ceasefire is announced, but the Mujaheddin leaders reject the call.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 1, 1987 (KCA)

Reagan addresses the Soviet Union in a New Year address, however there are reports that it has been subject to jamming.

Poland - January 3, 1987 (RFE)

The government's propaganda attack on the Church continues, with a lengthy article published in the Warsaw weekly *Polityka*, attacking the Church's finances. Jerzey Wislocki, who wrote the article, claims that the Polish clergy is being considerably overpaid and that half of the congregation's donations remain in the pockets of the parish priests. Cardinal Glemp responds to the allegations, calling them "provocative and utterly biased" and criticizes the government's religious policies. The response is another sign of the Church leaders' firmness in their dealings with State officialdom.

Soviet Union – January 5, 1987 (KCA)

The last-minute withdrawal of permission for four Western journalists to visit the city is taken as an indication that the clean-up operation had not yet been completed in Alma-Ata, where "a group of students incited by nationalist elements" have taken to the streets "to express disapproval of the decisions of the recent plenum" to replace the Kazakh CP First Secretary Mr. Kunayev, closely identified with the policies of Mr. Brezhnev, by Mr. Kolbin.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – January 5 – 7, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Anatoly Dobryni (the CPSU Central Committee Secretary responsible for foreign affairs) visits Kabul. The Soviet Union wants a settlement to the Afghanistan question.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 5, 1987 (KCA)

Reagan submits the Budget to Congress. \$30,000,000 is given to guerrillas who are contrasting Soviet forces in Afghanistan. The U.S. also announces that they are to lift an embargo on the export of oil and gas drilling equipment.

Hungary, January 5-7, 1987 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in the Foreign Ministry of France in Paris.

Hungary, January 6-8, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade of Poland Andrzej Woyczik negotiated with his counterpart Péter Veress in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia – January 6, 1987 (KCA)

Charter 77, a human rights group who promotes political and democratic change in Czechoslovakia, celebrates its 10th anniversary.

Romania / UN – January 6, 1987 (KCA)

A UN spokesman states that Mr. Bota's contract has been renewed for 1987 in spite of his absence, although steps are being taken to find a replacement for the post. Mr. Bota, who was director of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in Geneva, Switzerland, has failed to return to his post after being summoned on Dec. 24, 1985, to return to Romania for "urgent consultations".

Czechoslovakia - January 6, 1987 (DRC)

Charter 77 introduces its new spokesmen Jan Litomisky, Libuše Šilhánová and Josef Vohryzek. Moreover, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its founding, Charter 77 organizes a press conference attended by seventeen correspondents from the foreign media. In its document "A Word to our Fellow Citizens," Charter 77 expresses the view that

throughout the Soviet bloc, the social and political climate is gradually moving towards “greater democracy.” It also issues the “Letter to Signatories of Charter 77,” proposing careful consideration and discussion of several basic principles of the Charter organization. This “Letter” highlights some of the burning problems of the Charter, and, above all, the problem of different generations and the question of relations between the Charter in Prague and outside the country.

Finally, to mark the tenth anniversary of its establishment, Charter 77 has received greetings from U.S. President Reagan, West German Social Democratic Party Chairman Willy Brandt, and the International Committee of the Labour Party of Great Britain.

Soviet Union / Finland – January 6-9, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Ryzhkov, the Soviet Prime Minister, visits Finland. Agreements are signed on trade, space research co-operation, and exchange of information in cases of nuclear accident.

Soviet Union – January 7, 1987 (KCA)

The edition of *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* reports that a teacher in Alma-Ata has been sentenced to five years’ imprisonment for preparing “provocative” literature for students involved in the riots.

Czechoslovakia – January 8, 1987(RFE / KCA)

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee approves the ‘principles of economic restructuring’. A document is published proposing to take power away from central planning bodies and give it to individual enterprises. To this end, 120 industrial enterprises are to participate in an experiment in which they are freed from central planning. These companies will be able to control their own production and distribution, and will receive no state subsidies.

Hungary, January 8-10, 1987 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in the Foreign Ministry if Pakistan in Islamabad.

Soviet Union – January 10, 1987 (KCA)

A plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee elects Mr. Sagidulla Kubashev, an ethnic Kazakh, as party second secretary in place of Mr O. Miroshkin, a Russian.

Poland - January 10, 1987 (RFE)

The Independent Students’ Association (NZS), banned shortly after the introduction of martial law, holds its second congress underground in Warsaw.

Soviet Union – January 11, 1987 (KCA)

The newspaper *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* reports that a former secretary of the Komsomol (Young Communists) at the Kazakh S. M. Kirov State University has been sentenced to seven years in a labour camp for incitement.

Hungary, January 11, 1987 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn arrived in Jakarta for a four-day visit, where he negotiated in the Foreign Ministry of Indonesia, and met the leaders of the Ministries of Economy and Finance.

Poland / Vatican – January 12, 1987 (HDP)

The Polish head of State Wojecich Jaruzelski visits the Vatican and is received by the Pope

John Paul II.

Poland / Italy – January 12-14, 1987 (RFE)

General Jaruzelski pays an official three-day visit to Italy. It is the first official visit by the Polish head of state to a Western democratic country since the imposition of martial law in December 1981. The Polish media portrays the visit as a decisive step to ending the Polish government's long diplomatic isolation. During his visit, General Jaruzelski meets with Italian government officials, representatives of the Italian labour movement and Pope John Paul II. While General Jaruzelski claims the visit was a huge success, it appears to have been far more of an exercise to improve Poland's image than to produce concrete results.

Hungary, January 12-14, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy negotiated in the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of the Congo in Brazzaville, and then between January 14-17, he consulted in the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Zaire in Kinshasa.

Soviet Union – January 13, 1987 (KCA)

The Council of Ministers adopts a resolution creating joint enterprises in the Soviet Union with firms from Western and developing countries.

Hungary - January 15, 1987 (PTH)

Council of Ministers decides to form new governmental committees; Committee for International Economic Relations, the Committee for Scientific Policy and the National Defense Committee with the Economic Supervisory Committee replacing the Economy Policy Committee.

Hungary – January 15, 1987 (PTH)

Decisions are made at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on forming several new governmental committees. The Economic Policy Committee is replaced by the Economic Supervisory Committee, and several new ones are established such as the Committee for International Economic Relations, the Committee for Scientific Policy, and the National Defense Committee.

Romania / Cambodia, January 15-18, 1987 (PER)

Norodom Sihanuk, President of Cambodia (Democratic Kampuchea), and his wife, Monique Sihanuk, visit Romania.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 15, 1987 (KCA)

At the Geneva conference, the U.S. proposes a reduction of INF forces.

Hungary/China - January 16, 1987 (PTH)

Tse Jang becomes Managing Secretary General of Chinese Communist Party and welcomes Ferenc Havasi, Secretary of the Central Committee of HSWP, in his new role.

Hungary/Japan – January 16, 1987 (PTH)

Havasi then travels to Tokyo from Beijing to meet Prime Minister Nakasone Jasuhiro and others.

Bulgaria – January 16, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Georgi Vutev, a former Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, is sentenced to 15 years'

imprisonment and confiscation of his property for 'systematically abusing his office'.

Poland - January 16, 1987 (RFE)

General Leslaw Wojtasik, speaking at a press conference held by the Ministry of National Defense, admits that Poland is facing a shortage of conscripts. He announces that in 1987 there would be some 90,000 fewer conscripts than in 1978.

Hungary - January 16-19, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Hoang Bich Song was hosted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

Hungary - January 16-22, 1987 (MNC)

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee, visited the People's Republic of China. He negotiated with Hu Xili, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Secretary of the Central Committee and Yao Yinli, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. He was received by Xiao Zeyang, acting Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Czechoslovakia – January 17, 1987 (KCA)

A draft bill is published in line with the proposals that were made on January 8. The bill is due to become law by January 8, 1989.

Soviet Union / Afghanistan – January 17, 1987 (KCA)

Forces start to be removed from key positions in Afghanistan.

Soviet Union – January 18, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet Union Central Statistical Boards publishes the results of the Soviet plan fulfilment in 1986. It shows that income rose by 4.1%, Industrial output by 4.9%, Labour productivity in industry by 4.6% and agriculture by 6.9%. Real per capita income rose by 2.3%. Foreign trade however declined by 8%.

Hungary – January 19-22, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union V. P. Loginov negotiated with his Hungarian colleagues in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

Hungary – January 19-22, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Ministry László Kovács took part in the meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the socialist countries in Berlin.

Hungary – January 20, 1987 (MNC)

The People's Republic of Hungary officially engaged in diplomatic relationship on an ambassadorial level with the United Republic of Cameroon.

Hungary – January 20, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy interrupting his tour met the Foreign Minister of Nigeria in Lagos.

Hungary – January 20-22, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi traveled to the Kingdom of Norway for a three-day visit. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. He was received by President of the

Parliament Josef Bekow, and Madam Prime Minister Gro Harlem Bruntland. He also met King Olaf V.

Hungary – January 20-22, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Ghana in Accra, where he met the leaders of the Ministry of Economy.

Soviet Union – January 20, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet Union agrees to reduce oil exports by 7% to maintain the price of oil. This follows talks between Aristov (Soviet Foreign Trade Minister) and Nazar (the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister.)

Soviet Union / U.K. – January 21, 1987 (KCA)

The BBC announces that the Soviet Union has stopped jamming the BBC Russian-language radio transmissions. The jamming had been implemented in 1980.

Hungary – January 21-23, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister József Bényi took part in the meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact, in Warsaw.

Hungary – January 22-23, 1987 (MNC)

Secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP János Berecz and Mátyás Szűrös took part in the meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committee of Foreign Affairs of the socialist sister-states in Warsaw.

Hungary – January 22-28, 1987 (MNC)

Accepting an invitation by President of the Japanese-Hungarian Economic Club Ivata Kario, Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee visited Japan. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Kuranari Tadasi, General Secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party Takesita Noboru, President of the Executive Council of the Liberal Democratic Party Abe Sintaro. He met the leading personalities of the Japanese world of banking and business. He was received by Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro.

Poland – January 22, 1987 (RFE)

Jozef Cardinal Glemp announces that he is declining an invitation from Moscow to attend an Orthodox symposium organized for February 14-16. Cardinal Glemp says that he cannot attend due to his tight schedule, but it is believed that the Soviet authorities continue to refuse his wish to make a pastoral visit to Lithuania, where a strong Polish minority of 250,000 people resides, as a key condition of making the trip to the USSR.

Estonia / SSR – January 22, 1987 (RFE)

The Estonian authorities announce the implementation of a series of measures designed to improve the demographic situation in the country. In an attempt to raise birthrates, young mothers and families will receive a number of benefits and family-related healthcare facilities are to be expanded. Estonia, which for decades has had an extremely low birth rate, appears to be the first republic where this kind of wide-ranging program has been introduced.

Czechoslovakia – 22 January, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-4)

Perter Pospichal, a typesetter, Charter 77 signatory, VONS member and Catholic activist is

arrested in Brno while distributing publications issued by the Polish Solidarity. He is charged with attempting to overthrow the political system in Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Union – January 23, 1987 (KCA)

A conference is convened by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to discuss agricultural production. They discuss the fall in agricultural production, and it is noted that even Ukraine has started to import produce.

Soviet Union – January 23, 1987 (KCA)

The newspaper *Zarya Vostoka*, organ of the CP of Georgia Central Committee and the Georgian government, reports a meeting of the party Central Committee which discusses falsification of statistics in the republic's construction industry and dismisses a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers from his post. On March 6, it is reported that the head of the Central Committee's construction department and three deputy construction ministers have also been removed.

Hungary – January 23-24, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire in Abidjan, and also met the leaders of the Ministry of Economy.

Yugoslavia – January, 24-25 1987 (MP)

Members of the "AFRICA fund" (India, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Argentina, Congo, Nigeria, Peru, and Yugoslavia) meet in New Delhi, India. The "AFRICA fund" is an organization directed towards combating "invasion, colonialism and apartheid" in Africa. An "Appeal for the abolition of apartheid" is issued.

Hungary - January 24, 1987 (PTH)

The Central Committee of the Communist Youth Organization publishes a summons entitled "Our future is at stake" aiming at involving the members of the youth organization to implement the program initiated by HSWP and making it accessible to the general public.

Czechoslovakia – January 24, 1987 (KCA)

The Federal Statistics Office announces that in 1986 national income rose by 3.4%, industrial production rose by 3.1%, but agricultural production only increased by 0.5%. Exports increased by 1.6% and imports by 4.3%.

Czechoslovakia – January 27, 1987 (RFE / KCA)

Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal concedes in a speech to government officials that some of the reforms passed during the Prague Spring had been justified. Nonetheless, he maintains that the reform programme had been hijacked by the right-wing enemies of socialism.

He admits that the subsequent 'normalization' policy has failed to deliver economic progress due to its 'excessive caution'. He therefore calls for reforms to take place following the principles embodied by Gorbachev's 'restructuring' programme in the USSR.

He also states that progress towards intensifying the economy in the previous year had been slow, and that results had been unsatisfactory. He blames poor decision-making, inadequate discipline, and adherence to outdated management methods for these failings.

Czechoslovakia – 27 January, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-2)

The recently announced “restructuring” program for the Czechoslovak economy will extend into foreign trade. An examination of the measures announced so far suggests that the authorities are contemplating only token reformist gestures.

Czechoslovakia – 27 January, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-2)

A collection of annotated documents on the history of Czech Jews from the early 18th century to recent times has been published by a German-speaking Czech now living in the USA.

Soviet Union – January 27–28, 1987 (KCA)

A meeting of the CPSU takes place in Moscow. Gorbachev proposes reforms of party life including its democratization to ensure accountability. It includes opening up the media to public scrutiny. He also announces that restructuring of the apparatus and functions of the Foreign Ministry is to continue, as is the renewal of personnel.

Hungary – January 27, 1987 (MNC)

After a two-day visit, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic Herbert Krlokowski left Budapest.

Hungary – January 27-30, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár visited Spain for the event “FITUR ‘87”. He negotiated with Minister of Transportation Abel Caballero, and State Secretary of Trade M. H. F. Ordonez. He also met the General Secretary of the World Tourism Organization in Madrid.

Hungary - January 28, 1987 (PTH)

The police confiscate the collection of exhibits found in Tibor Philipp's apartment which is meant to be put on display under the title "The fighting city."

Hungary – January 28, 1987 (KCA)

Police raid an unofficial exhibition in Budapest. They remove 38 paintings depicting the 1956 uprising.

Soviet Union / U.K. – January 28, 1987 (KCA)

The UK Trade Union Congress (TUC) votes to send a delegation to the Soviet All Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) conference. This is the first time a TUC delegate has attended since 1949.

Soviet Union – January 29, 1987 (MHC)

The Soviet Politburo discusses the results of a recent conference in Warsaw of CC secretaries from socialist countries on international and ideological issues. Members point to the growing pro-Western orientation of Eastern Europe.

U.S. / Poland - January 28-31, 1987 (RFE / LBC)

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead visits Warsaw. This is the highest level Polish-American meeting since 1981. The main theme of the diplomat's talks with Jaruzelski is the lifting of sanctions imposed on Poland. Jaruzelski states that Poland conceives the

possibility of normalizing bilateral relations only if the U.S. ban on export and credit for Poland is eliminated, and if Warsaw obtains the most favored nation status again. The U.S. diplomat informs Jaruzelski after the talks that he favors lifting the sanctions. The trip is hailed by the Polish media as another huge step towards normalization in relations with the U.S. and the West in general. Whitehead also meets with Cardinal Glemp and Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa. However, the Polish authorities are clearly determined to ignore the existence of the opposition. The visit is considered a success by both countries and contacts are set to be expanded in the near future.

Bulgaria – January 30, 1987 (KCA)

A report from the Central Statistical Office shows that in 1986 national income grew by 5.5%, industrial production grew by 4.3%, and agricultural production by 10%.

Soviet Union – January 30, 1987 (KCA)

Mrs. Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, the world's first woman astronaut, is replaced by Ms. Zoya Pukhova as president of the Committee of Soviet Women. This is the official organization responsible for promoting the role of women in Soviet society.

Soviet Union / U.S. – January 30, 1987 (KCA)

Reagan nominates Matlock as the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Hungary - January 31, 1987 (PTH)

Béla Köpeczi, Minister of Culture, announces that the government does not recognize the Association of Writers as the only representative organization of Hungarian writers.

India-Pakistan, January 31-February 8, 1987 (MNC)

Indian-Pakistani negotiations started about the ease of tension along the border; on February 8, the mutual withdrawal of forces began from the border area.

Hungary – January 31, 1987 (KCA / PTH)

A report from the Central Statistical Office shows that in 1986 economic performance failed to meet targets. National income rose by 0.5%, industrial production by 1.8%, and agricultural production by 1%.

Bulgaria – January 1987 (KCA)

A group of six dissidents are arrested and detained for questioning following an appeal to the third follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) in *Vienna*. This meeting is calling for the establishment of an international commission to investigate the human rights situation in Bulgaria. One of the six, Mr. Grigor Bozhinov, is sentenced subsequently to three years in internal exile in a remote area of north-eastern Bulgaria.

Hungary – January 1987 (KCA)

30 writers (mainly Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party members) resign from the Hungarian Writers' Union as it states that it was becoming anti-communist and adventurist.

Soviet Union – January 1987 (KCA)

Vorontsov is appointed as chief negotiator at the Soviet – U.S. arms control talks in Geneva.

Soviet Union – January-February 1987 (KCA)

Widespread flooding is experienced in Georgia. By mid February, 68 people have been killed and 20,000 people have been evacuated from the area.

February

Albania – February 1, 1987 (KCA)

Elections on the 250 seats in the People's Assembly (parliament) are held. Mr. Alia becomes the deputy for the Tirana constituency formerly held by Mr. Hoxha.

Bulgaria – February 2, 1987 (KCA)

An official visit to the Soviet Union by the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Mr. Atanasov, is postponed after he becomes ill during the flight to Moscow and subsequently undergoes an emergency gallbladder operation in a Moscow hospital. The visit eventually takes place at the end of April.

Hungary – February 2, 1987 (KCA)

The official news agency MTI announces that the government has authorized the formation of a new writers' association.

Soviet Union – February 2, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet Union passes a decree to pardon prisoners who are convicted of subversive activities.

Soviet Union / U.K. – February 2, 1987 (KCA)

A long-term credit and trade agreement is announced. It will provide financial support for UK exports and capital goods and equipment up to the year 1990. An exploratory round of talks is also held in Moscow to deal with international terrorism.

U.K. / Czechoslovakia - 2-3 February, 1987 (DRC)

As part of his official visit to Czechoslovakia, British Undersecretary of State Timothy Renton meets with Charter 77 spokesman Libuše Šilhánová and representatives of VONS, Václav Malý and Anna Šabatová.

The next day, the 3rd of February, US Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead meets with Charter 77 representatives Libuše Šilhánová, Jan Litomisky, Radim Palouš and Anna Šabatová. However, The StB detains eleven active signatories of Charter 77, therefore, some of them are unable to attend the meetings with foreign diplomats.

Hungary, FEBRUARY 2-4, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary delegation, Alois Indra, member of the Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the federal parliament of Czechoslovakia visited Hungary. He negotiated with István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Hungary, February 2-4, 1987 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

Hungary, February 2-5, 1987 (MNC)

The Federal Information Secretary of Yugoslavia Svetozar Durutovic visited Hungary. He negotiated with the President of the Information Office of the Cabinet.

Hungary, February 2-6, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi had an official visit in Italy. His negotiation partner was Minister of Culture Antonia Gulotti. He met Minister of Public Education Franca Falcucci, Minister of Tourism and Art Nicola Capri. On February 5, he was inaugurated as honorary doctor by the University of Rome.

Soviet Union – February 3, 1987 (KCA)

It is confirmed that Lt.- Gen. Yury Churbanov, the son-in-law of the late President Leonid Brezhnev, has been arrested on suspicion of corruption and bribe-taking. Lt.- Gen. Churbanov had risen to the rank of First Deputy Interior Minister following his marriage to President Brezhnev's daughter Galina Brezhneva, but had been demoted to a minor post in the Interior Ministry in November 1984.

USA-Soviet Union, February 3, 1987 (MNC)

The United States carried out its first underground nuclear weapons test in 1987; thus the unilaterally self-imposed in August 1985 moratorium of the Soviet Union lost its effect regarding underground tests. The Soviet underground nuclear weapons tests resumed.

Czechoslovakia - February 4, 1987 (DRC)

The Presidium of the CPCz CC discusses the conclusions of the January session of the CPSU CC. These conclusions are mostly received positively, despite certain reservations. For example, the CPCz does not want to reevaluate the events of 1968 or to submit to criticism its policies in the 1970s and 1980s.

The discussion constitutes in essence the first basic talks on changes in CPCz policy since Gorbachev accessed to power.

Soviet Union / U.S. – February 4, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Gorbachev gives a negative assessment of the course of Soviet-U.S. relations in discussions with a visiting group of leading former U.S. officials which included the former Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger.

Czechoslovakia / USSR –4-5 February , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-3)

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visits Prague amidst friendly assurances from the Czechoslovak closer cooperation, complete support for the Soviet reform program and stronger economic ties between the two countries. After Shevardnadze's talk in Prague, Czechoslovak leaders make a number of statements that indicate a division of opinion and possibly a process of polarization in the Czechoslovak leadership.

Soviet Union / US - February 5, 1987 (LBC)

Moscow announces that in response to the U.S. atomic test explosion it renounces its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Soviet Union – February 5, 1987 (KCA)

Nikolayeva-Tereshkova is elected chair of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for

Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Soviet Union – February 6, 1987 (KCA)

It is reported that Mr. Slyunkov has been released from the post of First Secretary of the CP of Byelorussia. He is replaced by Mr. Yefrem Sokolov, who was previously party First Secretary in Brest *oblast* (region).

Soviet Union – February 6, 1987 (KCA)

A mission using the first of the new *Soyuz TM* series of space craft begins.

Soviet Union – February 7, 1987 (KCA)

A law is drafted for greater rights and responsibilities of management in individual enterprises.

Romania – February 9, 1987 (KCA)

President Ceausescu goes so far as to condemn some current reformist ideas as a “betrayal of socialism”.

Soviet Union – February 9, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet Union passes a decree to pardon prisoners who are convicted of subversive activities. On the same day, Sukharev, the Justice Minister, announces a review of the penal code to humanize it. It will curtail the use of the death penalty and reduce the number of crimes punishable by prison.

Hungary – February 9-10, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Committee on International Economic Relations József Marjai visited the Kingdom of Belgium. He negotiated with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, and Prince Albert, honorary President of the Foreign Trade Agency. He had talks with leaders of the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Transportation, Postal Offices, and Banks.

Hungary – February 9-10, 1987 (MNC)

While staying in Belgium, Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Committee on International Economic Relations József Marjai negotiated with the President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, Jacques Delors, and members of the Commission of the EEC.

Soviet Union-People’s Republic of China – February 9-23, 1987 (MNC)

Soviet-Chinese negotiations started about the issues of the border. At the same time an agreement was made, that the entire length of the Soviet-Chinese border should be inspected.

Soviet Union / China – February 9-23, 1987 (KCA)

The Sino-Soviet border talks are attended by Chinese and Soviet delegations led by Mr. Qian and Mr. Rogachev respectively. Although no details are released concerning their outcome, they are reported to have been “serious and frank”.

Czechoslovakia – February 10, 1987

Vasil Bilak, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Presidium member, gives a speech arguing that the CPCS should stick to its core principles, and only ‘reinforce the foundations that have been created by socialist construction’. This is clearly intended as a response to the wholehearted call for ‘restructuring’, which Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal had made in a speech of 27th January.

Soviet Union – February 10, 1987 (MHC)

The USSR announces that it has pardoned 140 individuals convicted of subversive activities. This marks the largest release of political prisoners since 1956.

Soviet Union – February 10, 1987 (KCA)

Gerasimov announces that 140 prisoners convicted of subversive activities have been pardoned under two decrees passed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on Feb. 2, and under a further decree of Feb. 9, and that a comparable number of cases are under review.

Soviet Union – February 10, 1987 (KCA)

According to figures published by the Central Statistical Board, alcohol consumption has declined by 38 per cent since legislation against alcoholism was introduced in 1985.

Hungary – February 10-14, 1987 (MNC)

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP – during his stay in Paris – negotiated with the President of the National Assembly of France, Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. He was received by President of the Republic of France, Francois Mitterrand.

Hungary – February 11, 1987 (MNC)

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee – during his stay in Moscow regarding issues of the COMECON – consulted with Vadim Medvedev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia – February 11, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-3)

After Vasil Bilak's speech, generally interpreted as a conservative warning about the dangers of reform, Prague has made an effort to stress the applicability of the Soviet reform in Czechoslovakia and appeared more debate on the reform.

Soviet Union – February 12, 1987 (KCA)

Three resolutions by the Council of Ministers on the establishment of co-operatives to produce consumer goods and provide consumer services and public catering are published in the Soviet press.

