

Chronology

End of the Cold War in Europe

(This chronology was compiled by the National Security Archive staff in April 1998 for the conference "The End of the Cold War in Europe, 1989: 'New Thinking' and New Evidence)

1987

January 12 - Jaruzelski meets with Pope John Paul II in Italy, Jaruzelski's first official visit to the West since the imposition of martial law in Poland. (Dawisha, p. 283,

Gorbachev responds that then "our entire policy of reforms will collapse. That is why withdrawal of troops is the only correct decision." Also, Gorbachev proposes to take the Soviet SS-20s out of the "package" thereby effectively departing from the tactics of Reykjavik. But he still justifies this decision as a new tactic "to postpone the

(Foreign Affairs Chronology, 307)

- April 23** - Erich Honecker rejects the idea that East Germany should emulate Soviet political and economic reforms. *(Foreign Affairs Chronology, 304)*
- April 27** - The USSR offers a draft INF treaty at the Geneva arms talks and demands the elimination of West German Pershing 1A missiles. *(Foreign Affairs Chronology, 307)*
- May 1** - A law giving Soviet citizens the right to engage in limited private business goes into effect. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- May 5** - CIA Director William Casey dies. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- May 6** - The U.S. and USSR agree to establish Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers in their respective capitals. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- May 8** - Discussion in the CPSU Politburo, with Akhromeyev, on a new WTO doctrine.
- May 15** - Weinberger publicly states that "Nothing was agreed at Reykjavik." He essentially endorses former President Nixon's and Kissinger's proposal for a link between an INF agreement and a reduction in conventional arms. This increases tension between Weinberger and Shultz, Howard Baker, and Frank Carlucci. (Shultz, 899-900)
- May 19** - The U.S. begins re-flagging Kuwaiti ships in the Persian Gulf. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- May 23** - The Soviets stop jamming the Voice of America. (Garthoff, 302)
- May 25** - Gorbachev visits Romania and makes a speech explaining the reform process in the Soviet Union. (Dawisha, 283)
- May 28** - Eluding vaunted Soviet air defenses, Mathias Rust lands a Cessna in Red Square. (Matlock, 135; Oberdorfer, 228-229)
- May 30** - USSR Defense Minister Sokolov is fired and replaced by Dmitry Yazov; the chief of Soviet air defense and other generals are replaced. (Matlock, 136; Oberdorfer, 230)
- June 2** - Ronald Reagan informs Congress that Romania and Hungary should be extended an offer for MFN status. (Dawisha, 284)
- June 5-6** - East German youth and police clash when the youth approached the Berlin Wall to hear an outdoor rock concert on the western side. (Dawisha, 284)
- June 8** - Pope John Paul II visits Poland for a third time. (Dawisha, 284)
- June 12** - During a speech in West Berlin, Reagan urges Gorbachev to tear down the Berlin Wall. (Garthoff, 315)
- June 25-26** - Gorbachev strengthens his position by promoting three supporters to full membership of the Politburo (Party Secr

July 28 - In a speech to the Central Committee plenum in Sofia, Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov calls for a reduction of the Party's role in the government and the economy. ("Cold War" Chronology)

July 29 - The CPSU Politburo discusses the problem of resettlement of Crimean Tartars to Crimea; the first serious discussion on the nationalities issue flares up. Gorbachev warns against hasty measures that could revive Ukrainian nationalism and thus disrupt "the Slav core of the socialist empire." (The Archive of the Gorbachev Foundation)

July 31 -

has been reduced. (Shultz, 1009-1015)

December 10 - Vice President Bush, riding with Gorbachev to the airport, assures him that

