

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L18th March, 1977ISD/144

To: Members of the Political Committee

From: Chairman

Subject: PREPARATIONS FOR BELGRADE MEETINGS: INFORMATION:
WARSAW PACT COUNTRY PAPERS

Reference: ISD/140 dated 31st January, 1977

You were sent in ISD/140 of 31st January, 1977, draft country papers describing the degree of compliance by each member country of the Warsaw Pact with the provisions on Human Contacts in Basket III of the Final Act. I now enclose draft country papers on the provisions on Information in Basket III. Also included are some aspects of the Culture and Education provisions.

2. The comments in the Acting Chairman's covering memorandum to ISD/140 also apply to the attached country papers. Special considerations are as follows.

3. Each Eastern country is considered in turn under the four main sub-sections of the Information Chapter (but not under the general provisions in the preamble to that Chapter). A fifth sub-section deals with certain aspects in the Culture and Education provisions of Basket III (books, film exchanges and co-productions and language instruction). At the end of the seven country papers there are three Annexes which compare the performances of Warsaw Pact countries in the fields of printed information, filmed and broadcast information and working conditions for journalists.

4. Each section, with the exception of the one on Culture and Education, begins with a "general assessment and summary". This highlights the main points for the more general reader.

5. The information available for the attached country papers was less complete than in the case of the country papers on Human Contacts in ISD/140. They require most

This document includes: 3 Annexes

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Careful and critical scrutiny by the relevant Embassies in Warsaw Pact countries. As in the case of ISD/140, I propose that in the future, instead of providing separate replies to the questionnaire in POLADS(76)19, Embassies should insert the new information into the appropriate part of the attached country papers so that they are brought progressively up-to-date.

6. Since ISD/140 was circulated, the Political Committee has agreed that those Embassies who so wish should not only compare information but, if possible, should prepare one composite corrected and updated paper on the Human Contacts situation in each country. I suggest that the same should be done in the case of the attached country papers. In accordance with standard practice, it is for each Allied authority to decide whether and how to contribute.

7. The Political Committee has agreed that the first corrected and updated versions of the country papers on Human Contacts in ISD/140 should, if possible, be returned to the International Secretariat by the end of March, so that they can be taken into account in preparing the implementation report for the May Ministerial Council. It would clearly be impossible for the same timetable to be applied to the attached country papers, and in their case I suggest that we aim for the first corrected and updated versions to be returned to the International Secretariat by the end of April.

(Signed) E.F. JUNG

NATO,
1110 Brussels.

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ANNEX A

PRINTED INFORMATION

Comparison of various aspects of performance among Warsaw Pact countries.

Table I: Importation and Dissemination of Western Printed Information.

Table II: Access by General Public permitted to Printed Information

ANNEX B

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

Comparison of various aspects of performance among Warsaw Pact countries.

ANNEX C

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

Comparison of various aspects of performance among Warsaw Pact countries.

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INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

SOVIET UNION

General assessment and summary

1. Soviet performance in the field of printed information is very restrictive.

2. A reasonable cross section of Western titles are imported but in very limited numbers.

3. Access by the general public is possible only to a few Western Communist publications on public sale at certain kiosks. Tourists however may purchase limited out-of-date numbers of Western newspapers and news magazines at tourist spots in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. Although subscriptions in principle are permitted, apart from some individual subscriptions to publications approved in bilateral agreements, state organizations and institutions are the primary subscribers to Western information. Access to holdings of Western materials in special libraries is impossible without permission.

4. There has been no significant improvement in Soviet performance in the field of printed information since the Final Act.

5. Since Helsinki the Soviet Union has not facilitated any major improvement in the dissemination of Western printed information, despite its announcement in early 1976 that it would begin importing 18 additional non-Communist newspapers during the year (it claims 4 were being imported at that time). Evidence supports only a modest increase in imports of a few additional titles.

6. The Soviet Union has brought no improvement in public access to Western information since Helsinki. The only noticeable change has been the appearance of a few additional titles and copies for purchase by tourists at newstands in major tourist hotels.

I. Soviet performance in the field of oral and published information

A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information ..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses, etc.)

/NB. Little information/

Canada is having discussions with the Soviet Union on the possibility of holding a regular seminar to encourage informal discussion on matters of importance between the two countries.

- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table I.

There is very limited dissemination of Western printed information in the Soviet Union. A minimum cross-section of non-Communist newspapers and news magazines are imported and a somewhat larger cross-section of periodicals (2,000 titles according to EUCORG in 1974 - see note Table I), but the numbers of the former are limited to requirements for tourist sales and official use, and the latter to official use only. Soviet officials stated their intention in early 1976 to import a total of 22 newspapers during that year as versus 4 imported up to that time (yet EUCORG research shows that about 10 titles were already being imported in 1974 - see Table I). Imports of Western Communist publications are somewhat higher in numbers but still far short of likely demand when on public sale.

Soviet editors recently told an Italian TV audience that censorship of foreign information was practised, but only to remove material on "outlawed subjects": (i) war propaganda; (ii) pornography; and (iii) threats to state and military security and secrets.

From evidence on accessibility (see (v) below) territorial dissemination of information is limited to a few major cities for non-Communist newspapers and magazines (tourist sales) and possibly for Communist publications as well (limited general sale). General/non-political and technical periodicals seem to be disseminated only to special libraries, state organizations and institutions.

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- (iii) " ... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

/NB. Little information/

Central agency for importation is Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. Distribution is controlled by Soyuzpechat coming under Ministry of Communication. /NB. Is there any evidence that Soviet Union encourages contacts between this import agency and suppliers? How do details of existing contracts comply with Final Act?/

- (iv) " ... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

Soviet Union has termed acquisition of additional newspapers to be a "social" and foreign exchange question. /NB. Has Soviet Union modified any laws or regulations that might hinder improvements in contracts and agreement or taken other measures? Does Soviet Union honour contracts? Is it interpreting existing contracts in a restrictive or positive way?/

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above."
(i.e. (iii) and (iv))

Access by the general public to Western printed information is very restricted. Although Soviet officials have claimed that the Herald Tribune is on public sale, only Western Communist publications and the American publication Illustrated America have been seen at kiosks. Subscriptions are theoretically possible but what little evidence there is suggests that few if any Soviets hold private subscriptions to any but publications approved in bilateral agreements such as Amerika and Angliya. Special libraries hold supplies of most Western publications imported but access is only available to privileged individuals with a "need to know".

- (a) " ... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

There is evidence that Western non-Communist newspapers, news magazines and political periodicals are on sale to the general public (the Soviet Union has told US officials that the Herald Tribune is available and that only

time and cost prohibit the sale of New York Times and Washington Post). Some Western newspapers and news magazines are on sale to tourists at three or four hotels, the airport (departure lounge) and international post office in Moscow, and at hotels in Leningrad and Kiev. It is not clear if they are always on display or may be obtained only on request.

Copies of some Western Communist publications can be found occasionally at public kiosks. General/non-political and specialised publications do not appear to be on sale to the public or tourists except for the magazine America Illustrated.

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

[NB. Little information]

Catalogues at a recent German industrial exhibition could not be distributed.

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

Soviet Authorities claim that private individuals may subscribe directly to Western publications. In practice only those with hard currency holdings obtained legitimately are able to subscribe. Moreover, subscriptions for Western publications must be placed through Soyuzpechat; this agency apparently accepts orders only for publications covered in bilateral agreements such as Amerika and Angliya. Gift subscriptions from abroad are always possible but material can be confiscated by the post office. Most subscriptions to Western information are therefore held by state organizations and institutions.

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries;"

Most Western publications are held at special libraries in the Soviet Union. Access by the general public is impossible. Individuals must ask permission to see these materials and have a good reason for doing so. Reading is done in private rooms.

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- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

In the Autumn of 1975 the Soviets granted US permission to distribute 300 copies of new US/Soviet magazine "Dialogue". The Soviets regarded this as implementation of the Final Act. On the other hand, Germany has been negotiating with the Soviet Union since 1967 for permission to issue an Embassy bulletin in Moscow, despite the fact that the USSR has been distributing large numbers of its own bulletin in Bonn for a number of years.

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in Final Act

(i) Publication of Western material in Soviet Union

A good deal of Western material is published in the Soviet Press but on a highly selective basis. [NB. Do they censor the items they publish? Are texts altered?]

(ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

[NB. No information]

(iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

[NB. No information]

II. Developments in Soviet performance since Helsinki

See Table II. There has been no significant improvement in Soviet performance since Helsinki.

On 21st January, 1976 Soviet officials announced that the USSR would import 18 additional non-Communist newspapers during that year to the 4 being imported up to that time since 1968 (EUCORG research shows approximately 10 titles were already being imported - see Table I). There is no verification that this undertaking has been fully carried out. Some additional titles have been ordered but have only been seen at places frequented by tourists and privileged Russians and out of bounds to the general public.

There have been no new developments with respect to accessibility by the general public. Some additional Western papers have appeared more frequently at news-stands at major tourist hotels, and on top of the counter rather than available on request only.

The United States has noticed some increased Press and publication attention being given to American literature. The Soviet Union points to its permission to let the US Embassy distribute its own publication "Dialogue" in 300 copies in the fall of 1975 as constituting implementation.

III. Western performance

△NB. There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Soviet printed information7

△NB. See Table III, and complete7

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TABLE I

DISSEMINATION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF WESTERN PRINTED INFORMATION IN SOVIET UNION

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below.

| COUNTRY | TITLES | IMPORTATION | | PUBLIC SALE | | AVAILABILITY /* restricted / general | | COMMENTS |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Bulk ship-ments | Subscrip-tions | General public | Tourist | Con-gresses | Li-braries | |
| BELGIUM | Le Soir Libre Belgique Drapeau Rouge Le Peuple Pourquoi Pas? | [9] | [1] [7] [10] [10] [10] | | | | | |
| CANADA | Toronto Globe and Mail | 50 | | | yes (Moscow, Kiev and (Soviet source) Leningrad) | | | Ordered for first time in about March 1976 |
| DENMARK | Dagens Nyheter Information Land og Folk | | 20 150 | | Kiev yes yes | | | 4/6 copies seen on sale since January 1976 |
| GERMANY | Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung Die Zeit Die Welt Der Stern Der Spiegel 2 Communist news-papers (unspecified) | [83] | 50 [30] | | yes (Moscow, Leningrad) yes | | | [ordered since beginning 1976? EUCORG figures for FAZ are from 1974] ordered since beginning 1976: few copies |
| | | [45] [69] [88] | unknown | Yes | | | | |
| GREECE | None | | | | | | | |

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| COUNTRY | TITLES | IMPORTATION | | PUBLIC SALE | | AVAILABILITY [* restricted ø general] | | COMMENTS |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Bulk ship- ments | Subscrip- tions | General public | Tourist | Con- gresses | Li- braries | |
| ITALY | Il Corriere della Sera La Stampa L'Espresso Da Dominica del Corriere Amica Il Corriere dei Ragazzi L'Unita (CP) Paese Sera (CP) | 1,000 200 | [39] 48 [24] 13 20 2 13 2 | | yes (Kiev) | | | 4/6 copies seen on sale. 1974 figures supplied by Italy. Some are for Italian residents. In 1976 32 copies of Il Corriere della Sera and 14 of La Stampa were for Italian residents |
| NETHERLANDS | De Waarheid | | | | yes (Moscow) | | | Seen on one occasion |
| UNITED KINGDOM | The Times Financial Times Economist New Statesman Morning Star Angliya | [60] [72] | [190] [167] [36] yes | | yes yes (Kiev) | | | 4/6 copies seen on sale |
| UNITED STATES | International Herald Tribune New York Times Washington Post Newsweek Daily World (CP) America Illustrated Amerika Dialogue | 261 unknown 60,000 300 | | yes (Soviet source - 60 copies) no | yes | | | Soviets rescinded earlier claim these papers were on general sale Source: Newsweek |

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Soviet performance
since Helsinki

Considerable

Moderate

Little

None

US, Italy, Germany,
Netherlands*, Greece,
Denmark

Worse

* IS interpretation

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TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Soviet printed information
imported by Western countries

/please complete/

| COUNTRY | TITLE | NUMBER OF COPIES |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Denmark | Unknown | Very limited (one bookshop in Copenhagen) |
| Germany | Pravda Izvestya + some magazines (titles unspecified) | Numbers difficult to estimate |
| Greece | Pravda Izvestya Spoutnik (review) | 500/month 250/month 75/month |
| Norway | Pravda + 4 magazines (titles unspecified) | 20/30 per day (1975: 9,100 copies; 3,648 sold) (1975: 2,356 copies; 1,089 sold) plus 220 subscriptions for Soviet newspapers and magazines |

INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

SOVIET UNION

General assessment and summary

1. Soviet performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is highly restrictive (the worst among Warsaw Pact countries).

2. There is very little Western recorded information being broadcast on radio.

3. Only a few Western films are seen commercially or on television by the general public: some are innocuous entertainment films or documentaries, many are chosen for their critical view of Western society. A wider range of films are seen by limited or privileged groups at film festivals and at private showings.

4. There is very little other Western material broadcast on Soviet television apart from the use, on a highly selective basis, of Western news material.

5. Complete jamming of Radio Liberty and partial jamming of the BBC Russian Service continues.

6. Soviet officials maintain that they import more Western films than vice-versa and that it is up to Western countries to improve their performances ("statistical reciprocity").

7. They also contend that radio broadcasts must strictly serve their interpretation of the phrase "mutual understanding among peoples" found in this section of the Final Act.

8. There has been no evident improvement in Soviet performance since Helsinki.

I. Performance by the Soviet Union as regards Filmed and Broadcast Information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states ..."

"... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

Apart from some American radio tapes and perhaps some Western records [NB. variety? amount?] little if any Western recorded information is being broadcast in the Soviet Union [NB. Is this accurate?]

Films

Very few Western feature films are imported by the Soviet Union. There is very limited commercial showing of Western feature films and even less on television.

Most films imported seem to be in the non-feature category: cultural films and documentaries; some are shown as general entertainment commercially and on television.

The large bulk of Western films in both categories are shown at film festivals where audiences are small [NB. restricted?] and privately (primarily official institutions) where specialists or those with a "need to know" can attend.

Other
tele-
vision
material

Although sales of other television programmes and serials have increased in recent years, there is still very limited importation of Western television material. Some American and British serials of the innocuous variety have been or are being televised as well as some Western documentaries.

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News material is imported through the facilities of Eurovision/Intervision /NB. "Broadcasting, East and West", European Co-operative Research Group, Report No. 6, April 1974. Note: only one third of all material requested is apparently used?

Soviet officials maintain that they import more Western films etc. than vice-versa and that it is up to the West to improve its performance ("statistical reciprocity"). Soviets have insisted to one Ally that there would be no increased distribution of Western films in the USSR until more Soviet films were shown in the West.

- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries ..."

Films for commercial and television use and Western television news material, as well as to a lesser extent Soviet-organized film festivals, are largely selected for their negative image of Western society, though some television serials and documentaries are innocuous. /NB. Are news items obtained through facilities of Intervision/Eurovision subject to the same selection process?

- (iii) "... note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process ..."

The Soviet Union completely jams the broadcasts of Radio Liberty, even outside major metropolitan areas; about 25% of the BBC Russian language service is also jammed, depending on the content of the broadcasts. The BBC Western Service and Deutsche Welle are not jammed. Jamming of VOA ceased in August 1973 but one Soviet station broadcasts directly on one authorized VOA frequency. Finland experiences no jamming of its broadcasts to Estonia and Soviet Karelia and there seem to be no objections to recipients raising special antennae. The Soviet Union claims that the broadcasts of many Western radio stations (including Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, BBC, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Deutsche Welle) are contrary to the Final Act. In part they put a restrictive interpretation on the continuation of the wording quoted above which calls for dissemination of information by radio "so as to meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples". Broadcasts which they do not like are said to be counter to this "mutual understanding".

The USSR is itself an active disseminator of information abroad by radio transmissions. The message is largely political and sophisticated. In 1972 Soviet stations broadcast 1,900 hours per week in 84 languages; total Western broadcasts during the same period were 820 hours per week in 14 languages. /NB. Sources: EUCORG Report No. 6, April 1974; North Atlantic Assembly, CIC/FF(75)10, September 1975/

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

Soviet officials make clear that Western material which is too violent, pornographic, or which is politically unacceptable to them, is not imported for Soviet audiences.

/NB. Is there censorship of films imported?/

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

/NB. Little information. Most Western missions probably have film libraries. Do they loan films to official institutions and to the general public?/

The US Embassy has been able to screen video tapes without official interference. The American Consulate General in Leningrad decreased its film showings and loans during 1975.

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

/NB. Little information/

Some non-official borrowers coming to the US Embassy to pick up films have been harassed by Soviet police guards.

II. Developments in the Soviet Union since Final Act

See Table III.

There is no evidence of improvement in Soviet performance since Final Act.

III. Western performance

/NB. There is no specific information apart from figures from Soviet sources on Western imports of Soviet films and television material. See Table IV and provide as much information as possible/

TABLE I

WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN SOVIET UNION FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| Country | Total No. of films shown | Entertainment/Feature films | | | | Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries, cultural, language, children) | | | | Film Purchases | Embassy loans | Comments |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Commercial Cinemas | Television | Film Festivals | Private/Special Groups | Commercial Cinemas | Television | Film Festivals | Private/Special Groups | | | |
| Denmark | | 1 | | | | | some* | | | | | *In connection with Queen Margarethe's visit, 1975 |
| Germany | None | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | 1 (1976) | | | | Yes | | | | | 3 (regularly shown; types unknown) | | |
| Italy | | | | Yes* | | | | Yes* | | | | *May 1974: Italian film festival with 18 films [type?] |
| Netherlands (1975/1976 to 30th June) | 5 | 0 | 0 | Yes* | | 0 | 0 | Yes* | 1 (1976) "Unmistakably Holland" | | | *July 1975: Film festival at which 4 Dutch films shown [type?] |
| Norway (1975) | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | Imposs. to estimate | | | | | | | some documentaries (environment, nature) | | | | |
| United States | | 5/6 yearly 11* (1974) (plus co-production "Bluebird" in 1976) | limited number | | some special showings for privileged groups | | | limited number | | | 5/6 for public showing | *North Atlantic Assembly Document CIC/FF/75/10 25th September, 1975 |

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TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN
SOVIET UNION - 1974-MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| COUNTRY | T E L E V I S I O N | | | | Radio Programmes | Comments |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | TV Programmes | TV Series | TV Films (See Table I) | News programmes and films | | |
| Germany | None | None | | | | |
| Italy | | 1 (Leonardo da Vinci) | | [Available through Intervision/ Eurovision, details unknown] | | |
| Netherlands | None | None | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | Few (incl. Forsythe Saga) | | | | |
| United States | | 2 (Born Free, Flipper) | | | Some music tapes | |

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TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Soviet performance since
Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None Germany, Greece, Italy,
 Netherlands, UK

Worse

TABLE IV

SOVIET FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES
FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| COUNTRY | FILMS | | TELEVISION | | | Radio Material | COMMENTS |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Feature | Non- Feature | TV Programme/ Series | Films | News Material | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | No information yet available * Soviet figures, <u>TASS</u> 12th May, 1976 ** <u>Sovjetskaya Kultura</u> , 27th July, 1976 Shown commercially only |
| Germany | 11* (1974) (2 shown)* | | 20** <u>[period?]</u> | | | | |
| United States | | 22* (1966-1976) | | | | | |
| Greece | 28 (1974) 25 (1975) 7 (1976) | 3 (1974) 10 (1975) 0 (1976) | | | | | |
| Norway (1975) | | -5- plus possibly some shown privately | 6 | 6 | | | |

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INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

SOVIET UNION

General assessment and summary

1. Overall Soviet performance is moderately to very restrictive.

2. Western journalists appear to have little difficulty in obtaining visas for single-assignment visits. Delays are short. There is no information on how the USSR approaches requests for permanent accreditation, but most if not all resident correspondents now have multiple exit and entry visas (bilateral agreements were required).

3. Although the USSR slightly liberalised travel for Western journalists in early 1976, the size of the country, the large areas closed to foreigners, and bureaucratic problems, still make travel possible only with considerable difficulty.

4. Access to officials has been improved on paper, but in reality moderate to considerable difficulties face journalists wanting to contact specific officials on specific subjects. Access to private sources is extremely difficult.