Bulgaria – February 13, 1987 (KCA)

After hearing the conclusions of a government commission that the explosion at Bulgaria's largest chemical plant at Devnya is the result of violations of maintenance and servicing regulations, the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) politburo orders the dismissal of the plant's director-general and deputy director-general and instructs the public prosecutor's office to begin an investigation into criminal liability. The explosion killed 17 people and injured a further 19.

Soviet Union – February 14-16, 1987 (KCA)

An officially sponsored international forum on world peace and disarmament is held in Moscow and is attended by some 700 Soviet and foreign scientists and cultural, religious, and business figures. Mr. Gorbachev addresses the forum on Feb. 16.

Romania – February 16, 1987 (CEC)

Students participate in a revolt (Iasi) against the intolerable college conditions and against the lack of electricity.

Romania – February 16, 1987 (CEC)

Students in Iași revolt against intolerable collegiate conditions, including a lack of electricity.

Soviet Union – February 16, 1987 (KCA)

Nazarkin becomes the Soviet delegate to the UN Conference on Disarmament. He declares that a deal on chemical weapons will be reached. He also affirms that the Soviet Union is now willing to allow on-site international inspection of its chemical weapons. They also are going to drop its objection to a full declaration of their chemical–weapons stock.

Hungary – February 16, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Finance of Czechoslovakia Yaromir Zak consulted with Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy in Budapest.

Hungary – February 17-19, 1987 (MNC)

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet (and his wife) visited the Republic of Italy. He met Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, President of the Senate Amintore Fanfani. He was also received by President of the republic Francesco Cossiga.

Hungary – February 17-20, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Committee of International Economic Relations József Marjai had an official visit to the Republic of Greece, where he consulted Deputy Prime Minister Yoannis Haralmpoulos. He met Foreign Minister Karolos Papulias, Minister of National Economy Kostas Smitis and leaders of other ministries.

Hungary – February 17-21, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, Minister of Justice Dr. Imre Markója visited Bulgaria where his host was Minister of Justice Svetla Daskalova. He was received by Deputy Prime Minister Igor Stoichkov and Vice President of the Council of State Yaroslav Radev.

Hungary/ USA / Western Europe/ Japan - February 17, 1987 (PTH)

Hungarian National Bank representatives sign an agreement with a consortium of American, Japanese, and Western-European banks for a loan of 200 million USD.

Hungary / Italy / Vatican – February 17, 1987 (PTH)

Prime Minister György Lázár, on his official visit to Italy, is given private audience by the Pope.

Latvia / SSR – February 17-19, 1987 (RFE)

Mikhail Gorbachev arrives in Riga on February 17, starting his tour of the Baltic republics. In his speeches, he focuses on publicizing his policies of restructuring the Soviet economy.

Albania – February 18, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Cerrava is relieved of his duties as a Central Committee secretary, and he is replaced by Mr. Celiku,

U.S. / Poland – February 19, 1987 (MHC)

Reagan lifts economic sanctions on Poland.

Hungary – February 18-20, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy – during a meeting of co-chairmen of a committee of cooperation and economy – consulted with member of the federal government Egon Padovan in Yugoslavia.

Hungary – February 19, 1987 (MNC)

György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet – during his official visit in Italy – was received by Pope John Paul II. He negotiated with other leaders of the Vatican.

Poland / USA – February 19, 1987 (MNC)

The United States lifted the remaining items of the economic sanctions ordered against Poland in December 1981, and applied the principle of most favored nation in favor of Poland once again.

Estonia / SSR – February 19-21, 1987 (RFE)

Mikhail Gorbachev makes the first ever visit of a Soviet General Secretary to Estonia. Although he praises the high level of Estonia's economic performance and speaks about various stages of liberalization, included in his "perestroika" program, Gorbachev announce a hardline stance on nationality problems, emphasizing that the Russification of Estonia will continue.

US / Poland - February 19, 1987 (RFE)

President Ronald Reagan removes all but one of the USA's remaining sanctions against Poland, imposed upon the declaration of martial law, signing an order, which restores most-favoured-nation status to Poland and cancels the ban on government credits. The measure is considered more as an act of political recognition than something that is likely to produce immediate economic benefits.

Albania – February 19, 1987 (KCA)

The People's Assembly unanimously re-elects Mr. Alia as President of the Presidium, a post which he has held since November 1982.

Albania – February 19, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Aranit Cela is reappointed President of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Rrapi Mino is reappointed Attorney General. On the same day, Mr. Gjyzari, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, presents a review of plan fulfilment in 1986 and of the 1987 state plan and budget to the People's Assembly session. Although he states that in 1986 the development guidelines "were fulfilled better than in any previous year by many branches and sectors," in comparison with the targets announced at the beginning of 1986 shortfalls in all areas of the economy are exposed.

Czechoslovakia – February 19-21, 1987 (KCA)

Dr. Bohuslav Kucera is re-elected chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party at the party's ninth national conference.

Hungary / Vatican – February 19, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Lázár attracts an audience with the Pope during a two-day official visit to Italy.

Albania – February 21, 1987 (KCA)

The 1987 plan and the new five-year plan are adopted by the People's Assembly.

Poland - February 21, 1987 (RFE)

In a speech to party activists, General Jaruzelski expresses his full support to Mikhail Gorbachev and commends the “revolutionary” changes taking place in the USSR as a key step to strengthening socialism.

India-Pakistan, February 21, 1987 (MNC)

President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq met the Prime Minister of India during the former's non official visit.

Lebanon, February 22, 1987 (MNC)

Syrian troops entered Lebanon and took control in the Western half of Beirut.

Hungary – February 22-25, 1987 (MNC)

Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, President of the House of Lords of the British Parliament visited Hungary. He negotiated with István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. He met Minister of Justice Imre Markója. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Hungary – February 22-25, 1987 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg Robert Goebbels consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest. He met Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress and Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

Soviet Union – February 24-28, 1987 (KCA)

The 18th congress of the *Vsesoyuznyy Tsentralnyy* Soviet Professionalnykh Soyuzov (All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions–AUCCTU) is held in Moscow. At the closing session on Feb. 28, the congress re-elects Mr. Stepan Shalayev as chairman of the AUCCTU and adopts a resolution on changes in the AUCCTU rules, which are described by the official Soviet news agency Tass as “a step forward in democratizing the inner trade union life”.

Yugoslavia – February 24-26, 1987 (MP)

A preparatory meeting of the Mediteranean members of the NAM is held in Belgrade. It determines that the next Mediteranean NAM conference be held in Brioni, Yugoslavia. Support to the PLO is expressed.

Hungary/Vatican City - February 25, 1987 (PTH)

The Pope meets Prime Minister György Lázár on his official visit to Italy.

Hungary/Yugoslavia - February 25, 1987 (PTH)

János Kádár welcomes Milanko Rencova, President of the Union of Yugoslavian Communists' Presidency.

Hungary – February 25-27, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, Milanko Renovica, President of the Chairmanship of the Central

Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia visited Hungary. He held talks with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

France – February 25, 1987 (MNC)

Head of State of France, F. Mitterrand, negotiated in Italy.

Soviet Union – February 26, 1987 (MNC)

An underground nuclear weapons test (the first after the unilaterally self-imposed moratorium of 1985) was carried out in the Soviet Union.

Latvia / SSR – February 26, 1987 (RFE)

Latvian Communist Party activists of the Gulbene raion for the first time elect their organization's leader from a slate of two candidates they themselves had nominated. These are the first multiple-candidate elections of a party secretary held in the republic.

Yugoslavia – February 27, 1987 (MHC)

The Yugoslav government places emergency controls on wage levels; nationwide strikes break out.

Soviet Union / U.S. - February 28, 1987 (LBC)

Gorbachev proposes the elimination of INF forces in Europe. He wants to decouple the issue from other problems of arms reduction. In the official report of TASS, the Soviet Union proposes that INF missiles be taken out of the package and should then conclude an agreement on them without delay. It is a surprising development compared to Reykjavik that Gorbachev no longer insists on the solution of the SDI issue. The general secretary of the CPSU states that in case of an agreement, he is ready to withdraw Soviet SRINF missiles from the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Washington expresses its desire for a rapid conclusion of the agreement. Reagan announces that the U.S. will take the opportunity.

USA / Soviet Union – February 28, 1987 (MNC)

The statement of M. S. Gorbachev was released; the Soviet Union proposed to make a treaty about the medium-range missiles in Europe (the detailed proposal was submitted on March 3, during the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva). The submission of the American proposal was on March 4.

Romania – February 28, 1987 (KCA)

Le Monde reports that the Hungarian-language cultural review *Muevëlodes*, which has been published in Romania for the last 38 years, has ceased to appear in news stalls since Jan. 1. It continues to appear only in its Romanian-language version, *Cintarea Romaniei*.

Soviet Union – February 28, 1987 (KCA)

Sergei Manyakin becomes the Chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee.

Soviet Union / U.S. – February 28, 1987 (KCA)

Gorbachev announces that the Soviet Union is willing to sign an agreement to eliminate Soviet and U.S. INF's in Europe over five years. They will, however, retain 100 warheads.

Soviet Union – February 1987 (KCA)

It is reported that four officials at the Ministry of Geology have been sentenced to prison terms of between four and nine years for illegally selling apartments in Moscow intended for

ministry personnel.

Soviet Union – February 1987 (KCA)

The party First Secretary and other officials in Voroshilovgrad oblast are dismissed in connection with a recent scandal involving the local security services.

Soviet Union / U.K. – February 1987 (KCA)

The UK Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr. Michael Jopling, visits the Soviet Union in mid-February.

March

Estonia / SSR – March 1987 (RFE)

In the March issue of Estonian literary monthly *Looming*, the country's leading novelist, Jaan Kross's autobiographical short story about Stalinist repression is published. The publishing of a short story addressing arguably the most painful period in Estonian history is unprecedented in official Estonian literature. Kross had received a sentence of ten years in a forced labour camp for his "anti-Soviet" activities. The decision to publish this story is seen as a sign of Gorbachev's 'glasnost' policy being implemented.

Hungary – March 2, 1987 (PTH)

A new law passed abolishes permanent leasehold.

Czechoslovakia - 2 March, 1987 (DRC)

In Prague, a meeting of functionaries and leading economists is organized in order to focus on the tasks of "restructuring of the economic mechanism". The Czechoslovak Premier Lubomír Štrougal delivers a reform-oriented speech.

Hungary – March 2, 1987 (PTH)

A new law on land is passed, which abolishes the institution of permanent leasehold.

Hungary / Yugoslavia / Canada – March 2, 1987 (PTH)

Hungary joins to support the joint Yugoslavian-Canadian proposal of the Vienna Meeting concerned with European security and cooperation which is aimed at strengthening the rights of European national minorities.

Soviet Union - March 2, 1987 (LBC)

Soviet chief of staff Marshal Akhromeiev announces that the Kremlin does not insist on including British and French forces, although the two countries will have to join the process. Akhromeiev wants local monitoring of the treaty.

Hungary – March 2-5, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic Li In Gyu consulted in Budapest.

Hungary – March 3, 1987 (KCA)

Dr. Laszlo Paskai is appointed Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary.

Soviet Union / U.S. – March 4, 1987 (KCA)

The U.S. presents a draft treaty which calls for a 100 warhead global longer-range intermediate nuclear force (LRINF) limit with no missiles in Europe.

Hungary - March 5, 1987 (PTH)

State Construction Company of Veszprém faces legal action under new Bankruptcy Act.

Hungary / Soviet Union – March 5, 1987 (KCA)

One Soviet soldier stationed in Hungary is sentenced to death and another to eight years in prison for the murder of a Budapest taxi driver on Nov. 25, 1986.

Hungary – March 6, 1987 (PTH)

Pope John Paul II appoints László Paskay Archbishop of Esztergom.

Czechoslovakia / China – March 7, 1987 (KCA)

An agreement to establish consulates in the Chinese city of Shanghai and Bratislava is signed during a visit to Prague by the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Wu Xueqian.

Hungary – March 7-9, 1987 (MNC)

Accepting the invitation of Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress, the Minister of Trade of Thailand Montree Pongpanit visited Hungary.

Hungary – March 8-10, 1987 (MNC/PTH)

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland pays a three-day visit to Hungary and signs a contract for protecting investments and for cultural cooperation with his Hungarian partners.

His host was Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He met Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy, Minister of Health László Medve, and Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai, and Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was also received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Hungary / U.K. – March 8-10, 1987 (KCA)

UK Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe visits Hungary.

U.K. / Hungary - March 9-10, 1987 (LBC)

British Secretary of Foreign Affairs Howe visits Budapest. He is received by party general secretary Kádár.

Hungary – March 9-10, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister Frigyes Berecz had an official visit to the Soviet Union. He negotiated with V. Nikonov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Deputy Prime Ministers A. Antonov, Y. Maslyukov, and I. Silayev.

Romania / Bangladesh / Burma / India / Nepal – March 9-18, 1987 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Bangladesh, Burma, India, and Nepal.

Czechoslovakia – March 10-11, 1987 (KCA/DRC)

During a trial in Prague, the prosecution argues that continuing distribution and sale of books and cassettes by the Jazz Section is illegal since it has ceased to be a registered organization upon the dissolution of the Musician's Union. The District Court for Prague 4 sentences representatives of the independent arts organization the Jazz Section: Vladimír Kouřil is given a sentence of ten months in jail and Karel Šrpa one year and four months; Joska Skalník, Čestmír Huňát, and Tomáš Křivánek are given suspended sentences.

Yugoslavia – March 10-12, 1987 (MP)

An extraordinary meeting of the NAM is held Georgetown, Guyana. The meeting is focused on the situation in Central America.

Hungary – March 11, 1987 (PTH)

The Hungarian National Bank devalues the Hungarian Forint by 8% for the second time in the last six months.

Hungary – March 11, 1987 (MNC)

Gerhard Briska, Minister of Trade and supply of the German Democratic Republic left Budapest after his negotiations with Minister of interior trade Zoltán Juhász and Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

Czechoslovakia – 12 March, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-6)

Milan Čič, a member of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Academies of Science, calls for a break with the country's current legal philosophy in order to make a successful "restructuring". A Charter 77 document also analyzed the same issue before.

Czechoslovakia – 12 March, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-6)

According to Czechoslovak law, women and men have equal human rights. However, a recent article shows that in practice women still face the equality issues.

Soviet Union – March 14, 1987 (KCA)

Tass reports the proceedings of a plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee at which the party bureau has been instructed to examine Mr. Kunayev's responsibility for "gross violations of the norms of party life, establishment of the cult of his personality, distortions of the cadre policy, and manifestations of complete licence, which led to the development in the republic of protectionism, abuse of office, bribery, corruption, and nationalist and other negative phenomena."

Hungary – March 14-16, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai negotiated with his counterparts Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Günter Kleiber during International Faire in Leipzig. In Leipzig he also met Polish Deputy Prime Minister Władysław Gieras, Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany Martin Bangemann and Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg Lothar Späth.

Hungary – March 15, 1987 (MNC)

Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Committee of International Affairs of the Parliament, accepting an official invitation traveled to the United States for two weeks. His caller and host was Dante Fascell, head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. He negotiated with first Deputy of the Secretary of State John Whitehead, and State Secretary of the State Department Rozanne Ridgway. He met senators, government personalities of trade and national security and important representatives of the political and business life. He was received by Vice President

of the United States George H. W. Bush. He also met the General Secretary of the UN Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Hungary - March 15, 1987 (PTH)

In his speech, Imre Pozsgay talks of possible political and institutional reforms. The independent commemorations in Budapest take place without any atrocities on the part of the authorities. György Gadó speaks in front of the House of Parliament and talks about Imre Nagy's martyrdom at the Batthyány sanctuary lamp. From here, a few hundred people march to the Bem sculpture where Tibor Pákh, referring to the 12 points of 1848, calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops. Mátyás Szurös, secretary of the Central Committee of HSWP is conducting negotiations in the United States. He is received by Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz.

The political police continue harassing and imposing fines under various different pretexts on the editors of the samizdat paper *Égtájak között* (Among corners of the world). These editors include Mikolta Bognár, József Talata, Gyula Bartók, and László Rusai.

Hungary – March 15, 1987 (KCA / LBC / MHC)

2,000 people demonstrate in Budapest calling for freedom, democracy, and national independence. It comes on the anniversary of the 1848 uprising against the Hapsburg rule.

Poland – March 15, 1987 (MHC)

Poland announces price increases of between 10 and 100% on basic foodstuffs, cigarettes, fuel, alcohol, transportation, and postal services.

Soviet Union - March 17, 1987 (LBC)

The USSR proposes the establishment of an international committee to stop nuclear weapons from being deployed in outer space.

Bulgaria – March 17, 1987 (KCA)

It is announced that Mr. Yordan Yotov has been relieved of his duties as editor-in-chief of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) daily newspaper *Rabotnichesko Delo* in order to allow him to concentrate on his responsibilities as a politburo member and Central Committee secretary. He is replaced by his former deputy, Mr. Radoslav Radev.

Czechoslovakia – March, 1987 (RFE / KCA)

At the fifth plenum of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, President Husak gives his lukewarm approval for the 'restructuring' programme. He declares that by June 15 the government will have drafted a new law allowing for 'socialist enterprise'. He also suggests some more radical workplace reforms might take place, including the election of 'leading employees'. In addition, he hints that Czechoslovakia might follow the example of Gorbachev's political reforms, by introducing a secret ballot in party elections as well as allowing voters to choose from multiple candidates.

Husak dismisses any suggestions that the Soviet reform programme is causing divisions within the party as 'fabrications' by the 'enemies of socialism'.

Personnel changes also take place: Josef Korcak retires both from the Presidium and his position as Czech Prime Minister, apparently due to illness. Ladislav Adamec replaces him in both capacities. Karel Hoffman resigns as Chairman of the Trade Union Council, and is replaced by Miroslav Zavadil, previously Czechoslovak Ambassador to Moscow.

Poland - March 18-19 (RFE)

The Sejm meets, with Polish foreign policy dominating the agenda. The Sejm deputies also pass a bill on public consultations and referendums. However, the idea of institutionalizing the concept of “public consultations” has been met with fierce criticism.

Czechoslovakia - 18-19 March, 1987 (DRC)

The fifth session of the CPCz CC is devoted to the ‘acceleration of scientific and technical development’. In a report of the Presidium of the CPCz CC, Miloš Jakeš comes out in favour of perestroika as the ‘revolutionary programme of social restructuring’. The CC elects Ladislav Adamec to the Presidium and Karel Hoffmann as Secretary of the CC.

The Central Council of Trade Unions elects Miroslav Zavadil as the new Chairman of the Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement (ROH).

Czechoslovakia – March 19, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Josef Korcak is released from membership of the Central Committee presidium at his own request on health grounds and was replaced by Mr. Ladislav Adamec. Mr Karel Hoffman, a presidium member, is elected as Central Committee Secretary and member of the secretariat while Mr. Miroslav Zavadil, who up to now was ambassador to the Soviet Union, is elected as secretariat member.

Czechoslovakia / Poland – March 19, 1987 (KCA)

A court in Ostrava sentences two employees to 12 and 18 months in prison for negligence and reduces the salaries of three others. They were working in a factory at Hranice in North Moravia, where a spillage of heating oil caused extensive pollution along both the Czechoslovak and Polish stretches of the Oder (Odra) River on Nov. 9, 1986.

Czechoslovakia - 20 March, 1987 (DRC)

The Presidium of the Czech National Council calls for the resignation of Czech Premier Josef Koréak and replaces him with First Deputy Premier Ladislav Adamec.

Czechoslovakia – March 20, 1987 (KCA)

Adamec is appointed First Deputy Premier. Horcik is appointed Deputy Premier in the government of the Czech SR.

Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia - 23 March 1987 (DRC)

In a letter, Charter 77 appeals to Mikhail Gorbachev to withdraw Soviet troops and to remove nuclear weapons from Czechoslovakia.

Hungary – March 23-24, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister József Bényi consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Czechoslovakia in Prague.

Hungary – March 24-25, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow. The Committee released the documents “For the development and successful completion of the pan-European process” and “For the prohibition of chemical weapons”. The participants of the session were received by M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Hungary – March 24-25, 1987 (MNC)

Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense negotiated with Marshal S. Sokolov, reserve member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia - 24 March 1987 (DRC)

Charter 77 issues a statement entitled 'Stop the Political Trials,' reacting to the intensified judicial repression in recent months.

US / Soviet Union - March 24, 1987 (LBC)

According to the Pentagon's Soviet Military Power, the Soviet SS-19s are less accurate than previously assumed and the SS-24 ICBMs will be operable in one year only. The Soviets dismantled 100 mobile SS-25s, but deployed a generation of SLBMs.

Romania – March 24, 1987 (KCA)

A Central Committee plenum releases Mrs. Gainuse from membership of the EPC and releases Mr. Iosif Banc from membership of both the EPC and the secretariat "owing to the state of his health". UGSR Mr. Dobrescu is relieved of the office of Chair of the Party Central Collegium, being replaced by Mr. Constantin.

Bulgaria – March 25, 1987 (KCA)

A plenum of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) committee in Sofia elects Mr. Ivan Panev as First Secretary in place of Mr. Anastasi Donchev, who has occupied this post for only a year. On the same day, the 15th congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union is held in Sofia. It finishes on March 27 and leads to the re-election of Mr. Andrei Bundzhulov as First Secretary.

Soviet Union – March 25, 1987 (KCA)

Soviet Procurator General, Mr. Aleksandr Rekunov, in an interview with *Pravda*, discloses that 200,000 government officials have been investigated in the past year. It is part of the Soviet campaign against corruption and inefficiency.

Poland - March 26, 1987 (RFE)

As part of a bilateral agreement, residents of Warsaw have been able to receive Soviet television programs by satellite.

U.S. / Soviet Union - March 26, 1987 (LBC)

The seventh round of the disarmament talks in Geneva ends. The parties were unable to agree on the elimination of "Euromissiles". The reason: the question of SRINFs. The West believes that the USSR has 130 480-960 km range missiles trained on Western Europe, while the West has 72 such missiles under West German control. The Soviets wish to freeze these rockets, while the U.S. wishes to convert some of its INF missiles to short range ones to balance Soviet superiority. The Soviets accuse the U.S. of not wanting to agree, claiming that the zero solution was a "bluff from the outset".

Hungary – March 26-27, 1987 (MNC)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the Cabinet of the People's Republic of Bulgaria had an official friendly visit to Hungary. He met György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Czechoslovakia – March 27-28, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Zbynek Zalman is re-elected chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party at the fourth party congress.

Soviet Union / Japan / U.K. – March 27, 1987 (KCA)

Letters are exchanged between the UK ambassador in Moscow, Sir Bryan Cartledge, and the Soviet Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr. Boris Bugayev, allowing for (i) weekly non-stop British Airways and British Caledonian Airways flights to Tokyo (Japan) across Soviet territory; (ii) more flights by the Soviet national carrier Aeroflot on the London-Moscow-Tokyo route; and (iii) weekly flights between Moscow and Manchester.

Czechoslovakia - 27 March 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-5)

Charter 77 sends a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev on the occasion of his impending visit in order to ask for a Soviet reappraisal of the earlier crackdown on democratization in Czechoslovak. The letter is published on April 1.

U.K. / Soviet Union - March 28-April 1, 1987 (LBC / MHC)

Thatcher makes a visit to Moscow. The event is favorably received by both the Soviet and the British press. Thatcher asserts that the West cannot trust the USSR in the field of disarmament, while Moscow fails to improve the human rights situation. Thatcher calls on the hosts to pull out of Afghanistan and to give up the idea of spreading socialism. The British premier supports the American interpretation of the ABM treaty, which makes the SDI program possible, but at the same time proposes a solution for the “star wars” issue. The preparations would be suspended, and after a while, both sides would prepare deployment, but would inform the other side of the experiments. Thatcher expresses doubts about the zero solution. Gorbachev refutes Thatcher’s claims about human rights as well as the proposal on SDI. Bilateral treaties are signed on diplomatic, cultural, scientific, and educational cooperation and about the modernization of the London-Moscow hot line.

Romania / Angola / Congo / Zaire – March 28- April 3, 1987 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Angola, Congo, and Zaire.

Soviet Union / U.K. – March 28-1, 1987 (KCA)

Thatcher pays an official visit to the Soviet Union. They agree to aim to achieve an increase in bilateral trade.

Soviet Union / United Kingdom – March 28-April 1, 1987 (MNC)

British Prime Minister M. Thatcher had an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Poland - March 29, 1987 (RFE)

The government sharply increases prices for fuel and food as the first step in a series of price rises, designed to impose austerity. The immediate consequence is a drastic drop in the standard of living for many Poles. Food prices increase by 10% and regular gasoline by 25%. This is the fourth time since the declaration of martial law that food and fuel prices have increased dramatically. Since 1982 none of the government’s proposals for economic reform have been successful, mainly because they have not commanded support from the public.