- February 6** - After being criticized for failing to implement economic reforms, Nikolai Talyzin, Chief of Gosplan, is removed through a decree from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Yuri Maslyunkov is name Talyzin's successor. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- February 8** - Gorbachev announces on national television a plan to withdraw troops from Afghanistan beginning May 15 and ending March 15, 1989. (Shultz, 1088; Gates, 431; Oberdorfer, 275)
- February 11** - Thousands of Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh in Soviet Azerbaijan demand reunification with the Armenian republic. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- February 13** - Riots occur in Nagorno-Karabakh. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- February 18** - Yeltsin is removed from the CPSU Politburo. (Garthoff, 324)
- February 22** - Shultz meets with Gorbachev in Moscow to discuss the soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Gorbachev rejects Shultz's presentation of Pakistan's desire for an interim government in Kabul. (Shultz, 1089)
- February 23** - A conference of Balkan Foreign Ministers, including Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, and Albania, convenes in Belgrade. (Dawisha, 284)
- February 24** -

rescue of socialism." (The Archive of the Gorbachev Foundation)

March 26 - The presence of soviet troops and KGB agents in Yerevan prevents scheduled mass demonstrations calling for the unification of Nagorno-Karabakh with Armenia. ("Cold War" Chronology)

April 5 - The Politburo forces *Sovetskaia Rossiya* to issue an apology for running the Nina Andreeva letter. (Matlock, 121; Garthoff, 349n)

April 14 - The Geneva Accords on Afghanistan are signed, calling on the USSR to remove half of its forces by August 15, 1988. The soviets must remove the remainder by February 15, 1989. (Shultz, 1093)

April 15-18 - Gorbachev's meeting with secretaries of CC and Soviet republics, regional committees.

April 19 - Yegor Ligachev is reprimanded and ordered to take a two month vacation. This is response to charges that he arranged the publication in *Sovietskaya Rossiya* of an article criticizing Gorbachev's "leftist-liberal" policies. Gorbachev ally Aleksandr Yakovlev temporarily takes over Ligachev's duties. ("Cold War" Chronology)

April 22 - Shultz meets with Gorbachev in the Kremlin. Gorbachev complains about a strident speech delivered by Reagan the day before. He then admits that the "Soviet Union does not have the final truth," and adds, "We do not impose our way of life on other peoples." Human rights and Islamic fundamentalism are also discussed. (Shultz, 1096-1100)

April 25-27 - Thousands of Polish workers strike demanding higher wages. ("Cold War" Chronology)

May 21 - Leaders of the Communist parties in Armenia and Azerbaijan are replaced. ("Cold War" Chronology)

May 22 - Janos Kadar is removed as the Hungarian Communist Party's secretary and is replaced by Karoly Grosz. ("Cold War" Chronology)

May 27 - The "Theses" for the nineteenth CPSU Conference are published, calling for democratization and the rule of law. ("Cold War" Chronology)

May 27 - The U.S. Senate approves the INF Treaty. ("Cold War" Chronology)

May 29-June 2 - The Moscow summit between Gorbachev and Reagan convenes. (Garthoff,

356) ("Cold War" Chronology)