5. Technical equipment and personnel can be imported for special occasions, although there is Soviet pressure to use local crews. Two German television correspondents have been the first to have resident cameramen. Soviet Press officials keep close control over film work and examine projects carefully. Reports, films and tapes can be transmitted or sent out of the country without problem.

6. As part of its campaign against the free exchange of information practised by Western news media, the Soviet Press has strongly criticised certain resident foreign correspondents. One of three journalists earlier charged with being members of an intelligence organization, was expelled in February 1977 on charges of being involved in illegal currency transactions. This is the first expulsion since Helsinki.

7. There has been a little improvement in Soviet performance since Helsinki. Journalists may now have multiple exit and entry visas, benefit from slightly less restrictive travel, and have theoretically better access to official sources. The overall situation is, however, still highly restrictive.

I. Performance by Soviet Union as regards Working Conditions for Journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas."

See Table I.

From the little information available it would appear that the Soviet Union is reasonably forthcoming on granting visas for single assignment visits, after no more than normal bureaucratic delays and on a regular basis. Occasionally visas are refused.

[NB. There is no information on Soviet performance in considering applications for permanent accreditation, and for necessary visas then and thereafter]

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods."

Before Helsinki, no [?] permanently accredited Western journalists held multiple entry and exit visas from Soviet Authorities; in late 1975/early 1976, however, the Soviet Union completed bilateral agreements with 7 Allied countries and two neutrals to accord such visas on a reciprocal basis. [NB. All one year validities?]

The agreements cover journalists' families and include the technical staffs of news organizations (although German cameramen have been given visas of only 3-month validity). The UK has told the Soviets it regards UK nationals working for news organizations based in other countries which have a bilateral agreement with the USSR, to be entitled to multiple entry and exit visas. [NB. No information if this is accepted by USSR]

[NB. No information on performance of USSR in implementing these agreements. Can "permanently accredited" apply to non-resident journalists as well; if so, have they been given multiple entry and exit visas?]

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- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have."

Residence permits are required.

/NB. There is no information of how issue of these or other papers (e.g. Press cards) is facilitated by Soviet Union/

As a result of multiple entry and exit visas, journalists no longer must surrender their residence permits when leaving the country.

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons."

Prior to Helsinki, journalists could not travel beyond 40 km limit from Moscow without permission from Soviet Authorities. Beginning 1st March, 1975, journalists were made subject to more relaxed regulations which had been applying since 1974 to diplomats wishing to travel outside Moscow: travel by any means was possible to any area accessible to foreigners on 24 hours (areas close to Moscow) or 48 hours (areas distant from Moscow) notice. In announcing its decision, the Soviet Union stressed to a number of Western countries that reciprocal treatment of Soviet journalists was expected.

Although procedures were eased, the USSR still limits travel by journalists through various means, the most effective being to set aside vast areas of the Soviet Union as "closed for security reasons". Travel must be arranged through Intourist, where bureaucratic delay and other tactics (e.g. lack of accommodation in area to be visited) can be employed. Guides and interpreters are needed.

As a result of multiple entry and exit visas and the new travel regulations, journalists may now leave the USSR from any recognised point of exit with appropriate advance notification of travel to that point. Before, journalists had to surrender their residence permit and apply for special travel permission to any point of exit other than Moscow airport.

/NB. There is no information on whether the Soviet Union has sought to provide "progressively greater opportunities" for travel by journalists (e.g. through invitations to tours, visit programmes, etc.)

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response .."

/NB. No information. It appears that "notification" of travel is all that is required to "open" areas. Applications to "closed" areas?

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions."

Access to sources is a serious problem for Western journalists and prevents them presenting an accurate and complete view of Soviet life.

Access to official Press contacts is relatively easy, but seeing officials in other institutions, ministries and organizations presents varying difficulties. Although, as of 1st July, 1976, all state officials were permitted to have contact with foreign Press without the permission of superiors, there has been no real improvement in access: they still refuse to speak to journalists, or check first with superiors or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Moreover, the MFA, once the intermediary on all requests to see government officials, refuses to advise or to assist journalists in finding the appropriate individual within the massive Soviet bureaucracy.

There is virtually total lack of communication with non-official sources, apart from dissidents and those "safe" sources introduced to journalists by Soviet officials. There appear to be few difficulties in contacting and visiting major dissident figures, though it is accompanied by constant surveillance and occasional harassment.

/NB. No information on Soviet treatment of journalistic projects proposed by Western journalists

Since the takeover of NOVOSTI Film Services by the State Committee on Radio and Television, there has been some greater ideological scrutiny of filming requests.

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- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession"

Most Western journalists must rely on Soviet technical services (see (xi) below); those having Western technical staffs (two German television correspondents) experience no restrictions on the import of their equipment.

Journalists on single assignment visits are encouraged to use Soviet technical services, but can bring in their own technicians and equipment if they wish. This is usually the case for special events such as Ministerial visits.

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States, ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognised by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

There have been few complaints from Western journalists on their ability to send material home (in 1974 Soviet technicians once refused to transmit interviews with dissidents by a US journalist). Complete transmission seems always possible, though speed is affected by the cumbersomeness of bureaucracy.

Films and tapes can apparently be sent home with no difficulty, though the UK has reported that until some time after Helsinki, "permission" from the MFA is needed before despatch. Others have not noted that this difficulty existed.

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

Up until early 1977, no Western journalist had been expelled from the Soviet Union since Helsinki. The last US journalist expelled had been John Dornberg of Newsweek in 1970.

On 4th February, 1977, Soviet Authorities announced that George Krimsky of Associated Press was being expelled. They alleged that he had been involved in illegal currency transactions in giving hard currency certificates to a Soviet citizen to buy information.

There is no evidence that Western journalists are "penalised" for any legitimate activities other than some harassment and surveillance for contacts with dissidents.

- (x) "... if an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

Mr. Krinsky was informed of the reasons for his expulsion.

/NB. Was he given the opportunity to submit an application for a re-examination of his case?/

- (xi) Accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

It was not possible before Helsinki for journalists to have their own cameramen/technicians resident in the USSR with them. From the experience of two German television correspondents who have been allowed their own cameramen, it appears Soviet Authorities will now accredit cameramen/technicians as journalists.

Single assignment journalists are encouraged to use Soviet facilities, but in special cases (e.g. Ministerial visits, space shots) they have been able to bring in their own cameramen and technicians.

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Co-operation of local Press and technical services

NOVOSTI is the agency delegated by Soviet Government to deal with foreign journalists on a day-to-day basis. It appears especially active with single assignment visitors, arranging accreditations, interviews and tours, etc. ... NOVOSTI attempts to channel reporting into acceptable areas and content, often filling up tours with so much social content and formality that there is little time for visitors' real interests. Charges are high for these services.

NOVOSTI film section has recently been absorbed by the State Committee for TV and Radio, and requests for technical services, such as cameramen, must be directed there. This has meant higher rates, but on the whole there are no major difficulties.

- (ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

Soviet media organizations discourage contact with Western journalists. In June 1976, Literaturnaya Gazeta accused three resident American journalists (Wren of New York Times; Krinsky of Associated Press and Friendly of Newsweek) of working for the Central Intelligence Agency. This propaganda campaign was taken up by other media organizations.

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(iii) Journalists' access to international news

[NB. Little information] Journalists can listen to international services of some Western broadcasting stations, but for printed information apparently must rely in large part on a daily digest of foreign news put out by TASS.
[NB. Can they receive Western newspapers by subscription?]

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

[NB. No information]

II. Developments in Soviet Union since Final Act

There has been a little improvement in Soviet performance since Helsinki, but the situation is still moderately to very restrictive.

The Soviet Union has concluded agreements with France, the United States, the United Kingdom, Norway, Netherlands, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland and Sweden, which provide for the issue of multiple entry and exit visas to permanently accredited journalists from these countries in the Soviet Union, and vice-versa. (See also A.(ii) above).

In January 1976 Soviet officials announced, with reference to the Final Act, that foreign journalists would benefit from the same travel regulations as diplomats: 24 hours notice (areas near Moscow) and 48 hours notice (areas distant from Moscow) for travel to regions open to foreigners. This replaced a 40 km travel area outside of which travel was possible only on application. This relaxation applies to journalists of non-CSCE countries too.

The Soviet Union has abolished the requirement that journalists seek permission from the MFA before sending tapes and undeveloped film out of the USSR.

The correspondents of two German television stations, the ARD and ZDF, have been given permission to have their own resident cameramen; the cameramen are accredited as journalists.

The Supreme Soviet Gazette announced on 7th July, 1976 that by a 29th June decree of the Supreme Soviet, a 1947 law on contacts with foreigners had been amended, and that it was now possible for officials of ministries and departments of the USSR and its republics, central organs of social organizations and appointed representatives to have direct

contact with journalists (this was not announced in the local Press). Journalists have noted little real improvement (see also I.A.(vi) above).

III. Western performance

See Table III.

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TABLE I
WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN THE SOVIET UNION

| | Belgium | Canada | Denmark | Germany | Greece | Italy | Netherlands | Norway | UK | US | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Journalists Accredited | (0)* | | 1 | 18 (17)* | 1 | No info (9)* | 2 | 1 (3)* | 12 (14)* | 27 (25)* | |
| No. Resident Journalists | | 0 (plans for 2) | | 16(inc.2 CP journ- alists) | 0 | | 2 | | 12 | 27 | |
| No. Resident Cameramen/Techs. | | | | 2 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas | | No agreement | | All | 0 | ? | All | All | All | All | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for total accredited journalists | | | | 16 + 2* | | | 2 | | 12 | 27 | |
| Visas for single-assignment | | | 25 (75) 3 (76) | No info | 1 (75) | No info | At least 4 plus film crew 75/76 | No info | No info | Several dozen | |
| Visas refused | | | 0 | No info | 0 | No info | 2 | 1 (76) | No info | 1 (76) | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | | 0 | No info | No info | No info | No info | | No info | 0 | |
| Journalists Expelled | | | | | | | | | | | None since 1970 until Feb. '77 (G. Krimsky, AP) |
| Comments | | | | * cameramen's visas were for 3 months validity | | | | | | | |

(*)* - 1974 figures: North Atlantic Assembly Document CIC/FF/75/10, September 1975

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TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Soviet performance since Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate Denmark (for access, freedom of movement only)

Little Netherlands*, Germany*, UK*

None Italy

Worse

*IS evaluation

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TABLE III
SOVIET UNION JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

| | Belg. | Denm. | Germ. | Gree. | Italy | Neth. | Norway | UK | US | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Journalists Accredited | (0)* | 8 | (16)* | 2 3 (174- 175) | (12)* | 1 | 7 | (13)* | 29 | ()* 1974 figures: North Atlantic Ass. Doc. CIC/FF(75)10 of September 1975 |
| No. Resident Journalists | | 4 | | | | | 2 | | | |
| No. Resident Cameramen/Techs. | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas | | | | Yes | | | Yes | | Yes | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for total accredited journalists | | | | 0 | | 1 | | | 10 (176) | |
| Visas for single-assignment | 3 (74) 4 (75) 3 (76) | | | 0 | | | | | 9 (176) | |
| Visas refused | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | | | 3 (176) | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | | | 1 (176) | |
| Journalists Expelled | | | | | | | | | | One (Feb. '77 retaliation for expulsion of Krinsky, AP from USSR) |
| Comments | | | | | | | | | | |

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I N F O R M A T I O N

C O - O P E R A T I O N I N T H E F I E L D O F I N F O R M A T I O N

S O V I E T U N I O N

G e n e r a l a s s e s s m e n t a n d s u m m a r y

[NB. None possible at present time]

I. Performance by the Soviet Union as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including Press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations."

/NB. No information/

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes."

/NB. Little information/ The Soviet Union has expressed an interest in television exchanges with the United States and has entered discussions with United States educational television representatives over the selection of programmes. For its part, the United States has proposed television broadcasts of panel discussions between competent Soviet and American journalists on CSCE.

In June/July 1976, the Soviet Union and Canada organized a 90-minute evening television exchange.

A Franco-Soviet television exchange week was organized in 1976 at the initiative of the French television network. It involved addresses by the two Heads of State to the people of the other country.

In 1976 the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation found a decided improvement in co-operation from their Soviet counterparts. Problems were of a bureaucratic nature and not caused by ill-will.

- (iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists ..."

There have apparently been some attempts by the international organization representing Eastern journalists to normalise relations with the International Federation of Western Journalists.

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There have been invitations to a number of Western groups to visit the Soviet Union but the number of such visits has been low. One such visit involved an exchange of journalists' delegations between Canada and the Soviet Union. Canadians noticed some shortcomings on the part of the Soviets but after some prodding, more substance was put into the programme than previous visits. The Soviet Union of Journalists has responded well to overtures from their American counterparts for journalistic exchanges.

- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles."

[NB. Little information]

Germany has reported a recent exchange of newspaper articles between the main daily newspapers of Bremen and Riga. It was arranged by editors of the two newspapers and deletions from the articles were not permitted.

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the Press, radio and television."

[NB. No information]

II. Developments with respect to Soviet performance since Helsinki

The developments noted above suggest a slightly more co-operative attitude since Helsinki.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE
AND EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

SOVIET UNION

I. Dissemination and translation of books

A. Western books in the Soviet Union

(i) General assessment

See Table I. [NB. More information required, even general estimates]

[NB. Very little information]

The Soviet Union imports limited amounts of Western books in their original language, primarily in the science/technology category. Along with some other Eastern countries, only very limited amounts of Western literature are imported and even less in the way of social science material (largely for official use). Germany notes that the Soviet Union imported only 854 books (including copies) for all of 1975 from the Federal Republic. This was much lower than less populated countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Some Western books are sold in book stores exclusively for Western publications, although under the name of Soviet publishing concerns. [NB. Are these originals or translations? Copyright?]

The Soviet Union claims it imports, translates and publishes far greater numbers of Western books than vice-versa and that its citizens can read a wide range of foreign works ("The Truth about Cultural Exchanges", NOVOSTI, May 1976). It further contends that the Western countries must match this better performance ("statistical reciprocity") before the USSR need seriously consider increasing its own imports and translations (but see German figures above).

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

[NB. Little information] The Soviet Union has used 1971 UNESCO figures, which also apply to translations between domestic languages, to show superior performance in translations over the West. In fact 1973 UNESCO figures show a decline by a few hundred in Soviet translations since 1971.

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(iii) Categories of Western books

/NB. Little information/ In the case of American books, most imports are of the scientific/technical variety.

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

/NB. Are certain books selected for unfavourable view of the West?/

There is evidence that Soviet Authorities have changed or removed passages in Western books translated and published in the USSR.

(v) Availability to public

/NB. Little information/ Book stores exclusively for Western publications apparently exist. /NB. Libraries? Access to translated works?/

(vi) Book Exhibitions

The United States reports a slight increase in recent years in exhibits of foreign books at large libraries and special institutions: e.g. a Canadian travelling exhibit (1975); US Embassy exhibition (connected with 1976 Bicentennial). However, the 1975 Moscow International Book Show featured only "Socialist" publications from foreign countries.

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies and Cultural Centres

/NB. Little information. Do Embassies and Cultural Centres have libraries with books for loan? Access?/ American attempts in 1975 to loan books by mailing out bibliographies brought some encouraging response.

(viii) Contacts between publishers

/NB. No information but see C. below/

(ix) Contacts between libraries, exchanges, etc.

All major Soviet libraries participate in the European library exchange system, some libraries acquiring as many books as possible, including works known to be banned for general readers in the USSR.

Exchange is based on books value worked out informally between libraries. In 1972 the value demanded by Soviet libraries for their books rose sharply (as much as three times for some journals), cutting into the volume of books which Western libraries could obtain. (Source: "Books, East and West", Report No. 1, East-West Co-operation Research Group, June 1973).

B. Developments since Helsinki

[NB. No information]

C. Soviet books in Western countries

See Table II.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates]

The Soviet Union criticises allegedly poor performance by Western countries in the importation, translation and publication of Soviet books. They also contend that the West tends to publish anti-Soviet works rather than material truly representative of the USSR.

The United States reports that the lower purchase price of Soviet books must be considered when examining amounts spent by Western countries, and in comparing this with Soviet purchases of Western books. Comparisons of numbers of titles show less of a difference in favour of the Soviet Union.

Moreover, in its Report No. 1 "Books East and West" in June 1973, the East-West Co-operation Research Group concluded that the Soviet Union and other Eastern countries were not adequately exploiting the market in the West. For example, the Soviet export organization Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is cumbersome, editions of Eastern books are not printed in sufficient copies to meet demand. There is little advance warning of new titles, so that copies are often sold out by the time Western booksellers can place orders. EUCORG concludes, however, that despite this fact, the Soviet book trade abroad is expanding rapidly.

The United States and Canada are making efforts to encourage contact between their publishing houses and Soviet concerns. For example, American publishers have been encouraged to propose to the Soviets the establishment in Moscow of a bookstore. They have also hosted Soviet officials for discussions on publishing exchanges and projects.

II. FILMS

A. Film Exchanges and Festivals

[NB. Little information]

The Soviet Union has recently accepted a US proposal for an exchange of film festivals; as of October 1976 dates were being discussed. In 1976 the Soviet Union proposed to Canada the repeat of a filmweek exchange programme.

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According to Canada, Soviet Authorities censor films for filmweeks and festivals, cutting down the number of Western films which can be shown and limiting the frequency of such events.

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

On 12th May, 1976 TASS claimed that, at the Soviet Cinematographers' Congress, a reference was made to a number of meetings having taken place with Western cinematographers since Helsinki.

[NB. Information only from US] The first United States/Soviet co-production "The Blackbird" was screened for the first time and distributed during 1976. At the same time, talks began in June 1976 on a second co-production to be called "Sea Pup"; a preliminary agreement was signed under which filming takes place in both countries for release in 1977.

III. LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

A. Western language instruction in Soviet Union

[NB. No information]

The Soviet Union claims that Western languages are taught widely in the Soviet Union.

B. Language instruction in Western countries

[NB. No information]

The Soviet Union claims that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Russian and other Soviet languages up to the level of instruction in the Soviet Union ("statistical reciprocity").

Since Helsinki, a number of American Russian language teachers have gone to Moscow for a ten-week language programme. The Canadian-Soviet Cultural Agreement renewed in 1975 includes provisions for inviting Soviet Russian language teachers to work in Canada.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF WESTERN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN SOVIET UNION

Note: All figures are estimates

| Country | Total titles available | Total Imports '74-'76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories Books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments | |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | No. | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec/Tech. | Social Sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restrict. o-open | | |
| West: general | | 1,500* (since August) | 60 mill* (1st 1975) | | | | | | | | | | | * Soviet claim, to Canada in May 1976 |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Greece | | | | Less than 50 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | Number of [all?] Dutch authors | | | | | | No | | | Anthology of Dutch poetry is planned |
| Norway | Unknown but very low | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | | | | | | | | Large amounts | Largely absent | | Some | | | |

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TABLE II

NUMBER OF SOVIET BOOKS AVAILABLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

Note: All Figures are Estimates

| Country | Total Titles Available | Total Imports '74-'76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories Books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|----------------------|-------|------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | No. | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec/Tech. | Social Sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restrict. o-open | |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | |) US Library of Congress) figures for English) translations received of) Russian books (primarily) done in US & UK)) 1973: 378) 1974: 331) 1975: 264 |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

BULGARIA

General assessment and summary

1. Bulgarian performance in the field of printed information is extremely restrictive.
2. While a moderate cross-section of Western titles (except American) are imported, the number of copies are limited. The general public has virtually no access to this information, including Western Communist publications, by any means. Even tourists are restricted to buying Western Communist newspapers. The vast bulk of imported material therefore is intended solely for use by privileged institutions and individuals on the basis of their "need to know".
3. There has been no improvement in Bulgarian performance in the field of printed information since the Final Act.
4. Bulgaria has not facilitated any noticeable improvement in the dissemination of Western printed publications since Helsinki, despite its claim to be importing more newspapers.
5. Bulgaria has not contributed in any evident fashion to the improvement of access by the public to Western printed information.

I. Bulgarian performance in the field of oral and published information

A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information ..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses, etc.)

[NB. No information]

- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of ... /printed information/... from other participating states."

See Table I.