Estonia / SSR – March 28, 1987 (RFE)

After rumours of his dismissal appeared in the West in February, the Estonian CP CC officially announce that Toomas Leito, the Party’s Propaganda Chief has been fired for

allowing a series of articles about Estonians going on strike in Chernobyl to appear in the publication *Noorte Haal*.

Soviet Union – March 30, 1987 (KCA)

At the end of a trial lasting since March 12, Capt. Vadim Markov, the former master of the Soviet cruise liner *Admiral Nakhimov*, and Capt. Viktor Tkachenko, former master of the grain freighter *Pyotr Vasev*, are each sentenced to 15 years in prison and fined 40,000 roubles for “criminal arrogance and negligence in discharging their duties”. The collision of the two vessels on the night of Aug. 31, 1986, outside the port of Novorossiysk, led to the sinking of the *Admiral Nakhimov* with the loss of 398 of its 1,234 passengers and crew.

Soviet Union / WJC – March 30, 1987 (KCA)

A meeting between the Soviet Union and the World Jewish Congress results in an agreement that states that by the end of 1987, 12,000 Jews will be allowed to emigrate. However, they will be sent to Israel via Romania not Austria to make sure they can't settle in Europe. A Soviet official, however, later denies this.

Soviet Union / U.K. – March 31, 1987 (KCA)

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey, and the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs sign agreements covering: (i) upgrading of the “hot-line” communications link between Moscow and London; (ii) co-operation in civilian space research; and (iii) formal approval of sites for new embassies in Moscow and London. They also endorse a memorandum on cultural, information, and educational exchanges. Also, on March 31, Mrs. Thatcher formally opens the offices of the Anglo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in Moscow's International Trade Centre. During discussions on the same day, Mrs Thatcher and Mr. Ryzhkov agree to try to achieve an increase in the volume of bilateral trade.

Albania / Greece – March 1987 (KCA)

In a statement published at the end of March 1987, the Greek government announces that a treaty which would formally end the technical state of war between Greece and Albania is expected to be signed before the end of the year.

Hungary – March 1987 (PTH)

Jenő Nagy, manager of the independent publishing house ABC, is first sentenced to pay severe fines, then all his personal property is sequestered.

Hungary / Romania – March 1987 (KCA)

In a new dispute in late March, the Hungarian government accuses the authorities in Romania of allowing excessive levels of chemical pollution to flow into the Hungarian stretch of the Sebes-Koros/Crisul Repede River, which crosses the border downstream from the Romanian town of Oradea.

Romania – January-March, 1987 (KCA)

A Hungarian-language newspaper in Transylvania reports that there are increasing signs of discontent among the Hungarian population in the region.

Soviet Union – March 1987 (KCA)

The *oblast* party first secretaries in Dnepropetrovsk and Lvov are dismissed for “shortcomings”.

April

Czechoslovakia – April 1987 (RFE)

Cardinal Tomasek sends a memorandum to the Czech Minister of Culture calling for an end to religious persecution.

Hungary/Romania – April 1, 1987 (PTH)

The government spokesman and a statement issued by the presidency of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences both rebut the accusations made by Rumanian circles concerning the three volumes of the publication entitled "The history of Transylvania," which implicate revenge and the distortion of history.

Hungary – April 1, 1987 (KCA)

The 4-month wage freeze that was imposed on Dec 20, 1986 is lifted.

Hungary, APRIL 1, 1987 (MNC)

Secretary of State Rezső Bányász, head of the Information Office of the Cabinet, spokesman of the government released a statement about the accusations made against Hungary on the summit of the Council of Workers' of Hungarian Nationality in Romania. (The Hungarian Academy of Sciences released a statement about the same issue.) On February 26-27, the Council of Workers of Hungarian Nationality of Romania held a summit in the presence of several high-ranking Romanian politicians. On the summit and the following press campaign, Hungary was accused of maiming the history of the Romanian people, attempting to interfere with the interior issues of Romania, after a three-volume book on the *History of Transylvania* was published by the HAS in Budapest.

Hungary – April 2, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Justice Imre Markója returned from Belgium, where he negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice Jean Gol.

Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia - 3-11 April 1987 (DRC)

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev visits Czechoslovakia, where he is welcomed by thousands of Czechoslovaks who consider his visit as a sign of hope for dynamic changes in policy and politicians.

Soviet Union / West Germany / U.S. – April 4, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet Union lodges a formal protest with West Germany against the SDI.

Hungary – April 5-8, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy visited the Soviet Union. His host was Minister of Finance of the Soviet Union Boris Gostiev.

Soviet Union – April 6, 1987 (KCA)

It is reported that Mr. Aleksandr Budyka, who is described as a member of the Soviet Union's ethnic Greek population, has been appointed Minister of Grain Products in place of Mr. Grigory Zolotukhin.

Bulgaria – April 7-10, 1987 (KCA)

At the 10th Bulgarian Trade Union Congress, Mr. Petur Dyulgerov is re-elected as chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Hungary – April 8, 1987 (PTH)

László Paskai, Archbishop of Esztergom, takes oath under the Hungarian constitution.

Hungary / Netherlands, April 8-11, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary delegation, István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament visited the Kingdom of the Netherlands. He negotiated with President of the First Chamber of the parliament P. A. J. Steenkamp and President of the Second Chamber D. Dolman. He was received by Queen Beatrix.

Warsaw Pact, April 9, 1987 (MNC)

The Committee of Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact proposed to the countries of NATO to impose a moratorium on both sides on military expenditures for one or two years (the document was handed over to the addressed by Romania).

Soviet Union, April 9-10, 1987 (MNC)

In his speech during his visit in Prague, M. S. Gorbachev stated that the Soviet Union has already stopped the manufacturing of chemical weapons and is prepared to destroy the still existing ones. He proposed to start parallel negotiations about the diminishment of the middle and shorter range nuclear weaponry installed in Europe.

Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia – April 9, 1987 (MHC)

Gorbachev visits Prague to meet with CPCz leader Gustáv Husák.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – April 9-11, 1987 (RFE / KCA)

Mikhail Gorbachev visits Czechoslovakia. President Husak reaffirms his country's support for the Kremlin's 'restructuring' programme.

Gorbachev declares he has arrived at a time of 'great transformations', with the USSR in the midst of a 'tumultuous process of restricting, acceleration and democratization'. He also expresses the idea that each individual Eastern Bloc country's experience of socialism has its own value, and that therefore each should pursue its own solutions to domestic issues rather than looking to the Soviet model for guidance.

Official reports refer to a 'frank' exchange of views between the two leaders, a formula normally used to denote differences of opinion. In his speech of the second day, Gorbachev declares that the Soviet Union, too, is an heir to European civilization. He announces a new initiative for reducing the number of short-range nuclear weapons in the Eastern Bloc, and that his country has ceased production of chemical weapons.

Hungary - April 10, 1987 (PTH)

The Jurta Theater of the Hungarian Theater Circle is dedicated in Népliget; its director is László Romhányi.

Soviet Union, April 10, 1987 (MNC)

The withdrawal of a part of the Soviet forces temporarily staying in Mongolia started (it was finished on June 7).

Portugal, April 11-17, 1987 (MNC)

Prime Minister of Portugal A. C. Silva had an official visit to China.

Czechoslovakia –11-12 April , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-6)

The Cultural Union of Hungarian Workers in Czechoslovakia holds its 14th plenary assembly

which shows the Czechoslovak government has generally succeeded in promoting untroubled coexistence between Slovaks and Hungarians in Czechoslovakia.

Hungary – April 12, 1987 (PTH)

The Council of Ministers announces a central rise in consumer prices. Prices rise for meat and meat products, alcoholic drinks, and a few machine industrial consumer goods.

Hungary – April 12, 1987 (KCA / PTH)

The Council of Ministers announces an increase in retail prices after they decide to cut subsidies.

Soviet Union / U.S. – April 13-15, 1987 (KCA)

Shultz and Gorbachev indicate that they are to abolish all short-range intermediate nuclear forces (SRINF) in Europe and aim to reach an agreement within one year on longer-range intermediate nuclear forces (LRINF).

Soviet Union / U.S. – April 13-16, 1987 (MHC)

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in Moscow to negotiate on arms control. He meets with Gorbachev, Shevardnadze, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nikolay Ryzhkov.

Hungary, April 13-14, 1987 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Yugoslavia in Belgrade. He was received by Deputy Prime Minister Yanez Zemlyaric.

USA-Soviet Union, April 13-15, 1987 (MNC)

A Soviet-American treaty – for five years – was signed on the negotiations of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries about the cooperation in the exploration and peaceful exploitation of space.

Hungary, April 13-15, 1987 (MNC)

Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP Mátyás Szűrös visited the Bulgarian People's Republic. He negotiated with Milko Balev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee, and Dimitar Stanishev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. He was received by Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Hungary, April 13-15, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Interior Trade of Poland Jerzy Józwiak – during his stay in Budapest regarding issues of the COMECON – negotiated with Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár.

Hungary – April 13-15, 1987 (MNC)

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, Poul Schüllet, (and his wife) had an official visit to Hungary. His host was György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, and Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Hungary – April 13-17, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Justice Imre Markója traveled to the Soviet Union for a five-day visit, where he met Minister of Justice of the Soviet Union, Boris Kravtsov.

Czechoslovakia –13 April , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-5)

Two days after Gorbachev's departure, Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal addresses a rally in the northern Bohemian town and called for more democracy and openness in the country.

Czechoslovakia –14-17 April , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-5)

After 4 days heated discussion, the 11th Czechoslovak Trade Union Congress in Prague adopts a resolution to "work actively to improve socialist democracy and create conditions for the greater participation of workers in economic management".

US / Czechoslovakia - April 14, 1987 (DRC)

At the US Embassy in Prague, representatives of Charter 77 meet with U.S. Senator Sam Nunn.

USA / Soviet Union – April 14, 1987 (MNC)

During the American Secretary of State's stay in Moscow, M. S. Gorbachev proposed to elaborate on the basic principles regarding offensive weaponry, missile defense systems and nuclear weapons tests.

US / Soviet Union - April 15, 1987 (LBC)

In the course of Schultz's talks in Moscow, Gorbachev proposes the dismantlement of SRINF missiles. The Soviet proposal includes tactical nuclear missiles (of a range below 500 km) and would allow the implementation of the ground based SDI.

Hungary – April 21-22, 1987 (MNC)

The 36 Summit of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation was held in Budapest, led by Deputy Prime Ministers József Marjai and Aleksey Antonov. A. Antonov was received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet and Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

Hungary – April 21-23, 1987 (MNC)

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary had an official visit in the Kingdom of Sweden. He was invited by Ingvar Carlsson, President of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Sweden, Prime Minister. In honor of János Kádár, King Carl Gustav XVI and Queen Sylvia held a reception. He met the representatives of the business life. On April 22, during a press conference, he talked in front of the representatives of the international press. Péter Várkonyi – accompanying János Kádár – held talks with Swedish Minister of Foreign Trade, acting Foreign Minister Anita Gradin.

Hungary – April 21-23, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union V. P. Loginov consulted in the Foreign Ministry

in Budapest. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Hungary – April 21-24, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Roman Nározny – during his stay in Budapest – consulted in the Foreign Ministry.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 21, 1987 (KCA)

It is announced that Mr. Gorbachev will visit Romania at the end of May.

Poland / Soviet Union – April 21, 1987 (PSM)

General Jaruzelski pays a “friendly” two-day visit to Moscow. Both countries hail the visit as a momentous occasion, as the Soviet leadership, who had previously despaired at the failure of the “normalization” campaign in Poland, pledges its full support to Jaruzelski as Poland’s undisputed leader. While there Poland and the Soviet Union sign an Agreement on Ideology, Science, and Culture.

Hungary / Sweden – April 21-23, 1987 (KCA)

President Kádár pays an official visit to Sweden.

Hungary / Soviet Union – April 22-26, 1987 (KCA)

Ligachev, the Secretariat of the CPSU, visits Hungary for talks with government officials.

Soviet Union – April 22, 1987 (KCA)

Gen. Vladimir Pikalov, the commander of the Soviet Defence Ministry's chemical forces, reports that “higher than admissible readings of soil contamination with long-living radionucleides” continue to be registered, mostly at the Chernobyl station and in the zone extending for 5 km around it and in several other pockets in the neighbouring republic of Byelorussia.

Hungary – April 22, 1987 (MNC)

Head of the State Department of the United States of America (Deputy Minister rank) Tom Simons consulted in Budapest. He was received by Géza Kótai, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Hungary – April 22-26, 1987 (MNC)

Y. K. Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Secretary of the Central Committee visited Hungary. He held talks with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party. He also negotiated with Károly Németh, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party; Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee; Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, First Secretary of the Party Committee of Budapest.

Hungary – April 23, 1987 (PTH)

The Board of Foreign Ministers of the Common Market authorizes the committee of the EEC in Brussels to carry on negotiations with Hungary aiming to make a trade and economic agreement.

GDR – April 23, 1987 (MHC)

GDR leader Erich Honecker publicly rejects the idea that East Germany should emulate Soviet political and economic reforms.

Bulgaria / Turkey – April 23, 1987 (KCA)

A Bulgarian soldier who had crossed into Turkey near the Thracian town of Kirklareli is wounded and captured by a Turkish border patrol after he had killed one person and injured two others. The Turkish Foreign Ministry later announces that the incident is not political, and the Bulgarian authorities describe the attacker as a mentally ill deserter.

Soviet Union – April 23, 1987 (KCA)

At a press conference, Mr. Leonid Ilyin, Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences and the director of the Soviet Institute of Biophysics, announces that 196 of the 209 survivors of the Chernobyl accident who had been diagnosed with radiation sickness have been cured.

Hungary – April 24, 1987 (MNC)

Heeding the invitation of the Patriotic People's Front, Daniel F. Annan, Deputy Head of State of the Republic of Ghana, member of the Temporary Council of National Defence arrived to Hungary.

Yugoslavia – April 24, 1987 (HR)

Slobodan Milošević visits Kosovo, and supports the gathered Serbs. His words "Nobody is allowed to beat you" directed at the Serbs which were under pressure signal the change in the attitude towards Kosovo.

Soviet Union – April 24, 1987 (KCA)

It is announced that plans to proceed with construction of two new reactors at Chernobyl have been postponed at least until the next Soviet five-year plan, which is due to begin in 1991.

Czechoslovakia – April 26, 1987 (KCA)

During the first anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union, five members of the environmental organization Greenpeace stage a demonstration in the centre of Prague to call for the closure of seven Czechoslovak nuclear reactors of the same design. The demonstrators are quickly apprehended by police.

Soviet Union / West Germany - April 27, 1987 (LBC)

The Soviet Union's new condition for the INF treaty demands the elimination of the West German owned Pershing I/A rockets. Since these are in German hands, they were not part of the Soviet-American talks.

Hungary – April 27, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Zsolt Keszthelyi, the editor of the underground magazine *Abredoe Magyararsag* and Hungary's first conscientious objector on political grounds since the Second World War, is sentenced by a military court in Budapest to three years' imprisonment for refusing to enter military service.

Soviet Union / U.S. - April 27, 1987 (KCA)

The talks by Shultz and Gorbachev where they indicated that they are to abolish all short ranged intermediate nuclear forces in Europe are formalized by talks at Geneva. The Soviets however state that any agreement has to include the abolishment of the 72 Pershing IAs which

are located in West Germany.

Hungary - April 27-28, 1987 (MNC)

The delegation of the so-called Front-Countries of Africa visited Hungary. Its members were: Foreign Minister of the Republic of Zambia Luke John Mwanashiku; Foreign Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania Benjamin Mkapa; Foreign Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe Witness Mangwende; Minister of Justice of the Angola People's Republic Fernando da Franca Van-Dunem; Deputy Foreign Minister of the Mozambique People's Republic Daniel Saul Mbanze. They negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. The delegation was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the HSWP.

Hungary – April 28, 1987 (PTH)

The Common Market reasserts it is willing to negotiate the possible trade agreement with Hungary.

At the meeting of the Economic Panel working parallel with the Central Committee of HSWP, Ferenc Havasi, economic secretary of the CC, Imre Pozsgay, and Rezs Nyers support the memorandum entitled "Change and reform." This is the first coherent economic proposal to solve the economic crisis since 1968.

Hungary – April 28-30, 1987 (PTH)

A Central Committee of HSWP meeting puts on its agenda the basic principles of the new central and corporation taxing system. A press release issued on April 30 stresses the need to transform the taxing system for private incomes and corporations and to modify the pension system.

Hungary - April 29-30, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi traveled to Austria. His host was Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock. He met Leopold Gratz, President of the National Council of the Parliament. He was received by Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitsky and Head of State Kurt Waldheim.

Czechoslovakia - 30 April 1987 (DRC)

Charter 77 issues the document 'So That We Can Breathe Here', drawing attention to the catastrophic state of the natural environment in Czechoslovakia and to possible ways to improve it.

Bulgaria / Poland – April 1987 (KCA)

President Zhivkov pays official visits to Poland.

Bulgaria / Soviet Union – April 1987 (KCA)

During a visit to Sofia at the end of April 1987, Mr. Boris Yeltsin, a candidate member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) politburo, the then party First Secretary in Moscow, and the most outspoken advocate of reform within the Soviet leadership, comments that co-operation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is being disrupted by 'obstacles' on both sides. These include excessive bureaucracy and the failure of economic planning bodies to reach agreement.

Czechoslovakia / China – April 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Strougal visits China at the end of April.

Hungary – April 1987 (PTH)

The political police are continuing to harass and impose fines under various different pretexts on the editors of the samizdat paper *Égtájak között*: Mikolta Bognár, József Talata, Gyula Bartók and László Rusai.

Romania / U.K. – April 1987 (KCA)

The London-based monitoring organization *Index on Censorship* reports on the activities of an organization calling itself the Romanian Association for the Defence of Human Rights, or Emancipation, which was set up in 1986 to gather and disseminate information and to campaign on human rights issues using “exclusively peaceful, non-violent, and civilized means”.

Soviet Union / U.K. – April 1987 (KCA)

Soviet officials tell a delegation from the UK Trades Union Congress (TUC), which visited the Ukraine, that their latest estimates of deaths in the next 40 years from cancer caused by radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl accident would be only one-tenth or even one-twentieth of previous international estimates.

May

Romania / West Germany – May 1, 1987 (KCA)

The West German Foreign Ministry reports that an ethnic German woman of Romanian nationality has burned herself to death in front of the West German embassy in Bucharest after Romanian guards prevented her from entering the building. The incident appears to be related to the question of emigration by ethnic Germans, a significant number of whom have been permitted to leave for West Germany in recent years.

Soviet Union – May 1, 1987 (KCA)

Individuals are permitted to engage in 29 specific activities within the production and service sectors privately on a part-time basis. Anyone in full employment is allowed to start offering individual labor activity.

Hungary - May 3-7, 1987 (MNC)

Géza Kótai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the HSWP – during his visit to the Communist Party of Spain in Madrid – met the Foreign Minister of Spain Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, and Rafael Tunen, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the governing Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

Hungary - May 4-5, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister of Ethiopia Berhanu Bayih had an official visit to Hungary. His host was Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinége, Hungarian Co-Chairman of the Committee of Economic Cooperation. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet and Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Hungary - May 4-6, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress took part in the 6 Summit of the Hungarian-Austrian Joint Committee of Barter, Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation in Vienna. He talked with Minister of Economy Robert Graf, Minister of Transportation and Nationalized Industry Rudolf Streicher. He was received by Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

Hungary - May 4-7, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár held talks with Minister of Trade Han Dzan Gun in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Czechoslovakia – May 4-5, 1987 (DRC)

At the Fourth Congress of the Czech Dramatic Arts, the popular actor Miloš Kopecký makes a speech expressing doubts about whether the CPCz leadership intends to push through genuine perestroika and the democratization of society.

NATO – May 5, 1987 (LBC)

According to the NATO general secretary, the Soviets are aiming at the denuclearization of Europe by insisting on the elimination of SRINFs. He claims this could be “fateful” for Europe.

Bulgaria / China – May 5, 1987 (KCA)

President Zhivkov begins a six-day official visit to China, the first visit by a Bulgarian head of state to the People's Republic. Agreements on long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation are signed on May 6. During talks on May 7, China's ‘elder statesman’ leader, Mr. Deng Xiaoping, tells Mr. Zhivkov that their two countries should forget past differences.

Hungary - May 5-9, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai stayed in Helsinki for the opening program of the Hungarian Economic Days, organized in Finland. He met President of the republic Mauno Koivisto, who visited the Hungarian exhibition. He was received by Prime Minister Harri Holkeri.

Hungary -May 5-10, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, the President of the Senate of Spain José Federico de Carvajal visited Hungary. He negotiated with István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. He held talks with Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by Károly Németh, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Hungary - May 6, 1987 (PTH)

The presidency of the Jewish World Congress meets in Budapest.

Soviet Union / U.S. – May 6, 1987 (MHC)

The U.S. and the USSR agree to establish nuclear Risk Reduction Centers in their respective capitals.

Hungary / WJC – May 6-7, 1987 (KCA)

The World Jewish Congress holds its annual meeting in Budapest, the first annual meeting to take place in a communist country.

Soviet Union – May 6, 1987 (KCA)

400 members of the nationalist group Pamyat stage a demonstration in central Moscow where they demand a meeting with Gorbachev. They are addressed in Moscow by Yeltsin.

Romania, May 7, 1987 (CEC)

The extraction of petrol from the Black Sea begins.

Hungary - May 7-9, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister of Canada Joe Clark had an official visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP; György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet; Pál Losonczy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Poland - May 8, 1987 (MNC)

Poland proposed comprehensive measures first for Central-Europe, then the whole continent for strengthening security and trust.

U.S. - May 8, 1987 (LBC)

The U.S. comes up with an arms reduction proposal: the number of warheads and nuclear delivery vehicles should be halved in seven years. In the meantime, the ABM treaty would be observed, but after the seven years are up, both sides would deploy an ABM system.

Czechoslovakia – May 8, 1987 (KCA)

Some changes are made to the Czech government: (i) Mr. Rudolf Hegenbart replaces Mr. Frantisek Sramek as a Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Czech Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning; (ii) Mr. Karel Julis replaces Mr. Milan Vondruska as Education Minister; and (iii) Mr. Jaroslav Vavra replaces Mr. Karel Polak as Minister of Construction.

Poland – May 8-10, 1987 (RFE/PSM)

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) holds its second conference in Warsaw. Although the congress follows a rather predictable course, electing new officers and publishing congress documents, General Jaruzelski's disarmament program for reducing nuclear and conventional arms in central Europe is the high point of the event. The plan also promises to reduce armed forces on the territory of nine countries (Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Denmark and Hungary). Dubbed "the Jaruzelski Plan", the proposal not only addresses the issue of weaponry, but also advises a fundamental change in military doctrines, rendering them defensive in nature. Although several other countries have already made similar declarations in the past, General Jaruzelski's plan is seen as a sign of Poland's desire to return to play an important role in regional European affairs, having spent the last few years embroiled in domestic turmoil. The plan, similar to the plans of Rapacki and Gomulka, is rejected by the leaders of the NATO countries.

Soviet Union – May 9, 1987 (MHC)

The CPSU Politburo, with Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev in attendance, discusses a new WTO doctrine.

Hungary / Vatican – May 10, 1987 (PTH)

Negotiations begin between Hungary and the Vatican in Budapest; Imre Miklós, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs and Nuncio Francesco Colosauonno discuss the relations between the two states.

Bulgaria / Soviet Union – May 11, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Zhivkov, the Bulgarian President of the State Council, has talks in Moscow with Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the secretary-general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Hungary - May 11-13, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister of the Republic of Greece Karolos Papulias had an official visit to Hungary. His host was Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP; György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet; Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Romania -May 11, 1987 (MNC)

Accepting an official invitation, N. Ceausescu Romanian Party General Secretary and Head of State arrived in Prague.

Soviet Union - May 12, 1987 (MNC)

A Bulgarian-Soviet joint proposal was born on the disarmament negotiation in Geneva for the diminishment of naval nuclear weaponry.

Hungary – May 12-14, 1987 (MNC)

During the 9 consultative meeting of the Ministers of Justice of the socialist countries, the following stayed in Budapest:

- From Afghanistan, Minister of Justice Bashir Baghlani;
- From Angola, Minister of Justice Fernando Viera Dias Van-Dunem;
- From Czechoslovakia, Minister of Justice Antonin Kaspar;
- From Ethiopia, Minister of Justice Wondayen Mehretu;
- From Poland, Minister of Justice Lech Domeraczki;
- From Mozambique, Minister of Justice Osumane Aly Dauto;
- From the German Democratic Republic, Minister of Justice Hans-Joachim Heusinger;
- From the Soviet Union, Minister of Justice Boris Kravtsov.

Hungary - May 12-14, 1987 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn took part in the consultation of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow.