- June 13** -The Azerbaijan supreme Soviet rejects a petition from Nagorno-Karabakh legislators to transfer the territory to Armenia. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 14** - Demonstrations take place in the Baltic capitals to mark the forty-seventh anniversary of mass deportations. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 15** - The Armenian Supreme Soviet consents to the annexation of Nagorno-Karabakh. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 20** - Estonia officially recognizes the People's Front of Estonia (a 40,000 member nationalist organization). This is the first recognition of a large non-Communist group in the Soviet Union. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 20** - The Politburo discusses a draft report by Gorbachev for the XIX Party Conference. (The Archive of the Gorbachev Foundation)
- June 28** - In his address to the XIX All-Union Conference of the Communist Party, Gorbachev calls for the restructuring of the government into a system with a strong president picked by a more representative legislature that would replace the supreme soviet. He also calls for finite terms for high officials, more authority for the local Soviets, multi-candidate elections, and a ban on Party interference in economic issues. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- July 1** - At the XIX Party Conference, Yeltsin is permitted to speak only after "storming" the podium. Once there, he delivers an extended speech criticizing the failure of the leadership to root out corruption. He then asks the Central Committee to "rehabilitate" him after the body's castigation of his views as "politically erroneous" a year earlier. Egor Ligachev then mounts the rostrum and lambastes Yeltsin while recalling his own years of service to the party. He receives strong applause and the Central Committee rejects Yeltsin's request for rehabilitation. (Matlock, 127-130)
- At the end of the conference, a resolution supporting Gorbachev's proposed changes, as well as reform of the legal system and greater independence for the national regions, is approved. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- July 4** - The Communist Party Conference passes resolutions on political reform. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- July 7** - The Ukrainian Helsinki Union calls for the restoration of Ukrainian statehood. (Garthoff, 396)
- July 11** - Gorbachev visits Poland. He offers a pullback of an "unspecified number" of Soviet fighter aircraft from East European air bases if the U.S. cancels the re-deployment of 72 F-16 jets from Spain to Italy. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- July 12** - The Supreme Soviet in Nagorno-Karabakh votes to secede from Azerbaijan and change its name to Artsakh. The leadership in Azerbaijan declares the move illegal. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- July 18** - At a session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Gorbachev rejects the Armenian position on Nagorno-Karabakh. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- July 23** - Mass demonstrations are held throughout the Baltics to protest the Soviet annexation of these countries. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- July 25** - In a speech to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Shevardnadze rejects the class struggle as the basis for foreign policy. (Garkhoff, 361-362)
- July 30** - The Yugoslav government orders an end to recent demonstrations by minority ethnic Serbs in Kosovo who claim mistreatment by the region's ethnic majority.

("Cold War" Chronology)

August 5 - In a speech at Gorky, Ligachev defends the concept of class struggle. (Garthoff, 454n)

August 12 - In a speech in Vilnius, Yakovlev speaks of the "common interests of mankind" as the basis for a new foreign policy. ("Cold War" Chronology)

August 14 - Police in Gdansk clash with protesters marking the eighth anniversary of the founding of Solidarity. ("Cold War" Chronology)

August 19 - A draft program of the Estonian People's Front is published in an Estonian newspaper. ("Cold War" Chronology)

August 31 - Lech Walesa meets with Polish Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak. Walesa says that progress is made towards establishing negotiations between the government and the opposition. After the meeting, Walesa urges the nationwide

- October 14** - Robert Gates delivers a pessimistic speech about Gorbachev's ability to reform the USSR. Shultz later assails him for giving a speech on policy and tries to have him fired. (Gates, 443-445; Garthoff, 339-340)
- October 27** - Soviet Finance Minister Boris Gostev announces that the USSR will have a budget deficit of approximately US\$58 billion. He admits that the soviet government has kept such deficits secret for years. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- October 31** - The Polish government announces it will begin shutting down the Gdansk shipyard. Walesa calls the move a "political provocation." The government claims it is for economic reasons. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- November 6** - Walesa threatens to call nationwide strikes unless the closure of Gdansk is called off; however, the strike is indefinitely postponed after an 11/7 meeting between solidarity officials and shipyard management. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- November 8** - Bush is elected president.
- November 16** - The Supreme Soviet of Estonia amends its constitution to give officials the right to refuse to apply Soviet national laws that conflict with local laws. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- November 22** - Eight people are killed in riots between Armenians and Azerbaijanis in Baku, Kirovabad and Nakhichevan. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- November 23** -

December 18 - Henry Kissinger meets the president-elect, Baker and Scowcroft in the West Wing Vice Presidential office. Kissinger tells Bush that Bush is about to become the "first president with a real opportunity to end the Cold War." Kissinger suggests negotiating a deal with the soviets whereby in exchange for assurances from Gorbachev that he will not use violence to suppress liberalization and reform in Easter Europe, the West will promise not to exploit events there at the expense of "legitimate" Soviet security issues. Kissinger offers himself as an emissary. (Beschloss & Talbott, 13)