There is extremely little dissemination of Western newspapers and printed publications in Bulgaria. Imports cover a respectable cross-section of non-Communist Western titles (although none are American), and Western Communist Party publications, but the number of copies appear limited to those required for official use and a few copies of Communist publications for tourist sales.

Bulgarian authorities have admitted that they exercise the right to exclude all material that they deem to be (1) pornographic; (2) portraying violence or (3) likely to undermine the philosophy and values of the Socialist state. From evidence on accessibility (see (v) below) territorial dissemination of printed information in Bulgaria is limited to the location of government institutions (all materials) and tourist hotels (Communist publications).

- (iii) "... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

The Bulgarian import agency is HAMUS which is apparently efficiently and well run.

[NB. Is there any evidence that Bulgaria encourages contracts between HAMUS and Western suppliers? How do details of existing contracts comply with Final Act?]

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- (iv) "... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

∕NB. No information.

Has Bulgaria modified any laws or regulations that might hinder improvements in contracts and agreements, or taken other measures? Does Bulgaria honour contracts? Is it interpreting existing contracts in a restrictive or positive way? Foreign Minister Mladenov claims import of Western newspapers is a "financial question".

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above." (i.e. (iii) and (iv).)

See Table I.

Access by the general public to Western printed information is extremely limited.

- (a) "... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

There is no evidence that any Western printed information, Communist or non-Communist, is being sold in Bulgaria to the general public. Even in one or two main tourist hotels, the only materials for sale are Western Communist Party newspapers. Two non-Communist German newspapers have been seen at hotel counters but only for loan and reading and not for purchase. Foreign Minister Mladenov had claimed non-Communist newspapers are for sale, but there is no evidence to support this.

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

∕NB. Little information

The American Communist Party publication "Daily World" was seen for sale at the Bulgarian Communist Party Conference in April 1976. Normally it is not for sale anywhere in Bulgaria.

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

There is apparently no possibility for the general public to hold subscriptions to Western newspapers and periodicals. Existing subscriptions are held by ministries and state organizations and access to the material is given only to privileged individuals on a "need to know" basis.

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

Western printed information is apparently held by some public libraries. [NB. Titles and quantities are not known], but access to these materials requires identification by library cards which discourages the general public and makes access in practice very limited. Some publications require special cards issued only to privileged individuals.

Institutional and governmental libraries hold Western materials, but are out of reach to the general public with access limited to cleared staff members.

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

[NB. No information]

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in Bulgarian press

[NB. No information]

- (ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

Access to a small British Embassy reading room is strictly controlled to the point that it is difficult for local population to use it. There is a reading room at the French Embassy and a French library at the University of Sofia.

[NB. Holdings and accessibility to these places are not known.]

- (iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

[NB. No information]

II. Developments in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki

See Table II. There has been no improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki.

The Bulgarian Foreign Minister claimed on 29th December, 1975 that Bulgaria was importing more Western publications. There is no evidence to date that this is true.

III. Western performance

[There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Bulgaria printed information.] [See Table III, and complete.]

TABLE I

Dissemination and accessibility of Western printed information in Bulgaria

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below. []

| Country | Titles | IMPORTATION | | PUBLIC SALE | | AVAILABILITY [* restricted ø general] | | Comments |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | | Bulk Shipments | Subscriptions | General public | Tourist | Congresses | Libraries | |
| BELGIUM | Le Soir La Libre Belgique Le Peuple | [4] | [some] [some] | No Western newspapers, even those of Western Communist parties, are known to be on sale to the general public | } read but not bought at hotels yes yes no no no no no | | | No information available |
| DENMARK | | | | | | | | |
| GERMANY | Frankfurter Allgemeine One other unspecified paper | approx. 100 approx. 100 | [21] | | | | | |
| ITALY | Unsere Zeit (CP) | approx. 500 | | | | | | |
| | L'Unita (CP) | limited number of copies | | | | | | |
| | Corriere della Sera Il Tempo One other unspecified paper | unknown unknown unknown | [17] [3] | | | | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | Morning Star (CP) | | | | | | | |
| | Times | [80] [35] | | | | | | |
| | Financial Times | | | | | | | |
| | Economist New Statesman | | [49] [5] | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | None imported The World (CP) | unknown | | | | yes | | Only for PCB Congress |

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TABLE II

Improvements in Bulgarian performance in this field
since Helsinki:

Much

Moderate

Little

No Germany, Italy, UK, US, Denmark

Worse

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TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Bulgarian printed information
imported by Western countries

[please complete]

| COUNTRY | TITLE | NUMBER OF COPIES |
|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Denmark | Unknown | very limited, if any |

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

BULGARIA

General assessment and summary

1. Bulgarian performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is very restrictive.
2. There is no evidence of what if any Western recorded information is being broadcast on radio.
3. Only a limited number of Western films are imported and shown to the Bulgarian public commercially and on television. Some are critical of the West but the most part are innocuous and of primarily entertainment value. There appear to be few showings of non-entertainment films to the general public; they are primarily destined for use by official institutions.
4. In addition to Western films, Bulgarian television broadcasts little Western material, concentrating on good quality cultural content.
5. Bulgaria jams the Bulgarian language broadcasts of Radio Free Europe and Deutsche Welle.
6. Bulgaria adheres to Soviet lines on the need for "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports, and on the necessity for radio broadcasts to serve the "interests of mutual understanding among peoples".
7. There has been no significant improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki.

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I. Performance by Bulgaria as regards filmed and broadcast information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states ... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

Apart from some Western musical recordings [NB. variety? amount?] little, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast in Bulgaria. The United States has had no success in placing radio material.

Films

A limited number of Western entertainment films are shown commercially to the Bulgarian public, and a somewhat lesser number on television. A few are of the critical variety (see (ii) below); most are innocuous titles including Westerns, historical, fiction, old time classics and Walt Disney productions.

There is little information on showings of non-entertainment films. Very few documentaries and special subject films are being placed by Western Embassies for private showings.

[NB. There is no information on film festivals.]

Other television material

Western television programme material, other than films broadcast in Bulgaria is limited, but seems to concentrate on high quality cultural series (e.g. "Age of Kings", "Civilization", "Young people's concerts"). There also seems to be some importation of light entertainment.

[NB. There is no information on the use of Western news materials through the facilities of Intervision/Eurovision.]

Bulgaria maintains the Soviet line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Eastern and Western countries in imports of films, etc.

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- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries ..."

Most films are innocuous and, while not giving a realistic picture of Western life, at least are not critical. However, some do show the West in an unfavourable light along stereotyped Communist lines (e.g. "Midnight Cowboy", "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?"). The cultural and light entertainment television programmes represent a positive side of Western society.

A half hour television programme in the spring of 1976 on the US bicentennial was reportedly harshly anti-American, but towards the end of the year Bulgarian broadcasters were treating the West in a more friendly way (Source: Associated Press, 8th December, 1976).

/NB. What about the selection of news items from Intervision/Eurovision facilities?/

- (iii) "... note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process ..."

Bulgaria jams Radio Free Europe Bulgarian language broadcasts with sporadic ineffectiveness. The Bulgarian language broadcasts of Deutsche Welle are also jammed. Jamming of the BBC's Bulgarian Service ended in December 1974. There is no jamming of BBC World Service.

Bulgaria maintains the Soviet line that Western radio broadcasts must "meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples", and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

In 1971 Bulgaria discontinued the services of Radio Rodina, a short and medium wave service for Bulgarians abroad. However, in conjunction with the GDR, Bulgaria serves as a transmission base for medium wave broadcasts to Turkey by the "Voice of the Turkish Communist Party". (Source: "Broadcasting, East and West", EUCORG Report No. 6, April 1974) /NB. Is this still true?/

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

/NB. No information/

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

/NB. Little information. Most Western missions would appear to have libraries with films for loan to Bulgarians.7

The United States Embassy has had no success in placing films, television or radio material in Bulgaria. The United Kingdom Embassy has held film showings for invited guests only. The Netherlands has placed some documentary and scientific/technical films with specialized institutions.

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

/NB. Little information. It seems Bulgarians may not visit foreign missions. Are loans restricted to state institutions?7

II. Developments in Bulgaria since Final Act

See Table III.

There is no evidence of any significant improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki, although the United Kingdom believes there is evidence of a slight improvement. The United States has noted marginally more US films on Bulgarian television in 1976.

III. Western performance

/NB. There is no specific information on imports of Bulgarian films, television and radio material by Western countries. Please provide as much information as possible for Table IV.7

TABLE I

WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN BULGARIA
from 1974 to mid-1976 (unless otherwise marked)

| Country | Total Number of films shown | Entertainment/Feature films | | | | Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries cultural, language, children) | | | | Film Purchases | Embassy loans | Comments |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| | | Commercial Cinemas | Television | Film - Festivals | Private/Special Groups | Commercial Cinemas | Television | Film Festivals | Private/Special Groups | | | |
| Germany | no information | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | 29 (1974) 31 (1975) 14 (1976 to June 30) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 13 (1974) 10 (1975) 1 (1976 to June 30) | | |
| United Kingdom | | about 6 yearly | about 6 yearly | | 1 (late 1974) plus Embassy staff showings to small groups | not known | about 6 yearly | | | | | |
| United States | | numbers unknown (e.g. They Shoot Horses..., Midnight Cowboy, Murder on the Orient Express, Zabriskie Point) | occasionally (Westerns, historical, fiction) | | | | | | | | | |

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TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN BULGARIA
from 1974 to mid-1976 (unless otherwise marked)

| Country | TELEVISION | | | News programmes and films | Radio Programmes | Comments |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | TV Programmes | TV Series | TV Films (See Table I) | | | |
| Germany | no information | | | Available through Inter- vision/Euro- vision | 0 | |
| Italy | limited number | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | <u>/details unknown/</u> | | |
| United Kingdom | perhaps 6 items/year for one or two showings | (e.g. "Civilization", "Age of Kings") | | | | |
| United States | | 2 (1976) ("Young People's Concerts", "Dr. Dolittle") | | Some Western foreign language newscasts during summer for tourists (Associated Press, 8th December, 1976) | | marginally more US movies on TV in 1976 |

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TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki Final Act:

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| Much | - |
| Moderate | - |
| Little | UK |
| None | Germany, Italy, Netherlands, US |
| Worse | - |

TABLE IV

BULGARIAN FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES
from 1974 to mid-1976 (unless otherwise marked)

| Country | F I L M S | | T E L E V I S I O N | | | Radio Material | Comments |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | Feature | Non Feature | TV Programme/ Series | Films | News Material | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | no information yet available shown commercially only |
| Greece | 6 (1974) 0 (1975) 1 (1976) | 0 | | | | | |
| Norway (1975) | possibly some shown privately | | 1 | 1 | | | |

INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

BULGARIA

General assessment and summary

1. Although more information is needed for an accurate and full picture, overall Bulgarian performance seems to be moderately restrictive. A lack of strong interest in Bulgaria by Western journalists may permit Bulgarian Authorities to adopt a more relaxed attitude than they might otherwise be inclined to take.

2. Single-assignment and accredited journalists appear to be able to enter and exit Bulgaria with little difficulty and enjoy freedom of movement while there. Reports can be transmitted unhindered. Bulgaria claims accredited journalists have multiple exit and entry visas.

3. Access to official sources seems relatively easy. Access to non-official and private sources is virtually impossible. Getting permission for film projects can take time and is often refused.

4. There has been no significant improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki. Bulgarian officials have claimed improvements in the way of more direct access to ministries, multiple entry and exit visas, and a "press club" for foreign journalists.

[NB. Are their claims accurate?]

I. Performance by Bulgaria as regards working conditions for journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas;"

[NB. Little information.]

There appear to be no problems in getting visas for short single-assignment visits. Visas are available at borders and at the airport.

[NB. There is no information regarding Bulgarian treatment of applications for permanent accreditation and necessary visas. Attitude to cross accreditation?]

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods;"

Speaking in December 1976, a Bulgarian official said Bulgaria was granting multiple entry and exit visas, valid for one year, to foreign journalists.

[NB. No information, however, if multiple entry and exit visas are currently held by Western journalists accredited to Bulgaria. For both resident and non-resident? On basis of reciprocity? Is bilateral agreement necessary?]

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have;"

[NB. No information.]

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons;"

There appears to be no restriction. United States is unaware of any formal restrictions. Germany reports no restrictions.

[NB. No information on any "greater opportunities" for travel.]

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- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response ..."

[NB. No information.]

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions;"

Access to sources is controlled and very limited. Interviews with officials seem easy enough to arrange through "Sofia Press", the Press Service of the MFA or, according to a Bulgarian official in December 1976, directly with public organs and institutions. But conversations are guarded and wary, and often of no value. Those individuals seen by journalists are carefully cleared and well-rehearsed.

There is virtually no access to private sources.

Bulgarians claim they have set up or are in the process of setting up, a "club" or "press centre" for journalists which will make contacts easier.

[NB. There is no information on Bulgarian treatment of journalistic projects proposed by Western journalists.]

Getting permission to film takes time and permits are often delayed or refused.

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession;"

[NB. Little information.]

There seems to be little difficulty with cassette recorders and cameras, but experience with attempted imports of more sophisticated technical equipment has not been cited.

[NB. For single-assignment? For resident journalists?]

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States, ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognised by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

[NB. Little information.]

There seems to be no difficulty in transmission of materials out of Bulgaria, apart from "technical" problems related to the quality of communications system. However, one Western radio reporter was charged over \$200 for each "feed" of material transmitted.

√NB. No instances of difficulties with exports of tapes and undeveloped film have been reported.7

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

Helsinki. No Western reporters have been expelled since

√NB. What was the performance like before Helsinki?7

- (x) "... If an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

√NB. No information.7

- (xi) Accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

√NB. No information. Have attempts been made to import technical assistance, either temporarily or for resident use?7

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

√NB. Information unclear.7

"Sofia Press" seems to be the primary agency tasked with dealing with foreign journalists, making appointments for interviews and other arrangements. Although assistance is minimal, even for Warsaw Pact countries, the United States reports that a better job than usual was done for the Bulgarian CP Congress in early 1976 when accredited correspondents in Belgrade were invited to come (though accreditation makes little difference in quality of treatment). Services are free.

√NB. In December 1976, a Bulgarian official referred to the Press Section of the MFA as the official channel for journalists in arranging interviews. Clarify.7

Bulgaria provides film crews to visiting journalists, and there seem to be few problems with them.

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(ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

/NB. No information. Does the Bulgarian media try to discourage contact with Western journalists, or indulge in propaganda campaigns against them?/

(iii) Journalists' access to international news

/NB. No information. E.g. can journalists resident in Bulgaria receive subscriptions, wire services?/

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

/NB. No information./

II. Developments in Bulgaria since Final Act

See Table II.

There has been no significant improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki.

The United States has reported some "slightly improved access" to official sources based on the experience of journalists at the Bulgarian CP Congress, and on a visit by a reporter from a business magazine.

Speaking to German Authorities in December 1976, the Head of the CSCE Group at the Bulgarian MFA claimed that working conditions for journalists in Bulgaria had improved: they could address requests for interviews directly to public organs and institutions, instead of to the Press Section of the MFA; they had the facilities of a "press club" in Sofia; they were being issued multiple exit and entry visas valid for up to one year.

/NB. The US has also been told that Sofia was planning to establish a "press centre" to make contacts easier for journalists. Is this the "press club" referred to above?/

III. Western performance

See Table III.

| | A. In mid-1976 | | B. From 1974 to mid-1976 | | Comments | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | Total Journalists Accredited | No. Resident Journalists | No. Resident Cameramen/Technicians | No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas | Visas for total accredited Journalists | Visas for single-assignment | |
| Belgium | (0)* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Visas refused |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Visas delayed more than 6 months |
| Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Journalists Expelled |
| Greece | (0)* | at least one: (L)Unita | | | 1 | 15 (1976) | * no visa necessary for visit under 3 months |
| Italy | (0)* | | | | 1 (L)Unita 1975 | Limited number | |
| Nether-Lands | (0)* | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| Norway | (1)* | | | | 0 | 0 | unlikely |
| UK | 0 | | | | 0 | about 12 yearly | no info. |
| US | 3 (5)* | | | | 0 | infr-quent (e.g. 4 in 1975) | no info. |
| Comments | | | | | | | |

(*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Assembly Document CIC/FF(75)10 of September 1975

WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN BULGARIA

TABLE I

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Bulgarian performance since Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None Germany, Italy, UK, US, Denmark

Worse

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TABLE III

BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

| | Belg. | Denm. | Germ. | Gree. | Italy | Neth. | Norway | UK | US | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|------|----|----------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Journalists Accredited | | 0 | (1)* | 1 | 1 | 0 | | (2)* | 2 | |
| No. Resident Journalists | | 0 | | | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| No. Resident Cameramen/ Technicians | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| No. holding Multi-Exit/ Entry Visas | | 0 | | | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for total accredited Journalists | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for single-assignment | | tourist visas issued | | | limited number | 3 | | | | |
| Visas refused | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Journalists Expelled | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comments | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*)* 1964 figures: North Atlantic Assembly Document CIC/FF(75)10, September 1975 | | | | | | | | | | |

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N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

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I N F O R M A T I O N

C O - O P E R A T I O N I N T H E F I E L D O F I N F O R M A T I O N

B U L G A R I A

General assessment and summary

△NB. None possible at present time.7

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

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I. Performance by Bulgaria as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

/NB. No information.7

(ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes;"

/NB. No information.7

(iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists ..."

/NB. No information.7

(iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

/NB. No information.7

(v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the press, radio and television."

/NB. No information.7

II. Developments with respect to Bulgarian performance since Helsinki

/NB. No information.7

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF
CULTURE AND EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

BULGARIA

I. Dissemination and translation of books

A. Western books in Bulgaria

(i) See Table I.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates.]

There seems to be very limited direct importation of Western books in original language other than highly specialized and technical publications imported on an individual single copy basis. Germany concludes that Bulgaria, along with Romania, imports the lowest numbers of books among Warsaw Pact countries.

Bulgaria adheres to the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" in imports and translations of foreign books. They maintain that they are publishing many more translations of Western literature than vice-versa.

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

[NB. No information.]

(iii) Categories of Western books

[NB. No information.]

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

[NB. No information.]

(v) Availability to public

[NB. No information.]

(vi) Book Exhibitions

An international book fair is held annually in Sofia representing a group of Western publishers at this fair. In 1971, an English company found that Bulgaria was interested only in placing orders on a reciprocal basis (Source: "Books, East and West", Report No. 1, East-West Corporation Research Group, June 1973).

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(vii) Activities of Western Embassies and cultural centres

[NB. No information. E.g. Do Embassies and cultural centres have libraries with books for loan?]

(viii) Contacts between publishers

[NB. No information.]

(ix) Contacts between libraries; writers; exchanges; etc.

[NB. No information.]

B. Developments since Helsinki

[NB. No information.]

C. Bulgarian books in Western countries

See Table II.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates.]

Bulgaria follows the Soviet line in claiming that Western countries are not importing, translating and publishing Bulgarian works on the scale that Western books are being imported and translated in Bulgaria ("statistical reciprocity"). Better performance is demanded.

II. Films

A. Film exchanges and festivals

[NB. No information.]

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

[NB. No information.]

III. Language Instruction

A. Western language instruction in Bulgaria

[NB. No information.]

B. Language instruction in Western countries

Bulgaria adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages, including Bulgarian, up to the level of instruction in Western languages in Eastern countries.

TABLE I

Number of Western Books Available in Bulgaria

Note: All Figures are Estimates

| Country | Total Titles Available | Total Imports 1974-76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories Books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | Number | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec./ Tech. | Social Sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restrict. o-open | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information yet available |
| Italy | | | | Number of very selected words | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | none | some highly specialized text books | | none | none | | | |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information |
| United States | | | | limited number | | | | primarily | | | | | |

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TABLE II

Number of Bulgarian books available in Western countries

Note: All Figures are Estimates

| Country | Total Titles Available | Total Imports 1974-76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories Books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | Number | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec./Tech. | Social Sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restrict. o-open | |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information yet available No information) US Library of Congress figures for English translations received of Bulgarian books (primarily done in UK and US): 1973: 8 1974: 15 1975: 13 |
| Italy | | | | limited number | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

General assessment and summary

1. Czechoslovakian performance in the field of printed information is very restrictive.
2. While a considerable cross-section of Western titles, particularly periodicals, are being imported, the numbers of copies are limited.
3. Moreover, access to imported materials by the general public is extremely difficult; only occasionally are a few Western Communist newspapers and some fashion and sports magazines put on public sale. Western publications are not even available for tourists. Subscriptions appear possible if purchased from abroad; if purchased in Czechoslovakia, they are available only to foreign diplomatic personnel. Libraries stock a few Western technical journals and uncontroversial magazines. The vast bulk of imported Western information is intended for ministries, state organizations and institutions, with access by officials on a strict need to know basis.
4. There has been no improvement in Czechoslovakian performance since the Helsinki Final Act.
5. Although Czechoslovakian officials claim to be importing more Western journals, there is no evidence of an increase in the dissemination of Western printed information. In fact, British businessmen resident in Prague report that since Helsinki they have no longer been able to subscribe to Western newspapers.
6. There is no evidence that Czechoslovakia has contributed to improved access by the general public.