Hungary / Austria – May 13, 1987 (KCA)

Three members from the United Green Party of Austria are arrested in Hungary protesting against a hydroelectric complex built between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Soviet Union – May 13, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet Justice Minister, Mr. Boris Kravtsov, reveals that in 1986 a total of 14 judges were dismissed, 76 were moved to other posts, and a further 837 were found administratively liable through incompetence.

Hungary - May 13-14, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister of Poland and President of the Planning Committee Manfred Gorywoda negotiated in Budapest with László Maróthy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister, President of the National Planning Office. He also held talks with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He was

received by György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Czechoslovakia –13-14 May , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-6)

The critical tone of most of the speeches at the Third Czechoslovak Writers' Union Congress contain some Gorbachevian figures of speech but fall decidedly short of heralding any independent action beyond the limits of Glasnost' imposed and controlled by the party.

Hungary - May 14-16, 1987 (MNC)

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee – accepting the invitation of the Bavarian government – visited the Federal Republic of Germany. He negotiated with Prime Minister of Bavaria Franz Josef Strauss, and other members of his government. He was received by Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Kohl.

Hungary/USA - May 15, 1987 (PTH)

Political Committee of HSWP Political Committee member György Aczél conducts negotiations in Washington, DC.

Raoul Wallenberg's sculpture is inaugurated in Buda.

Hungary – May 15, 1987 (KCA)

A statue of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, a former Swedish diplomat in Budapest who helped thousands of Jews to escape from Hungary during the Nazi occupation of 1944–45, is unveiled in a Budapest suburb.

Poland - May 15, 1987 (RFE)

The Polish Council of Ministers passes a resolution to establish a Committee for the Implementation of Economic Reform.

Czechoslovakia –15 May, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-7)

At a press conference on relations between the state and the Church in Czechoslovakia, the head of the federal government's Secretariat for Religious Affairs, Vladimír Janku, continues to portray the regime as a guarantor of religious freedom. However, reports about repressive measures against the activities of Church member and priests suggest otherwise.

Bulgaria – May 16, 1987 (KCA)

The 10th congress of the Fatherland Front (the umbrella organization in which the other legal political party, the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union, and the various mass social organizations are united behind BCP policy) re-elects Mr. Pencho Kubadinski as chairman of the National Council.

Yugoslavia – May, 16-17 1987 (MP)

A meeting of the CSCE members of the NAM movement takes place at Limassol, Cyprus. CSCE is supported as a positive process towards a more stable future.

Hungary – May 17, 1987 (KCA)

Dr. Zoltán Káldy, the Presiding Bishop of the Hungarian Lutheran Church and President since 1984 of the Lutheran World Federation, dies.

Australia / Czechoslovakia - 17 May 1987 (DRC)

Nine representatives of Charter 77 meet in Prague with members of the delegation of the Australian Foreign Minister William G. Hayden, who inform them about human rights in Czechoslovakia and other social issues.

Hungary - May 18, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi visited Czechoslovakia. His negotiation partners were Milan Kusak, Czech, and Miroslav Valek, Slovakian Minister of Education.

Hungary – May 18-19, 1987 (MNC)

Head of the Foreign Ministry of Spain Jesus Ezquerra consulted in the Foreign Ministry in Budapest.

Hungary - May 18-21, 1987 (MNC)

Géza Kóttai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the HSWP visited the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) in the Federal Republic of Germany. He negotiated with members of the Charimanship of the SPD Egon Bahr, Anke Fichs, Hans Ulrich Klose, and Deputy President of the parliamentary faction of the SPD Horst Ehmke and Wolfgang Roth. He also met personalities of the Christian Social Union.

Hungary - May 18-21, 1987 (MNC)

Stanislaw Ciosek, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party visited Hungary. He negotiated with István Horváth, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He also held talks with Interior Minister János Kamara, Minister of Justice Imre Markója. He was received by Károly Németh, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Hungary - May 18-24, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, István Sarlós, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament visited Canada. His host was John A. Frazer, President of the House of Commons. He met Guy Charbonneau, President of the Senate and Foreign Minister Joe Clark. He was received by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Hungary - May 19-22, 1987 (MNC)

Sergei Sokolov, reserve member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union had an official friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense. He held talks with István Horváth, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary - May 19-23, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, Abu Iyad, member of the Central Council of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Deputy leader of the El-Fatah visited Hungary. He negotiated with Secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP Mátyás Szűrös and István Horváth.

Hungary/ Soviet Union – May 19, 1987 (PTH)

Soviet Minister for Defense Sergei Sokolov pays a visit to Hungary.

Latvia / SSR – May 21, 1987 (RFE)

The Latvian CP's newspaper *Cina* announces that the Central Committee has approved the formation of a commission on national and intra-national relations. Relations between different nationalities have been tense for some time, especially between Latvians and Russians, and this move reflects the Latvian Soviet leadership's concern with quelling the mounting tensions.

North Korea - May 21-24, 1987 (MNC)

North Korean Party General Secretary and Head of State Kim Il-Sung had an official visit to China.

Poland - May 22-23, 1987 (RFE)

The PUWP's Fourth CC Plenum takes place in the Ursus tractor factory near Warsaw, in an attempt to underline the bond between the party and its proletarian roots. The meeting is devoted to revitalizing the party's basic organizations and enhancing the prestige of the party's rank-and-file members. The resolutions passed include proposals to boost the party's membership and restrict its bureaucratic apparatus, however whether the party will achieve these goals remains to be seen.

Czechoslovakia/US –24 May, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-7)

The poet and translator professor Josef Kostohryz died on May 24 and his funeral takes place at the Olasny cemetery in Prague on June 1.

Hungary - May 24-25, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi had an official visit to Switzerland. He negotiated with Pierre Aubert, President and Foreign Minister of the Swiss Confederation.

Hungary - May 24-25, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Industry László Kapolyi and Minister of Building and Urban Planning László Somogyi took a work-visit to the Soviet Union (Tengiz). László Kapolyi negotiated with Minister of Petroleum, Gas, and Religious Affairs V. Tchirskov, Minister of Oil V. Dinkov, Minister of Automobile Manufacturing N. Pugin, Minister of Automation and Instrument Industry M. Shkabardnia, and Deputy Prime Minister I. Silayev.

Hungary - May 25-27, 1987 (MNC)

Accepting the invitation of Minister of Building Hans Gustafsson, László Somogyi, Minister of Building and Urban Planning visited Sweden.

Soviet Union - May 25-27, 1987 (MNC)

M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had an official friendly visit to Romania.

Hungary - May 25-28, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Transportation Lajos Urbán traveled to the Republic of India, where he consulted with Minister of Railways Madharro Scindia.

Soviet Union / Romania – May 25, 1987 (MHC)

Gorbachev visits Romania and makes a speech explaining the reform process in the USSR.

Romania / Soviet Union – May 25-27, 1987 (PER / ADC)

Mihail Gorbachev visits Romania. The Communist authorities in Romania do not popularize the *glasnost* and *perestroika* policy.

Soviet Union / Romania - May 25-27, 1987 (LBC)

Gorbachev makes a visit to Romania. The Soviet leader on relations with Romania: "We must not pretend that everything is going smoothly. We all care for Socialism and want to make it as attractive as possible, but if we are silent about some shortcomings, they will inevitably grow. A half truth is worse than a lie."

Hungary - May 26, 1987 (PTH)

János Kádár is congratulated on the occasion of his 75th birthday at a parliamentary ceremony.

Hungary - May 26-27, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy took part in the 13 Summit of the Hungarian-Yugoslavian Intergovernmental Committee of Economic Cooperation in Belgrade. He negotiated with Minister Egon Padovan and Deputy Prime Minister Yanez Zemlyaritz.

Soviet Union – May 28, 1987 (MHC)

Eluding vaunted Soviet air defenses, West German peace activist Matthias Rust lands a small private plane near Red Square.

Soviet Union / Finland / West Germany – May 28, 1987 (KCA)

A single-engined Cessna 172 light aircraft flown by a 19-year-old West German amateur pilot, Herr Mathias Rust, makes an unauthorized and unimpeded flight of more than 650 km from Helsinki (Finland) to the centre of Moscow, where it lands beside the walls of the Kremlin close to Red Square. Herr Rust goes on trial on Sept. 2 before the Soviet Supreme Court on charges of unlawful entry into the Soviet Union, violation of international flight rules, and malicious hooliganism. On Sept. 4, Herr Rust is sentenced to four years in an ordinary-regime labour camp for "malicious hooliganism." Herr Rust is also given concurrent sentences of three years for violating international flight rules and two years for illegal entry into the Soviet Union. On Sept. 2, the Finnish Justice Ministry announced that it was investigating whether Herr Rust had also violated Finnish law.

Soviet Union / Greece – May 28, 1987 (KCA)

Gas importation agreements with the Soviet Union are signed.

Soviet Union - May 28, 1987 (MNC)

M. Rust, a West German citizen with his single-engine airplane flew into the Soviet Union from the direction of Finland, and landed on the Red Square in Moscow. He was sentenced to four years, but was released on August 3, 1988.

Warsaw Pact - May 28-29, 1987 (MNC)

The Summit of the Political Consultative Committee of the members of the Warsaw Pact was held in Berlin. They signed a statement about the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact; a document was accepted about the overcoming of weak development and the creation of a new economic world order.

Soviet Union – May 29, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet weekly newspaper Nedelya reports the March death of Vladimir Shevchenko, a film director who contracted radiation sickness while making the documentary film "Chernobyl: A Chronicle of Difficult Weeks" in the contaminated zone around the plant in

the days immediately following the accident.

Soviet Union – May 29, 1987 (KCA)

Tass reports that the Minister of Forestry in Turkmenia has been dismissed for “inertia”.

Soviet Union – May 30, 1987 (MHC)

USSR Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov is fired and replaced by Dmitri Yazov. The chief of Soviet air defenses and other generals are also replaced, reportedly as a result of the Rust incident.

Czechoslovakia – May 1987 (KCA)

Pravda reports observations by two Soviet nuclear engineers that, in the past five years, there have been more than 350 safety violations at Czechoslovakia's Dukovany and Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power stations.

June

Czechoslovakia – June, 1987 (RFE)

On June 9 and June 18 respectively, political prisoners Jan Dus and Petr Pospichal are released from prison before completing their sentence. Both releases follow significant international and internal pressure.

Hungary - June 1, 1987 (PTH)

János Kádár welcomes Armand Hammer, Chairman of Occidental Petroleum in Budapest. The Hungarian National bank decides to raise the interest rate of short-term loans available for banks and other financial institutions by 2%.

Poland - June 1-10, 1987 (RFE)

The first international trade fair for regions adjoining the Polish-Soviet border is held in Bialystok. While the trade generated by the fair is relatively meager, the long-term political implications of institutionalizing trade between the border areas are significant. The fair took place as a result of the October 1986 Polish-Soviet economic agreement.

Hungary - June 1-5, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a military delegation, Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense had an official friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic. His negotiation partner was Field Marshal Heinz Kessler, Minister of Defense. The delegation was received by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the State Council and National Defence Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Hungary - June 1-5, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi was in the Netherlands for the opening of the Hungarian Cultural Days in The Hague and other Dutch cities. He negotiated with Ministers and university leaders. He was received by Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands.

U.S. / Poland / Romania – June 2, 1987 (MHC)

Reagan informs Congress that Romania and Hungary should be offered MFN status.

Bulgaria – June 3, 1987 (KCA)

The Council of Ministers declares that commercial banks are to be set up to provide investment finance for self-managing enterprises.

Czechoslovakia/US –3 June, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-6)

The US State Department issues its 22nd semiannual report on the observation of the provisions of the various CSCE agreements in Czechoslovakia shows that the authorities' record continues to be defective in the area of human rights. Also, the report casts doubt on Czechoslovak claims that it has become more open and democratic and on the credibility of the image that it is seeking to project to the West.

Yugoslavia – June, 3-4 1987 (MP)

A meeting of the Mediteranean member of the NAM takes place at Brioni, Yugoslavia. The president of presidency Lazar Mojsov holds the opening speech. The delegates express their concern about the situation in the Near East and the rise of terrorism.

Romania / U.S. – June 3, 1987 (KCA)

The U.S. State Department half-yearly report on human rights in Eastern Europe has noted that, despite constitutional guarantees, “the practice of religion in Romania continues to be circumscribed by the government,” and officially tolerated religious activity is being restricted to the 14 denominations recognized by the government. In August, the US administration issues a protest to the Romanian government about its policies on religious practice.

Soviet Union – June 3, 1987 (KCA)

Tass announces that the former First Secretary in Bukhara *oblast* has been sentenced to death for corruption.

Soviet Union – June 4, 1987 (KCA)

The newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya* reports that the pilot of a Tupolev 134 airliner, which crashed in October 1986 at the end of an internal flight from Sverdlovsk to Kuybyshev, has been sentenced to 15 years in prison for “criminal negligence”.

Hungary - June 4-5, 1987 (MNC)

Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee and Ion Stoian, Secretary of the Central Committee visited Hungary. They held talks with Secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP Mátyás Szűrös and István Horváth. They were received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

People's Republic of China- June 4-21, 1987 (MNC)

Xao Zeyang, Prime Minister of China, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, leading party- and state-delegation, had an official visit to Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

Hungary/Romania - June 5, 1987 (PTH)

Emil Bobu and Ion Stoian, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, pay a visit to Budapest. In the course of the negotiations, the Hungarian party states its position clearly; although settling the matters of ethnic Hungarians in Rumania is an internal affair of their country, the issue has international aspects and bears on Hungary as well.

Yugoslavia – June 5-19, 1987 (MP)

World Student Games are held in Zagreb. Yugoslav student athletes place 6th after USA, USSR, Romania, Italia and China.

Czechoslovakia – June 5, 1987 (KCA)

Stefan Bachar is appointed editor-in-chief of *Pravda*.

Poland / China – June 5, 1987 (PSM)

Poland and China sign an Agreement on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

GDR, June 5-6, 1987 (MHC)

East German youth and police clash when crowds approach the Berlin Wall to hear an outdoor rock concert on the western side.

Hungary - June 5-6, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Culture of the Serbian Socialist Republic (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) Branislav Milosevic visited Hungary. His negotiation partner was Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi.

Hungary - June 5-8, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister Gábor Nagy consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Iran in Teheran.

Hungary - June 6-8, 1987 (MNC)

During his stay in Hungary, Minister of Investment and Industry of Indonesia Ginandjar Karashashmita negotiated with Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress.

Czechoslovakia – June 6-7, 1987 (RFE)

Mother Theresa pays an unexpected visit to Slovakia, and joins 40,000 Catholics on their annual pilgrimage to Sastin.

Soviet Union – June 7, 1987 (KCA)

Tass announces that Mr. Boris Belousov, previously First Deputy Minister of the Defence Industry, has succeeded Mr. Vyacheslav Bakhirev as Minister of Machine Building.

Poland – June 8-14, 1987 (RFE)

Pope John Paul II makes this third pilgrimage to his native Poland. The visit is timed to coincide with the Second Eucharistic Congress called by the Polish Episcopate. On the last day of his trip, Pope John Paul II pays an “unofficial” visit to Warsaw’s St. Stanislaw Kostka church to pray at the grave of the murdered Father Jerzy Popieluzko.

Hungary - June 8-10, 1987 (MNC)

With the leadership of Dzambin Batmenhnek, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Party, and the Chairmanship of the State Great Khural of the Mongolian People’s Republic a party- and state-delegation had an official friendly visit to Hungary. The negotiating Hungarian delegation was led by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party.

Hungary - June 9-11, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister Judit Csehák had an official visit to the Kingdom of Norway. Her negotiation partners were Minister of Health and Social Affairs Tovo Strand Gerhardsen,

Minister of Education and Religion Kollege Groendal, Minister of Culture and Science Hallvard Bakke.

Czechoslovakia –9 June , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-12)

Recent domestic and international manifestations of support for some prisoners of conscience in Czechoslovakia result in the release of the Protestant Pastor Jan Dus and the Catholic activist Petr Pospichal. Others are still in prison.

Czechoslovakia/US –10 June, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-8)

An editorial shows Rude Pravo examined that the current official campaign in support of the economic reform in Czechoslovakia is increasingly directed against what the regime perceives as an emerging opposition to reform.

Czechoslovakia - 10 June 1987 (DRC)

In the Prague flat of Dana Němcová, the first Charter 77 forum on a single topic takes place to discuss current environmental issues and was attended by about fifty people. One of the results of the forum is the initialization of an independent environmental conservation movement, which leads to the establishment of the Environmental Conservation Society (Ekologicka společnost).

Bulgaria / Turkey – June 10-11, 1987 (KCA)

Bulgarian and Turkish officials have talks in Ankara on the delimitation of their common border along the Rezovska (Rezvaya) River.

Hungary/China – June 10, 1987 (PTH)

For the first time in 30 years, top level leaders of Hungary and China meet in Budapest. Talks between Chao Tse Yang and János Kádár result in an agreement for long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

Hungary - June 10-12, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Building and Urban Planning László Somogyi visited the Federal Republic of Germany. His host was Minister of Interior Affairs and Building of Bavaria August R. Lang.

Hungary - June 11-13, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai visited the Slovenian Socialist Republic (Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). He negotiated with President of Executive Council of the Slovenian Socialist Republic Dusan Sinigoy. He was received by President of the Central Committee of the Alliance of Slovenian Communists Milan Kucan, and member of the State Bureau Andrey Marinz.

Hungary - June 11-17, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister Judit Csehák had an official visit to the Kingdom of Sweden. She was received by Minister of social affairs Gertrud Sigurdsen, Director-General of Health and Social Affairs Maj-Britt Sanlud.

Czechoslovakia –12 June , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-12)

Czechoslovak and British delegates meet at the Helsinki Review Conference after Britain have criticized the trial of the Wonka brothers.

Soviet Union / U.S. – June 12, 1987 (MHC)

During a speech in West Berlin, Reagan proclaims, “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.”

Czechoslovakia / China – June 11-13, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premier and acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, visits Czechoslovakia.

Yugoslavia – June 13, 1987 (MP)

A meeting of the NAM countries is held at Pyongyang, North Korea. The meeting is centered on bolstering the economic cooperation between “South” and “South”.

Bulgaria – June 14, 1987 (KCA)

A decree authorizes private enterprises in certain production and service industries. Individuals who are already in employment are allowed to engage in private enterprises.

Latvia / SSR – June 14, 1987 (RFE)

A peaceful demonstration is held in Riga to commemorate for the first time in postwar Latvia the deportation of 15,000 Latvians to Siberia on 14 June 1941. The event had been announced well in advance and received approval from the authorities. Similar protests are organized in Lithuania and Estonia.

Hungary - June 14-18, 1987 (MNC)

During his stay in Hungary, Xiao Zeyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China met János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party, and György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He negotiated separately with Pál Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People’s Republic. Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Xien Xixen – along with Xiao Zeyang – consulted in the Foreign Ministry. He signed an agreement about the renewal of the Treaty of Cultural and Scientific Cooperation from 1951.

Poland - June 14-21, 1987 (RFE)

The 59th Poznan International Fair takes place. Polish media declare this year’s event to be a huge success, as 30% more business is transacted than the previous year and contracts with Western countries more than doubled. However, it also highlights the continuing crisis in the Polish economy, with the most salient issue being the inability to trade successfully with the West.

Hungary / China – June 14-18, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premier and acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, visits Hungary as part of a five-nation East European tour.

Soviet Union – June 14, 1987 (KCA)

A demonstration takes place in Latvia to commemorate the victims of the mass arrests and deportations which took place in Latvia in 1940 and 1941.

Soviet Union – June 15, 1987 (KCA)

Vladimir Sushkov (former Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade) is sentenced to 13 years in prison and his property is confiscated for accepting bribes. His wife, Mrs. Valentina Sushkova, formerly a senior official at the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, is sentenced to 11 years in prison and confiscation of her property on similar charges. Mr. Sushkov's assistant, Mr. Yevgeny Kuzminykh, is imprisoned for six years.

Hungary – June 16, 1987 (PTH)

On the 29th anniversary of the execution of Imre Nagy and his associates, the Batthyány sanctuary lamp in Budapest is symbolically pronounced to be the Batthyány-Imre Nagy memorial lamp in the presence of some 50 to 60 people and a large body of police. The commemoration was mainly organized by the Inconnu group. In the evening, another commemoration takes place in Tibor Philipp's home, where Pál Lőcsei, Pál Szalay, and Tibor Pákh make a speech and read out Erzsébet Nagy's message. A leaflet is issued in several hundred copies in Budapest demanding the rehabilitation of Imre Nagy.

Hungary – June 16, 1987 (KCA)

A small group of dissidents stage a demonstration to mark the 29th anniversary of Mr. Nagy's execution for treason.

Soviet Union – June 16, 1987 (KCA)

It is announced that a student named Mr. Kairat Ryskulbekov has been sentenced to death for his part in the killing of a militia volunteer during the Alma-Ata riots and that four other rioters have been sentenced to labour camp terms of between four and fifteen years.

Hungary - June 16-18, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Transportation Lajos Urbán traveled to France, where he met his counterpart Jacques Douggiagues.

Hungary - June 17-19, 1987 (MNC)

E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union had an official friendly visit to Hungary. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, György Lázár, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet, and Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

Hungary / Soviet Union – June 17-18, 1987 (KCA)

Shevardnadze (Soviet Foreign Minister) visits Budapest for talks with Kadar, Lazar, and Varkonyi (Hungarian Foreign Ministers).

Bulgaria / China – June 18-21, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premier and acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, visits Bulgaria.

Soviet Union – June 18, 1987 (KCA)

The Supreme Soviet Presidium grants amnesty to certain categories of offenders. Those covered would be those who are convicted for religious offences, anti-Soviet slander, and anti-Soviet propaganda.

Hungary - June 18-23, 1987 (MNC)

Interior Minister of Nicaragua Tomas Borge Martinez had an official friendly visit to Hungary. His host was Interior Minister János Kamara.

Czechoslovakia –20-21 June, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-9)

The 4th conference of the Young Pioneers' Organization is held in Bratislava and no

new recipes appear in sight.

Soviet Union – June 21, 1987 (KCA)

Elections are held in all 15 union republics of the Soviet Union. Councils, territories, and districts court judges are elected. The lowest turnout is in Latvia with 97.58%. The electoral system has changed due to the reforms Gorbachev announced on January 27.

Hungary - June 22, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai took part in the event of the World Economic Forum in Geneva.

Hungary – June 23, 1987 (PTH)

At the meeting of the CC of HSWP, several leading party officials are replaced. The new secretaries of the CC are: György Fejti, responsible for the armed forces, János Lukács, for the party and other labor organizations, and Miklós Németh, for the economy. György Lázár becomes the new Deputy Secretary General. The new member of the politburo are János Berecz and Judit Csehák. Ferenc Havasi is elected secretary of the Budapest party committee.

Hungary – June 23, 1987 (KCA)

Lazar becomes the Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. (HSWP).

Soviet Union – June 23, 1987 (KCA)

Mr. Midkhat Shakirov is dismissed as party First Secretary in Bashkiria. Mr. Shakirov, who is subsequently removed from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has been denounced by the Bashkir oblast party committee in May and has been accused by Pravda of having imprisoned a colleague who opposed his views.

Czechoslovakia –24 June , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-4)

A press conferences given by the Czechoslovak Minister of National Defense, Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, and several reports in the media suggest that misbehavior related to alcohol, hazing of recruits and the soldiers' poor physical and political preparation are causing increasing concern among the country's military and political leaders.

Hungary – June 25, 1987 (KCA)

The Hungarian National Assembly elects Karoly Nemeth (General Secretary of the HSWP) as Hungary's head of state, Karoly Grosz as prime minister, and Lajos Czinege as deputy premier.

Hungary, June 25, 1987 (MHC)

Hungary announces that President Pál Losonczi and Prime Minister György Lázár will retire. Miklós Neméth becomes president and Károly Grósz prime minister.

Hungary - June 25, 1987 (MNC)

Succeeding György Lázár, the new President of the Cabinet became Károly Grósz, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Hungary – June 25-26, 1987 (PTH)

In a secret session, the Parliament approves of the recommendations of CC, of HSWP, and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front concerning the replacement of leaders. Pál

Losonczi is relieved from his office; Károly Németh becomes the president of the Presidential Council. Károly Grósz succeeds György Lázár as Prime Minister. István Horváth replaces retiring Lajos Czinege as deputy Prime Minister.

In his report, the Minister of Finance reports that the deficit of the state finances in 1986 was twice as high as thought beforehand.

Soviet Union – June 25-26 – 1987 (MHC)

Gorbachev strengthens his position by promoting three supporters to full membership in the Politburo – Party Secretaries Aleksandr Yakovlev, Viktor Nikonov, and Nikolay Slyunkov- and by reducing the role of his chief rival, Yegor Ligachev.

Yugoslavia – June 26, 1987 (MHC)

The CC of the Yugoslav League of Communists meets in Belgrade to discuss problems in Kosovo.

Soviet Union – June 26, 1987 (KCA)

At a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolai Slyunkov and Aleksandr Yakovlev are promoted from candidates to full members of the politburo.