1989

January 11 - The Hungarian parliament allows freedom of association and freedom of assembly, permitting the foundation of independent political organizations and parties. ("Cold War" Chronology)

January 12 - Nagorno-Karabakh is brought under direct rule from Moscow by the Supreme Soviet. Arkadii Volskii is named temporary administrator. ("Cold War" Chronology)

January 15 - A demonstration is held in Prague to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of student protest-suicides following the 1968 invasion. Police break-up the demonstrations and arrest protesters. Vaclav Havel is arrested the next day and

prefers to view the memo positively and writes a reply to Bush encouraging him to work with him for "world peace." Georgii Shakhnazarov, Gorbachev's personal aide for Eastern Europe, advises him to support Kissinger's plan. (Beschloss & Talbott, 15-17)

January 18 - The Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party allows the banned Solidarity trade union a two year trial period leading to legalization. ("Cold War" Chronology)

January 19 - Yugoslavia's collective leadership chooses Ante Markovic as Premier. ("Cold War" Chronology)

January 20 - George Bush is inaugurated.

January 21 - Gorbachev reports to Politburo on his meeting with the Trilateral Commission. ("Cold War" Chronology)

January 22 -

weakening in Eastern Europe and the U.S. did not need to negotiate in order to get concessions from the Soviets. (Beschloss & Talbott 19)

January 28 - Imre Pozgay, a member of the Hungarian Communist Party Politburo, calls for a reappraisal of the 1956 revolt. ("Cold War" Chronology)

January 29 - Hungary establishes diplomatic relations with South Korea. ("Cold War" Chronology)

February 1 - Latvian replaces Russian as the official language in Latvia. ("Cold War" Chronology)

February 3 - North Korea recalls its ambassador from Budapest. ("Cold War" Chronology)

February 6 - "Round Table" talks between the Polish government and members of Solidarity begin. (Dawisha, 285)

February 10-11 - The Hungarian Communist Party's Central Committee formally endorses

letter to Nicolae Ceausescu accusing him of discrediting socialism, ruining the economy, and failing to observe the 1975 Helsinki Agreement. ("Cold War" Chronology)

March 5 - Thousands demonstrate in Moscow in support of Yeltsin's candidacy for the parliament. ("Cold War" Chronology)

March 6 - At the CFE talks in Vienna, Shevardnadze proposes that NATO and the Warsaw Pact set equal ceilings on military hardware and reduce their troop levels by 25 percent. Baker's speech explaining why the Bush administration is not reciprocating

be replaced with a 460 seat lower house (Sejm) and a 100 seat upper house (Senate). 65 percent of the Sejm seats are to be filled by PUWP and their allies, the Democratic and United Peasants' parties. The remaining seats are to be filled by free elections. The agreement also calls for strengthening the presidency. (*Foreign Affairs*, 374)

April 6 - Radio Budapest reports that the pullout of soviet troops from Hungary will begin April 25 and end by late June. ("Cold War" Chronology)

April 6 - In a private meeting in London with Prime Minister Thatcher, Gorbachev denounces Bush's "pause" as "intolerable." Thatcher urges patience but immediately

April 25 - 1,000 Soviet tanks leave Hungary. This marks the first stage of the soviet

Gorbachev president. The congress is televised and has a powerful impact on Soviet viewers. (Gates, 439; Garthoff, 391)