I. Czechoslovakian performance in the field of oral and published information

A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information..."
 (lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses, etc.)

[NB. No information]

- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table I.

There is very limited dissemination of Western newspapers and other printed information in Czechoslovakia. Imports cover a very wide range of titles (Czechoslovakia claims it imports 14,000 titles!), but the numbers of copies (140,000 according to Czechoslovakia), with a few exceptions, are not adequate for dissemination to the general public. The bulk of titles imported are made up of technical journals, fashion and sports magazines, and some of them (largely German language) are ordered in large enough numbers to cover limited public sale. Apart from these exceptions, Western printed information is intended for official and institutional use.

[NB. Are there any known general guidelines on publications not permitted into Czechoslovakia? Are there customs checks on individuals?]

From evidence available on accessibility, (see (v) below), territorial dissemination of Western printed information is limited: (1) to Prague for newspapers (official use), and (2) possibly to other major centres for technical, fashion and sports magazines (general sales).

- (iii) "... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
 (mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

Most Western printed information is imported through the Artia Agency (from Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, France, US, Switzerland and Italy).

[NB. No information beyond this. Is there evidence that Czechoslovakia encourages contracts between Artia and Western suppliers? How do details of present contracts comply with the Final Act?]

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- (iv) "... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

/NB. No information. Does Czechoslovakia honour contracts? Has Czechoslovakia modified any laws or regulations that might be hindering improvements in contracts and agreements, or taken other measures? Is it interpreting existing contracts in a restrictive or positive way?

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above." (i.e. (iii) and (iv))

Despite large list of titles imported, especially periodicals, there is virtually no access by the general public to them. Only some fashion and sports magazines and technical journals may be purchased or read by the general public. Some Western Communist publications are occasionally on sale. Western newspapers and news magazines are out of bounds. Only privileged institutions and individuals may have access to all Western printed information.

- (a) "... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale."

Apart from a few magazines on fashion and sports (largely German language), and occasionally some Western Communist publications, no Western printed information is on sale to the general public. The same applies to sales to tourists in airports and hotels.

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

/NB. No information

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

For the ordinary citizen, direct subscriptions to foreign newspapers and periodicals are virtually impossible to arrange. When possible (through friends or relatives), copies arrive only very sporadically. Subscribers to non-Communist Greek dailies, for example, find their copies to be censored. Apparently a few private subscriptions to specialized technical publications are permitted.

Individual subscriptions must be placed through the Publication Distribution Office and with a few exceptions this office only accepts subscriptions from foreign diplomatic personnel. Even foreign scholars have been denied subscriptions or found previously arranged subscriptions stopped after a few issues.

Institutions and ministries hold the vast bulk of subscriptions. They must be able to show that the publication is necessary. For these kinds of subscriptions, the availability of foreign currency is a factor.

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

Some Western printed information is available in public libraries /NB. Titles and quantities are unknown/ but access is restricted to those with permission to see them, such as certification by a responsible superior that it is necessary for one's work. Some technical periodicals are available to the general public and uncontroversial magazines have been noticed in the reading area of the English Section of the State Library which, in 1974, received 90 periodical subscriptions from the British Council.

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

/NB. No information/

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in Czechoslovakian press

/NB. No information/

- (ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

/NB. No information/

- (iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

Appears to be common practice. For instance, it is known that privately subscribed non-Communist dailies from Greece have been censored before delivery to subscribers. The Morning Star is censored; in January and February of 1976, two out of every three copies were not put on sale by Czechoslovakian authorities (Reuters).

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II. Developments in Czechoslovakian performance since Helsinki

See Table II.

There has been no improvement in Czechoslovakian performance since Helsinki.

Czechoslovakia claims to be importing more Western information materials than before Helsinki, but there has been no evidence to support this claim. In fact, British businessmen resident in Prague have been unable since Helsinki to subscribe to Western newspapers. There has been no change in accessibility by the general public to the limited amounts of imported Western information materials. Even tourists are still unable to buy Western newspapers and news magazines.

III. Western performance

[There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Czechoslovakian printed information]

[See Table III, and complete]

TABLE I

Dissemination and accessibility of Western printed information in Czechoslovakia

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below.

| COUNTRY | TITLES | IMPORTATION | | PUBLIC SALE | | AVAILABILITY [* restricted / general] | | COMMENTS |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Bulk shipments | Subscriptions | General public | Tourist | Congresses | Libraries | |
| BELGIUM | La Libre Belgique Le Peuple | | [some] [some] | | | | | |
| DENMARK | Politik | | [2] | | | | | |
| GERMANY | Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung plus 1,779 other titles Burda | [131] 100* 55,555 30,000* | [14] | Sports and fashion maga- zines | | | | |
| GREECE | Rizopastis (CP) (daily) Other dailies | | unspecified numbers | Limited copies | | | | known to be subject to censure. |
| ITALY | L'Unita (CP) Noi donne (CP) Corriere della Sera La Stampa | [4] few hundred few thousand | [8] [5] | | | | | |
| NETHERLANDS | De Waarheid (CP) | | | | | | | |
| UK | The Times Financial Times The Guardian Economist New Statesman Daily Telegraph Daily Express Morning Star (CP) Comment Challenge Labour monthly Marxism Today | [130] 100* [103] 100* [20] [100] [19] } 250 incl. The Times 900 | [20] [94] [8] yes yes yes yes | Not Available yes } not seen in shops | | | yes only | available when not censored |

* Source: Czechoslovak Embassy Bonn, 18th May, 1976

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| COUNTRY | TITLES | IMPORTATION | | PUBLIC SALE | | AVAILABILITY [* restricted ø general] | | COMMENTS |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Bulk shipments | Subscriptions | General public | Tourist | Congresses | Libraries | |
| US | International Herald Tribune Time Newsweek | | | | | | | |
| | | 300* | | }not }available | | | | |
| | | -161- | | | | | yes yes yes | Source: Newsweek, April 1976 |

*Source: Czechoslovak Embassy, Bonn, 18th May, 1976

TABLE II

Improvements in Czechoslovakian performance in this field since Helsinki:

Much

Moderate

Little

No Germany, Greece, Netherlands, UK, US, Denmark

Worse

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TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Czechoslovakian printed information imported
by Western countries

[please complete]

| COUNTRY | TITLE | NUMBER OF COPIES |
|---------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Denmark | Unknown | Very limited, if any |
| Norway | Unspecified news- papers and magazines | 10 subscriptions (1975) |

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

General assessment and summary

1. Czechoslovakian performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is restrictive but better than some Warsaw Pact countries.
2. There is no evidence of what, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast by radio.
3. The number of Western films being imported and shown is moderate, though they are checked for political acceptability before being released for screening in public cinemas and on television. The content is more generally of entertainment value and less obviously critical of Western society. Non-entertainment films are imported and shown in considerably fewer numbers. Information on film festivals and "film clubs" is lacking, but they appear to supplement the access provided commercially and on television to all varieties of films.
4. In addition to the moderate numbers of Western films shown on Czechoslovakian television, they also broadcast a limited number of Western television programmes/serials, though not in the numbers claimed by Czechoslovakia.
5. Czechoslovakia effectively jams the Czechoslovak language broadcasts of Radio Free Europe, 10 to 15% of Czech and Slovak broadcasts on BBC and 5% of Deutsche Welle broadcasts.
6. Czechoslovakia adheres to the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports and is a strong proponent of the Eastern argument that radio broadcasts must serve "the interests of mutual understanding among peoples".
7. There has been no significant improvement in Czechoslovakia since Helsinki.

I. Performance by Czechoslovakia as regards Filmed and Broadcast Information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states..."

"... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

Apart from some Western musical recordings, /NB. Variety? Amount?/ no Western recorded information is being broadcast in Czechoslovakia, /NB. Is this accurate?/.

Films

Czechoslovakia imports a respectable number of Western entertainment films for commercial and (to a greater extent) television use, though apparently not all are shown. "Czechoslovak Film" obtains distribution rights for most promising Western films, and previews them for suitability. The policy is so liberal, however, that there has even been criticism of it in the official press.

Comparable numbers of non-feature films are shown, particularly on television.

/NB. There is no information on private showings/ Film festivals appear popular /NB. But there is little information on number and access to them and to film clubs/. Only film professionals and privileged individuals have an opportunity to see all Western films imported.

Other
Television
material

Czechoslovakia claims to be importing fairly large amounts of television programmes and serials, other than films, from the West. Available Western figures however only partly back this up and one country's observation is that figures pertaining to it are exaggerated. Moreover, the United States has had no success in placing television material with Czechoslovakian television until 1976 when two series were shown on Sunday mornings.

It should be noted that above one half of Czechoslovakia is covered by German language television broadcasts from Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

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Czechoslovakia claims to have imported 3,540 Western news items in 1975 through the facilities of Intervision/Eurovision, showing 2,677 (+ 76%) of them [NB]. Is there any corroborating evidence or further information from Western sources??

Czechoslovakia maintains the Soviet line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Czechoslovakia and Western countries in imports of films.

Czechoslovakia has also claimed that its public can attend Western films in Czechoslovakia for more moderate prices than Western audiences can see Czechoslovak films.

- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries..."

There is no information that films are generally selected to display Western society in a critical or unfavourable way.

[NB]. There is little information on the nature of the material selected for television. Innocuous and strong on entertainment value??

[NB]. What about selection of news items from Intervision/Eurovision facilities??

- (iii) "... note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process ..."

Czechoslovakia jams Radio Free Europe continually and effectively in urban areas, although it can be received in rural areas. In addition, 10 to 15% of Czech/Slovak services of the BBC are jammed and 5% of Deutsche Welle broadcasts. VOA is not jammed, but some interference is occasionally encountered that suggests jamming from the outside [NB]. USSR??. In early 1976, Radio Vatican was reported to be "hampered" [NB] in its broadcasts to Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia admits that it jams Radio Free Europe but denies jamming the BBC, Deutsche Welle, VOA, Radio Vatican and Radio Madrid. (Source: Czechoslovak Embassy, Bonn, 18th May, 1976.)

Czechoslovakia is a stout proponent of the Soviet line that Western radio broadcasts must "meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples" and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Czechoslovakia has its own external broadcasting service, which in 1971 transmitted 44 hours of programme time per day. Programming since 1968 has been less cultural and more political in content. (Source: "Broadcasting East and West", EUCORG Report No. 6, April 1974).

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

[NB. Little information]

"Czechoslovak Film" previews all films imported before general distribution is made in order to ensure they are politically acceptable. [NB. Is there further censorship of films selected?]

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

[NB. Little information. Most Western missions appear to have film libraries with films for loan to institutions and individuals.]

The United States film library makes loans to local offices and institutions for showing off premises. There is no concerted interference with this programme.

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

Beyond the general discouragement of contacts between Czechs and Western Embassies, there is no general prohibition placed by Czechoslovakian authorities on visits to Embassy film libraries.

II. Developments in Czechoslovakia since Final Act

See Table III.

There has been no significant improvement in Czechoslovakian performance since Helsinki; the little improvement noted by Greece is related to bilateral considerations.

There is no evidence of any particular negative or positive developments.

III. Western performance

[NB. There is no specific information from Western sources on imports of Czechoslovak films, television and radio material by Western countries. Czechoslovakia has provided some figures which are included in Table IV. Please complete as much as possible with available Western information.]

TABLE I
WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| Country | Total No. of films shown | Entertainment/feature films | | | | Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries, cultural language, children) | | | | Film purchases | Embassy loans | Comments |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Commercial Cinemas | Television | Film Festivals | Private/Special Groups | Commercial Cinemas | Television | Film Festivals | Private/Special Groups | | | |
| West: General (1975) | | (100*) | (about 207*) | | | | (about 207*) | | | | | Source: Czechoslovakian Embassy, Bonn 18.5.76 Figures are for no. imported, not no. shown in 1975 /Germany. Please check: statistics for feature & non-feature films should perhaps be reversed (See German Del. paper, 15.10.76))Travel, classical history no figures available |
| Germany (a) 1974 | | (5*) | (16*) | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) 1975 | | | 15 | | | | 0 | | | | | |
| (c) 1976 to 30th June | | | 12 | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Greece | | | 3 or 4 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Italy | | 10 (incl. non-features) | one every 2 weeks; 18 (1975) (incl. non-features) | yes | | 10 (incl. features) | one every 2 weeks; 18 (1975) (incl. features) | yes | | 19 (1974) | | |
| Netherlands | | occasionally (e.g. "Help the Doctor is Drowning") | | yes | | | few children's films | yes | | | | |
| Norway | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UK | | (20*) | (40*) | | | | | | | | | |
| US (1975-mid-1976) | | Many (e.g. 10 films in Oct. 76, incl. "Great Gatsby", "Papillon", and vintage) | some (e.g. "Carmen Jones", "J.W. Coop.") | | | | 1 (1976) (US Environmental Agency production) | 1 (1976) | | | | |

TABLE II
WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| COUNTRY | T E L E V I S I O N | | | | Radio Programmes | Comments |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | TV Programmes | TV Series | TV films (see Table I) | News programmes and films | | |
| West: General (1975) | (41*) | | | (Intervision bought 3,540 items, showing 2,677 (<u>±</u> 76%)*) | | (*): Source: Czechoslovak Embassy, Bonn, 18.5.67. Figures are for no. <u>imported</u> , not no. shown, in <u>1975</u> |
| Germany | ←-----20 (1974)-----→ 38 (1975) 17-18 (1976 to July) | | | | | Sometimes: Tourism: classical, history |
| Greece | | | | | | |
| Italy | ←-----7-----→ | | | | | No concrete figures available |
| Netherlands | | 1 | | | | |
| Norway (1975) | 2 | | | | | |
| UK | ←-----62**-----→ | | | | | ** Czechoslovakian figure for 1975 quoted by UK |
| US (75/76) | | | | perhaps exaggerated, incl. "Henry VIII" 2: "The Medics" "Daktari" | no placement | |

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TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Czechoslovakian performance since Helsinki Final Act:

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| Much | - |
| Moderate | - |
| Little | Greece (bilateral), Italy |
| None | Germany, Netherlands*, UK, US |
| Worse | - |

*IS interpretation

TABLE IV
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES
FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| COUNTRY | FILMS | | TELEVISION | | | Radio material | Comments |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Feature | non-feature | TV programme/series | Films | News material | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | /Available through Intersvision/Eurovision facilities. Details unknown/ | *Press release of Czechoslovak Embassy in Bonn, 18th May, 1976 |
| Germany | | (6*) | | | (1975: Eurovision acquired 4,136 items, and used 235 (5%)*) | | no information yet available |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Norway (1975) | possibly some for private showings | | 30 cartoons | 1 | | | |
| UK | | (4*) | | | | | |
| US | | (11*) | | | | | |

INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

General assessment and summary

1. Although more information is needed for a full and accurate picture, overall Czechoslovakian performance appears to be very restrictive.

2. The most restrictive aspect of Czechoslovakian performance is the great difficulty faced by Western journalists in getting entry to Czechoslovakian single assignments [NB, and presumably also as accredited journalists?]. Applications are carefully screened to remove any potential "troublemakers" and possibly to keep the numbers of visitors to a manageable minimum. A list of "undesirables" is maintained and the success of re-entry applications depends on the "objectivity" of reporting from previous visits.

3. Access also remains a serious problem. Officials are routinely available, but these contacts have limited value. Contact with non-official and private sources is extremely difficult and discouraged by pressures on journalists and the individuals concerned.

4. With such tight restrictions on entry and access to sources, Czechoslovakian authorities are relatively relaxed about freedom of travel, imports of technical equipment and personnel, and despatch of reports, tapes and undeveloped film.

5. Up to the end of 1976, some slight improvement in Czechoslovakia had been noted. Since then, however, Czechoslovakian authorities have shown even harsher attitudes to entry by Western journalists in attempts to prevent contacts with the "Charter 77" Group.

I. Performance by Czechoslovakia as regards Working Conditions for Journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas;"

See Table I.

Czechoslovakia takes a harsh line with respect to applications from journalists for single-assignment visits, exercising strict control over who gains entry in order to eliminate any potential "troublemakers". Although refusals occur relatively frequently in comparison with other Warsaw Pact countries, Milan Kadnar, Chief of the Press Department of the MFA has said (March 1976) these are "exceptional" and only involve newsmen "who are at variance with the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, journalistic ethics and State Security interests". He referred to an "index of undesirables" which contained the names of such newsmen; it also appears to contain organizations, such as VOA, whose journalists are proscribed from entry, and those individuals who have written uncomplimentary stories on Czechoslovakia. (See B(iv) below.) Since the publication of the "Charter 77" protest, Czechoslovak authorities have almost ceased issuing visas to Western journalists.

In view of the difficulties encountered in gaining entry, some journalists have come into Czechoslovakia under the cover of "tourists". (While these individuals can be caught and expelled, Czechoslovakia has included them among the numbers of journalists "welcomed" to Czechoslovakia each year.)

There is little information on the speed of processing applications. Kadnar has claimed that applications are processed in 1 to 3 weeks.

NB. There is no information on how Czechoslovakia treats applications for permanent accreditation and for necessary visas then and thereafter. Presumably they are subject to the same kind of restrictive scrutiny as single-assignment visitors.⁷

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating states, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods;"

Czechoslovakia claims that permanently accredited foreign journalists have been issued multiple entry and exit visas. While this has been confirmed by one Ally for its resident journalists, there is no evidence of how many others benefit from it.

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∕NB. Length of validity? What about non-resident permanent accredited journalists? Does reciprocity apply? Is a bilateral agreement necessary?∕

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have;"

∕NB. No information∕

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists .. in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons;"

Since entry and access to sources are so carefully controlled, Czechoslovakian authorities appear rather relaxed about the question of freedom of movement and travel. This is attested to by a number of Allies. There appear to be few if any travel restrictions. Nonetheless, journalists are under surveillance and the programmes of visiting journalists are often so carefully arranged and adhered to as to preclude any private travel. ∕NB. Procedures to undertake travel?∕ ∕NB. No information on "providing greater opportunities"∕.

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response ..."

∕NB. No information∕

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions;"

Once they have gained entry to Czechoslovakia, access to sources is the major difficulty that foreign journalists face.

Appointments for official contacts are granted routinely through the Foreign Journalists Centre of the MFA. Although Czechoslovakia claims that journalists can obtain any information and interview any number of high officials and specialists, in reality such contacts are closely supervised by the MFA and are of limited value. As a matter of form, Czechoslovakia has made contacts with officials somewhat easier (see Part II below).

In contrast, contacts with private individuals are extremely limited. They are discouraged through pressures on the individuals concerned and by surveillance of journalists and individuals alike.

/NB. No information of Czechoslovakian treatment of journalistic and filming projects proposed by Western journalists/

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession;"

Czechoslovakian performance seems perfectly satisfactory. Once journalists are approved for a visa, they may bring in any equipment which they have specified as essential in their original request for entry.

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States. ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognized by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

Czechoslovakian performance seems adequate. Journalists may file uncensored texts as they wish through hotel or post office telex facilities. /NB. No information on export of tapes and undeveloped films/.

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

No recent cases of expulsion of accredited journalists have been reported. Some journalists (e.g. two Dutch journalists seeking contact in 1975 with Dubcek) have entered Czechoslovakia under the cover as "tourists", have been discovered and expelled.

In February 1977, two US journalists were removed from trains just inside Czechoslovak territory and made to return to Austria on foot. They were attempting to enter /NB. As "tourists"?? in order to follow events connected to the "Chapter 77" protests.