Czechoslovakia –27-28 June , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-12)

The Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak Journalists' Union is held in Prague in which give the party and the government a forum to explain how “restructuring “ and glasnost’ should influence the media.

Hungary - June 28-July 1, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a ward heeler-delegation, Soulivong Ohradithideth, Vice President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Deputy Foreign Minister visited Hungary. He held talks with Géza Kótai, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. Using his stay in Hungary, he consulted in the Foreign Ministry as well.

Soviet Union - June 28-July 1, 1987 (MNC)

General Secretary of the UN Javier Perez de Cuellar had an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union – June 29, 1987 (KCA)

At a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Rafik Nishanov is confirmed as a Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Kolbin and Sokolov are also appointed members of Parliament.

European Economic Community- June 29-30, 1987 (MNC)

The Summit of the Heads of State and Prime Ministers of the members of the European Economic Community was held in Brussels.

Soviet Union – June 30, 1987 (KCA)

The Supreme Soviet adopts the “USSR Law in the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts against Illegal Actions by Officials Infringing upon Citizens' Rights.” It is in line with their corruption policy.

Bulgaria / West Germany – June 1987 (KCA)

President Zhivkov pays official visits to West Germany.

Soviet Union / Vatican City – June 1987 (KCA)

Pope John Paul II is not invited to the celebrations marking the 600th anniversary of the Christianization of Lithuania. Officially, this is due to the Vatican's refusal to acknowledge the incorporation of the three Baltic republics into the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia – June 1987 (KCA)

A leaked official document published by Charter 77 shows that emissions of sulphur dioxide around Prague are 60 times higher than permissible and that a quarter of Bohemia's forests have been destroyed by acid rain.

Czechoslovakia/US –June, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-8)

The Writers Congress and the Theater, Cinema and Television Workers' Congress in May produced no radical reform in the cultural field. And the congresses of the Czechoslovak Creative Artists' Union, the Czech Architects' Union and the Czechoslovak Composers' Union in June reaffirmed that there will not be the sort of cultural liberalization now sanctioned in the Soviet Union or the same degree of "restructuring" in Czechoslovak culture that appears to be planned in the economy.

July

Czechoslovakia – July, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-2)

New CPCS directives governing the selections, education and preparation of candidates for party membership have been in effect since July 1987 which focus on improving the composition of the party's ranks and on the personal qualities of the future party cadre.

Hungary - July 1, 1987 (PTH)

The private travel tariff raises from 6,000 to 10,000 forints per person.

The "public work" institution is introduced: unemployed people can be hired by the local councils to do various occasional jobs for the good of the local community.

The Tax and Financial Auditing Office is established.

Hungary – July 1, 1987 (KCA)

Amendments to the law on marriage, family and guardianship are introduced, intending to tackle Hungary's rising divorce rate, the highest in Europe, and related social problems. These involve (i) raising the marriageable age for women from 16 to 18 years "to prevent thoughtless marriages"; (ii) increasing the compulsory waiting period of couples registered to marry from one to three months; and (iii) ensuring the equal rights and responsibilities of divorced parents for alimony payments and the priority of the child's interests in custody cases.

Warsaw Pact- July 1-3, 1987 (MNC)

The Summit of the Presidents of Parliament of the members of the Warsaw Pact appealed to the Parliaments of the countries who signed the Helsinki Accords. At the Summit, Hungary was represented by President of the Parliament István Sarlós.

Soviet Union / India- July 2-4, 1987 (MNC)

Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi had an official visit to the Soviet Union. He signed a treaty about long-term technical-scientific cooperation.

Hungary - July 2, 1987 (PTH)

CC of HSWP meeting fails the current economic policy. A new program for economic and political development is accepted.

West Germany / Czechoslovakia - 2 July 1987 (DRC)

The spokesman of Charter 77 and some of his signatories meet in Prague with a delegation of the Bundestag led by Philippe Jenninger (of the Christian Democratic Union). They discuss defending human rights in the process of international cooperation.

Hungary – July 2, 1987 (KCA)

The HSWP central committee approves a “stabilization program”.

Soviet Union – July 2, 1987 (KCA)

Gen. Ivan Tretyak is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Air Force.

Czechoslovakia –2 July, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-10)

An editorial pays great attention to Czechoslovak-Soviet trade which has been recently criticized by the Soviets, who also appear to be putting greater pressure on Czechoslovakia to increase its imports of Soviet manufactured products and technology.

Czechoslovakia –3 July , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-12)

Tomasek’s lengthy memorandum of 30 April 1986 to the Czech Minister of Culture demanded the resolution of the most urgent problems concerning Church-state relations and the memorandum is only made public. Mass demonstrations of faith in Slovakia and Cardinal Tomasek’s appeals to the government for more religious freedom have apparently not move the regime to relax its stance toward the Church in Czechoslovakia.

Hungary - July 5, 1987 (PTH)

CC of HSWP releases a statement claiming “the economic reform process needs to be extended on a large scale.”

Hungary / Spain – July 6-8, 1987 (KCA)

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain visit Hungary.

Soviet Union / Sweden – July 6, 1987 (KCA)

The home service of radio Stockholm (Sweden) alleges that the Military Commissar in Estonia (i.e. Estonia's highest military officer) has been arrested on suspicion of taking bribes from conscripts, wanting to avoid service in Afghanistan and in the decontamination operation at Chernobyl.

Hungary / Great Britain - July 6, 1987 (PTH)

John Charles I visits to Hungary.

Czechoslovakia/Poland – 6 July, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-9)

The literary critic and dissident professor Vaclav Cerny died in Prague on 2 July 1987 at the age

of 82.

Czechoslovakia –6 July, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-9)

CPCS Presidium member and CC Secretary Milos Jakes, who is responsible for the economy, said 12 economic laws would be amended, issued or abrogated as part of “a sweeping reform”.

Czechoslovakia/Poland – 6 July, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-9)

Thirty-four Polish and Czechoslovak dissidents, mainly members of Solidarity and signatories to Charter 77, have announced the creation of a joint committee to exchange information and to coordinate their activities which shows a growing awareness of how important the sharing of information can be, even though the practical impact of such cooperation must be at first remain limited.

Hungary - July 6-8, 1987 (MNC)

King of Spain Juan Carlos I (and his wife) had an official visit to Hungary. They were received by Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People’s Republic. He met János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People’s Republic, István Sarlós, President of the Parliament, and Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Parliament. Foreign Minister of Spain Francisco Fernandez Ordenez – accompanying the King – talked with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

Hungary - July 6-10, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister József Bényi took part in the consultation of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the socialist countries in Sofia, before the 42 Summit of the UN General Assembly.

Federal Republic of Germany- July 6-11, 1987 (MNC)

Head of State of the Federal Republic of Germany R. von Weizsäcker had an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Romania – July 7, 1987 (ADC)

A report by Amnesty International is published, stating that human rights are not being maintained in Romania.

Soviet Union – July 7, 1987 (KCA)

The trial of six senior officials and technicians from the Chernobyl nuclear power station in northern Ukraine opens. The proceedings do not receive extensive coverage in the Soviet media and a limited number of Western journalists are permitted to attend only the opening and closing sessions.

Czechoslovakia / Spain – July 8-10, 1987 (KCA)

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain visit Czechoslovakia.

Hungary – July 9, 1987 (PTH)

For the first time the unemployed are hired in public labour jobs in Miskolc and Ózd.

Bulgaria – July 9, 1987 (KCA)

Mr Pavel Ignatov, the pastor of an unregistered Pentecostal congregation in Sofia, is released early from a three-year term of internal exile without trial in January. Two other Pentecostal

leaders, Mr Toma Spassov and Mr Stanislav Todorov, are released early from similar exile terms in August and September.

Soviet Union – July 9, 1987 (KCA)

Kiev radio reports that the city authorities have discontinued radiation testing of food in city markets since no contaminated food has been found for some time.

Hungary - July 10, 1987 (MNC)

Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Secretary of the Central Committee – during his recreation in Hungary – held talks with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and György Lázár, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Soviet Union – July 10, 1987 (KCA)

A session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet opens and Vitaly Masol becomes First Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and head of the Ukrainian state planning committee.

Federal Republic of Germany- July 12-22, 1987 (MNC)

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany H. Kohl took a tour in the Far East, China and Nepal.

Czechoslovakia – July 13, 1987 (RFE / KCA)

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia announces that licenses will be issued to allow private citizens to open small stores, restaurants and bars in the following year. In 1986 state-operated catering enterprises made a loss of \$8,200,000.

Czechoslovakia – 13 July, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-2)

The decision which is adopted on 13 July 1987 by the Central Committee of the CPCS and takes into effect on 1 January 1988 allows more privately run enterprises in the service fields as a step towards free enterprise in the Western sense.

Poland - July 14, 1987 (RFE)

At a press conference the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban announces that two independent public associations may soon be registered. This is significant, as it is in keeping with the government's tentative agreement to accept the establishment of separate public groups to deal with the country's economic problems.

Hungary - July 14-15, 1987 (MNC)

During his visit in Hungary, the Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary - July 15-16, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a party- and state-delegation, Pedro de Castro dos Santos Van-Dunem, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the MPLA – Labour Party, Minister of

State of the Angola People's Republic, Co-Chairman of the Hungarian-Angolan Joint Committee of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation visited Budapest. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister Frigyes Berecz, and the Hungarian Co-Chairman of the Committee of Cooperation. He was received by Miklós Óvári, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

Bulgaria – July 15, 1987 (KCA)

Amnesty International accuses Bulgaria's treatment of ethnic Turks as inadequate.

Bulgaria / Greece – July 15, 1987 (KCA)

The Greek Prime Minister, Dr Andreas Papandreou, and the Bulgarian, President Zhivkov, have talks in Sofia. Later, Dr Papandreou speaks of a 'new epoch' in bilateral relations.

Hungary - July 16, 1987 (PTH)

The government spokesman says: "the council of ministers will submit its program of action to the Parliament in September."

Hungary - July 16-19, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai had an official friendly visit to the Croatian Socialist Republic (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). His host was the President of the Executive Council of the Croatian Socialist Republic Anton Milovic. He was received by President of the Chairmanship of the Republic, Ante Markovic.

Hungary - July 17-18, 1987 (MNC)

Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet took a friendly visit to the Soviet Union. He met N. I. Rizhkov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Cabinet of the Soviet Union. He was received by M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Hungary/ Soviet Union – July 17, 1987 (PTH)

Károly Grósz travels to Moscow for two days, where he meets Gorbachev. The Hungarian Prime Minister states that "the revolutionary changes taking place in the Soviet Union are looked upon favourably" by the Hungarian nation.

Austria / Czechoslovakia - 17 July 1987 (DRC)

During an official visit to Czechoslovakia the Austrian Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister, Alois Mock, meets with Václav Havel for a short discussion in the residence of the Austrian Ambassador. It was the first time since 1977 that a visiting minister of foreign affairs publicly received a Charter 77 signatory.

Czechoslovakia – July 17, 1987 (KCA)

A draft bill is published to give enterprises greater independence in production, technology, finance and accounting, to link wages more closely to output, and to make managers more accountable. In September a similar bill outlining the application of the 'principles of restructuring' in the agricultural sector is published, followed by a bill clarifying the future status of co-operatives.

Hungary / Soviet Union – July 17, 1987 (KCA)

Mr Grósz visits Moscow, his first foreign visit as Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Czechoslovakia –17 July, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-10)

The CPCS CC and the federal government releases for public debate the draft of a law on state enterprises. Suggestions for its amendments will be accepted until the end of October.

Czechoslovakia –18 July, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-10)

The draft law on socialist enterprises is published which expects to create new incentives for Czechoslovak enterprises to increase cooperation with other CMEA countries.

Hungary – July 19, 1987 (PTH)

István Csurka writes a letter to Miklós Vásárhelyi, in which he cancels participation at the second meeting in Monor, on behalf of populist circles, thus causing the meeting to fail. Csurka cancelled participation because of the paper "Social Contract" published in *Beszélő* which speaks for the whole opposition but has not been agreed upon by the populists. (Earlier Sándor Lezsák has already been asked to organize a meeting dominated by the populists.)

Hungary - July 19-24, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign minister József Bényi consulted in the Foreign Ministry of India in New Delhi.

Hungary - July 20-25, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary delegation, the President of the National Council of the Swiss Confederation Jacques Cevey visited Hungary. He met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic and István Sarlós, President of the Parliament.

Hungary - July 20, 1987 (PTH)

The Council of Ministers decides to raise prices again, justified partly by the endeavour to reduce the budget deficit. The price of power supplies, cigarettes, flour and bakery products rises significantly. At the same time a decision is made "to take measures to supplement incomes."

Hungary – July 20, 1987 (KCA)

A further round of price increases takes effect, affecting food, fuel and consumer goods.

Hungary – July 20, 1987 (MHC)

Hungary raises prices 10-29% on certain consumer goods and services to help combat its hard currency trade deficit.

Soviet Union – July 20, 1987 (KCA)

Tass reports that the head of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, Mr Aleksandr Yezhevsky, has consolidated the portfolio of Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. It was previously held by Mr Leonid Khitrun, who stepped down from his post on July 18 in connection with his election as his party's first secretary in Ryazan *oblasst* (region). It is also reported that the portfolios of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and of Power Machine Building have been consolidated under the former Minister of Power Machine Building, Mr Vladimir Velichko.

Bulgaria / U.K. – July 21, 1987 (KCA)

Col. Ivan Djambov, the military attaché at the Bulgarian embassy in London, is ordered to leave the UK within 14 days because of 'activities incompatible with his status.'

USA - July 21, 1987 (MNC)

An American-Japanese Treaty (supplemented with secret protocols) was signed in Washington D.C. about the Japanese participation in the American SDI-program (SDI – Strategic Defense Initiative).

Poland - July 21, 1987 (MNC)

Poland handed out to every country who signed the Helsinki Accords, the extended version of the "Jaruzelsky-plan" about the issues of military security and disarmament, originally submitted on May 8.

Hungary - July 21-22, 1987 (MNC)

During an official visit, Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi met Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal Vice-Chancellor, Foreign Minister in Bonn.

Hungary - July 22, 1987 (PTH)

The leaders of the Hungarian National Bank and a consortium of 39 western banks sign an agreement for a 400 million USD loan.

Soviet Union - July 22, 1987 (LBC)

In an interview Gorbachev declares that he is willing to accept the global double zero solution, and he will not station INF and SRINF weapons in Europe or Asia if the US will not station such weapons either. December 8, 1987.

Hungary – July 22, 1987 (PTH)

The leaders of the Hungarian National Bank and a consortium of 39 western banks sign an agreement on a 400 million USD loan.

Soviet Union – July 22, 1987 (KCA)

Gorbachev announces that he is prepared to accept a "global double zero option." This means that all Soviet longer-range intermediate nuclear forces (LRINF) and short-range intermediate nuclear forces (SRINF) will be eliminated. He also states that he will not insist on the withdrawal or reduction of US nuclear weapons in South Korea, the Philippines and Diego Garcia. Gorbachev's announcement is tabled at Geneva. The Deputy Foreign Minister,

Vorontsov announces again that the German Pershing IAs should be incorporated in any agreement.

Hungary / Poland – July 23, 1987 (KCA)

Following protests by the Polish government, the levy imposed at the beginning of the month on Polish citizens entering Hungary is suspended. The measures were intended to prevent Poles from selling Western goods, to which they had unrestricted access in Polish hard-currency shops, on the Hungarian black market.

North Korea - July 23, 1987 (MNC)

The government of North Korea proposed in a statement that the two Koreas should diminish their armies to 100,000 persons in three stages between 1989 and 1991. They stated that North Korea is ready to unilaterally decrease the number of their troops by 100,000 in 1987.

Poland - July 23, 1987 (RFE)

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban condemns the U.S. Congress for their decision to appropriate \$1 million for Solidarity. However, he stresses, it will not have a negative impact on the current Polish-US relations.

Poland - July 25, 1987 (RFE)

The Main Statistical Office (GUS) releases its semiannual report on Poland's economic performance. The report states that the Polish economy is still experiencing some serious difficulties, mainly due to low productivity, made worse by a recent spike in absenteeism, and the obsolescence of plant and machinery.

Soviet Union – July 25-31, 1987 (KCA)

A series of protests begun in Moscow by Crimean Tartars, seeking to return to the homeland which they were expelled from in 1944, culminate in a 27-hour demonstration by around 300 protesters outside the Kremlin on July 25–26. On July 27 representatives of the protesters met President Andrei Gromyko, who have been appointed to chair a commission set up on July 23 to examine their grievances, but they announce afterwards that they are dissatisfied with the results of their talks since no concrete solutions have been put forward. Several Crimean Tatar activists are detained for questioning, and on July 30–31 several hundred of the demonstrators are ordered to leave Moscow.

Hungary – July 27, 1987 (PTH)

Several parliamentary committees discuss tax reform schemes.

Soviet Union / U.S. – July 27, 1987 (KCA)

The US accepts Gorbachev's proposal that was announced during the Geneva talks regarding the global elimination of short-range intermediate nuclear forces (SRINF). The US abandons its previous intention to convert its Pershing IIs into short range Pershing IBs.

Soviet Union – July 27-28, 1987 (KCA)

Mr Kunayev is removed from his remaining official positions in Kazakhstan and from membership of the Supreme Soviet on Aug. 24.

Hungary – July 27-28, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress took part in the summit of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva.

Organization of African Unity- July 27-29, 1987 (MNC)

The Summit of the Heads of State of the members of the Organization of African Unity was held in Ethiopia.

Hungary - July 27-29, 1987 (MNC)

Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahatmir Mohammad (and his wife) had an official visit to Hungary. His host was Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by György Lázár, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Rezső Trautmann, Deputy President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Hungary - July 28-30, 1987 (MNC)

Yanez Zemlyaric, Vice President of the government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Budapest. He was received by György Lázár, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

USA / Soviet Union – July 28, 1987 (MNC)

Washington sent an official reply to the Soviet Union: they accept the proposal for the disposal of all Soviet and American nuclear missiles with a range between 500 and 5000 km-s (the "Double Zero" deal).

Bulgaria – July 28, 1987 (MHC)

In a speech to the CC Plenum in Sofia, Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov calls for a reduction of the Party's role in the government and the economy.

Bulgaria – July 28-29, 1987 (KCA)

The Bulgarian Communist Party holds their committee conference. Zhivkov outlines a concept for the further construction of Socialism. It proposes constitutional and economic reforms. The next day the proposals are approved by the central committee. The main points of these proposals are: self-management of collectives and enterprises; government and party reorganization; an improvement in culture, humanity and ethics, and a more objective and critical approach to the work of the leadership (the so-called 'Glasnost'). The proposals will be discussed by a specific BCP conference at the beginning of December 1987.

Soviet Union – July 29, 1987 (KCA)

The Chernobyl trial's verdicts are handed down. Mr Bryukhanov is sentenced to 10 years in a labour camp on the main charge of criminal negligence and five years (to run concurrently) for abusing his authority by giving false information about the consequences of the accident and failing to order the immediate evacuation of nearby settlements despite being correctly informed shortly after the accident of the dangerous radiation levels in the town of Pripyat, 5 km from the plant. Mr Fomin and Mr Dyatlov also receive sentences of 10 years in a labour camp for criminal negligence, while Mr Rogozhin is sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Mr Kovalenko to three years and Mr Laushkin to two years.

Soviet Union - July 29, 1987 (MNC)

The Soviet Union sent in a proposal during the bilateral negotiations in Geneva, titled: “Treaty (draft) about several measures for the strengthening of the treaty about the restriction of missile defence systems, and the prevention from the arms race ever spilling to the Space”.

Bulgaria / France – July 30, 1987 (KCA)

Mr Dimitar Penchev, a dissident who has spent a total of 14 years in prison or internal exile since he was first imprisoned in 1961 for sympathizing with the banned Agrarian Party, emigrates to France with his wife and daughter, following his release from internal exile in south-western Bulgaria. A committee campaigning for his release was formed in France in May.

Soviet Union – July 30, 1987 (KCA)

The Supreme Soviet announces (in line with the Soviet campaign against corruption) that reform of the legal system is proceeding too slowly and that the system needs to be reviewed to ensure the legal rights of individuals.

Soviet Union - July 31, 1987 (MNC)

The Soviet Union handed in another proposal during the bilateral negotiation in Geneva: “Treaty (draft) about the diminshment and restriction of offensive weaponry”.

Bulgaria / Greece – July 1987 (KCA)

An agreement is reached on the exchange of observers during national military manoeuvres.

Czechoslovakia – July 1987 (KCA)

At the end of July 1987 *Rude Pravo* publishes an account of a dispute at a uranium mine in Western Bohemia where workers are claiming that they were exposed to excessive levels of radiation because of major breaches of safety regulations.

Hungary – July 1987 (KCA)

Kapolyi (the Industry Minister) announces that due to “structural modifications” it is expected that 73,000 people will be made redundant before 1990.

Soviet Union – July 1987 (KCA)

It is announced that at the beginning of the year, 13,000 people have been granted permission to leave the Soviet Union including 3,899 Jews (many who had been refused beforehand) and 5,432 ethnic Germans.

Soviet Union – July 1987 (KCA)

The Uzbek Minister of Social security is dismissed for inadequate leadership.

August

Yugoslavia – August, 1987 (HR)

The biggest financial scandal in Yugoslav history erupts in Velika Kladuša. The director of the company “Agrokomerc” Fikret Abdić is accused of financial mismanagement.

Czechoslovakia – August 1, 1987 (RFE / DRC)

On the anniversary of the Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia, Charter 77 calls for a 'national reconciliation on a democratic basis', based on three demands: the release of political prisoners, the possibility for all, according to ability, to work in an occupation of one's choice; an amnesty allowing exiles to return to Czechoslovakia; and the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Hungary – August 1-3, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Justice of Greece Elefterios Verivakis visited Hungary. He negotiated with Minister of Justice Imre Markója.

Hungary - August 3, 1987 (MNC)

Ferdinand Lacina, Federal Minister of Finance of the Republic of Austria negotiated with Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy in Győr.

USA – August 3, 1987 (MNC)

An American-West German treaty was signed in Washington, on a Minister of Defense-level, about the joint manufacturing of missile defense weaponry.

Hungary - August 3-7, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of electronics of the Soviet Union V. G. Kolesnikov visited Hungary. His host was Minister of Industry László Kapolyi.

Hungary - August 3, 1987 (PTH)

The member of the Council of Ministers and the leaders of the National Council of Trade Unions discuss issues of the tax reform and the main directions of the economic plan for the coming year.

Hungary - August 5-7, 1987 (MNC)

Prime Minister of one of the federal states of Australia – Western Australia – Brian Burke had an official visit to Hungary. He was accompanied by Minister of minerals and Energy David Parker, Minister of agriculture Julian Grill, and other personalities of economy. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai; he met Minister of Industry László Kapolyi, and Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress.

Czechoslovakia –5 August , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-1)

A group of Charter 77 activists has now drawn up a composite document on penal procedures and conditions in Czechoslovak penitentiary institutions which has been sent to the Czechoslovak President, the Federal Assembly, the Federal Government, the Czech Ministry of Justice and the Czechoslovak Press Agency.

Soviet Union – August 7, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet Union announces that they are willing to consider an expansion of the inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Soviet Union / Japan / West Germany – August 7, 1987 (KCA)

Officials in Moscow display computer and photographic equipment which they claim are functioning Western espionage devices discovered in January 1986 inside a freight container being transported from Japan to West Germany along the Trans-Siberian railway.

Poland - August 9, 1987 (RFE)

The housing crisis in Poland shows no signs of improving. The Main Statistical Office (GUS)

issues a report on the crisis, showing that Poland is short of more than 2 million housing units.

Bulgaria – August 10, 1987 (KCA)

The politburo publishes a resolution announcing that ceremonies such as May Day, National Day and revolutionary anniversary parades are to be abolished and that practices such as the celebration of the birthdays of political leaders and the prominent display of their portraits on public buildings are to cease. Information of public interest is to replace revolutionary slogans on hoardings.

Poland - August 11, 1987 (RFE)

Lech Walesa expresses his gratitude to the U.S for the aid given to Solidarity by Congress. He announces that Solidarity intends to use the money to sponsor a social fund to improve medical care in Poland.

Soviet Union - August 11, 1987 (LBC)

The USSR announces that it started to deploy its SS-24 ICBMs. The rockets are mobile with 10 warheads each. They can be launched from railroad carriages.

Hungary – August 13, 1987 (PTH)

The Council of Ministers approves of the introduction of personal income tax and turnover tax. Government spokesman Rezső Bányász announces that the forint will not be devalued before the end of the year.

Hungary - August 14-17, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary delegation, President of the Senate and the National Assembly of Thailand Ukrit Mongkolnavin had an official visit to Hungary. His host was István Sarlós, President of the Parliament, and Vice President of the Parliament János Péter. He was received by Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Hungary - August 15, 1987 (PTH)

First phase of the development of the Paks Atomic Power Station is completed, while the installation of another reactor block is started. According to current plans the power station will be installed with two more blocks, also designed by the soviets, in the 1990s.