- May 29** - Yeltsin takes a seat on the new USSR Supreme Soviet when Aleksei Kazannik yields his. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June** - The Hungarian government allows the exhumation and re-burial of the remains of Nagy. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 3-15** - Violent ethnic riots occur in Uzbekistan. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 4** - Solidarity wins decisively in free parliamentary elections. The Party wins 92 of 100 seats in the Senate and 160 of 161 available seats in the 460-seat Sejm. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 4** - PLA troops with armored vehicles crush the Tienanmen Square protests, massacring hundreds in the square and the surrounding streets. ("Cold War" Chronology) **June 5** - Bush announces the suspension of all government-to-government sales and commercial exports of weapons to China. (Dassu & Saich, 237)
- June 16** - Imre Nagy is ceremonially re-buried in Hungary. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 17** - Turkish prime minister Turgut Ozal vows to keep the Turkish border open to any ethnic-Turkish Bulgarian who wants to emigrate. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 18** - A runoff election is held in Poland. Solidarity captures 7 of the 8 unfilled seats in the Senate and the single unfilled seat in the Sejm. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 19** - START negotiations resume in Geneva. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 21** - In a private meeting with Admiral Crowe at the Kremlin, Gorbachev uses the word "partnership" to describe the new US-Soviet relationship. (Beschloss & Talbott, 82-83)
- June 22** - The Hungarian Central Committee reorganizes the leadership of the party, creating a four-member presidium with Grosz, Pozgay, Miklos Nemeth, and Rezső Nyers as members. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- June 30** - Polish leader Jaruzelski announces he will not run for the presidency. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- July** - Shevardnadze visits Budapest. He tells Hungarian leaders "Do what you think is best to preserve the position of the Party." (Lévesque, 139)
- July 1** - Speaking on television, Gorbachev warns of ethnic conflict. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- July 2** - Gorbachev speaks with Matlock at a Van Cliburn concert in Moscow, telling him he is unhappy with Bush's recent comments to reporters implying the Soviets should withdraw troops from Poland. Matlock wires Washington, where Bush tells speech writers he doesn't want 'to complicate the lives of Gorbachev and the others..."

designed not to offend the soviets are later the subject of criticism. (Gates, 466)

July 9 - Flying to Poland, Bush asks Robert Blackwill and Dennis Ross whether Jaruzelski might not be a "stabilizing force for the future" of Poland. (Beschloss & Talbott, 86-88)

July 10 - In the USSR a wave of mining strikes begins and continues for several weeks. ("Cold War" Chronology)

July 10 - Bush meets with Jaruzelski in the morning and tells him he thinks he (Jaruzelski) might be able to "assist in a process, an evolution," in Poland. Jaruzelski, after his unexpectedly long meeting with Bush, later changes his mind and decides to run for the presidency. Speaking before the parliament Bush pledges \$100 million in aid to underwrite private enterprise. Meeting with Walesa in Gdansk, the Solidarity leader complains about what he sees as the small amount of US aid pledged, and asks instead for \$10 billion over three years. (Beschloss & Talbott, 88-89)

July 12 - Meeting privately with Grosz, Nyers, and Nemeth in Budapest. Bush tells the party leaders he does not want to force them to "choose between East and West." In the afternoon, at the US ambassadorial residence, Pozgay tells the president and Baker that his three colleagues underestimated the difficulties they face in carrying out reforms. Later in the afternoon leaders of the non-communist opposition tell Bush and Baker that Pozgay himself does not fully appreciate the public pressure for reform. Bush tells them he believes the leadership is taking "prudent" steps "in the right direction." He later tells Baker, referring to the opposition, "These really aren't the guys to be running this place. At least not yet." (Beschloss & Talbott, 89-92)

July 14 - Walesa offers his support for Jaruzelski to be Poland's president. ("Cold War" Chronology)

July 14 - The CPSU Politburo debates a draft proposal transforming the USSR into a looser federation with a larger degree of republican autonomy. But the discussion stumbles over the issue of legalization the secession of republics. ("The Union Could Have Been Preserved," 61-74)

July 18 - In an address to the Soviet Central Committee, Gorbachev says the people are losing faith in the Party and threatens to purge officials who oppose *perestroika*. In Poland, Jaruzelski announces his candidacy for the presidency. ("Cold War" Chronology)