- (x) "... If an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

/NB. No information/

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(xi) Accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

∕NB. It is not known if permanently accredited journalists could have their own cameramen and technicians with them before Helsinki.∕

The resident German ARD Television correspondent now has his own camera team.

Once visiting single-assignment journalists are approved for visa, they can bring with them any technical personnel which they have specified as essential in their original application for entry.

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

The Press and Information Centre for Foreign Journalists at the MFA deals with accreditations, applications for interviews, and other modalities of relations with accredited and single-assigned journalists. Interviews are routinely granted, and tours and programmes for visiting journalists arranged.

∕NB. Further information on quality of service? Are there other official points of contact for journalists?∕ The Centre apparently charges \$15 fee for each single-assignment visit.

∕NB. What are the charges for resident accredited journalists?∕

∕NB. No information on provision of technical services by Czechoslovakian authorities∕.

(ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

∕NB. Little information. (Has Czechoslovakian media in the past consistently tried to discourage public contact with Western journalists, or indulged in propaganda campaigns against them generally or specifically?∕

Since the beginning of the Charter 77 events, the Czechoslovakian media has blamed Western information media for attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of the country. It has tried to discourage contact by condemning the behaviour of representatives of Western media both in and outside Czechoslovakia.

(iii) Journalists' access to international news

∕NB. No information. Can journalists resident in Czechoslovakia receive subscriptions, wire services?∕

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

In addition to watching the general reporting habits and attitudes of many Western journalists and organizations, the MFA monitors reports filed by journalists during and after visits to Czechoslovakia. It is made clear to journalists that any lack of "objectivity" in reporting could result in future refusals for re-entry. Some examples: one US journalist was refused on the grounds of an article he had written on intra-party friction; two Le Monde journalists were denied entry for allegedly having distorted contents of interviews set up for them on earlier visits.

II. Developments in Czechoslovakia since Final Act

See Table II.

Up to the end of 1976, there had possibly been some slight improvement in one or two aspects of Czechoslovak performance since Helsinki. Recent events, however, have pointed to a hardening attitude by Czechoslovak authorities in their already harsh approach to entry by Western journalists.

A "press centre" was set up at the Czechoslovakian CP Congress in early 1976. Advance texts of speeches were circulated and briefings held. [NB. Was this a one-time effort connected with the Congress?]

It was reported in mid-1976 that each Government Ministry was designating a press contact spokesman to assist the foreign press. [NB. Has this been achieved?]

The United States has reported one case in 1976 of a previously banned journalist being given entry permission to Czechoslovakia.

Since the beginning of the "Charter 77" protest, Czechoslovakia has taken a harder line in processing requests for entry. Almost no visits are being approved. It has also increased harassment of accredited foreign journalists seeking information on and interviews with dissidents, and forced others to leave Czechoslovakia when entering by train. [NB. Were they entering under cover of being "tourists"?

III. Western performance

See Table III.

TABLE I
WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| | Belgium | Denmark | Germany(2)* | Greece | Italy | Netherlands | Norway | UK | US | West: General |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> Total Journalists accredited | (0)* | 0 | 4 (early 1974) 3 (74-75-76) | 0 | (1)* | 0 | (1)* | 1 | (5)* /0 or 1? (Daily World)7 | [undisclosed portion of 100 correspondents from around the world]7* |
| No. Resident Journalists | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| No. Resident Cameramen/Techs. | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> Visas for total accredited journalists | | 0 | 4 (1974) 3 (1975) 3 (1976) | unknown | | 0 | | 1 | | |
| Visas for single-assignment | | | 30 (1974) 80 (1975) 30 (1976) | unknown | | less than 5 per year* | | 9+3 tech-nicians | 8 (1975-1976) | [250* per year]7 |
| Accredited/single-assignment visas refused | | | 2 (1974) 5 (1975) 2 (1976) | | | relatively high | | Several (1968-1975) | 1 (1975) 2*(1976) | |
| Accredited/single-assignment visas delayed more than 6 months | | | not known | | | relatively high | | | 1*(1976) | |
| Journalists | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comments | | | | | | *plus a few under guise of tourists | | No British refused visa since Helsinki | *1 issued after Embassy representations | [*] Source: Czechoslovak Embassy, Bonn: 18th May, 1976 |

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TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Czechoslovakian performance since Helsinki Final Act:

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Much | |
| Moderate | |
| Little | (a) generally; Greece (bilateral reasons) (b) in all but access: Germany, UK |
| None | Netherlands, US, Denmark |
| Worse | |

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TABLE III
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

| | Belgium | Denmark | Germany | Greece | Italy | Neth | Norway | UK | US | Comments |
|----------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------|--------|---------|------|--------|------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | ()* 1974 figures; North Atlantic Ass. docu CIC/FF(75)10 of September 1975 |
| Total Journalists accredited | (1)* | 1 | (5)* 6 | (1)* | 1 | (0)* | (0)* | (2)* | 2 | |
| No. Resident Journalists | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| No. Resident Cameramen/techs. | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for total accredited journalists | | | 6 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Visas for single-assignment | | Tourist visas issued | about 15 | 15 | 5(1976) | | | | 1 (1976) | |
| Visas refused | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | 0 (1976) | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0*(1976) | |
| Journalists expelled | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comments | | | | | | | | | | *In 1975, processing was delayed of Rudo Pravo request in retaliation for denial of visa to VOA correspondent in Sept. 1975 |

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INFORMATION

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

General assessment and summary

/NB. None possible at present time/

I. Performance by Czechoslovakia as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

/NB. No information/

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes;"

In April 1976, the United States Information Agency reported it was discussing a possible television co-production agreement with Czechoslovakia.

- (iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists..."

/NB. Little information/ A Group of Czechoslovakian journalists visited Norway in 1976.

- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

/NB. No information/

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the press, radio and television."

/NB. No information/

II. Developments with respect to Czechoslovakian performance since Helsinki

/NB. No information/

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

I. DISSEMINATION AND TRANSLATION OF BOOKS

A. Western books in Czechoslovakia

(i) General assessment

See Table I.

∇NB. More information required, even general estimates.∇

∇NB. Very little information∇

Czechoslovakia claims to have a highly commendable record in importation and translation of Western books, said to include "every important work" published each year. Further information is necessary to permit Western judgment on Czechoslovakian performance, but it does seem moderate numbers of books are involved, which is considerably better than that of the USSR (given population differences), and numerically much better than Bulgaria and Romania.

In its June 1973 report, "Books: East and West", the European Co-operation Research Group (EUCORG) concludes that Czechoslovakia has not, since the early 1960s, been meeting the high potential of the Czechoslovakian market for foreign books, traditionally one of high quality translations and wide readership. In 1972 for example 4,000 new titles were published, of which 350 were foreign works including 175 translations of English, French and German books. As of 1973, the foreign book market was steady only in its demand for scientific and medical books. Foreign currency shortages are also a factor.

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

∇NB. Little information∇ The United States reports that some English language books are translated and published in Czech and Slovak, but the decision to translate is dependent on sales potential and political suitability, the latter being the primary factor. The amount of paper available for printing also has some bearing in that publishers are allotted set amounts annually on which they must print both domestic and foreign works. (Source: EUCORG.) EUCORG also notes that the Czechoslovakians have been well known many years for the quality and quantity of their translations.

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(iii) Categories of Western books

[NB. No information]

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

Books are generally innocuous or portray unfavourable aspects of Western life. The official literary agency Dilia claims to be purchasing "every important work" apart from those antagonistic to the régime (Source: EUCORG).

[NB. Are passages in translated Western books changed or removed?]

(v) Availability to public

[NB. Little information] United States reports that no American books in original language are imported for general sale. [Libraries? Translated works?].

(vi) Book exhibitions

[NB. No information]

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies and Cultural Centres

[NB. No information]

[NB. Do embassies have libraries with books for loan? Access?]

(viii) Contacts between publishers

The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister has told Denmark in September 1976 that Czechoslovakia intended to establish co-operation between publishing houses of various CSCE countries.

(ix) Contacts between libraries, exchanges, etc.

[NB. No information]

B. Developments since Helsinki

[NB. No information]

C. Czechoslovakian books in Western countries

See Table II.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates.]

Czechoslovakia follows Soviet lines in claiming that Western countries are not importing, translating and publishing Czechoslovakian works on the scale that Western books are imported and translated in Czechoslovakia ("statistical

reciprocity"). Better performance is demanded. However, EUCORG notes that the Czechoslovakian agency Dilia does not have a vigorous and entrepreneurial approach to sales in Western countries. Moreover, it selects writers for promotion poorly, taking political as well as literary factors into account.

II. FILMS

A. Film Exchanges and Festivals

/NB. No information/

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

/NB. No information/

III. LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

A. Western language instruction in Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia claims that Western languages are taught on a wide scale in Czechoslovakia.

B. Language instruction in Western countries

/NB. No information/

Czechoslovakia adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages, including Czech and Slovak, up to the level of instruction achieved in Eastern countries. ("Statistical reciprocity".)

TABLE I
NUMBER OF WESTERN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Note: All figures are estimates

| Country | Total Titles Available | Total Imports '74-76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories Books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | No. | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec/Tech. | Social Sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restric. o-open | |
| West: General | | | | (170 yrly. average)* | (36,000)* each | | | | | | yes | | (*)* from 1972-76 incl. Article by Juri Stepanik, in <u>Mezinarodni Vztahy</u> , Nov/Dec. 1976 quoted in RFE Research 19th January, 1977 |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | no information available |
| Germany | | | | (113)* (22)** 6-10 yearly | (.6 million)** | | | | | mostly non-fiction | | | ()** 1974-75. Czech Embassy, Bonn, 18th May, 1976 |
| Greece | | | | very few | | | | | | | | | Mostly Communist orientation |
| Italy | | | | (33)* 20 yrly (23)* 108 books 6 plays | | | | | | some | | | many done before 1948, copies may no longer be available |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | no information available |
| UK | | | | (211)* (60)** | (1.5 million)** | | | | | | | | |
| US | | | | some (24)** | (2.5 million)** | | | | | | some (translations only) | x | |

TABLE II
NUMBER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

Note: All figures are estimates

| Country | Total Titles Available | Total Imports '74-76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories Books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments | |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|----------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | No. | copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec/ Tech. | Social Sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restrict. o open | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ()* 1972-76 inclusive: quoted in RFE Research, 19th January, 1977. ()** 1974-75: Czech Embassy, Bonn, 18th May, 1976. |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Germany | | | | 20 yearly | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | (10)* | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Netherlands | | | | (11)* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| UK | | | | (29)* | | | | | | | | | | } US Library of Congress figures for English translations of books received (primarily done in UK and US): 1973-40 1974-37 1975-25 |
| US | | | | (2)** | | | | | | | | | | |

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INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

GDR

General assessment and summary

1. The performance of the GDR in the field of printed information is extremely restrictive, the worst of all countries in the Warsaw Pact.

2. A meagre sampling of Western non-Communist newspapers, news magazines and political and general periodicals (principally German language) are imported and only in a few copies. A large number of highly specialised scientific/technical journals are imported in a few copies.

3. Apart from some Communist newspapers sporadically available for sale, no Western printed information is accessible to the general public by any means. Privileged institutions and individuals have access on a limited basis.

4. There has been no improvement in GDR performance since the Helsinki Final Act.

I. GDR performance in the field of oral and published information

A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses, etc.)

/NB. No information/

- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table 1.

There is almost no dissemination of Western printed information in the GDR. Only a very few Western newspapers, news magazines and non-specialised periodicals are imported, and in extremely limited numbers. There are somewhat larger imports of Western Communist publications. GDR Authorities have told one Ally that they exclude any increase in the numbers of titles of Western newspapers to be allowed in. The vast bulk of printed information imported from the West consists of high specialised technical journals. Some decline in the amount of this material has been noted by the Federal Republic of Germany. There are strict customs controls to prevent individuals from bringing in printed information. /NB. Are there any guidelines limiting importation of printed information?/

From evidence on accessibility (see (v) below), dissemination is restricted to headquarters locations of privileged ministries and institutions (for non-Communist material), and possibly (for Communist publications) to some sales points.

- (iii) "... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

/NB. No information beyond knowledge that imports can only be effected through central import/export office. Is there any evidence that GDR encourages contracts between its agency and Western suppliers? How do details of existing contracts comply with Final Act?/

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- (iv) "... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

[NB. No information. Has GDR modified any laws or regulations that might be hindering improvements in contracts and agreements, or taken any other measures?]

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above." (i.e. (iii) and (iv).)

See Table I.

Accessibility is extremely limited to the miniscule amounts of Western printed information imported into the GDR. It is confined almost solely to privileged individuals and institutions, and restrictions on their access are great (e.g. very little material is apparently available even to personnel of the Institute of Foreign Relations). A number of Communist publications are available to the general public on an occasional basis at some news-stands. Highly specialised journals are also available to individuals in libraries and reading rooms.

- (a) "... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

No non-Communist Western printed information is being sold to the general public; some Communist newspapers are occasionally available at some news-stands. Except for the availability of the Herald Tribune at two major hotels during the Leipzig Trade Fair, no other evidence has been found of sales to foreign tourists.

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

[NB. Little information]

Some American scientific/technological information was on display at the Leipzig Trade Fair, but not on sale or for distribution.

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

There is no possibility for the general public to hold subscriptions to Western printed information. This is limited to privileged institutions and individuals. The numbers of these subscriptions are not great.

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

Western newspapers and general periodicals are not available to the general public in libraries and reading rooms. /NB. Are holdings available for those with special access?/ Highly specialised scientific/technical journals are held by certain libraries for use by qualified individuals and institutions.

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

/NB. No information/

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in the GDR press

/NB. No information/

- (ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

/NB. No information/

- (iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

/NB. No information/

II. Developments in GDR performance since Helsinki

There has been no improvement in GDR performance since the Helsinki Final Act.

The only developments have, in fact, been negative. Authorities have told one Ally that there would be no increase in the number of titles of Western newspapers imported. Germany noticed (April 1976) a decline in numbers even among the titles of specialised journals being imported.

III. Western performance

/There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of GDR printed information./

/See Table III and complete/

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TABLE I

DISSEMINATION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF WESTERN PRINTED INFORMATION IN THE GDR

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below.

| COUNTRY | TITLES | INFORMATION | PUBLIC SALE | AVAILABILITY | COMMENTS |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Bulk subscrip- tions | General public | Tourist Con- gresses Il- legal | |
| DENMARK | | | | | No information available |
| GERMANY | Frankfurter Allgemeine Die Welt Der Spiegel Die Zeit Der Stern 160 purely technical and highly specialised journals | [50] [some] [some] [some] [some] | (unknown) | | For privileged individuals only Presumably available for those with professional interest |
| GREECE | Rizospastis (CP) Ogiltis (CP) | Limited number | | | |
| ITALY | L'Unita (CP) 130 other titles 400 magazines | 200 total | certain kiosks no no | | Exclusively for government officials, technical/scientific institutes, universities |
| UK | The Economist New Statesman Morning Star (CP) The Times | [4] [4] unknown | yes 20 (acc. to Press) | | |
| US | Herald Tribune Daily World (CP) | | no irregu- larly | | Only at 2 main hotels during Leipzig Fair |

TABLE II

Improvements in GDR performance in this field since Helsinki:

Much

Moderate

Little

No Germany, Italy, Netherlands, UK, US,
Denmark

Worse

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TABLE III

Titles and numbers of GDR printed information imported by Western countries

(please complete)

| COUNTRY | TITLE | NUMBER OF COPIES |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DENMARK | Unknown | Very limited, if any |
| GERMANY | 600 newspapers and magazines including 40 main dailies (largest: <u>Neues Deutschland</u>) (largest subscriber: <u>All-German Institute</u> - 380 titles) | 4,000 copies total <u>plus</u> 2,000 copies of <u>Neues Deutschland</u> |
| NORWAY | Unspecified newspapers and magazines | 142 subscriptions (1975) |

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

GDR

General assessment and summary

1. GDR performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is very restrictive. However, GDR inhabitants can receive the radio and television broadcasts of the Federal Republic of Germany.
2. There is no evidence of what, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast by radio.
3. The number of Western films being imported for commercial use is rather limited, and many are apparently selected for their unfavourable treatment of Western society. Films for television are occasionally of the same order but are more often old films from the GDR archives. Non-entertainment films are being imported in considerably fewer numbers, primarily for television. There is no information on film festivals and private showings, although there seem to be "closed" showings at GDR cinemas for some films.
4. The GDR is televising very little in the way of Western audio-visual material.
5. The GDR jams the medium-wave transmissions of Radio In the American Sector (RIAS).
6. GDR adheres to the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports. It is a particularly strong advocate of the Eastern argument that radio broadcasts must serve "the interests of mutual understanding among peoples" and in retaliation for alleged German radio interference in its internal affairs, has attempted to restrict the activities of correspondents from Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk.
7. There has been no improvement in GDR performance since Helsinki.

I. Performance by the GDR as regards filmed and broadcast information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states..."

"... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

Apart from some Western musical recordings /NB. Variety? Amount?/ little, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast in the GDR. /NB. Is this accurate?/ However, it should be noted that 100% of GDR inhabitants can listen to the domestic radio transmissions of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Films

GDR Authorities claim to have been increasing imports of Western feature films since 1970. Even now, however, only limited numbers of new films are shown commercially in the GDR from various Western countries. Many are low in artistic merit and GDR citizens have apparently complained that films they see on television from the Federal Republic are better. Films shown on GDR television are predominantly old American films from the GDR archives, plus the occasional film which shows Western society in unfavourable terms. Germany reports that a large number of films imported from the Federal Republic by the GDR for television are never shown.

Apart from knowledge of some German imports for GDR television, there is little information on showings of non-entertainment films in the GDR. These appear to be few. /NB. There is no information on film festivals e.g. films shown; access by public or details of private showings/ The United States has mentioned a "closed" showing of "Klute" at a GDR cinema. /NB. Further information?/

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Other
television
material

There appears to be very limited use of Western materials other than films on GDR television. /NB. There is no information on how much the GDR uses the facilities of Intervision/Eurovision to broadcast Western news materials.]

It should be noted that the question of GDR use of Western material is partly academic since 70% of GDR inhabitants can receive the transmissions of domestic television services of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The GDR maintains the Soviet line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Eastern and Western countries in imports of films, etc.

- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries..."

Newer films given commercial distribution in the GDR, and occasionally broadcast on television, appear to be selected for their critical content of Western society (e.g. "They shoot horses, don't they?"). The older films tend to be more innocuous. Television series are of the detective and crime variety, both of entertainment value and of certain propoganda value as a reflection of Western society.

- (iii) "... note the expansion of the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process..."

The GDR continues to jam the US-funded Radio In the American Sector (RIAS) on the medium-wave in major cities and towns. Jamming is not effective in rural areas and does not extend to short-wave and FM frequencies. There is no clear information on possible jamming of German broadcasts of the Federal Republic. There is no jamming of BBC or other stations.

In early 1976, information became available to American Authorities that the GDR intended to introduce its own radio stations on the same medium and FM frequencies as RIAS. At the Medium-Wave Conference in Geneva, there was agreement between the US and the GDR solving the problem on medium-wave. There is no indication of any developments with respect to FM.

The GDR is a strong vocal adherent to the Soviet line that Western radio stations must "meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples", and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Citing "constant interference in the internal affairs of GDR" the GDR refused accreditation to the 1976 Leipzig Spring Fair to correspondents of Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk. Before that, Deutsche Welle had repeatedly been denied permission to report from the GDR; Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk correspondents had recently been banned from an intra-German handball match.

As of 1974 the GDR was itself broadcasting abroad a total of almost 53 hours per day. Moreover, the GDR has been one of the main centres for clandestine Communist radio operations to Greece and Turkey. The "Voice of Greek Democrats Abroad" and "Our Radio" (Turkish Communist Party) apparently broadcast from transmitters located at Burg in the GDR. The Greek station is directed primarily at Greek workers in West Germany and has been in operation for one hour per day since December 1971. It appears that additional Turkish material may be originating in GDR and relayed to Bulgaria for transmission on the "Voice of the Turkish Communist Party" (source: "Broadcasting, East and West", Report No. 6 of the European Co-operation Research Group, April, 1974).

/NB. Is this information still accurate, e.g. is Greek station still functioning?]

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act.