Hungary – August 15, 1987 (PTH)

Starting another reactor block completes the first phase of the development of the Paks Atomic Power Station. According to current plans the power station will be installed with two more blocks, also designed by the soviets, in the 1990s.

Hungary - August 17, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Interior Trade of the Republic of Cuba Manuel Vila negotiated with Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár in Budapest.

Romania / Israel – August 17-20, 1987 (PER)

The Prime Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir visits Romania.

Bulgaria – August 18, 1987 (KCL)

The National Assembly approves major structural changes within the Council of Ministers. Its aim is to decentralize the government. Markov and Lukanov are removed as First Deputy Chairman's of the Council of Ministers, Iliev, Doinov, Yordanov, Karamanev, Zarev and

Ivanov are removed as Deputy Chairman's.

Bulgaria / Turkey – August 19, 1987 (KCA)

Mr Ilyas Sukruoglu (Ilyas Shukriev), a Bulgarian weightlifter who has defected to the West with three other Bulgarian weightlifters during a youth competition in Vancouver (Canada), is granted political asylum in Turkey. Following their defections both Mr Suleymanoglu and Mr Sukruoglu are named by the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, as his adopted sons.

Bulgaria – August 20, 1987 (KCA)

Mr Lyubomir Pavlov is appointed chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Radio and Television in place of Mr Lalyu Dimitrov.

Hungary – August 20, 1987 (KCA)

It is announced that more nuclear power stations will be constructed, in order to obtain 50 per cent of the country's energy needs from nuclear power by the year 2000.

Czechoslovakia/FRG – 20 August, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-2)

Czechoslovakia and West Germany have drafted an agreement for ecological cooperation after several years negotiations. The agreement is discussed on 20 August 1987 and is expected to be signed soon.

Czechoslovakia/Poland –21 August , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-12)

A communique is issued after a recent meeting between Polish and Czechoslovak dissidents. The meeting is to commemorate the 19th anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the armies of the Warsaw Pact and addressed the current situation in both countries and in the Soviet bloc as a whole.

U.S. - August 21, 1987 (LBC)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee warns Reagan that if he reinterprets the ABM treaty, the ratification of the INF treaty in Senate could be protracted. The warning demonstrates the traditional debate between the chief executive and the Senate on the right to conclude treaties.

Hungary – August 22, 1987 (PTH)

On the 150th anniversary of the National Theater Béla Köpeczi, Minister of Culture announces that there will be a competition to find a new site for the theater.

Hungary / Soviet Union – August 23, 1987 (PTH)

The independent artistic group Inconnu - on the 48th anniversary of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact - sends a letter to the embassy of the Soviet Union in Budapest in which they demand independence for the Baltic States.

Soviet Union – August 23, 1987 (KCA)

Demonstrations take place in the capitals of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia marking the anniversary of the Molotov-von Ribbentrop non-aggression pact. They ask for the publication of the pact.

Soviet Union – August 23, 1987 (KCA)

It is reported on Aug. 23 that Mr Nikolai Garetsky, hitherto First Deputy Minister of Finance, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of the USSR State Bank (Gosbank) upon the retirement of Mr Viktor Dementsev. .

Latvia/ SSR – August 23, 1987 (RFE)

The Latvian human rights group, Helsinki 86 organizes a demonstration in Riga in honour of those who suffered because of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (signed 48 years ago). Some 10,000 people participate, thus making the largest event of its kind in postwar Latvia. The demonstration is marked by instances of police brutality and arrests.

Hungary - August 24-27, 1987 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn took part in the UN-conference on the contexts of disarmament and development in New York. On August 26, he addressed the conference.

UN - August 24-25, 1987 (MNC)

The UN-conference on the contexts of disarmament and development opened.

Hungary - August 25-31, 1987 (MNC)

General Secretary of the Christian Democrat International Luis Herrera Campins stayed in Hungary.

U.S. / Soviet Union - August 26, 1987 (LBC)

Reagan calls on the Soviet leadership to employ the policy of glasnost in domestic and foreign policy as well. He declares that the West cannot “be content anymore with accepted spheres of interest a world only half free”. The President calls on the Kremlin to take concrete steps for the sake of expanding the policy of liberalization and to terminate local conflicts. In addition, Reagan urges Moscow to stick to the promise at Yalta and allow “democratic rule and free elections” in Eastern Europe.

Hungary - August 26-27, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár visited Turkey for attending the International Fair of Izmir. Grabbing the opportunity, he negotiated with Minister of Industry and trade Cahit Aral. He was received by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem.

Federal Republic of Germany- August 26, 1987 (MNC)

Chancellor Helmut Kohl indicated in a statement, that if certain conditions are met, the Federal Republic of Germany would be ready to state that the Pershing-1-A missiles in her area will not be modernized and will be dismantled.

Hungary - August 26-28, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Building of France Pierre Méhaignerie visited Hungary. He negotiated with Minister of Building and Urban Planning László Somogyi.

Hungary - August 26-30, 1987 (MNC)

János Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee visited the Federal Republic of Germany. As the Hungarian patron of the cultural program organized in accordance with the cooperation between the city of Iserlohn from North Rhine-Westphalia and Nyíregyháza, he negotiated with the Federal Republican German patron, regional Prime Minister Johannes Rau, Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. In Bonn, he met:

- Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher;
- President of the parliamentary faction of the Free Democratic Party Wolfgang Mischnik;
- Minister and Head of the Chancellor’s Office Wolfgang Schauble;
- Deputy President of the parliamentary faction of the Christian Democrat – Christian Socialist Union (CDU - CSU) Horst Teltschik;

- President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Hans-Jochen Vogel.

Bulgaria – August 26, 1987 (KCA)

The State Council issued a decree reorganizing Bulgaria's 28 administrative districts (*okruzhi*) into nine regions (*oblasti*).

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 27, 1987 (KCA)

Dr Zakharov is arrested in New York for paying an employee of a US defense subcontractor for classified documents. He is accused of working for the Soviet Union.

West Germany - August 27, 1987 (LBC)

Bonn announces that in order to assist the INF treaty it will renounce its Pershing I/A missiles.

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 28, 1987 (KCA)

The US scales down its demands for adhering to the regime of reducing the number of sites that would come under inspection. This comes as a result of Soviet acceptance of zero levels

Czechoslovakia – 28 August, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-2)

In an address to local officials in Ceske Budejovice, South Bohemia, CPCS leader and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak concentrates on an assessment of the economic situation after the 27th Congress of the CSCP.

Czechoslovakia/Hungary – August, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-2)

Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visit to Hungary in August. He reaffirms, albeit more cautiously, his support for reform and speaks about that these processes have been fundamentally influenced by the “revolutionary activity of the CPSU”.

Czechoslovakia – August , 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-82-11)

An excellent addition has been made to the wide-ranging Czechoslovak samizdat scene in the form of a new and independent sociological journal, *Sciologicke Obzory* [Sociological Horizons].

Hungary / World Bank – August 31, 1987 (PTH)

Representatives of the Hungarian National Bank sign a contract with the World Bank for a 150 million USD loan to promote the ongoing program for reshaping the structure of Hungarian industry.

Soviet Union – August 31, 1987 (KCA)

Dr Chazov, the Health Minister, speaks on Soviet television in response to foreign allegations concerning detentions of dissidents in psychiatric hospitals, and states that the authorities are prepared to invite foreign psychiatrists to participate in examinations of alleged victims.

Soviet Union / U.S. – August 31, 1987 (KCA)

Kharchev, the chairman of the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs meets Senator Richard Lugar where he admits that the Soviet leaders' past treatment of religion was regretful.

Hungary - August 31, 1987 (MNC)

Lubomir Strougal, member of the Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Cabinet of the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic took a friendly work-visit to Hungary. His host was Károly Grósz, member of the Political

Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Hungary - August 31-September 1, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade of Sweden Anita Gradin (Vice President of the Socialist International) visited Hungary. She negotiated with Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress. She held talks with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai, Minister of Industry László Kapolyi, Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. The Swedish Minister of Foreign Trade also met Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament.

Hungary - August 31-September 2, 1987 (MNC)

Miklós Németh, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP took part in summit in Sofia of the Secretaries of the Central Committee of Economic Policy Issues of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the members of COMECON.

Bulgaria / Turkey – August 1987 (KCA)

Turkish officials criticize a “provocative” Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) politburo decision in August 1987 to establish March 3 (the anniversary of the 1878 Treaty of San Stefano which removed Bulgaria from Ottoman Turkish domination) as a national holiday.

September

Czechoslovakia – September, 1987 (RFE / DRC)

Fifty Founders of the group Democratic Initiative send identical letters to each of the 250 members of the Federal Assembly asking them to support political reform. Their demands include freedom of information, an end to discrimination, and the creation of a transitional period of liberalization during which free elections could be organized.

Czechoslovakia – September, 1987 (RFE)

President Husak visits Yugoslavia and signs a Long-Range Program of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Economic and Technological Cooperation to the Year 2000.

Hungary – Fall 1987 (PTH)

Issue No 21 of *Beszélő* publishes an essay by István Csurka entitled "On behalf of the first victim". In it Csurka traces back the "lethal state" of society to the disillusionment following 1956.

Hungary – September 1, 1987 (KCA)

A new Land Act takes effect. It allows co-operative farms to purchase state-owned land, gives the farmer complete freedom in choosing crops, and restrictions on multiple home-ownership regulations are eased. On the same day further amendments to the legislation covering bankruptcy comes into effect. The new regulations transfer much of the responsibility for dealing with insolvency away from the government and allow company managers or creditors to initiate bankruptcy proceedings through the courts.

GDR – September 1, 1987 (MHC)

Honecker begins a much-awaited visit to West Germany.

Soviet Union – September 1, 1987 (KCA)

After the May 6th demonstrations, the Moscow city authorities announces new guidelines concerning demonstrations in the city. This includes a ban on demonstrations in the Red Square and areas near the Kremlin.

Soviet Union – September 1, 1987 (KCA)

Legislation regarding bankruptcy comes into effect. The state will only intervene with financial assistance if the closure of an enterprise will make a large number of workers redundant.

Hungary – September 2-3, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Hans van der Broek had an official visit to Hungary. He held talks with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was also received by János Kádár, Secretary General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, and Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Hungary – September 2-3, 1987 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn negotiated in Havana.

Hungary - September 2-4, 1987 (MNC)

Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense had an official visit to the Republic of Austria. His host was Minister of Defense Robert Lichal.

Bulgaria – September 6, 1987 (KCA)

Mr Mitko Grigorov, a Vice-President of the State Council, dies.

Hungary - September 7-8, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár held talks with Minister of Trade and Public Service Gerhard Brikša in Leipzig, the German Democratic Republic.

Hungary - September 7-9, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, President of the African National Congress (ANC, Republic of South Africa) Oliver Tambo visited Hungary. His inviter was the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. He met the leaders of the Patriotic National Front, and representatives of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He also met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by János Kádár, Secretary General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

German Democratic Republic - September 7-11, 1987 (MNC)

Secretary General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Head of State E. Honecker had an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hungary - September 8-9, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Foreign Trade of Greece Panayotis Rumelotitis visited Hungary. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai.

Hungary / Belgium / France / German Federal Republic / Italy / Netherlands / Sweden / U.K. – September 8, 1987 (PTH)

Hungary signs an agreement with Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Great Britain, the

German Federal Republic, Italy and Sweden to protect investments.

Hungary / Japan – September 9, 1987 (PTH)

Károly Grósz conducts negotiations with Japanese leading economic experts, who are then received by János Kádár, first secretary of HSWP.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 9, 1987 (KCA)

Mr Daniloff, the correspondent for the US News and World Report is charged with espionage by the KGB. The US accuses him of conviction in order to provide Soviet authorities with leverage for the release of Dr Zakharov. This seriously strains Soviet – US relations.

Hungary – September 10, 1987 (PTH)

The Council of Ministers establishes an employment fund.

Soviet Union – September 10, 1987 (KCA)

A meeting of the CPSU politburo examines the report of an inquiry into a collision between a freight train and a passenger train on Aug. 7, 1987, at Kamensk Shakhtinskiy, in which an unspecified number of people aboard the passenger train were reported killed. It is announced at the meeting that the head of the South-eastern Railway and the head of a directorate at the Ministry of Railways has been dismissed from their posts in connection with the accident, while a Deputy Minister of Railways and another senior Ministry official has been “strictly punished within the party”.

Czechoslovakia – 10 September, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-2)

The Central Committee of the CPCS, the Czechoslovak government and the Central Council of Cooperatives releases for public discussion the draft of a law to give more independence to three kinds of cooperatives, those involved in industrial production, the distribution of consumer goods and the maintenance and renovation of housing. Suggestions for amending the draft will be accepted until the end of October and the law is scheduled to take effect on 1 January 1989.

Hungary - September 10-11, 1987 (MNC)

János Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee visited the Soviet Union. He held talks with A. N. Yakovlev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Secretary of the Central Committee, and Vadim Medvedev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union – September 13, 1987 (KCA)

Police prevent a demonstration against *Pamyat*.

Czechoslovakia - September 13, 1987 (DRC)

Charter 77 spokesmen hold a memorial service at the cemetery in Lény to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the first President of Czechoslovakia, Tomas G. Masaryk.

Czechoslovakia – 13 September, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-3)

A draft bill on agricultural cooperative is released to the public by the Central Committee of the CPCS, the federal government and the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers. Suggestions concerning the draft can be made by citizens, public bodies and organizations until the end of October 1987 and the final version is supposed to go into effect on 1 January 1989.

Czechoslovakia – 13 September, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-3)

Up to 200 people visits the grave of Tomas Garrigus Masay, the first President of Czechoslovakia, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his death. This event is also the first time that the police did not attempt to disperse a public meeting of Charter 77.

Bulgaria / Turkey – September 14, 1987 (KCA)

A Turkish fishing boat sinks during a collision with a Bulgarian patrol boat. The Turkish Foreign Ministry disputes Bulgarian claims that the Turkish fishing boat had been fishing inside Bulgarian territorial waters.

Hungary - September 14, 1987 (MNC)

The representatives of the Foreign Ministries the People's Republic of Hungary and the State of Israel signed a treaty in Switzerland (Bern) about the fact that for the handling of trade and consular issues, Hungarian and Israeli Offices will be opened in their advocates, the Swedish Embassy in Tel-Aviv, and the Swiss Embassy in Budapest, respectively.

USA - September 15, 1987 (MNC)

The government of the United States closed the Information Offices of the PLO in Washington D.C.

USA / Soviet Union – September 15-17, 1987 (MNC)

In Washington D.C., the Soviet-American treaty about “Nuclear Risk Reducing Centres”, that should be founded in the capitals of both countries. The Foreign Ministers stated that they reached a conceptual agreement about the disassembly of medium range and tactical nuclear missiles.

U.S. / Soviet Union - September 15-17, 1987 (LBC)

A Shevardnadze-Schultz meeting is held in Washington. The two diplomats agree on the elimination of INF forces.

Czechoslovakia – 15 September, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-3)

Czechoslovak Catholic activist also a signatory to Charter 77, Vaclav Maly, protests UN award to Czechoslovakia Association of Catholic Clergy Pacem in Terris.

Czechoslovakia – September, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-1)

The Czechoslovak automotive enterprise Skoda is scheduled to unveil its latest model at the Brno International Industrial Fair, which is apparently the first product from a major modernization campaign in Czechoslovakia industry.

Bulgaria / U.K. – September 16-18, 1987 (KCA)

Mladenov (Bulgarian Foreign Minister) visits the UK. They sign a trade agreement regarding the taxation of exports.

Hungary – September 16-19, 1987 (KCA)

A “stabilization program” is presented to arrest Hungary's economic decline. It is unanimously approved.

Soviet Union – September 16, 1987 (KCA)

The last Jewish dissident (Alexei Magarik) has been freed from a Labour camp due to the June amnesty.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 17, 1987 (KCA)

The US announces that it has expelled a number of Soviet diplomats and they are required to leave the US by October 1st. It is the largest number of Soviet diplomats ever to be expelled by the US at one time. The US states that they are senior intelligence officers.

USSR / U.S. – September 17, 1987 (MHC)

Shevardnadze and Shultz agree, in principle, to the elimination of the INF missiles.

Lithuania / SSR – September 17, 1987 (RFE)

The Presidium of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet holds an unprecedented meeting with representatives of the Catholic Church in Lithuania. The Party officials declare their desire to hold meetings more regularly, as part of an attempt to improve Church-State relations, which have been strained for many years.

France / Czechoslovakia - September 17, 1987 (DRC)

French Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Didier Bariani, meets with Charter 77 spokesmen Jiří Hájek and Petr Uhl for an hour-long talk in the French Embassy, Prague. -

Hungary – September 17-19, 1987 (MHC)

The Hungarian Parliament approves cutbacks to subsidies in state-run enterprises and the introduction of personal income taxes and a value-added tax.

Soviet Union – September 18, 1987 (KCA)

Belonogov states that the Soviet mission has already been cut to 205 employees for efficiency and economy. He states that it is illegal under the 1947 agreement.

Soviet Union / U.S. – September 18, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet Union and the US agree, in principle, on the elimination of intermediate – range nuclear forces. The Soviet Union however re-emphasizes that the US Strategic Defense Initiative should be curbed if a broader agreement is to be reached.

Western Europev September 18, 1987 (MNC)

The representatives of Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom signed the draft document for the development of a jointly manufactured tactical jet (EFA) in Madrid.

Hungary – September 19-October 3, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in the 42 Summit of the UN General Assembly. On September 29, he made a speech in the General Assembly. On the 30th, he gave a presentation about Hungary for the request of the UN Council of Foreign Affairs. During his stay in New York, he consulted with the following people:

- Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Abdul Wakil;
- Foreign Minister of Algeria, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi;
- Foreign Minister of Argentina, Dante Caputo;
- Vice-chancellor-Foreign Minister of Austria, Alois Mock;
- Foreign Minister of Belgium, Leo Tindemans;

- Foreign Minister of Brazil, Roberto de Abreu Sodre;
- Foreign Minister of Ethiopia, Berhanu Bayih;
- Foreign Minister of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa;
- Foreign Minister of France, Jean-Bernard Raimond;
- Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Mohtar Kushumaatmadya;
- Foreign Minister of Iran, Ali Akbar Velayati;
- Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of Iraq, Tarik Aziz;
- Foreign Minister of Ireland, Brian Lenihan;
- Foreign Minister of Israel, Simon Perez;
- Foreign Minister of Japan, Kuranari Tadashi;
- Foreign Minister of Yemen (South), Abdel-Aziz Ed-Dali;
- Foreign Minister of China, Vu Hsuxien;
- Foreign Minister of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli;
- Foreign Minister of Nigeria, Bolayi Akinemi;
- Foreign Minister of Turkey, Vahti Halefoglu;
- Foreign Minister of Uruguay, Enrique Iglesias;
- Member of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Farukh Kaddumi;
- Member of the Council of the EEC, Willy Clercq;
- President of the General Assembly, Peter Florin;
- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Hungary - September 19, 1987 (PTH)

The Parliament passes the new tax laws.

Hungary – September 19, 1987 (KCA)

The Hungarian Minister of Finance presents a bill on the taxation policy. From January 1, 1988 a personal income tax will be introduced taxing 20 – 60% and value tax of 25%. Corporate taxes will be reduced by 20%. It is approved.

Austria - September 21-24, 1987 (MNC)

Chancellor of Austria F. Vranitzky arrived to Poland for an official visit.

Soviet Union – September 22, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet Union allows the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights to visit Moscow.

Soviet Union - September 23, 1987 (MNC)

The Soviet Union proposed that the UN should secure free shipping in the Persian Gulf with their peacekeeping forces (Foreign Minister Shevardnadze submitted the plan in his speech in the UN General Assembly).

USA / Poland - September 23, 1987 (MNC)

The Foreign Ministers of the United States and Poland agreed – during the 42 Summit of the UN General Assembly – that they will send ambassadors to each others capitals once again.

Yugoslavia – September 23-24, 1987 (HR)

The Eight Plenary Session of the Central Comitee of the LC of Serbia takes place in Belgrade. The meeting is broadcasted on live TV, and is centered on the conflict between two groups in the Central Comitee. The meeting is ended with the victory of the group around the President of the Central Comitee Slobodan Milošević and the defeat of the group around Ivan

Stambolić. Stambolić resigns in December.

U.S / Czechoslovakia - 25 September 1987 (DRC)

The US Ambassador to Prague, Julian M. Niemczyk, organizes a gala evening to mark the 200th anniversary of the declaration of the American Constitution, and invites Charter 77 spokesmen signatories Václav Havel, Jiří Dienstbier, Václav Malý, Anna Šabatová, Petr Uhl, and Zdeněk Urbánek to attend.

Poland / U.S. – September 26-29, 1987 (RFE)

U.S. Vice-President, George Bush pays an official four-day visit to Poland. George Bush is the highest-ranking U.S. official to come to Poland since Jimmy Carter in 1977. The visit marks the resumption of full diplomatic relations and the expansion of cultural and political contacts between the two countries. It holds more symbolic than tangible significance, but the trip demonstrates the decisive change and rapprochement in Polish-US relations, which had virtually collapsed amidst declaration of martial law in December 1981. .

Hungary - September 26-29, 1987 (MNC)

President of the Republic of Zambia Kenneth David Kaunda had an official visit to Hungary. His host was Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Hungary - September 26-29, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Justice of Spain Fernando Ledesma took an official four-day visit to Hungary, where he negotiated with his counterpart Imre Markója.

Estonia / SSR – September 26, 1987 (RFE)

Four communist social and political scientists, all conformist party figures, release a report with the proposal of turning Estonia into a closed economic region along the lines of the Chinese model. This proposal would be the most radical economic and political restructuring of the republic since the beginning of the Soviet era. Whether such a transformation is actually feasible remains in doubt, but the very raising of this question is a sign of the effect of Gorbachev's "perestroika" on the development of ideas within the Baltic republics.

Hungary – September 27, 1987 (PTH)

Almost 150 intellectuals get together at a "friendly meeting" in Lakitelek to openly discuss the grave situation in the country. The introductory lecture is delivered by Imre Pozsgay, first secretary of the Patriotic People's Front. A proclamation is accepted in which they call upon the leaders of the country and the party to start a dialog.

Hungary - September 27-29, 1987 (MNC)

Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Vice President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Johannes Rau visited Hungary. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Political Committee of the HSWP Judit Csehák. He was received by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary - September 27-October 1, 1987 (MNC)

State Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom David Mellor consulted in Budapest.

Hungary - September 28, 1987 (PTH)

Károly Németh, president of the Presidential Council receives the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Hungary / Austria – September 29, 1987 (PTH)

Frantz Vranitzky, Austrian chancellor conducts negotiations in Budapest. A statement is issued in which the two parties raise the possibility of organizing the 1995 World Exhibition jointly.

Hungary - September 29-30, 1987 (MNC)

Federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria Franz Vranitzky had an official visit to Hungary. He was received by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Hungary - September 30-October 2, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister of Peru Felipe Valdivieso Belaunde consulted in Budapest.

Czechoslovakia – 30 September - 1 October, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-5)

A document presented by Czech Primate and Archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek during his visit to Rome contains 16 demands, which illustrate the number of impediments to any improvement.

October**Hungary – October, 1987 (PTH)**

Several publications appear in samizdat format: "Our dead"; a photo album about those died in the 56 revolution; "The background, the events and the aftermath of the Revolution"; "Studies and a chronology".

Yugoslavia – October, 1987 (HR)

The Slovenian journal *Mladina* publishes a document signed by 116 Yugoslav intellectuals which advocate for democratic reforms. In the following 4 months more than 6 000 people also sign the document.

Czechoslovakia / Vatican City – October 1, 1987 (RFE)

Pope John Paul II makes a speech in Rome in the presence of Czech primate Cardinal Tomasek forthrightly condemning the Czechoslovak regime's religious policy: it is 'without comparison in countries with a Christian tradition'.

Hungary – October 1, 1987 (KCA)

Ms Erzsebet Galgoczi, the secretary-general of the new Writers' Trade Union, resigns from her post in protest against increased personal income tax for individuals employed in the arts and accused the government of breaching their promise.

Yugoslavia – October 1, 1987 (KCA)

Yugoslavia is elected as a non-permanent member of the Security Council to occupy the seat from Jan 1, 1988.

Soviet Union - October 2, 1987 (MNC)

M. S. Gorbachev made a speech in Murmansk, where he described the proposals of the Soviet Union about the restriction of military activity on the Northern seas, the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Arctic and Northern Europe, the international cooperation for the exploitation of the raw material sources of the Northern seas and the Arctic Circle, joint protection of the environment, and cooperation in the shipping on the Northern seas.

Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia – October 2-4, 1987 (DRC)

At its Fourth Congress, the Union of Socialist Youth elects Vasil Mohorita Chairman.