July 18 - Returning to Washington from Paris, Bush writes a secret invitation to Gorbachev to meet him "without thousands of assistants hovering over our shoulders." He waits ten days, then gives the letter to Marshal Sergei Akhromeev, Gorbachev's military advisor, to take to the Soviet leader, so as to avoid leaks. (Beschloss & Talbott, 94 and Oberdorfer, 367)

July 19 - Jaruzelski is elected president. ("Cold War" Chronology)

July 22 - The Lithuanian parliament declares the 1940 Soviet annexation of the Baltics illegal. ("Cold War" Chronology)

July 25 - Jaruzelski invites Solidarity to join a coalition government. ("Cold War" Chronology)

July 27 - The supreme Soviet votes to approve a resolution supporting Lithuanian and Estonian plans to develop an autonomous, free market system. ("Cold War" Chronology)

July 28 - The Lk6.4(a)1.9(l)6(b)-0.4(o)-5.7(tt, 94)]0011d(p Si)1.8(otes(to approve 1.8((a)-5.1(t 5.45)-5.1a(i)1.730

- across the countries of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- August 24** - Tadeusz Mazowiecki becomes the first noncommunist Polish prime minister since the early postwar period. (Oberdorfer, 361)
- August 26-** The CPSU Central Committee sends a firm warning to the Baltics. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- August 31-** The Moldavian supreme Soviet establishes Moldavian (Moldovan) as the state language and replaces the Cyrillic alphabet with the Latin alphabet. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- September 4** - A general strike begins in Azerbaijan to demand recognition of the National Front and the reasserting of control over Nagorno-Karabakh. The strike subsequently results in a blockade of the principal rail line leading from European Russia into Armenia. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- September 8-10** - Rukh-the national movement in the Ukraine-holds its constituent congress in Kiev and displays the banned blue-and-yellow flag of the independent Ukraine. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- September 9** - Yeltsin arrives in the US for a speaking tour. (Garthoff, 383)
- September 10** - Hungary publicly announces it will no longer prevent East Germans from crossing its border with Austria, allowing 180,000 East Germans across. (Oberdorfer, 362)
- September 11** - Mazowiecki nominates a cabinet in which representative of the Polish Communist Party are a minority. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- September 12** - Bush refuses to receive Yeltsin in the Oval Office and instead "drops in" for fifteen minutes during the latter's meeting with Scowcroft. Quayle also "drops in" and jokes with Yeltsin about their shared press reviews. Afterward, Yeltsin tells the press that he presented a "ten-point plan" to the president and Vice-President to "rescue *perestroika*." (Beschloss & Talbott, 102-105; Gates, 478-479)
- September 18** - Hungary establishes full diplomatic relations with Israel, broken off in 1967. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- September 19** - Speaking on national television, Gorbachev sharply criticizes the separatists in the USSR's national republics. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- September 19-** The Hungarian government and opposition representatives reach an accord to create a multiparty system in 1990. The accord calls for a unicameral legislature to be filled by free elections, a strong presidency with the authority to choose the premier, and the legalization and granting of rights to political parties. ("Cold War" Chronology)
- September 21** - At his first meeting with Bush as president, Shevardnadze advises him to ignore Yeltsin's doom-saying about Gorbachev. He delivers a nine-page letter from Gorbachev suggesting the compromises he is willing to make, concerning primarily SDI. Bush repeats the three points he had earlier asked Thatcher to relay to Gorbachev during her stopover in Moscow from a visit to Tokyo. These are: 1) he supports wholeheartedly *perestroika*; 2) he is not alarmed by reports the soviet Union is about to collapse; and 3) his policy toward Eastern Europe will not exploit the

They discuss START, chemical weapons, regional conflicts, and independence movements in the USSR. Shevardnadze proposes that in return for separate talks on the aspects of SD1 which might be covered under the AB treaty, the soviet Union would be willing to sign and implement a START treaty without a separate accord limiting space-based weapons. Baker turns down the idea. (Beschloss & Talbott, 112, 119-120; Garthoff, 384)