(i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

/NB. Little information/

The GDR appears to select films which portray the West critically; a large number of films imported from the Federal Republic for television were never shown.

/NB. Is there further censorship of films selected?]

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(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

/NB. No information. Do Western missions have film libraries for loan to institutions and individuals?/

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

/NB. No information/

II. Developments in GDR since Final Act

See Table III.

There has been no improvement in GDR performance since Helsinki; little improvement has been noted by Italy.

There has been a slight increase noted in the number of US films being shown early in 1976, but this subsequently declined to previous levels. Performance is therefore variable.

The experience of Germany is interesting in that the numbers of German films being imported by the GDR have declined markedly from 1974 to 1975. German Authorities do not conclude, however, that the situation can be judged as worse.

One slightly positive sign was the resolution of the potential conflict in medium-range frequencies between RIAS and a proposed GDR station. (See I.A(iii) above.)

III. Western performance

/NB. There is no specific information on imports of GDR films, television and radio material by Western countries. Please provide as much information as possible for Table IV./

WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN GDR FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

TABLE I

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| Country | Total No. of films shown | Entertainment/feature films | | | | Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries, cultural language, children) | | | | Embassy loans | Comments | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | | Commercial cinema | Television | Film festival | Private cinema | Television | Commercial cinema | Film festival | Private cinema | | | |
| Denmark | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) 1974 | 56 | 1 | 14(4) | (plus 18 German dubbed) | not known | 24 | not known | (38) | not known | (16 films imported for TV were not shown) | | |
| Germany (b) 1975 | 19 | 0 | 4(3) | (1 German plus 13 German dubbed) | not known | 1 | not known | (5) | not known | (18 films imported for TV were not shown) | | |
| Germany (c) 1976 to 30th June | | | | | | | | (4) | | | | |
| Greece | 0 | | 10/12 | yearly | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 0 | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | | | |
| UK | | | at least 1/month | | | occasional documentary (e.g. "Hamlet") | | | | | | figures impossible to estimate |
| US | | | some new films; varies from 1/2 to 5/6 per 6 months period (e.g. "Cabaret", "Papillon", "3 Musketeers", "Nevada Smith", "The Sting") | | | | | | | | | |

Germany: Please check figures. Relation unclear between statistics provided 8th November, 1976 and 21st January, 1977 (in brackets) by German Delegation. Possible conflict/

CONFIDENTIAL

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN GDR FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| Country | T E L E V I S I O N | | | | Radio programmes | Comments |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | TV programmes | TV series | TV films (see Table I) | News programmes and films | | |
| Denmark | a number (about 1,000 minutes) | | | | | |
| Germany (a) 1974 | no data available | | | | 100% GDR inhabitants can receive German radio stations | Note: Almost 70% of GDR inhabitants can receive FRG TV stations |
| (b) 1975 | no data available | | | | | |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | | /Available through Inter- vision/Eurovision facilities. Details unknown/ | | |
| Italy | yes | | | | | Mainly opera and orchestra |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | |
| Norway (1975) | 2 | | | | | |
| UK | | some crime films (e.g. "Sherlock Holmes" in 1973) | | | | Cannot estimate numbers |
| US (1975/1976) | | 1 (detective series) | | | | |

TABLE III

Degree of improvement in GDR performance since
Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little Italy

None Germany, United Kingdom,
United States

Worse

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N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

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TABLE IV

GDR FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES, FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| Country | F I L M S | | T E L E V I S I O N | | | Radio material | Comments |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Feature | Non-feature | TV programme/series | Films | News material | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | No information yet available |
| Germany (a) 1974 | 54 | 36 | | 39 features 25 non-features | | | Remainder shown commercially |
| (b) 1975 | 52 | 24 | | 17 features 22 non-features | | | Remainder shown commercially |
| Greece | 0 (1974) 3 (1975) 4 (1976) | 0 | | | | | Commercially only |
| Norway | possibly some for private showing | | | 6 (1975) | | | |

INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

GDR

General assessment and summary

1. The overall performance of the GDR is moderately restrictive.

2. Journalists from most countries have few problems entering the GDR on single assignments; however, certain radio journalists from the Federal Republic of Germany have had considerable difficulty. There is little information on the treatment of applications for permanent accreditation other than evidence of opposition to cross-accreditation for journalists resident in the Federal Republic and West Berlin, and the refusal to let Deutsche Welle maintain a resident correspondent. All permanently accredited journalists may have multiple exit and entry visas.

3. Two German correspondents have been expelled since Helsinki. One was not told the reason and was given no chance to apply for reconsideration of the expulsion. Travel is almost unrestricted for resident journalists. /NB. Is this correct?/ Visiting journalists must stipulate travel requirements before entry and stick to the itinerary arranged for them, though most places requested for visits are approved.

4. For visiting journalists, access is controlled and very limited, even to official sources. Programmes are not necessarily established in line with advance requests, but must be closely followed. The situation seems a bit better for resident journalists; for instance as of July 1976, journalists can contact GDR ministries directly rather than through the MFA. Access to non-official and private contacts is extremely difficult for visiting journalists, but slightly better for residents. /NB. Is this correct?/ Germany has had some problems in getting approvals for journalistic projects and great difficulty in having film projects accepted.

5. There has been some difficulty experienced in imports of technical personnel and equipment by visiting American journalists. There are no major difficulties with despatch of reports or export of tapes and undeveloped films.

6. There has been some slight improvement in GDR performance since Helsinki. In mid-1976, the GDR announced improved access in theory to government ministries, easier customs,

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frontier and resident conditions for journalists and their families, better handling of journalistic projects, and relaxation of import regulations on office equipment. However the general restrictive attitude remains (and see above on expulsion of two correspondents).

I. Performance by GDR as regards working conditions for journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas;"

/NB. Little information/

For journalists from most countries there appear to be few problems in getting visas for short visits. Some journalists come into East Berlin on "day passes". US journalists experienced some delay with their requests to cover GDR Olympic Sports in the period just before the 1976 Olympics. This was resolved.

In contrast, certain journalists from the Federal Republic of Germany (Deutschlandfunk and Deutsche Welle) have had difficulties in making single assignment visits. Radio reporters were excluded from a handball match in February 1976 and three reporters from Deutschlandfunk and Deutsche Welle were refused accreditation to the Leipzig Spring Fair in 1976 because of alleged "constant interference in internal affairs of the GDR(1)".

/NB. There is little information regarding treatment of applications for permanent accreditation and for necessary visas then and thereafter/

The US has experienced difficulty in having journalists resident in the Federal Republic and West Berlin cross-accredited to the GDR, but no difficulty in accrediting a journalist from Copenhagen. GDR has consistently refused Deutsche Welle the right to permanent accreditation(1).

-
- (1) Note: With regard to journalists from the Federal Republic of Germany, GDR performance must also be considered in the light of an exchange of letters, 8th November, 1972 which supplements the Basic Relations Treaty of 1972 between the two countries: "The GDR shall within the framework of its applicable legislation accord journalists from the Federal Republic of Germany and their assistants the right to engage in their professional activities and freely to acquire and report information. It will enable journalists to carry on their activities as travelling correspondents."

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- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods;"

Multiple entry and exit visas are held by permanently accredited foreign journalists in the GDR. This includes non-resident journalists such as AP journalists in Copenhagen (UPI correspondent in Vienna has been seeking same arrangement).

[NB. Validity? On the basis of reciprocity?
Were bilateral agreements necessary?]

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have;"

[NB. No information/]

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons;"

In theory travel appears unrestricted for resident journalists, except for access to areas where there are military installations. In fact, some subtle techniques (such as "full" accommodation in area to be visited) are used to limit travel.

[NB. Do resident journalists have to use Panorama Services in making travel arrangements outside East Berlin?]

Journalists visiting on single assignments must stipulate where they wish to go in making visa application. GDR Authorities seem to approve visits to most places requested, but they are listed in the visa to ensure there is no departure from the fixed programme. Moreover, visitors must rely on arrangements made by Panorama Services and follow the programme prepared. An interpreter/guide is provided.

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response .."

[NB. No information. However, travel for single assignment visits is approved during visa application procedure/]

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions;"

Access to sources is controlled and very limited. Visiting journalists place requests for interviews beforehand, and if their visa is approved, they must rely on the programme set up by Panorama Services. Some US journalists have found on entry that they could not see the people they requested.

Resident journalists appear to have relied on the MFA in making appointments. As of 1st July, 1976, journalists were permitted to contact ministries directly, without going through the MFA. In general, access to officials poses only moderate difficulty.

Access to private sources is extremely difficult and virtually impossible for visiting journalists. Resident correspondents have greater success, but even then German journalists have been harassed for contacting dissidents and others.

/NB. On GDR attitude towards journalistic and film projects, information from Germany only/

Up to June 1976 German correspondents experienced increasing difficulties in having journalistic projects approved by GDR Authorities. Since then there has apparently been more rapid handling of requests. (See II below.)

German correspondents experience great difficulty in getting permission to make films for television.

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession;"

/NB. Little information/

Although German journalists have had no major problems, US correspondents have found GDR Authorities to be sensitive about importing tape recorders (they do not like to have conversations taped). Others have noted some improvement in May 1976 in ability to import office machinery.

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- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States, ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognised by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

There seem to be no major problems. Many journalists visiting on single assignment prefer to take out reports and undeveloped film personally rather than rely on transmission or shipment from the GDR. Those who have telephone or telex reports have had no special difficulties.

- (ix) "re-affirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

There appear to have been two expulsions of foreign journalists since Helsinki, both German. In December 1975, a Spiegel correspondent was expelled for alleged "gross mis-statements" concerning the GDR. Another journalist from the Federal Republic of Germany has also been expelled.

/NB. Further information on this last expulsion is required/

- (x) "... If an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

/NB. Little information/

In the second case noted above, the journalist was apparently not informed of the reason for expulsion, and no opportunity was given to apply for a re-examination of the case.

- (xi) Footnote: Accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

Experience varies on ability to import technical personnel. On one hand, some visitors have been able to bring in all technical personnel required; on the other, US correspondents have had some difficulty in importing technical personnel and have been under pressure to use local technicians. Germany notes that its resident technical personnel are not in possession of "frontier recommendations" (unlike journalists) which entitle holders to preferential treatment.

/NB. Other resident journalists?/

/NB. This appears inconsistent with recent move by German Democratic Republic to give dependents of technical staff "frontier recommendations". Please clarify/

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

(i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

Journalists visiting the GDR on single assignments are required to use the "facilitative services" of Panorama. Journalists stipulate in visa applications where they wish to go and whom they want to see. They must take what Panorama offers. The service is expensive and cumbersome. As regards resident journalists, until 1st July, 1976 the MFA was involved in making appointments with government officials, which journalists found helpful if somewhat cumbersome and time-consuming. Since then journalists have been able to apply directly to press spokesmen of the various ministries.

/NB. Must resident journalists use Panorama services; how does co-operation with them differ from that given to single assignment journalists?/

/NB. Little information on technical services offered by Panorama/

US journalists report being pressured to use the local technical services offered by Panorama.

(ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

/NB. No information. Does German Democratic Republic media try to discourage contacts with foreign journalists?/

GDR media has indulged in propoganda campaigns recently against correspondents from the Federal Republic of Germany (see also A(ix) above).

(iii) Journalists' access to international news

/NB. No information. Can they receive subscriptions, wire services?/

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

/NB. No information/

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II. Developments in GDR since Final Act

See Table II.

There has been some minor improvement in GDR performance since Helsinki.

As of 1st July, 1976 journalists can approach ministries directly for interviews with officials instead of proceeding through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In May 1976 regulations for the import of office machinery were relaxed.

In June 1976, the following improvements came into effect:

- (a) Wives and children of school age of journalists and technical staff are issued "frontier recommendations" in order to get preferential treatment at borders.
- (b) Press cards are available to wives and children.
- (c) Simplified customs clearances for professional and personal use.
- (d) More rapid handing of journalistic projects.

One Ally reports possible concessions were made to journalists on the matter of "accommodation".

[NB. Please check and clarify]

III. Western performance

See Table III.

TABLE I
WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN GDR

| | Belgium | Denmark | Germany | Greece | Italy | Netherlands | Norway | United Kingdom | United States | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total journalists accredited | (1)* | 1 | 16 | 0 | 2 (L'Unita and ANSA) | 0 | (1)* | 2(3)* (Morning Star Reuters) | 3 (incl. AP in Copenhagen) | |
| No. resident journalists | | | [?] | 0 | | 0 | | 2 | 1 (Daily World) | |
| No. resident cameramen/techs. | | | [?] | 0 | | 0 | | | 1 (Daily World) | |
| No. holding multi exit/entry visas | | | | 0 | | 0 | | | 3 | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for total accredited journalists | | | | 0 | | 0 | | 2 | | |
| Visas for single assignment | | | | 4 | limited number | 1 every 6 months | | about 20 | 4/5 every 6 months, plus "day passes" to East Berlin | |
| Visas refused | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | no cases known | | 0 | some* | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | no cases known | | 0 | some (requests to cover GDR Olympic sports) correspondents | |
| Journalists expelled | | | 2 | | | | | | 0 | |

Comments:

()* 1974 figures:
North Atlantic
Assembly document
CIC/FP(75)10 of
September 1975

* Only requests for permanent accreditation from journalists resident in FRG and W. Berlin

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in GDR performance since
Helsinki Final Act

Much

Moderate

Little FRG*, UK*, Italy*, US*

None Denmark

Worse

* IS evaluation

TABLE III
GDR JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

| | Belgium | Denmark | Germany | Greece | Italy | Netherlands | Norway | United Kingdom | United States | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total journalists accredited | (1)* | 5 | (6)* | 1 (1974/ 1975 only) | 3 | | 5 | (1)* | 5 | (*)* 1974 figures N. Atlantic Assembly doc. CIC/FF(75)10 September 1975 |
| No. resident journalists | | 3 | | | | | 0 | | | |
| No. resident cameramen/techs. | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. holding multi exit/entry visas | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for total accredited journalists | | | | | 3 | | | | 6 | |
| Visas for single assignment | | tourist visas issued | | | 22(74) 21(75) 6(76) | | | | 3 | |
| Visas refused | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | 9 | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | 0 | | | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| Journalists expelled | | | | | | | | | | |

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N A T O . C O N F I D E N T I A L

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I N F O R M A T I O N

C O - O P E R A T I O N I N T H E F I E L D O F I N F O R M A T I O N

G D R

General assessment and summary

(NB. None possible at present time)

N A T O . C O N F I D E N T I A L

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I. Performance by the GDR as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

/NB. No information/

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes;"

The United States has proposed a US "Film Retrospective" on GDR television in return for a GDR "Film Retrospective" at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. There has been no response. Germany reports a modest exchange of television films with the GDR, in which exports to the GDR predominate.

- (iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists..."

/NB. No information/

- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

/NB. No information/

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the press, radio and television."

/NB. No information/

II. Developments with respect to GDR performance since Helsinki

/NB. No information/

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF
CULTURE AND EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

GDR

I. Dissemination and translation of books

A. Western books in the GDR

(i) General assessment

See Table I.

/NB. More information required, even
general estimates/

GDR adheres to the Soviet line that it is importing and publishing more Western books than vice-versa. More information is required to permit an accurate evaluation of GDR performance, but it would appear imports and translations from the Federal Republic of Germany are moderate but from other Western countries only limited (only slightly better than the Soviet Union). Germany reports a certain "stagnation in sales" of books to the GDR at early 1970 levels.

In its report of June 1973, the European Co-operation Research Group (EUCORG) reports that British publishers noticed a steady decline in interest in British books over the previous decade (Oxford University Press sold £6 - 8,000 of books in early 1960s; this had almost dwindled to zero).

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

/NB. No information/

(iii) Categories of Western books

/NB. Little information/

Germany reports that works from the Federal Republic are mainly in the "cultural heritage" category, plus some German translations of Western literature, and rarely contemporary German writers. Some specialised and technical books were also imported.

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(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

/NB. No information. Are books selected for unfavourable view of the West? Are passages from translated Western books removed or changed?/

(v) Availability to public

/NB. No information. Book stores? Libraries?/

(vi) Book exhibitions

/NB. Little information/

Some American scientific and technological books were on display at the Fall Leipzig Fair in 1975 but were not for sale.

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies

/NB. No information. Do Embassies have libraries with books for loan? Access?/

(viii) Contacts between publishers

/NB. No information/

(ix) Contacts between libraries, exchanges, etc.

/NB. No information/

B. Developments since Helsinki

/NB. No information/

C. GDR books in Western countries

See Table II.

/NB. More information required, even general estimates/

/NB. Information from Germany only/

There is much interest in the Federal Republic in GDR books, both technical and literary. As a result, some GDR books are published only in the Federal Republic of Germany. There are even bookshops in West Berlin that sell almost solely GDR literature.

The GDR adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries import, translate and publish fewer Eastern, including GDR, books than Eastern countries import and translate Western books. They demand Western performance be improved at least to Eastern levels ("statistical reciprocity").

II. Films

A. Film exchanges and festivals

/NB. Little information/

The GDR has approved an American film week for early 1977 and a US photographic exhibition in late 1977.

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

/NB. No information/

III. Language instruction

A. Western language instruction in GDR

/NB. No information/

The GDR claims that Western languages are taught on a wide scale in the GDR.

B. Language instruction in Western countries

/NB. No information/

The GDR adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages up to the level of instruction achieved in Eastern countries ("statistical reciprocity").

TABLE I

Number of Western books available in GDR

Note: All figures are estimates

| Country | Total titles available | Total imports 74-76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments | |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | No. | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec/tech. | Social sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restric. o-open | | |
| Denmark | | | | 50-100 books | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | | about 100 yearly | | | | yes | | some | | | | | | [Germany: Please clarify figures. Bracketed figures from German Del. Note 21.1.77; others from questionnaire return 8.11.76] Value of imports: 1974: DM. 15.9 M [or 6.3?] 1975: DM. 18.0 M [or 6.5?] |
| Greece | | | | | | some writers poets | | | | | only "Alexis Zorbas" | 0 | | |
| Italy | | modest | | | | Italian classics | | some philosophy | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | 2 authors | | | | | | | yes | | | "Max Havelaar" by Multatuli Books by Teun de Vries |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| US | | | | | | | | some | | | | | | On display at Leipzig Book Fair (1975) |

TABLE II

Number of GDR books available in Western countries

Note: All figures are estimates

| Country | Total titles available | Total imports 74-76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|----------------------|-------|------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | No. | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec/tech. | Social sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restrict. o-open | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Germany | | about 100 yearly | | | | yes | | yes | | | | | [Germany: Please clarify figures: Bracketed figures are from German Del. Note 21.1.77; others are from reply to questionnaire 8.11.76] Value imports: 1974: DM. 17.2 M [or 14.9?] 1975: DM. 17.5 M [or 15.2?] |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | Data not available |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |

INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

HUNGARY

General assessment and summary

1. Despite its liberal reputation, the performance of Hungary in the field of printed information seems to be only slightly better than most other Warsaw Pact countries (except Poland) and is generally restrictive.

2. A reasonable cross-section of Western non-Communist newspapers and news magazines are imported, but are not on sale to the general public. The numbers of copies are limited to those required for official use (privileged institutions and individuals) and a few sales to tourists at major hotels and airports. A few Communist publications are imported in a limited way and are occasionally on sale to the public. Non-political and specialist periodicals can apparently be imported by subscription but are not on public sale. Libraries have holdings of Western printed information, but the extent of these holdings and accessibility to them is unclear.

3. There has been no significant improvement in Hungarian performance since the Helsinki Final Act. Hungary has not facilitated any increase in the general dissemination of Western printed information, though it seems larger numbers of titles and copies of American and possibly other Western newspapers and periodicals have been ordered since early 1976, principally for tourist sales.

4. Hungary does not seem to have contributed to improved access by the general public. There has however been a modest increase in the numbers and titles of newspapers and periodicals being sold to tourists.

I. Hungarian performance in the field of oral and published information

A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information ..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses, etc.)

[NB. No information]

- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table I.

There is very little dissemination of Western printed information in Hungary. A reasonable but not extensive cross section of Western non-Communist newspapers and news magazines are imported, but in limited quantities. Some Western Communist publications enter Hungary in larger numbers on the average, but the amounts are not striking. Information is lacking on numbers of titles of non-political and specialized periodicals (a few are known to come in by subscription).