Romania – October 5, 1987 (MHC)

A state of emergency is declared in Romania.

Soviet Union – October 5, 1987 (KCA)

Dr Orlov, the former chairman of the Helsinki Group, returns to the US. In 1978 he was sentenced to a seven year term in a labour camp due to anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Bulgaria – October 6, 1987 (KCA)

On Oct. 6, 1987, it was announced that police had arrested a group of people in connection with a bomb explosion on board a train travelling from Burgas to Sofia in March 1985.

Soviet Union – October 6, 1987 (KCA)

A branch of the International Society for Human Rights (IGFM) is created in Moscow. This is the first human rights group to be formed since the Helsinki Monitoring Group was disbanded.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 6, 1987 (KCA)

The US announces the establishment of the Office of Disinformation, Analysis and Response. It is responsible for countering Soviet efforts to mislead global opinions about US foreign policy.

Czechoslovakia – 6 October, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-3)

Continuing the tradition of group protests and in accordance with the “new course” announced by Charter 77 at the beginning of this year, 50 Czechoslovak citizens have sent an identical letter to each of the 350 members of the Federal Assembly asking the to help promote political reform in the country.the full text if the petition is reported by AP and Reuter on 6 October.

Czechoslovakia/Vatican City – 6 October, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-3)

The Czechoslovak authorities ‘ response to Pope John Paul II’s comments on October 1 to the Czech Primate, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, has come in the form of an interview with Vladimir Janku, a deputy minister and Director of the State Secretariat for Church Affairs. This seems that there are still problems in Church-state relations and the regime is still trying to stifle religious life in the country.

Hungary / West Germany - October 7, 1987 (PTH)

On his visit to West Germany, Károly Grósz agrees with the German party that the Deutsche

Bank - under an act of honour by the German government - gives a loan of 1 billion DM to the Hungarian National Bank.

Hungary / West Germany – October 7, 1987 (KCA)

A West German culture and information center is created in Budapest and an equivalent Hungarian center is created in Bonn.

Soviet Union – October 7, 1987 (KCA)

Police disperse two demonstrations in central Moscow against alleged human rights violations.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 7, 1987 (KCA)

The US Senate states that the Soviet Union is using the UN as a platform for espionage, implying that Kolesnikov (special assistant to Cuellar) is a KGB operative.

Hungary - October 7-8, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Culture of the Soviet Union Vasili Zaharov negotiated with Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi in Budapest about the event in Budapest of the Days of Soviet Culture. He was received by Lénárd Pál, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Hungary - October 7-10, 1987 (MNC)

Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet had an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. His host was Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He met President of the Bundestag Philip Jenninger; federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He was received by President of the Federal Republic of Germany Richard von Weizäcker. He met regional Prime Ministers: Franz Josef Strauss (Bavaria), Lothar Späth (Baden-Württemberg), Ernst Albrecht (Lower Saxony), Bernhard Vogel (Rhineland-Palatinate). He held talks with Hans-Jochen Vogel, President of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), Wolfgang Mischnik, President of the parliamentary faction of the Free Democratic Party (FPD), Waltraud Schoppe and Otto Schilly, spokesmen of the parliamentary faction of the "Greens".

Poland - October 8, 1987 (RFE)

The PUWP CC holds its fifth plenum. The authorities offer new proposals for the implementation of economic reform, replacing the ones prepared in April 1987. It appears that the authorities have finally begun to contemplate the possibility of political concessions as a necessary measure to resolving the country's dire economic situation. The "new" proposals do not differ substantially from the previous ones, however the party leaders have emphasized that the success of the reforms is conditional upon the public's support for them, thus recognizing the need for the general public to play a decisive role in any attempts at economic reform.

Hungary - October 8-11, 1987 (MNC)

Head of State of the Kingdom of Denmark Queen Margit II (and her husband) had an official visit to Hungary. Her negotiation partner was Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. She met János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic.

Hungary - October 9, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark Uffe Ellemann-Jensen – accompanying Queen Margit II during her stay in Hungary – negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

Hungary - October 9, 1987 (PTH)

Friends congratulate Miklós Vásárhelyi on his 70th birthday and also in remembrance of his companions Miklós Losonczy, Pál Maléter and József Szilágyi, who were born in the same year.

Hungary / China – October 9, 1987 (PTH)

János Kádár travels to China. On November 13 he meets with Deng Hsiao Ping, president of the advisory committee of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Hungary / Romania – October 9, 1987 (PTH)

György Lázár receives Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Rumania.

Hungary / China – October 10-14, 1987 (KCA)

President Kádár visits China.

Hungary - October 10, 1987 (MNC)

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party took a four-day official friendly visit to the People's Republic of China. He met Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China. He negotiated with Xiao Zeyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. He visited Li Xiannan, President of the People's Republic of China and Peng Zhen, President of the Standing of the National People's Congress.

Hungary - October 10-15, 1987 (MNC)

Colonel Saleh Abid Ahmed, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, Minister of National Defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen stayed in Hungary for an official visit for the invitation of Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense.

Hungary – October 11-15, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, President of the Parliament of the Republic of Malta Jimmy Farrugia visited Hungary. His negotiation partner was István Sarlós, President of the Parliament.

Czechoslovakia – 10 October, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-3)

In a statement, Charter 77 again speaks up in behalf of young Czechs and Slovaks about to serve in the military and supports the demand made by the Czech Charter 77 signatory Jan Svoboda in a letter to the Federal Assembly of 3 March 1987.

Poland - October 11, 1987 (RFE)

According to recent reports in the Polish press, in an unprecedented action, Poland's official farmers' union is taking the Ministry of Finance to court on October 27 for failing to provide an adequate increase in what it pays for agricultural products. This is the first time the officially sanctioned union has come into direct conflict with the government.

Bulgaria / Greece – October 12-15, 1987 (KCA)

President Sartzetakis of Greece visits Bulgaria.

Hungary – October 13-14, 1987 (MNC)

Lead by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet, a delegation took part in the 43 (Extraordinary) Summit of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Moscow. On October 13, Károly Grósz addressed the summit.

Hungary – October 14, 1987 (MNC)

During his stay in Moscow, Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet negotiated with William Stoph, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the Cabinet of the German Democratic Republic.

Czechoslovakia – 14 October, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-4)

Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal gives a speech that the field of financial and currency relations is an important mechanism for functioning of socialist integration in the 43rd SMEA session in Moscow. Elaborating the issue, Jaromir Matejka, a senior government official, emphasizes the need to make the Koruna convertible.

Hungary - October 15, 1987 (PTH)

A new Parliamentary Secretariat of the Council of Ministers is formed, which is led by Professor Tamás Sárközy. The task of this new body is to inform the members of the House about the decisions made by the Council of Ministers and to coordinate the report submissions to the various committees of the House.

Hungary / UN – October 16, 1987 (PTH)

Secretary General of UN, Perez de Cuellar receives the Hungarian secretary of church affairs, Imre Miklós.

Hungary – October 17, 1987 (MNC)

Accepting the invitation of Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi, federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Austria Alois Mock – along with leaders of the delegations attending the after-meeting in Vienna of Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe – took a one-day tour in Hungary, during which he visited Kőszeg as well.

Hungary – October 17-21, 1987 (MNC)

State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Canada in Ottawa.

Soviet Union – October 17-18, 1987 (KCA)

On October 17, there was a demonstration in Yerevan with some 3,000 people calling for the closure of a local chemical plant and nuclear power station without police intervention. On Oct. 18 police break up a demonstration, in Yerevan, of at least 1,000 people in support of the rights of Armenians living in the neighbouring republic of Azerbaijan.

Hungary – October 19-22, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai traveled to Spain, where he met Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra and members of the government and businessmen. He was received by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. He was also received by Head of State, King Juan Carlos I.

Bulgaria / Turkey – October 19, 1987 (KCA)

It is announced that Bulgaria and Turkey have exchanged Mr Mustafa Suleymanov (Marin Kostov), a Bulgarian Turk who has been in hiding since 1985 in the Turkish embassy in Moscow and Mr Mehmet Demirel, a Bulgarian Turk who has been living in Turkey since 1978 and has been accused of espionage by the Turkish authorities in December 1986.

Romania / Turkey – October 19-21, 1987 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Turkey.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 19, 1987 (KCA)

The Soviet Union orders the expulsion of five US diplomats for their involvement in “impermissible activities.”

Hungary / U.S. – October 20, 1987 (PTH)

Sándor Rácz receives a letter from Ronald Reagan in which the US president recognizes his endeavours to work for the future of a unified Europe.

Hungary – October 21, 1987 (PTH)

The National Peace Council holds a press conference. Here it is announced that there is no nuclear or biological weaponry on Hungarian land.

Soviet Union – October 21, 1987 (KCA)

Gorbachev announces at the CPSU central committee plenum that the politburo has set up a commission to re-examine archives relating to the Stalinist purges.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 21, 1987 (KCA)

The US orders the expulsion of 55 Soviet embassy staff in Washington and the Soviet consulate in San Francisco by November 1. On October 22 the Soviet Union orders the expulsion of 5 US diplomats by November 1. They also implement sanctions against US diplomatic activity.

Hungary - October 22, 1987 (PTH)

The Council of Ministers discusses issues related to the modification of the social security Bill, the planned statute regulating bonds and the introduction of treasuries.

Czechoslovakia - 22 October 1987 (DRC)

In the evening and night, members of the StB raid the homes and work places of several Charter 77 signatories and confiscate a large number of items including documents, books, typewriters, videotapes, and tape-recorders.

Hungary – October 22-25, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Industry of India Vengala Rao took part in the summit of Hungarian-Indian Joint Committee of Economic Cooperation in Budapest. He held talks with Minister of Industry László Kapolyi.

Hungary - October 23, 1987 (PTH)

A small demonstration takes place in Budapest. The demonstrators symbolically pronounce the Batthyány sanctuary lamp to be the Batthyány-Imre Nagy lamp. In the garden of the Technical University János Dénes, György Gadó and Imre Mécs give a speech. In the evening

the Inconnu group held a commemoration at Tibor Philipp's home where several people talk, including Elek Nagy, Tibor Pákh, János Dénes, Sándor Rác, Aliz Halda, Tamás Mikes and Imre Mécs.

Poland - October 23-24, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-164-15)

The Sejm approves legislation providing for a major reorganisation of the central government. The total number of ministries is reduced from 26 to 19.

Soviet Union / U.S. – October 23, 1987 (MHC)

Shultz meets with Gorbachev in Moscow to discuss INF issues.

U.S. / Soviet Union - October 23, 1987 (LBC)

A Gorbachev-Schultz meeting is held in Moscow. The previous day Schultz negotiated with Shevardnadze and agreed to the following: the Germans will not be included in the INF treaty, but at the time of implementation Bonn will dismantle its missiles. Their warheads will be destroyed two weeks after the INF weapons are eliminated. Moscow is allowed to retain a maximum of 100 SRINF missiles for thirty months after the treaty comes into force. The Soviet-American INF weapons will be destroyed in three years, while the SRINFs, with the exception of the few that can be retained, will be liquidated in 18 months.

Romania / Burma – October 23-27, 1987 (PER)

The President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, San Yu, visits Romania.

Hungary – October 23-27, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, President of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Venezuela José Rodríguez Iturbe had an official visit to Hungary.

Poland - October 23-24, 1987 (RFE)

The Sejm approves legislation providing for a major reorganization of the central government. The total number of ministries will be reduced from 26 to 19, as a measure to help streamline governmental bodies in preparation for the second stage of reform. The other major development of the Sejm session is the announcement that a referendum will be held on November 29 in which the public will be asked to answer two questions regarding the progress of economic reform and “democratization” in the country.

Czechoslovakia – 23 October, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-5)

A letter of October 23, signed by 114 Czechoslovak citizens and sent to each of the 350 members of the Federal Assembly, demands the preparation of further laws promoting the equality of citizens in employment and liberalization of the Penal Code.

Poland - October 25, 1987 (RFE)

Solidarity establishes a single executive commission, the National Executive Committee, replacing its two previous governing bodies, the Interim Coordinating Commission and the Provisional Solidarity Council. Lech Walesa is named chairman of the new commission and the move is seen as an important step in consolidating his leadership of the organization.

Hungary / U.S. – October 25, 1987 (PTH)

The Organizations of Hungarian Freedom Fighters inaugurate a memorial in a park of the city of Passaic in the US. The memorial was made by sculptor Csaba Kur.

Hungary – October 27-28, 1987 (MNC)

Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet had an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Poland. His host was Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, President of the Cabinet of the People's Republic of Poland. He was received by W. Yaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland.

Hungary – October 27-30, 1987 (MNC)

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, First Secretary of the Party Committee of Budapest – answering the invitation of the government – visited the United Kingdom. He held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council and the House of Lords of the Parliament Lord Whitelaw, Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister of Scottish affairs Malcolm Rifkind, State Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth David Mellor, State Secretary of Finance Peter Lillay and other governmental personalities.

Hungary – October 28-29, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi took part in the Summit of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Prague, where they accepted appeal called: "About the increase of the efficiency of conference on disarmament in Geneva".

Hungary – October 28-29, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry of Spain (Deputy Minister rank) Juan Ramon Martinez stayed in Budapest for the signing of a work-plan of cultural cooperation.

Hungary / France – October 28, 1987 (PTH)

János Kádár receives the Chancellor of the French Central Bank.

Hungary – October 29, 1987 (KCA)

MTI reports that new passport regulations will take effect from January 1, 1988. Under these new regulations individuals will only be prevented from travelling abroad in the interest of state security, public order or the protection of the rights of other people.

Hungary – October 29-31, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister László Kovács consulted in Paris.

Hungary / Soviet Union – October 30, 1987 (PTH)

A Hungarian state and party delegation travels to the Soviet Union. János Kádár is awarded the Medal for the October Revolution. He speaks at the festival meeting commemorating the 70th anniversary and meets with Mikhail Gorbachev.

Hungary – October 30, 1987 (MNC)

General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Austria (Deputy Minister rank) Thomas Klestil consulted in Budapest.

Soviet Union – October 30, 1987 (KCA)

The *New York Times* publishes a story stating that Yeltsin has created a political crisis by

attacking Gorbachev.

Czechoslovakia – October 30, 1987 (RFE)

In a letter addressed to Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and to the editorial offices of two party newspapers, Charter 77 declares that its 11 respondents felt that the regime's reform proposals were insufficient. One of the respondents stated that he could not trust the party to administer reform since it had failed to carry out 'a self-critical analysis of past policy'. The group calls for the 'deep democratization of the whole of society together with personnel changes'.

Hungary – October 31-November 9, 1987 (MNC)

Lead by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a party- and state-delegation took part in the festivities of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow. Members of the delegation were: Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary; Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP; Sándor Rajnai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Ambassador of Hungary in the Soviet Union. On November 3, János Kádár made a speech on the festive meeting, organized in honor of the anniversary. On that day, during a friendly meeting, he negotiated with M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. During his stay in Moscow, János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party also talked with:

- Heng Shamrin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea;
- Ali Salem al-Beid, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party;
- Gerardo Iglesias, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain;
- H. M. Mengistu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia;
- Lars Werner, President of the Central Committee of the Swedish Left Party – Communists (VKP).

Czechoslovakia – October 1987 (KCA)

Scientists belonging to the Slovak Union for the Protection of the Environment and the Countryside publish a report in which they express their concern about plans to build an experimental nuclear reactor in a residential area of Bratislava.

November

Romania / Soviet Union – November 1-7, 1987 (PER)

Nicolae Ceausescu visits the Soviet Union to participate in the celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution.

Soviet Union – November 2, 1987 (KCA / MHC)

Gorbachev addresses a joint session of the CPSU central committee and the members of the parliaments of the Soviet Union and of Russia. It is to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the

October Revolution. In his address, entitled *October and Restructuring: the Revolution Continues*, he gives a detailed and often frank appraisal of Soviet history, the current policy of *perestroika* (restructuring), and international developments.

Soviet Union / Czechoslovakia - 2-3 November 1987 (DRC)

A Czechoslovak delegation, led by CPCZ CC General Secretary Gustáv Husák, attends a commemorative session to mark the seventieth anniversary of the October Revolution. Husák informs Mikhail Gorbachev of his intention to open the way for ‘promising’ young Communists to the leadership of the Party, and expresses his support for the current Federal Premier, Lubomír Štrougal.

Czechoslovakia – 2 November, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-7)

At the former concentration camp in Dachau a group of Slovak emigres hold a memorial service for the Slovak victims of the Holocaust. A “declaration on the Deportation of Jews from Slovakia” is signed by prominent Slovak cultural figures living in Czechoslovakia.

Albania – November 3-8, 1987 (KCA)

The ninth congress of the ruling Albanian Party of Labour (APL, or PPS–*Partia e Punës te Shqipërisë*) opens in the newly inaugurated Palace of Congresses in Tirana (the capital). The congress is opened by Mr Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the APL since Mr Hoxha's death in April 1985 and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly (i.e. Albania's head of state). Mr Alia goes on to deliver the report on the activity of the APL central committee, the main points of which are: the will of keeping the struggle and teachings of Enver Hoxha as the foundation stones of the party line;

Czechoslovakia / Soviet Union – November 4, 1987 (KCA)

Dr Georgy Smirnov, a leading Soviet historian and director of the CPSU's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, stated that the liberalization policies of Mr Dubcek's administration, and the 1968 Soviet military intervention, which put an end to them, needed to be ‘reassessed’ in light of the current policy of *glasnos* (‘openness’).

Hungary – November 3, 1987 (MNC)

Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary met A. A. Gromiko, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Charimanship of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

Hungary – November 4, 1987 (MNC)

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party took part and made a speech on the meeting of the leading representatives of the international communist and labor movement and advancing parties and movements in Moscow.

Hungary – November 4-7, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand Prapash Limpabandhu consulted in Budapest.

Hungary - November 5, 1987 (PTH)

The Council of Ministers makes a decision to introduce a two-level administrative system, and to take a census of population in 1990. Rezső Bányász, government spokesman acknowledges that the rise in consumer prices is higher than expected.

Hungary – November 5-7, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi took part in the bicentenary event of the Vuk Karadzic in Belgrade. He negotiated about the bilateral cultural Hungarian-Yugoslavian relations.

Hungary – November 5-10, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, President of the National Leadership of the Liberal Party of Colombia Eduardo Mestro Sarmiento visited Hungary. He negotiated with Mrs. Ferenc Cservenka, Vice-President of the Parliament, and the leaders of the Patriotic People's Front.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – November 7, 1987 (RFE / KCA)

A military and civilian parade takes place in Moscow's Red Square to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

It is noted that the Czechoslovak delegation, including President Husak, did not attend the October Revolution march-past in Red Square. It is speculated that this may be due to Prague's reluctance to follow the Kremlin's 'restructuring' initiative.

Estonia / SSR – November 7, 1987 (RFE)

A peaceful demonstration, attended by 2000-3000 people, takes place in the Estonian city of Parnu on the anniversary of the October Revolution. The focus of the event is the demand for the restoration of graves and a monument to soldiers who perished in the Estonian War of Independence. The monument in Parnu was blown up by the Soviets in 1946.

Hungary – November 7-18, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai traveled to the United States of America. There, he took part in the events of the Hungarian Economic Days, which was organized there. He held talks with Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of trade William Verity, state security advisor of the President of the United States Colin Powell, and President of the House of Representatives Jim Wright. He met the representatives of industrial and business-life of the United States. He negotiated with President of the World Bank Barber Conable and Chief Executive Officer of the International Monetary Fund Michel Campeduss.

Hungary - November 8, 1987 (PTH)

Inauguration of Ferenc Donáth's tomb takes place in the Farkasrét cemetery in the presence of a large number of people. In his speech, Miklós Vásárhelyi takes a vow to fight for the political and moral rehabilitation of his companions, the martyrs and the victims of the revolution "using every legal means possible".

Hungary / U.S. – November 9, 1987 (PTH)

Hungarian economic days are held in three cities of the United States.

Hungary – November 9-12, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister László Kovács consulted in the Foreign Ministry of Greece in Athens.

People's Republic of China - November 9-21, 1987 (MNC)

During his Western European tour, Head of State of China Li Xiennen visited France, Italy, Luxembourg and Belgium.

Hungary – November 10-11, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Justice of Brazil Paulo Brossard de Souza Pinto visited Hungary. He was received by Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Hungary – November 10-13, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Building and Urban Planning László Somogyi visited the state of Kuwait. His negotiation partners were Minister of Public Works Abdulrahman al-Huri, Minister of City Councils and Local Government Affairs Abdulrahman al-Ghunaum and Minister of Finance Dzassim al-Khorafi.

Hungary – November 10, 1987 (PTH)

In view of protecting the environment any construction work is partially banned in the Danube bend.

Soviet Union – November 11, 1987 (MHC)

At Gorbachev's request, the Moscow Party committee removes Boris Yeltsin as first secretary.

Hungary - November 11, 1987 (PTH)

The CC of HSWP discusses international issues as well as "the state of ideological activities".

Poland - November 11, 1987 (RFE)

In an interview with two American reporters, General Jaruzelski says that the Warsaw Pact would be prepared to reduce the number of tanks in Central Europe if NATO were willing to cut its bomber force in return. This proposal can be seen as an extension of the four-point program for arms control in Central Europe, which General Jaruzelski put forward in May 1987.

Czechoslovakia – 11 November, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-5)

New regulations for travel to the West require that a friend or relative of the Czechoslovak tourist deposit at least \$20 per person per day at a Czechoslovak bank. The government can thus save considerable amounts of foreign currency and neutralize Western criticism based on the Helsinki accords.

Hungary - November 12, 1987 (PTH)

The Financial Research Company Ltd. is established. Márton Tardos becomes its manager. The Hungarian forint is devalued by 5% with respect to convertible currencies.

Estonia / Latvia / Lithuania / SSR – November 12-14, 1987 (RFE)

On November 12 TASS reports that the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR has passed a resolution protesting against what it calls attempts by US congressmen and government officials to distort historical facts and to weaken the friendship of Lithuanians with the other peoples of the USSR. Similar resolutions, accusing the U.S. of staging a provocative anti-

Soviet campaign are also adopted by the Supreme Soviets of the Latvian and Estonian SSRs on November 13 and 14, respectively. These resolutions are extraordinary and unprecedented, given that such issues of foreign relations have traditionally been the domain of Moscow, rather than the Baltic states.

Hungary – November 12-14, 1987 (MNC)

John C. Whitehead, first Deputy of the Secretary of State of the United States of America – for the purpose of Foreign Ministerial consultation and the signing of the work-plan of cultural cooperation – arrived in Hungary. He held talks with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He met Mátyás Szűrös, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. He was received by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet. He was also received by János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Poland - November 12, 1987 (MNC)

Supplementing the “Zaruzelski plan”, revealed on May 8, W. Jaruzelski announced, that according to the Warsaw Pact, he is ready to radically diminish the number of their tanks, if the NATO decreases the number of its bombers in Western Europe accordingly.

Nicaragua- November 13, 1987 (MNC)

Head of State of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, revealed his eleven-point ceasefire plan on the 17. Summit of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in Washington D.C.

Hungary – November 13, 1987 (PTH)

The leadership of the National Council of Trade Unions makes a statement saying that any measure to implement the stabilization program which affects the living standards of people should be heavily considered.

Poland - November 14, 1987 (RFE)

The PAP, Poland's official press agency, announce the authorities' plans for proposed drastic price increases to be introduced over the next three years as part of the government's “second stage” of economic reforms. The prices of basic food products will increase by an average of 110%, of coal and energy by 60%, and of rents and fuel by as much as 140-200%. The statement tries to reassure the public by announcing that workers in the public sector will be compensated through salary increases, proportional to the price increases. However, the news appears to have caused immediate alarm and panic amongst the public, with people rushing to shops and stocking up on consumer goods. Nevertheless, the authorities maintain that they are determined to press forward with the price increases despite their unpopularity and whatever the results of the referendum on November 29, concerning economic and political reform.

Lithuania / SSR – November 14, 1987 (RFE)

First Secretary of the Lithuanian CP, Petras Griskevicius dies. Griskevicius had been First Secretary since 18 February 1974. However, he showed little flair in the position and was apparently not well liked by the Lithuanian people.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – 14-15 November, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-5)

At the congress of the Czech Republic's branch of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, the paradox of reformist Moscow and temporizing Prague watching each other with unease is evident. A party and government official give warnings about too much interest in the USSR.

Czechoslovakia – November, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-7)

The death of the Apostolic Administrators of the Archdioceses of Trnava, Julius Gabris, on 13 November 1987 and of the Titular Bishop and Apostolic Administrators of the Archdioceses of Olomouc, Josef Vrana, on 30 November has stirred up discussion again about Czechoslovakia's vacant dioceses.

Poland - November 15, 1987 (RFE)

At a meeting in Warsaw, 42 opposition activists announce that they have re-established the Polish Socialist Party, which was destroyed in the 1940s by the Communists, when they forced it to merge with their own party. This move challenges the Communists' monopoly on power and will test the authorities' promises of greater democracy for Poland.