September 23 - The Azerbaijan supreme soviet makes Azeri the official language, reasserts sovereignty over Nagorno-Karabakh, and reaffirms Azerbaijan's right of secession from the USSR. ("Cold War" Chronology)

September 24 - The Parliaments in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan make Kazakh and Kyrgyz their official state languages, respectively. ("Cold War" Chronology)

September 27 - Slovenia adopts amendments to its constitution allowing the republic to secede from Yugoslavia. ("Cold War" Chronology)

October 2 - Large anti-Communist demonstrations begin in Leipzig. ("Cold War" Chronology)

October 6 - Gorbachev meets with Honecker in East Berlin and advises that he begin a reform program. He later tells aides that Honecker "can't stay in control" and must go. (Beschloss & Talbott, 133)

October 7 - The Hungarian Communist Party formally dissolves itself, renaming itself the Hungarian socialist party and adopting democratic socialist politics instead of Marxism. (Oberdorfer, 362-363)

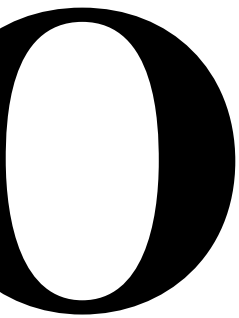
October 8 - The Latvian Popular Front endorses the goal of independence. ("Cold War" Chronology)

October 9 - 50,000 East Germans march in Leipzig against the East German regime. ("Cold War" Chronology)

October 9 - The USSR Supreme soviet approves a bill allowing workers to strike. ("Cold War" Chronology)

October 9 - 70,000 East Germans demonstrate against the East German government in Leipzig. The local communist leaders refuse to attack the marchers. (Oberdorfer, 363)

October 12 - The Polish government announces the introduction of anti-inflationary measures and prai2511.9(eas1479 TDG3erb)-5.(a ag)2.cd(9 T(tion)-5.4w4/TTw5n10.)7.9(.E(t par).4(trodu



October 26 - Shevardnadze calls for the dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. ("Cold War" Chronology)

November 12 - The Estonian Supreme Soviet annuls the 1940 request for incorporation into the USSR by the Estonian parliament. ("Cold War" Chronology)

November 13 - The East German parliament, the Volkskammer, confirms Modrow to

November 30 - The Czechoslovak government announces that the border with Austria will

("Cold War" Chronology)

December 6 - Krenz resigns as East Germany's head of state and chairman of the council on national defense. He is replaced by Manfred Gerlach as interim president. The council on national defense disbands. ("Cold War" Chronology)

December 7 - The East German government announces multi-party elections scheduled for May 6, 1990. ("Cold War" Chronology)

December 7 - Adamec leaves the office of prime minister and is replaced by Marian Calfa. ("Cold War" Chronology)

December 7 - Former General Secretary Jakes is expelled from the Czechoslovak Communist Party. ("Cold War" Chronology)

December 7 - The Lithuanian parliament abolishes the special status of the Communist Party. ("Cold War" Chronology)

December 7-9 - Independent opposition groups in Bulgaria merge to form the Union of Democratic Forces. ("Cold War" Chronology)

December 9 - Gregor Gysi replaces Krenz as East Germany's Communist Party chairman. ("Cold War" Chronology)

December 10 - Husák, leader of the Czechoslovak Communist Party from 1968 to December 1987 and president since May 1975, resigns the presidency. ("Cold War" Chronology)

December 11 - Bulgarian leader Mladenov announces support for free elections and pledges to end the Party's leading role in society. ("Cold War" Chronology)

December 12 - The second session of the USSR Congress of People's Deputies convenes. Gorbachev refuses to discuss the elimination of Article VI from the (e6t13..21tu(VI fro)dof Artic)7.6(1e)2y-

which supports the NSF. The Soviet government hails the overthrow of Ceausescu as "the will of the Romanian people."

December 23 - The Brandenburg Gate is reopened in Berlin. ("Cold War" Chronology)

December 23