[NB. Are there any guidelines limiting importation of printed information?]

From evidence available on accessibility (see (v) below) territorial dissemination of Western printed information is limited to Budapest for newspapers, news magazines (tourist sales, official use) and possibly other main centres (libraries and institutions).

[NB. No information on possible sales of non-political and scientific publications, and where]

- (iii) " ... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

The Hungarian import agency is KULTURA.

[NB. No information beyond this. Is there any evidence that Hungary encourages contracts between KULTURA and Western suppliers? How do the details of existing contracts comply with Final Act?]

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- (iv) "... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

[NB. No information. Has Hungary modified any laws or regulations that might be hindering improvements in contracts and agreements, or taken other measures? Does Hungary honour contracts? Is it interpreting existing contracts in a restrictive or positive way?]

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above." (i.e. (iii) and (iv))

See Table I.

Accessibility to the modest amounts of Western printed information permitted into Hungary is very limited. Non-Communist Western newspapers and news magazines are not sold to the general public but are available in limited numbers to tourists. Only privileged individuals and institutions see them regularly. A few Western Communist publications are sometimes on sale publicly; non-political and technical publications are apparently accessible by subscription and possibly through libraries, but information is lacking. [NB. Public sale?]

- (a) "... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

See Table I.

There are no Western non-Communist newspapers or news magazines on sale to the general public, but they can be purchased in limited numbers at larger hotels in Budapest [and Balaton?]

A small airport newsstand recently began carrying some Western periodicals including Newsweek.

British and Italian Communist publications have been seen on sale to the general public.

[NB. No information on possible sales of non-political general and specialized periodicals]

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

[NB. No information]

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

Individual subscriptions to Western non-Communist newspapers and news magazines appear to be impossible; they are held by institutions and seen by privileged individuals only.

/NB. No information on individual subscriptions to Western Communist publications/

Subscriptions are permitted to some non-political periodicals (e.g. Sports Illustrated, Ladies' Home Journal, Scientific American).

/NB. No information on specialized technical journals/

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

/NB. Lack of information on titles available and accessibility to general public/

Both The Times (London) and The Morning Star are known to be held by some Hungarian libraries.

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

The US Embassy has been permitted to disseminate information to a wider audience since Helsinki.

/NB. No further information/

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in Hungarian press.

/NB. No information/

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(ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

Access to British Council reading room at the British Embassy is controlled; police will ask questions of visitors. Institut Français and Alliance Française both have libraries receiving Western periodical literature.

[NB. But types of material and availability to general public is not known]

The Italian Cultural Institute also has a reading room.

(iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

[NB. No information]

II. Developments in Hungarian performance since Helsinki

See Table II.

There has been no significant improvement in Hungarian performance since Helsinki.

There has been a modest increase reported in the numbers and titles of Western newspapers for sale at first class hotels; but at the same time it has been more difficult to secure periodicals (Time, Newsweek, Der Spiegel). Nonetheless, Newsweek has appeared for the first time with some other Western periodicals at a small stand at Budapest Airport. Possibly to meet the increased demand for tourist sales, there has been a modest increase in the number of American newspapers and periodicals imported into Hungary since the beginning of 1976.

In April 1976 the Hungarian Government lifted some long-standing restrictions on the dissemination of information by the US Embassy to a wider Hungarian audience.

III. Western performance

[There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Hungarian printed information]

[See Table III, and complete]

TABLE I

Dissemination and accessibility of Western printed information in Hungary

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below.

| COUNTRY | TITLES | IMPORTATION | | PUBLIC SALE | | AVAILABILITY | | COMMENTS |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Bulk ship- ments | Subscrip- tions | General public | Tourist | Con- gresses | Li- braries | |
| BELGIUM | La Libre Belgique La Peuple | | [some] [some] | | | | | |
| DENMARK | | | | | | | | No information available |
| GERMANY | Frankfurter Allgemeine Die Welt Süddeutsche Zeitung | [167] [45] | 50/ 100 each | [17] | no no no | yes | | |
| GREECE | None known | | | | none | | | |
| ITALY | Corriere della Sera La Stampa L'Unita (CP) Vie Nuove (CP) Noi Donne (CP) | | | [28] [8] | }very }occasion- }ally | }none }seen | | |
| NETHERLANDS | None known | | | | none | | | |
| NORWAY | | | | | | | | |
| UK | The Times The Guardian Financial Times The Economist New Statesman Morning Star (CP) | [179] [43] [102] [258] [32] [150] | 132 155 | [5] [43] [4] | | yes | yes (o or x?) yes (o or x?) | |

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| COUNTRY | TITLES | IMPORTATION | | PUBLIC SALE | | AVAILABILITY [* restricted Ø general] | | COMMENTS |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | | Bulk ship- ments | Subscrip- tions | General public | Tourist | Con- gresses | Li- braries | |
| US | Herald Tribune Time | Unknown | } possibly } 150-200 } copies } each | } no } no } | } yes } irregu- } larly } | | | } de luxe hotels only; } not airport |
| | Newsweek | Unknown | | | | | | |
| | Sports Illustrated Ladies' Home Journal Scientific America | | Some Some Some | | | | | |

TABLE II

Improvements in Hungarian performance in this field
since Helsinki:

Much

Moderate

Little

No

Italy, Germany, UK, US, Denmark

Worse

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TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Hungarian printed information
imported by Western countries

[please complete]

| COUNTRY | TITLE | NUMBER OF COPIES |
|---------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Denmark | Unknown | Very limited, if any |
| Norway | Unspecified newspapers and magazines | 22 subscriptions (1975) |

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

HUNGARY

General assessment and summary

1. Hungarian performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is somewhat less than restrictive, and ranks with Poland and Romania as the least restrictive of the Warsaw Pact countries.

2. There is little evidence of Western recorded information being broadcast; however, Hungarians can receive domestic radio transmissions from Austria.

3. A moderate to considerable number of Western films are imported for commercial and television use, with television screenings somewhat greater. 20 to 40% of commercial showings are of Western films, only some of which are selected for their negative portrayal of Western society. Private showings by Embassies and loans from Embassy film libraries occur in limited numbers. There is no information on film festivals.

4. In contrast to the number of films shown, Hungary appears to broadcast little in the way of other Western television material.

5. There is no jamming of Western radio broadcasts by Hungary.

6. Hungary is a vocal advocate of the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports. It is also playing a strong rôle in claiming that Western radio broadcasts must serve "the interests of mutual understanding among peoples".

7. There has been no significant improvement in Hungarian performance since Helsinki, apart from televising, in 1976, two live debates between Eastern and Western media representatives on international issues.

I. Performance by Hungary as regards Filmed and Broadcast Information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(1) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states ..."

"... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II

Radio

Apart from Western musical recordings /NB. quantity and variety?/ little, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast. /NB. Is this accurate?/ The US has had some success in placing American music with radio stations. Austrian domestic radio transmissions can be received and have a large audience.

Films

Hungary imports a considerable number of Western feature films from a broad range of countries for showing commercially and on television. Screenings on television are slightly more numerous. At any one time Western films may make up from 20 to 40% of films in cinemas. Most of them are Italian or American films consisting of relatively recent releases.

Little is known about non-feature film imports; some are shown on television. From limited information, it appears private showings by Western Embassies and films on loan are possible, but not great in number. /NB. There is no information on film festivals/

Other television material

In contrast to large imports of Western films, many for television, Hungary seems to be using very little other Western television material. /NB. Is this correct? Only Italy reports exports of programmes in any number; others have supplied no information./

/NB. There is no information on how much Hungary uses the facilities of Intervision/Eurovision to broadcast Western news materials./

As a front runner propagandist for Warsaw Pact countries on Basket III issues, Hungary is vocal in its advocacy of the Eastern line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Eastern and Western countries in imports of films, etc.

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- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries ..."

Hungary selects some films for importation which tend to display Western society in a negative way, but a good number are innocuous. All films at least correspond to the general Hungarian political line.

- (iii) "... note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process ..."

Hungary does not jam any Western foreign broadcasts. As a leading propagandist among Warsaw Pact countries on Basket III issues, Hungary has been a vocal adherent to the Eastern line that Western radio stations must meet "the interests of mutual understanding among peoples", and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Hungary itself transmits far fewer international broadcasts than any other Eastern country, about 16 hours daily (10 to Europe) in 1974. Its broadcasts through "Radio Homeland" are principally directed to Hungarians living in foreign countries and employ a more subtle non-political approach than other Eastern stations. (Source: Broadcasting, East and West, European Co-operation Research Group, Report No. 6, April 1974).

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

Censorship does not "officially" exist in Hungary and it appears that once films are imported they are no longer subject to any apparent limitations. Before films are imported, however, a check is done to ensure there is no conflict with Hungarian social political ideology.

- (ii) Activities of Western Embassies

[NB. Little information]

The US and the Netherlands have maintained film libraries over the period under review; Netherlands operations have now been discontinued. Film shows are possible for specially invited guests; no public announcement is permitted. US notes that "official" placement of US films, television and radio materials is modest but improving.

- (iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

[NB. No information]

II. Developments in Hungary since Final Act

There has been no significant improvement in Hungarian performance since Helsinki; Germany has reported little improvement on the basis of the evidence immediately below.

In 1976 Hungarian television organized two live debates between Eastern and Western media representatives covering international subjects such as CSCE, détente and arms reductions. The selection of participants was fair and each was given equal time.

The US has noticed some increase in American films, television and radio material being placed in Hungary; more American films are appearing on Hungarian television.

III. Western performance

[NB. Apart from a contribution by Italy there was no specific information on imports of Hungarian films, television and radio material by Western countries. Please provide as much information as possible for Table IV. This is especially important in view of Hungary's advanced propaganda position on Basket III issues.]

TABLE I
WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN HUNGARY
FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| Country | Total No. of films shown | Entertainment/Feature Films | | | | Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries, cultural language, children) | | | | Film Purchases | Embassy Loans | Comments |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Commercial Cinemas | Television | Film Festivals | Private/Special Groups | Commercial Cinemas | Television | Film Festivals | Private/Special Groups | | | |
| Denmark | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | No information on numbers |
| Germany | | Small number | Detective films | | | | Documentaries (science tourism) | | | | | |
| Greece | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Italy | | About 30 yearly | Occasionally | | | | Occasional documentaries | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 13 | | | | | | | | 9 + 4 docum.to experts (280 persons) | 9 (600 persons) | Film library discontinued | |
| Norway(1975) | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) 1974 | Not known | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) 1975 | | | | | | 5)Embassy | | | | | | |
| c) 1976, to 30th June | At least 19 | | | | | 4)Cinema | About 25 | | | | | |
| US | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) 1974 | 245 | --- 33 --- (16 million people) | | | | | | | 212 on loans | 212 | | |
| b) 1975 | 13 | 33 | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) 1976, to 30th June | | About same | | | | | | | | | | |

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TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN HUNGARY
FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| Country | TELEVISION | | | Radio Programmes | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | TV Programmes | TV Series | TV Films (See Table I) | | |
| Germany | About 10/year | Not Known | About 25 | | About 5% of German language programming |
| Italy | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | |
| United Kingdom a) 1974/75 b) 1976, to 30th June | | | | | No data available |
| United States a) 1974 | | 1 (Science Report Series) | | Some American music | |

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TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Hungarian performance since
Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None

Worse

Germany

Italy, UK, US

TABLE IV
HUNGARIAN FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES
FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| Country | F I L M S | | T E L E V I S I O N | | | Radio Material | Comments |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | Feature | Non- Feature | TV Programme/ Series | Films | News Material | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | No information yet available |
| Greece | 5 (1974) 4 (1975) 1 (1976) | 1 (1974) 0 (1975) 0 (1976) | | | | | Commercially shown only |
| Germany | | | | | | | No information available |
| Italy | 3/5 per year + film festivals | | Some | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | No information |
| Norway (1975) | 1 (commercially) + probably others shown privately | | 2 | 1 | | | |

INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

HUNGARY

General assessment and summary

1. Although more information is necessary for a full and accurate picture, it would appear that Hungary's overall performance is relaxed in Eastern terms, but still somewhat restrictive.

2. Entry for Western journalists on single assignment usually poses little difficulty, and some rare initial refusals have been subsequently reversed. However, requests from Hungarian-born VOA correspondents have never been granted.

3. Few Western journalists are accredited permanently. NB. Reason? Hungarian dislike of dual accreditation? Hungary is seeking bilateral agreements before granting multiple exit and entry visas to accredited journalists.

4. Both visiting and resident journalists appear to enjoy complete freedom of movement, can import technical equipment, and can transmit reports unhindered.

5. Access to official sources is not difficult, though well controlled by Hungarian Authorities. NB. No information on access to private sources. Moderately difficult?

6. There have been no expulsions of journalists. Nonetheless, Hungary is prominent among Warsaw Pact countries in the campaign to place news reporting and exchanges of information at the "service of mutual understanding" among people.

7. There have been no improvements in Hungary since Helsinki.

I. Performance by Hungary as regards Working Conditions for Journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas;"

[NB. Little information]

Hungary appears to treat favourably most applications from journalists for single-assignment visits. Rare refusals take place but some have been reversed after Embassy intervention. Consistent refusals of visas to Hungarian members of VOA suggest one category of proscribed individuals exists.

[NB. No information on processing speed]

[NB. There is little information on how Hungary treats applications for permanent accreditation and for necessary visas then and thereafter. Recent agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany on double accreditation and Greek proposals to work out more flexible procedures for accreditation of journalists, suggest there may be problems with cross-accreditation or non-resident accreditation of journalists. Is this true?]

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods;"

[NB. No precise information].

Italy reports its correspondents have multiple entry and exit visas valid for six months (the one Hungarian journalist in Italy has a multiple entry/exit visa valid for one year).

[NB. What about non-resident accredited journalists? Is reciprocity applying? Is a bilateral agreement necessary (as is suggested from contents of proposals presented to a number of Western countries)?]

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have;"

[NB. No information]

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- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons;"

/NB. Very little information. What are procedures?/

US reports no restrictions on internal travel by its journalists. Italian journalists have complete freedom of movement.

/NB. No information on "providing greater opportunities" for travel./

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response ..."

/NB. No information/

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions;"

/NB. Very little information/

Access appears not to be too difficult to official sources, although it is controlled by Hungarian Authorities. There is no chance to communicate directly with sources. More senior individuals are available for interviews on controversial subjects.

/NB. No information on access to private sources/

/NB. No information on Hungarian treatment of journalistic and film projects proposed by Western journalists/

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession;"

/NB. Little information/

There seem to be few problems in importing technical equipment.

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognized by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

[NB. Little information]

Foreign correspondents appear to be able to transmit their material abroad unhindered.

[NB. No information on sending out tapes and undeveloped films]

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

[NB. No information]

- (x) "... If an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

[NB. No information. No reports of expulsions]

- (xi) Accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

[NB. No information]

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

[NB. Very little information]

The Press Department of the MFA appears to be the central contact for resident journalists and co-ordinating agency for visiting journalists. It controls access to official sources. Its services are free.

[NB. No information on local technical services offered by Hungarian Authorities]

- (ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

[NB. No information]

- (iii) Journalists' access to international news

[NB. No information]

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(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

[NB. Little information]

Uncomplimentary reporting is prevented by refusing re-entry visas to journalists who do not report favourably on earlier visits.

[NB. In many cases?]

II. Developments in Hungary since Final Act

There is no improvement in Hungarian performance since Helsinki.

At best one country has determined some "atmospheric" improvements. For example, more senior people appear to be available for interviews and are even ready to discuss controversial subjects.

III. Western performance

See Table III.

TABLE I
WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN HUNGARY

| | Belgium | Denmark | Germany | Greece | Italy | Netherlands | Norway | UK | US | Comments |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>A. In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Journalists Accredited | (0)* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 (L'Unita ANSA, Vie Nuove) | 0 | (1)* | 0 | 0 | (*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Assembly document CIC/FF(75)10, Sept. 1975 |
| No. Resident Journalists | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| No. Resident Cameramen/Techs. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| No. Holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| <u>B. From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for Accredited Journalists | | | | 0 | 3 | | | 0 | 0 | |
| Visas for Single-Assignment | | 4(1975) 2(1976) | 20/30 yearly | 1('76) 1('76) | 5-30 a year | 12 ('75- mid-'76) | | 3(mid-74) 10('75) 6('76) | 6(1975/76 6 months) | |
| Visas refused | | 0 | 1('74) 1('76) | Not known | 0 | 0 | | 0(mid-74) 1('75) 0('76) | 2 (1974/75)* | * VOA correspondents of Hungarian origin |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | 0 | 0 | Not known | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Journalists expelled | | | | | | | | | 0 | |

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Hungarian performance since
Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None

Germany, Italy*, UK, US, Denmark

Worse

* IS interpretation

TABLE III
HUNGARIAN JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

| | Belgium | Denmark | Germany | Greece | Italy | Netherlands | Norway | UK | US | Comments |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Journalists Accredited | (1)* | 1 | (2)* | 0 | 1 | | | (2)* | 4 | (*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Assembly document CIC/FF(75)10 of September 1975 |
| No. Resident Journalists | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. Resident Cameramen/Techs | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for accredited journalists | | | | | | | | | 1(1976) | |
| Visas for Single-assignment | | | | 6(1974) 9(1975) 6(1976) | 20/50* yearly | 6(75/76) | | | 3(1976) | * depends on events to be reported in any particular year |
| Visas Refused | | | | 0 | | 0 | | | 0 | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | | | 0 | | 0 | | | 0 | |
| Journalists Expelled | | | | | | | | | | |

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INFORMATION

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

HUNGARY

General assessment and summary

/NB. None possible at present time/

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I. Performance by Hungary as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

/NB. No information/

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes"

There seems to be no known regular exchange of radio and television programmes between Hungary and Western countries, although some co-productions have been arranged. During summer of 1975 the first television co-production programme between Hungary and the United States Information Agency was broadcast.

There has apparently been a one-time exchange of non-political programmes between the BBC and the Hungarian Broadcasting Organization.

In its bilateral proposals to a number of Western countries, Hungary has suggested the renewal (or initial conclusion) of co-operative agreements between radio and television organizations. Organizations are also to keep each other informed of broadcasts of material from the other party.

The two Hungarian TV discussion programmes with Western and Eastern participants (see section on Filmed and Broadcast Information) seem to have been arranged without the assistance of Western networks.

- (iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists ..."

In 1976 a group of Hungarian journalists visited Norway.

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- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

/NB. No information/

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings .. between experts in the field of the press, radio and television"

/NB. No information/

II. Developments with respect to Hungarian performance since Helsinki

/NB. No information/

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE
AND EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

HUNGARY

I. Dissemination and translation of books

A. Western books in Hungary

(i) General assessment

See Table I.

[NB. More information required even in the way of general estimates]

[NB. Little information]

Hungary takes an advance propaganda position among Warsaw Pact countries in claiming a highly commendable record in importation and translation of Western books in comparison with Western publication of Hungarian books.

Although further information is necessary to permit Western judgement, Hungary seems to be importing only limited numbers of foreign titles directly for sale in original language. In contrast, however, its translation and publication of apparently large numbers of Western books probably makes Hungarian performance about the best of all Warsaw Pact countries.

[NB. Is this true?]

For example, according to the June 1973 report of the European Co-operation Research Group, 3,000 foreign titles were being translated and published annually with a rising trend. Unlike most Eastern countries, commercial exchange and sales are pursued with vigour and efficiency by Kultura, the Hungarian agency. The development of literary culture is given high priority.

Although foreign currency shortages may place some limitations on imports of books in original language, EUCORG contends the publishing industry is generally given carte blanche for purchasing printing rights and for translating and publishing foreign works (subject to (iv) below).

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(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

[NB. Little information]

In comparison with other Warsaw Pact countries, Hungary translates large numbers of foreign books.

As part of its bilateral implementation proposals to a number of Western countries, Hungary has suggested that:

1. competent authorities of each country advise each other annually of what works are recommended for translation and publication in the other country, what works of the other country have been translated and published, and the number of copies;
2. authorities inform each other of the extent of governmental support accorded to increase the availability of translated and published works of the other country.

(iii) Categories of Western books

[NB. No information]

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

[NB. Little information]

Books for sale directly, or translated in Hungarian, are selected for their acceptability to the régime.