U.S. / Czechoslovakia - 15 November 1987 (DRC)

During his stay in Prague, Martin Wenick of the US State Department invites Charter 77 spokesmen and signatories Libuše Šilhánová, Josef Vohryzek, Václav Benda, and Jan Sternto to a meeting.

Hungary / Argentina / Brazil / Uruguay – November 15, 1987 (KCA)

President Nemeth begins a state visit to Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

Romania – November 15, 1987 (HOR / ADC / CEC)

Elections for the Great National Assembly take place and a popular revolt breaks out in Brasov, preceded by a workers' meeting to protest the lowering of salaries and the proposed loss of 15,000 jobs. Security forces and the army quell the revolt. People in Prague, Warsaw, East-Berlin and Budapest organize a demonstration to coincide with the Romanian strike.

Yugoslavia, November 15, 1987 (MHC)

A general wage freeze and price increases are implemented in Yugoslavia, setting off a buying panic that devalues the Yugoslav currency. On the same day, several thousand industrial workers riot in Brasov, Romania, over mandated pay cuts.

Hungary – November 15, 1987 (PTH)

In Brasov 20,000 workers and students protest against the regime. The police can control the demonstration only by force with the help of the army, at the cost of leaving dead victims behind. János Kádár conducts negotiations in Belgium with political and economic leaders, and also meets with representatives of the Common Market.

Czechoslovakia / USSR – November 16, 1987 (RFE / DRC)

Pro-reform Czechslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal visits Moscow. He discusses the 'restructuring' programme with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov. He also spends an hour with Gorbachev, with whom he reportedly discusses reform. Strougal tells journalists of the need for the two countries to coordinate their economic reforms.

Hungary – November 15-17, 1987 (MNC)

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary had an official visit to the Kingdom of Belgium. He met King Baudouin I. He negotiated with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. He met President of the Chamber of Representatives Jean Defraigne; President of the Senate

Edward Leemans. He also met leading personalities of business-life. After the negotiations, he made a statement about the achievements of the visit during a press conference. Péter Várkonyi and János Kádár negotiated with Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium Leo Tindemans.

Hungary / Belgium – November 15-17, 1987 (KCA)

President Kádár pays an official visit to Belgium.

Hungary – November 16, 1987 (MNC)

During his official visit in the Kingdom of Belgium, János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary negotiated with Jacques Delors, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, and Willy de Clercq, member of foreign relations of the Commission.

Hungary – November 16-19, 1987 (MNC)

Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary (and his wife) had an official visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil. His host was President of the republic José Sarney. He met H. Licena, President of the Senate, and Deputy President of the Chamber of Deputies H. Santos. Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiated with Foreign Minister of Brazil Roberto Costa de Abreen Sodré.

Hungary – November 16-20, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Trade of the People's Republic of China Liu Yi took part – along with Minister of Finance Péter Medgyessy – on the 3 Summit of the Hungarian-Chinese Cooperation Committee of Economy, Trade, Engineering and Science in Budapest. Liu Yi negotiated with Minister of Interior Trade Zoltán Juhár. He was received by Deputy Prime Minister László Maróthy, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the National Planning Office, and Miklós Németh, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

Hungary – November 17, 1987 (PTH)

The statutory meeting of the Hungarian Industrial Development Bank Ltd. is held.

Hungary / U.S. – November 18, 1987 (PTH)

József Marjai, deputy Prime Minister negotiates with US government officials, representatives of the Congress, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. .

Latvia / SSR – November 18, 1987 (RFE)

Both official and unofficial demonstrations are held on November 18 in Riga to commemorate the 69th anniversary of the proclamation of Latvia's independence. In response to the U.S. Congress' passing of a resolution supporting the right of Latvians to assemble on important dates in their history, the Latvian authorities organize a government-sponsored demonstration in Riga against the United States. Others gather unofficially at historical sites to commemorate Latvia's declaration of independence 69 years ago.

Hungary – November 18-20, 1987 (MNC)

During his two-day stay in Vienna, interior Minister János Kamara negotiated with Federal Interior Minister Karl Blecha.

Hungary – November 18-25, 1987 (MNC)

Secretary of State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn took part in debate about the comprehensive system of internal security in the UN General Assembly in New York.

UN – November 18, 1987 (MNC)

The 42 Summit of the UN General Assembly accepted the proposal containing the principles of the exclusion of violence from international relations.

Hungary – November 19-23, 1987 (MNC)

Károly Németh member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary (and his wife) had an official visit to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. His negotiation partner was President of the Republic Julio Sanquinetti.

Hungary – November 19-23, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary delegation, István Sarlós, President of the Parliament visited the Kingdom of Thailand. His negotiation partner was President of the Parliament Ukrit Mongolnavin, then during November 22-24, he stayed in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, where he held talks with Math Li, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Parliament.

Czechoslovakia - 19 November 1987 (DRC)

At the impetus of Vasil Bil'ak, the Presidium of the CPCz CC discusses a proposal for the division of the office of General Secretary of the Communist Party from the office of President of the Republic. Ladislav proposes the separation of these two offices Adamec, arguing that Gustáv Husák can not stand at the head of the new political orientation, since Husák is strongly connected with the past.

Immediately Husák calls the proposal a plot and an attempt to thwart his intention to get younger functionaries into the top echelons of the Party leadership.

In a long discussion, those present agree that the division of functions must be initiated a re-evaluation of the recent past, or with blaming him for past failures. Members of the Presidium agree that the proposal would not be presented to the Central Committee and that the discussion should be kept secret.

Poland - November 19, 1987 (RFE)

In a Sejm session, the deputies appoint Professor Ewa Letowska to the post of Ombudsman, or civil rights spokesman. Poland, thus, becomes the first country in the Soviet bloc to have such a position. The office of ombudsman, which originated in Scandinavia and now exists in over 40 countries, is designed to operate independently of other state organizations as a mediator for citizens in cases in which they feel that their civil rights have been violated.

Hungary – November 20, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Trade of the Soviet Union Kondrat Tereh consulted with Minister of Interior trade Zoltán Juhár.

Soviet Union / U.S. – November 21, 1987 (KCA)

Mr Arbatov makes a strong personal attack on President Reagan in the CPSU daily newspaper Pravda, accusing him of "rabid anti-Sovietism" and saying that the Soviet Union could no longer trust his word. The attack is apparently prompted by Mr Reagan's call on Nov. 18 for support of those fighting "the sea of darkness".

Czechoslovakia - 22 November 1987 (DRC)

Members of the StB break up a meeting of Charter 77 spokesmen, which is attended by 27 people, in the flat of a current Charter 77 spokesman, Libuše Silhanová.

Hungary – November 22-25, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a delegation, Géza Kótai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Central Committee visited the Socialist Party of France in Paris. He held talks with leading socialist-party personalities Pierre Bérégovoy, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, Louis Mermaz, Louis Le Pensec and Pierre Guidoni. He also met the leading officials of the French Foreign Ministry.

Hungary – November 23, 1987 (PTH)

The new consumer prices valid as of January 1 next year are made public. Roughly 80% of consumer goods will have a new price.

Romania / Egypt – November 23-25, 1987 (PER)

The Ceausescu couple visits Egypt.

Hungary – November 23-25, 1987 (MNC)

Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary (and his wife) had an official visit to the Republic of Argentina. He negotiated with President of the republic Raul Alfonsín. He met Vice President of the republic and Vice President of the Senate Victor Martínez, and President of the Chamber of Deputies Juan Carlos Puzgliese. He visited the President of the Supreme Court José Severo Caballero. Minister of Foreign Trade Péter Veress negotiated with State Secretary of Industry and Foreign Trade of Argentina Juan Ciminari.

Hungary – November 24-27, 1987 (MNC)

Leading a parliamentary delegation, President of the Parliament István Sarlós visited the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, where he was hosted by Lê Quang Đạo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, President of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Warsaw Pact- November 24-26, 1987 (MNC)

The Summit of the Committee of Ministers of Defense of the members of the Warsaw Pact was held in Bucharest. Hungary was represented by Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense.

Hungary – November 26-29, 1987 (MNC)

In Athens, Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu signed Proclamation of Friendship and Cooperation of the People's Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Greece.

Hungary – November 27, 1987 (PTH)

The Presidential Council approves of the proposal stating that as of January 1 Hungarian citizens - in principle - may travel to any country in the world with their valid passport without any restriction.

Czechoslovakia - 28 November 1987 (DRC)

The second forum of Charter 77 takes place in Prague, attended by seventy signatories; it deals with the activity of Charter 77, its internal problems, and the organization of a peaceful demonstration to mark International Human Rights Day, on 10 December.

Hungary – November 29-30, 1987 (KCA)

The Hungarian Writers' Union holds its general assembly.

Poland – November 29, 1987 (RFE)

The government-proposed referendum, called for on October 10, takes place. Voters are asked to approve or reject two vaguely worded proposals for, firstly, a “radical curving of the economy”, which would be accompanied by a “two-to-three-year period of rapid changes”, and, secondly, the introduction of a “Polish model of deep democratization.” The voting takes place without any major disturbances.

Vatican / Czechoslovakia - 29 November 1987 (DRC)

The Joint Pastoral Letter of the Bishops and Elders of Bohemian and Moravian Dioceses is read in Czech churches to mark the year of the Blessed Agnes of Bohemia. The Decade of Spiritual Renewal is declared, prepared by the Roman Catholic Church together with Roman Catholic underground organizations.

The same day sees the Moravian petition ‘Impetuses from Roman Catholics for a Solution to the Situation of Christians in the CSSR’, which addresses 31 issues, including a demand for the full recognition of religious freedoms and the separation of Church and state; it is initiated by the Roman Catholic layman, Augustin Navratil.

Soviet Union - November 30, 1987 (LBC)

Gorbachev’s interview on NBC television airs. He admits that the USSR is conducting experiments similar to SDI. “Practically the Soviet Union is doing all the US is doing and I guess we are engaged in research, basic research, which relates to these aspects which are covered by the SDI of the US.” At the same time he claims that the USSR will not deploy an SDI system and he urges the US to do the same.

Romania / Syria – November 30- December 2, 1987 (PER)

The President of Syria, Hafez al-Assad visits Romania.

Poland – November 30, 1987 (RFE)

It is announced at 20:00 that the government has suffered a surprise defeat in the referendum. Of Poland’s 26 million eligible voters, only 44.3% voted “yes” on the first question, and 46.3% on the second. The overall turnout was just 67.2%, the lowest for any elections since 1945. Poland’s referendum law stipulates that 51% of all eligible voters must cast positive votes for a measure to be agreed to. Despite the government’s defeat, both they and the opposition claim a moral victory. Jacek Kuron, one of the leading members of the democratic opposition, sums up the opposition’s reaction to the referendum result not as an indication that Polish society opposes economic and political reforms, but rather as a rejection of the people who are carrying them out.

Hungary – November 30-December 5, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Culture of the People’s Republic of China Vang Meng visited Hungary, for the invitation of Minister of Education Béla Köpeczi. He was received by Judit Csehák, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Deputy Prime Minister.

Poland – November 1987 (HDP)

The Eastern Archives – a clandestine organization dedicated to compiling and editing documents concerning the fate of the Polish people in the Soviet Union after 1939 – is established in Warsaw.

December

Lithuania / SSR – December 1, 1987 (RFE)

At a plenum the Central Committee of the Lithuanian CP elects Ringaudas Bronislavas Songaila as the new First Secretary of the party. A veteran of the Buro since 1962, Songaila has held many of the top positions in Lithuania, so his appointment as First Secretary does not come as a surprise. Songaila is only the third First Secretary of Soviet Lithuania, which has had very few in comparison with other Soviet republics.

Hungary - December 1, 1987 (PTH)

The Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy and the Ecumenical Council of Hungarian Churches hold their first official joint meeting.

Hungary / Poland – December 2, 1987 (PTH)

In Budapest Woichiek Jaruzelski and János Kádár sign a complex program specifying the relations of the two countries up until the year 2000.

Romania – December 2, 1987 (PER)

The Romanian T.V channel, *Antenne 2*, airs a report about the totalitarian regime in Romania.

Hungary – December 2, 1987 (MNC)

W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland took a friendly visit to Hungary. He negotiated with János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Hungary - December 3, 1987 (PTH)

The Council of Ministers discusses the 1988 national economic plan and budget plan.

Poland - December 5, 1987 (RFE)

The Sejm meets to discuss the government's strategy after the referendum. The majority of the deputies stress the "positive" side of the defeat, with Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner highlighting that the two-thirds of voters, who had approved the proposals, represented a "great force that could become the social vanguard of reform." Messner also announces that the government will press forward with the planned price increases for 1988.

Hungary – December 5-7, 1987 (MNC)

During his official friendly visit to Hungary, the Foreign Minister of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic met Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi.

Hungary – December 5-10, 1987 (MNC)

Minister of Agriculture and Food Jenő Vánca negotiated with Minister of Agriculture, Fishing and Food John MacGregor in London.

Soviet Union / U.K. – December 7, 1987 (KCA)

Mr Gorbachev has talks with Mrs Thatcher when he stops at RAF Brize Norton en route from Moscow to Washington. The Thatcher-Gorbachev talks cover the development of the INF treaty and internal reform in the Soviet Union, in which context Mrs Thatcher described Mr Gorbachev as "bold, determined and courageous". She says that he is unlike any previous Soviet leader and that relations between their two countries are now better than they

have ever been; and she invited Mr Gorbachev to return for a full-scale visit to the UK in the coming year. Mr Shevardnadze and Sir Geoffrey Howe discuss the possibility of Sir Geoffrey travelling to Moscow at a separate meeting in early 1988.

Soviet Union / U.S. – December 7-10, 1987 (KCA / MHC)

Gorbachev and Regan sign the INF Treaty. It states that all intermediate-range land-based nuclear weapons will be eliminated over a three-year period. However, it only affects less than 7% of the nuclear warheads owned by the two countries. It also involves the inspection of each other's weapons facilities. The International Herald Tribune states that the US is required to destroy 429 longer-range intermediate nuclear forces (LRINF) missiles already deployed, 260 which are not yet deployed and 160 short-range intermediate nuclear forces (SRINF) which are not yet deployed. The Soviet Union has to destroy 470 LRINF already deployed, 357 which are not yet deployed and 926 SRINF.

Soviet Union - December 7, 1987 (MNC)

M. S. Gorbachev (on his way to the United States) negotiated in the United Kingdom.

USA / Soviet Union – December 7-10, 1987 (MNC)

The third American-Soviet Summit was held in Washington D.C., where Gorbachev and Reagan signed the Treaty about the Abolishment of Medium Range and Tactical Missiles; the Foreign Ministers signed the memorandum about the supplement of the treaty about civilian aviation; a joint statement was accepted about the possibilities of the joint monitoring of nuclear tests.

Hungary - December 8, 1987 (PTH)

The state of the national economy is discussed at the meeting of the CC of HSWP, and an optimistic communiqué is released concerning the fulfilment of the economic plan.

France – December 8, 1987 (LBC)

The French cultural minister opines that that the INF treaty is in itself useless because the Soviet nuclear threat on Europe remains practically unchanged and is dangerous because it constitutes the weakening of the US position. The French leadership finds the time opportune to upgrade the French nuclear deterrent and to extend the French nuclear umbrella to the FRG. (Numerically the INF treaty eliminates only a small part of the great powers' nuclear stockpiles – the US had 23,470 warheads in early 1987 – but raising the nuclear threshold reduced the danger of an atomic war. At the same time, it is the end of the doctrine of graduated deterrence).

U.S. / Soviet Union / - December 8, 1987 (LBC)

Gorbachev and Reagan sign the INF treaty, which is the result of six years' of negotiations. Reagan claims that the elimination of a category of nuclear arms is a historical deed. According to Gorbachev the treaty "is a historic milestone...for a world without wars." According to the treaty both sides will eliminate their short and intermediate range (500-5000km) nuclear missiles. The FRG's Pershing missiles are not part of the agreement. The treaty provides that the monitoring period will last for 13 years and will allow local inspection so that it is to be announced immediately prior to the event. According to the appendix attached to the treaty the US deployed 429, while the Soviets 470 INF missiles. The US figure is higher, the Soviet is lower than the ones hitherto cited. The local monitoring does not extend to the factories that produce the missiles, the research and development facilities, but does include INF bases, storage and repair installations. The Americans are allowed to

monitor 70 facilities in the USSR and seven in other Warsaw Pact states (six in the GDR, one in Czechoslovakia).

U.S. / Soviet Union - December 8-10, 1987 (LBC)

The Washington summit of Gorbachev and Reagan is held. May 29-June 2, 1989: Gorbachev arrives in Washington as a popular man: his popularity index is 59%, only 4% lower than his host's. – A demonstration of 200 thousand is organized in the US capital for human rights in the Soviet Union. Vice-President Bush, the leader of the Senate minority, Senator Dole and Representative Jack Kemp speak at the demonstration. They read a letter by the President in which he puts pressure on Gorbachev for the emigration of all refuseniks (Soviet Jews) and for the full freedom of religious and cultural self expression.

Soviet Union / U.K. – December 8, 1987 (LBC)

On his way to the US, Gorbachev meets Thatcher. He is the first Soviet leader to step on British soil since 1956.

Poland / U.K. – December 8, 1987 (PSM)

Poland and Great Britain sign an Agreement on Mutual Protection of the Investment.

NATO – December 8, 1987 (LBC)

The foreign ministers of NATO call the treaty an unprecedented agreement in the history of arms reduction and call for rapid ratification in the US Senate.

Czechoslovakia - 8 December 1987 (DRC)

In Prague's Grand Prior Square (Velkopřevorské náměstí) a commemorative gathering takes place to mark the seventh anniversary of the murder of the singer-songwriter John Lennon. In the presence of police, up to 500 people, predominantly young, attend. The regular police and the StB take some of them into custody for several hours.

Czechoslovakia - 9 December 1987 (DRC)

At a meeting of the Presidium of the CPCz CC, Gustáv Husák announces that at a session of the CPCz CC he would resign the office of General Secretary and would recommend Miloš Jakeš to take his place.

Hungary – December 9-11, 1987 (MNC)

Deputy Foreign Minister László Kovács took part in the 11 Summit of the Hungarian-Austrian General Joint Committee in Vienna. He was received by Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock.

Hungary – December 10-11, 1987 (MNC)

During a Co-Chairman Meeting of an Economic Cooperation Committee, Deputy Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Poland Josef Koizol negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai in Budapest. He was received by Károly Grósz, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Cabinet.

Hungary – December 10, 1987 (PTH)

The National Tourist Council announces at its meeting that next year one billion forints from government funds will be spent on the development of tourism.

Czechoslovakia – December 10, 1987 (RFE)

International Human Rights Day sees 1,000-3,000 people gather in the Old Town Square in Prague to demonstrate against the regime. This follows an appeal by Charter 77 for protests against the government's poor human rights record.

Czechoslovakia – 10 December, 1987 (HU OSA 300-8-47-83-7)

Charter 77's preparations for the International Human Rights Day on December 10 and the group's impressive activities in recent months presented a challenge to the authorities, who have taken police action in order to intimidate the human rights movement.

International Human Rights Day is marked by a demonstration in Prague, which originated from an appeal by Charter 77 and a mission to Moscow from Charter 77, to establish contact with independent activists there.

Hungary – December 11, 1987 (MNC)

János Kádár, General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party – along with the accompanying Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi and Colonel General Ferenc Kárpáti, Minister of Defense – took part in the meeting of the state- and party-leaders of the members of the Warsaw Pact in Berlin, where M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union gave information about the Soviet-American Summit.

Hungary – December 12-15, 1987 (MNC)

Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi had an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. He negotiated with Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmad Abdel-Megid. He met: President of the Parliament Ali Lufti, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Jusef Vali, and Minister of Justice Faud Seif en-Nasr. He was received by President of the Republic Hosni Mubarak, to whom he handed over the written message of Károly Németh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. He visited Prime Minister Atef Sidki as well.

Romania – December 12, 1987 (KCA)

It is reported that a court in Bucharest has sentenced three defendants to prison terms of between five and seven years and had sent a fourth to a reformatory [institute] for involvement in an incident on the night of Oct. 30–31 in which a synagogue in the Moldavian town of Buhusi was burned to the ground.

Hungary – December 14, 1987 (PTH)

A peace seminar under the title "Towards the Theology of Peace" takes place in Budapest and participants from 40 different countries attend.

Hungary - December 15, 1987 (PTH)

The Hungarian Stock Exchange Foundation is established.

Romania – December 15, 1987 (CEC)

A National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party is held. Nicolae Ceausescu wants to strengthen his personal regime.

Poland - December 15, 1987 (RFE)

The PUWP Central Committee formally endorses the leadership's program of "profound economic and political changes." However, First Secretary, General Jaruzelski admits that in

order to implement the reforms, public support will be required.

Hungary – December 16-17, 1987 (PTH)

The Parliament decides to restructure the ministries, and changes are also made in the Council of Ministers. New ministries are established; namely, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Management of Water-supplies and the Ministry of Social and Health Affairs. István Horváth comes to head the Ministry of the Interior again. Frigyes Berecz is appointed minister of industry, Judit Csehák minister of social and health affairs, József Marjai, then deputy Prime Minister, minister of trade, László Maróthy minister of environmental protection and management of water-supplies, and Miklós Villányi minister of finance. Péter Medgyessy is appointed deputy Prime Minister.

U.S. - December 17, 1987 (LBC)

Because of the INF treaty the Bulletin of Atomic Science sets back its symbolical doomsday clock. The clock can be seen in the Chicago office of the organization. The bulletin's staff adjusted it from 23'57" to 23'54". "Zero hour" at midnight signifies the moment of atomic war.

Czechoslovakia – December 17-18, 1987 (RFE / VVR / KCA / LBC / MHC)

The seventh session of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee takes place. President Husak stands down as Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. He keeps the role of President, but henceforth he more of a figurehead than a political leader. He claims his old age to be the reason for the changeover.

He is replaced in his capacity as Secretary-General by Milos Jakes, who is unanimously elected at a meeting of the Central Committee.

In his inaugural address, Jakes lays out the guidelines for 'complex restructuring and the intensification of socialist democracy'.

Hungary – December 21-24, 1987 (MNC)

Miklós Németh, Secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP visited the Soviet Union. He negotiated with Nikolai Slunkov, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Secretary of the Central Committee and Vadim Medvedev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Union - December 22, 1987 (MNC)

According to an official Soviet announcement, the radiolocations stations on the Sari-Shagan experimental site were dismantled, the equipment entirely destroyed.

Hungary – December 22-24, 1987 (MNC)

Nguyen Co Thact, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam – interrupting his road to Albania in Budapest – negotiated with Foreign Minister Péter Várkonyi. He was received by Miklós Óvári, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Secretary of the Central Committee.

Hungary – December 21, 1987 (PTH)

The Council of Ministers discuss measures to improve the financial and moral recognition of intellectuals working in the field of technology and of those taking their first job.

Hungary – December 23, 1987 (PTH)

The statutory decree regulating traveling abroad and issuing a passport valid for the whole world is promulgated.

Hungary - December 25, 1987 (PTH)

The midnight Christmas mass held in Mathias church is broadcast on Hungarian television for the first time.

Hungary – December 26, 1987 (PTH)

The 1988 national economic plan is made public. The Council of Ministers issues a statement to inform the people about the expected rate of consumer prices for the New Year; the central price is affected by the tax reform and the increase in social allowances.

Poland - December 26, 1987 (RFE)

The latest issue of *Polityka* is released, publishing the complete version of a speech made by Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the PUWP's sixth plenum (December 15) on reform, the opposition, and the role of the party. Rakowski made his political comeback at this plenary meeting, being elected as a full member to the Politburo after two years in political obscurity. Rakowski was considered to be General Jaruzelski's right-hand man throughout the martial law period until 1985. His return to the political leadership has been heralded in the West as a victory for the reformist elements within the PUWP, given Rakowski's reputation as a political moderate. However, a closer examination of the details of his speech evokes little optimism for the success of such

Hungary – December 30, 1987 (PTH)

The Presidential Council modifies the decree regulating private trading and economic associations. As of January 1 private entities are entitled to form limited liability companies jointly with legal entities.

Hungary – December 31, 1987 (PTH)

Béla Köpeczi, minister of culture says that the restrictive measures against the Association of Writers become void.

Czechoslovakia – December 1987 – January 1988 (DRC)

More than 100 members and supporters of the Bratislava-based Slovak Union of Environmental Protection publish *Bratislava nahlas* [Bratislava aloud], in which they want to bring attention to environmental, urban-planning, social, and arts problems facing the Slovak capital. The publication later meets with a considerable response among the Slovak public and in the mass media abroad. The official press of the Czechoslovak régime calls the environmental initiative an attempt to destabilize the political situation, and soon subjected its organizers to persecution by the police and courts. (Among the authors and organizers of *Bratislava nahlas* are activists who, after 17 November 1989, will found the Public Against Violence movement.

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