[NB. Are certain books selected for an unfavourable view of the West? Are passages in translated Western books changed or removed?]

(v) Availability to public

A limited choice of books from Western countries are on public sale in their original languages at a number of bookshops. They are chiefly technical works while literary literature is confined to titles by "acceptable" authors.

EUCORG also claims that readers may order Western books through these bookshops, provided titles do not appear on the proscribed list. (In this case the customer is told the title is "difficult to obtain".) The central agency Kultura will obtain books directly from Western publishers. Prices for foreign books are high compared with Hungarian printed works.

Foreign books are also available in original language in public libraries.

[NB. No information on access to translated works but presumably it is open?]

(vi) Book exhibitions

/NB. No information/

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies

The British Embassy, French and Italian Cultural Institutions maintain libraries with reading rooms to which the public has access. With reference to the British Library, EUCORG notes that police have asked questions of visitors.

(viii) Contacts between publishers and writers

As part of its bilateral implementation proposals to a number of Western countries, Hungary has suggested that writers' associations be in contact and agree on co-operation to further the translation and publication of each other's books.

B. Developments since Helsinki

/NB. No information/

C. Hungarian books in Western countries

See Table II.

/NB. More information is required, even general estimates/

Hungary is a propaganda leader in following the Soviet line that Western countries are not importing, translating and publishing Hungarian works on the same scale as Western books are being published in Hungary. Better performance is demanded ("statistical reciprocity").

In its report EUCORG notes that the Hungarian agency Kultura takes a vigorous approach to sales and exchanges of books.

II. Films

A. Film exchanges and festivals

/NB. Little information/

Germany reports no known regular film exchange is taking place between Hungary and Western countries.

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B. Co-production of films and other contacts

Hungary has a number of co-productions with Western countries. For example, one co-production was realized with Norway in 1976.

III. Language Instruction

A. Western language instruction in Hungary

German is still the most important foreign language in Hungary, although the younger generation concentrates on learning English.

German, English, Latin, French, Italian and Spanish are taught at Hungarian schools on a voluntary basis. Some Western language teachers are present with Italian and French cultural institutes. It should be noted, however, that participation by Hungarians in language courses abroad is normally discouraged by Hungarian Authorities.

B. Language instruction in Western countries

[NB. No information]

Hungary adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages, including Hungarian, up to the level of instruction achieved in Eastern countries ("statistical reciprocity"). As part of its bilateral implementation proposals to some Western countries, Hungary has suggested measures to expand knowledge in Western countries of the Hungarian language.

TABLE I

Number of Western Books Available in Hungary

Note: All figures are rough estimates

| Country | Total Titles Available | Total imports 1974-76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories books (%) | | | | | Availability of (translations) only | | Comments | |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | No. | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec/ Tech. | Social Sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restrict. o-open | | |
| Denmark | | | | 61 | | | | | | | | | | No info. available 1 writer, 2 poets (before Helsinki) 2 books seen in secondhand shops No information available |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | 3 known | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | 17('71) 16('72) 15-20 yearly | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | | | Very seldom | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | | very small numbers | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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TABLE II

Number of Hungarian books available in Western countries

Note: All figures are estimates

| Country | Total Titles Available | Total imports 1974-76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories books (%) | | | | | Availability of (Translations) only | | Comments |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | No. | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec/ Tech. | Social Sciences | Others | Stores | Libraries x-restric. o-open | |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available No information available US Library of Congress figures for English translations of Hungarian books received (principally done in US and UK): 1973-41 1974-43 1975-16 |
| Italy | | | | 3 or 4 yearly | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

POLAND

General assessment and summary

1. Poland is by far the most relaxed Eastern country in its approach to the dissemination of and the accessibility to Western printed information on its territory, though it is still restrictive by Western standards.
2. A wide cross-section of Western non-Communist newspapers and news magazines are imported, but only in enough numbers for limited tourist sales, modest distribution to international press and book clubs (to which there is free public access), possibly some very limited general sales, and for official use. A few Western Communist publications are imported and have been occasionally seen on sale. Non-political/general (especially fashion) and scientific publications, some in large numbers, are imported for reading rooms and more extensive general sales. Some enter through individual subscription which is limited by the subscribers' ability to pay in foreign currency.
3. There has been no significant improvement in Polish performance since the Helsinki Final Act.
4. Poland has not brought about any appreciable increase in dissemination of Western printed information, though it claims to be importing more titles and copies of Western materials (there is only little evidence that this is true).
5. Poland does not seem to have improved access by the general public.

- I. Polish performance in the field of Oral and Published Information
- A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act
- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses, etc.)
- [NB. No information]
- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table I.

The dissemination of Western printed information in Poland is more ample than in any other Warsaw Pact country, though undoubtedly short of demand and still very limited by Western standards. The Poles import a wide range of Western non-Communist newspapers, news magazines and political periodicals in moderate numbers for tourists, libraries and officials but not sufficient for significant public sale. The amount of Western Communist publications imported is not clear. A large variety of general/non-political (especially fashion), science and technical publications are imported, some in large numbers for sale.

According to Peter OSNOS (Herald Tribune, 16th April, 1976) there is an "approved list" of publications of about 270 titles; Polish officials claim that only publications which are pornographic or which are consistently anti-Communist are excluded. Although the shortage of hard currency is cited as a limiting factor, Poland puts far high priority than other Eastern countries on using available currency to purchase Western information materials.

The extent of dissemination throughout the territory of Poland corresponds principally to the location of the International Book Clubs (numbering 64 in 1974) where Western printed information is most accessible to the public (see (v) below). Probably all large urban centres are covered. Sales are likely limited to largest cities except for the most popular fashion magazines.

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- (iii) "... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

Import and distribution of Western printed information in Poland is done by Ars Polona-Ruch, an apparently efficient agency which controls about 32,000 kiosks (1974 figure). There is no information on general Polish practice in making agreements and contracts, but as an example, Poland's arrangement with a Western distributor calls for a minimum purchase of a certain value of Western publications (titles chosen by Poland) with the Western distributor agreeing to buy a certain percentage of Polish publications in return. Delivery seems rapid and the local distribution system is used. [NB. Source: 1974 Report by EUCORG (see note Table I).]

[NB. Is there any evidence that Poland encourages contracts between Ars Polona-Ruch and Western suppliers? How do details of existing contracts comply with Final Act?]

- (iv) "... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

[NB. No information.

Has Poland modified any laws or regulations that might hinder improvements in contracts and agreements, or taken other measures? Does Poland honour contracts? Is it interpreting existing contracts in a restrictive or positive way?]

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above."
(i.e. (iii) and (iv))

See Table I.

There is reasonably good accessibility to the titles and amounts of Western printed information imported through the facilities of the International Press and Book Clubs. These clubs stock a modest amount of most Western newspapers and periodicals and access is free from restrictions. Access by other means is restrictive. Sales are limited to a few major newspapers at certain kiosks [NB. Some conflicting information: see (a) below], plus the non-political/general periodicals on fashion and other subjects. Subscriptions, while permitted, are limited to the non-political/general variety and by the need for the subscriber to pay with own foreign currency.

- (a) "... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

There is some uncertainty whether or not any Western newspapers and news magazines are sold publicly. Peter OSNOS (Herald Tribune, 16th April, 1976) reports Le Monde to be available and says that others can be purchased "under the counter" for a price.

Allies have reported that Western newspapers are not sold at kiosks except for occasional issues of Communist publications /NB. Please clarify. Copies of Western newspapers are sometimes purchased by the general public at International Press and Book clubs. Western non-Communist newspapers and periodicals can be purchased at major tourist hotels and airports. Some non-political/general periodicals, especially fashion magazines, can be found on sale at kiosks.

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

/NB. No information

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

Responsible Polish officials claim that individuals can subscribe to any publication on "approved list" (see (ii) above), but this is not supported by evidence. Nonetheless, individual subscriptions are at least possible to most general/non-political and technical publications. Subscriptions are placed through Ars Polona-Ruch and must be paid for in hard currency held by the subscriber. Those without hard currency must rely on friends or relatives outside Poland to order subscriptions for them. Receipt of subscribed materials seems to be somewhat uncertain; this is caused by sporadic censorship and postal problems. Ministries and state institutions can subscribe to any Western printed information for official use, supplies of hard currency permitting.

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

Although precise information is lacking, it appears that many, if not most, imported Western newspapers, news magazines and all varieties of periodicals are available for the general public to read in Poland's unique international press and book clubs (they numbered 64 in 1974 and stocked 680 titles. Source: EUCORG Report, see note Table I).

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Some limited sale is occasionally allowed. Newspapers are said to appear 24 to 48 hours after publication in two or three copies (source: EUCORG). Access to the clubs is free and no stigma is attached to those who visit them.

There is no information on holdings of public and other libraries or access to them.

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

/NB. No information/

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in Polish press

/NB. Little information/

There have been reports of recent exchanges of newspaper articles between German and Polish newspapers. Textual changes were not permitted. Normally, however, foreign contributions are not found in the press; only material from Polish correspondents is published.

- (ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

/NB. Incomplete information/ A large British Council library stocks 264 periodicals (in 1974) and access is free. There are also French reading rooms in Warsaw and Krakau and a library of French civilization at the University of Warsaw. The US, Italy and Austria also maintain reading rooms in Warsaw

/NB. Cultural centres or embassy libraries?/ There is an American library in Poznan. /NB. Holdings of periodicals and access to all these locations are not known/

- (iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

There is apparently an "approved list" of Western printed information numbering 264 titles. Nonetheless some incoming publications are still withheld from public sale and distribution if they contain controversial articles. Censorship of incoming mail subscriptions is also done but is half-hearted and desultory.

II. Developments in Polish performance since Helsinki

See Table II.

There has been no significant improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki. Poland claims that more Western titles and copies of Western printed information are being imported.

[Corroborating evidence: Herald Tribune from 150 to 550 [450] copies as result of new agreement in fall of 1975; small increase in Newsweek circulation.]

On the other hand, tourist demand is increasing and cannot be supplied on the excuse that a shortage of foreign currency limits purchases.

III. Western performance

[There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Polish printed information.]

[See Table III, and complete.]

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TABLE I

Dissemination and accessibility of Western printed information in Poland

Much of the information used in this Table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below.

| COUNTRY | TITLES | IMPORTATION | | PUBLIC SALE | | AVAILABILITY [* restricted / general] | | COMMENTS |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Bulk shipments | Subscriptions | General public | Tourist | Congresses | Libraries (includes International Book Clubs) | |
| BELGIUM | Le Soir La Libre Belgique Le Peuple Pourquoi Pas | | [7] [some] [some] [some] | | | | | |
| DENMARK | Berling Tidende Politik | | [5] [3] | | | | | |
| GERMANY | Frankfurter Allgemeine Die Welt Süddeutsche Zeitung Der Spiegel plus: some weeklies and magazines on science and fashion, including "New Fashion", "Burda Fashions" | [130] [150] [200] [420] } not known 13,000 25,000 | [27] | | occasionally | | | Germany reports in Oct. '76 that Die Welt is <u>not</u> circulating |
| GREECE | | | | | | | | |
| ITALY | Corriere della Sera La Stampa L'Unita (13 others, primarily fashion magazines) | [25] | [9] [6] 6,400 total | | | | | |
| NETHERLANDS | De Waarheid (CP) | | | | | | b | occasionally; factor is language. |

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| COUNTRY | TITLES | IMPORTATION | | PUBLIC SALE | | AVAILABILITY [* restricted ∅ general] | | COMMENTS |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Bulk ship- ments | Subscriptions | General Public | Tourist | Congresses | Libraries (includes International Book Clubs) | |
| UK | The Times The Guardian Financial Times Daily Telegraph Daily Mail Daily Mirror Observer The Economist New Statesman Morning Star +(30 magazines, including The Spectator, Punch) New Scientist | [2307] [1307] [847] 10's of copies [947] [2007] [507] each | 273 [307] 100 approx. 110 100 approx. 100 approx. 100 approx. less than 100 [427] [6] several hundred 10's of copies | Yes | | | | |
| US | Herald Tribune Newsweek Time Variety non-political/ technical publications US Communist Party publications | 550 968 705 unknown | or 450 [??] 137 705 Yes unknown | rarely | Yes Yes Yes | | ∅ ∅ ∅ | Up from 150 copies New agreement reported by US Nov. 1975 Source: Newsweek, April 1976 |

* North Atlantic Assembly Report, CIC(76)4, May 1976

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TABLE II

Improvements in Polish performance in this field since
Helsinki:

Much

Moderate

Little

No Germany, Italy, Netherlands,* UK, US*, Denmark

Worse

* IS interpretation

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TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Polish printed information
imported by Western countries

[please complete]

| COUNTRY | TITLE | NUMBER OF COPIES |
|---------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Denmark | Unknown | Very limited, if any |
| Norway | Unspecified news- papers and magazines | 79 subscriptions (1975) |

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

POLAND

General assessment and summary

1. Polish performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is somewhat less than restrictive, and ranks with Hungary and Romania as the least restrictive of Warsaw Pact countries.

2. There is no evidence of what, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast by radio.

3. A considerable number of newer Western films are being imported for commercial use, and showings amount to as much as one-third of all films available in Polish cinemas. Selection of films for commercial showing tends to those portraying an unfavourable view of Western society. Western films on television tend towards the "vintage" variety.

4. Imports of non-feature films are considerably less, but some appear on television and others are available for loan from Embassy film libraries. There is little information on film festivals.

5. Apart from a moderate use of Western films, Poland shows only very limited amounts of Western material on television.

6. Poland jams Radio Free Europe, but in an inconsistent and haphazard fashion.

7. Poland adheres to the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports. It also claims that radio broadcasts must serve "the interests of mutual understanding among peoples".

8. There has been no improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki. A decline in the number of Western film purchases has occurred due to recent shortages of hard currencies, but without effect as yet on the exposure being given Western films in cinemas and on television.

I. Performance by Poland as regards Filmed and Broadcast Information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

(i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states ..."

"... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

There is no evidence of what, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast in Poland, apart perhaps from Western recorded music.
[NB. Quantity and variety?]

Films

Poland has been importing considerable numbers of new Western feature films from a wide range of countries for commercial showings, and to a much lesser extent, for television. These imports appear to have declined since Helsinki because of currency shortages, though there has been no effect on the numbers of showings. Western films make up about one-third of those being shown in cinemas. On television, films tend towards the "vintage" category.

There is little information on showings of non-feature films, but it appears that their placement is much more limited. Some appear on television and one country has reported supplying documentary clips for newsreels in cinemas. Some private showings appear to be organized by Embassies and as a result of loans from film libraries to private and official borrowers.

There is one report of a film festival showing new Western films which were to go into general distribution [NB. Access?]

Other
Television
Material

There is little information on the use of Western audio-visual materials by Poland. Apart from Polish report that it imported 92 television series from the US in 1974, most other indications are that Polish use of Western material is very modest.
[NB. Further study necessary]

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/NB. There is no information on how much Poland uses the facilities of Intervision/Eurovision to broadcast Western news materials.

Poland maintains the Soviet line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Eastern and Western countries in imports of films, etc.

- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries ..."

Films selected by Poland tend towards those which show an unfavourable view of Western society. The UK, for example, has noticed a rigorous selection process in respect of British films.

- (iii) "... note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process..."

Poland jams Radio Free Europe with inconsistent results. The US has noted that at least one Radio Free Europe frequency is always left unjammed and occasional checks raise the question whether or not Poland is making any serious effort to jam the station. No other Western stations are affected although the UK reports a rumour that the Polish Service of the BBC was jammed before the Polish food crisis in June 1976.

Poland adheres to the Soviet line that Western radio stations must "meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples", and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Poland maintains its own external service amounting to 48 hours per day in 13 languages in 1972. Programmes are especially designed for emigrants. The flavour of the broadcasts is fairly non-political.

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

/NB. No information

- (ii) Activities of Western Embassies

/NB. Little information

Netherlands and the US maintain Embassy film libraries and have been able to loan films to individuals. In addition, US Embassy has been able to place some non-political material on television and show some political video-tape material to limited audiences (e.g. Polish Institute of International Affairs). France, the UK, Italy and Austria maintain reading rooms or libraries in Warsaw, where films are also shown.

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(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

/NB. No information on access by Polish public and ability to borrow films.7

II. Developments in Poland since Final Act

There has been no significant improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki.

In 1975 Polish figures reveal that Poland bought fewer films from the US than in 1974 (1975 - 49; 1974 - 99) and only one television series as versus 92 in 1974. This seems to reflect serious drop in foreign currency available for such purposes. So far this has not affected the amount of exposure being given to American films on television and in cinemas.

For the first time, Poland newsreel producers have shown interest in 1976 in USIA-produced "vision" series.

III. Western performance

/NB. Apart from figures on American purchases of Polish films (Polish statistics) there is no specific information on imports of Polish films, television and radio material by Western countries. Please provide as much information as possible for Table IV.7

TABLE II
WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN POLAND
FROM 1974 TO MID-1976 (UNLESS OTHERWISE MARKED)

| COUNTRY | TELEVISION | | | | RADIO PROGRAMMES | COMMENTS |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| | TV PROGRAMMES | TV SERIES | TV FILMS (SEE TABLE I) | NEWS PROGRAMMES AND FILMS | | |
| Germany | no programmes/serials | | | | | |
| Italy | Between 2 to 4 per year (6 to 10 showings) | | | | | |
| Nether- lands | | 1 (cartoon series) | | | | |
| Norway (1975) | 2 | | | | | |
| UK | | modest number | | | | |
| US | | some (e.g. Colombo, Bonanza) 92 pur- chased* (1974) 1 pur- chased* (1975) | | | | *Source: Polish Statistical Yearbook |

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TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki
Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None

Germany, Italy, Netherlands, US

Worse

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TABLE IV

POLISH FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

| COUNTRY | FILMS | | TELEVISION | | | Radio material | COMMENTS |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Feature | Non-feature | TV programme/series | Films | News material | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | no information yet available |
| Germany | | | | | | | no information available |
| Greece | 6 (1974) 3 (1975) 0 (1976) | None | | | | | Commercially shown only |
| Italy | | | | | | | No information available |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | No information available |
| Norway | possibly some shown privately | | 18 (1975) | 1 (1975) | | | |
| US (a) 1974 (b) 1975 | 5* 13* | | | | | | *Source: Polish Statistical Yearbook |

INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

POLAND

General assessment and summary

1. Although further information is required for a full and accurate picture, overall Polish performance appears to be only very mildly restrictive.
2. Entry is possible with little if any difficulty for single assignments and for accredited journalists. [NB. Is this correct?] The latter all have multiple exit and entry visas.
3. There are no restrictions on internal travel. Access to official sources is good (if a bit slow); access to non-official sources is apparently unrestricted. Technical equipment can be imported and reports, tapes and undeveloped film normally sent out of the country without difficulty.
4. The only restrictive practice is an unwillingness to permit resident journalists to have their own cameramen and technicians. [NB. Is this correct?]
5. There have been no improvements in Polish performance since Helsinki.

I. Performance by Poland as regards Working Conditions for Journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas;"

See Table I.

/NB. Little information/. There appear to be few problems with Polish treatment of visa applications from Western journalists for single-assignment visits.

/NB. No information on processing speed/

/NB. Apart from a US observation that the Poles would like to have some resident American journalists, there is no information on how Poland treats applications for permanent accreditation and for necessary visas then and thereafter./

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods:"

All resident permanently accredited Western journalists have multiple entry and exit visas.

/NB. What about non-resident permanently accredited journalists? Does reciprocity apply? Is a bilateral agreement necessary?/

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have;"

/NB. No information/

- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons;"

/NB. Little information. What are the procedures?/

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Three Allies report no restrictions on internal travel by Western journalists.

/NB. No information on "providing greater opportunities" for travel.

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response ..."

/NB. No information

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions;"

/NB. Little information

It appears that Poland is eager to co-operate in granting access to official sources, though some slowness in arranging appointments has been evident to certain US journalists.

US journalists also report no restraint on contacts with non-official sources.

/NB. No information on Polish treatment of journalistic projects proposed by Western journalists

Germany reports that film projects are refused from time to time.

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession;"

There are no restrictions on imports of technical equipment.

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States, ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognized by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

There are no regular politically motivated restrictions on the transmission or despatch of reports, tape recordings and undeveloped film. There are occasional technical problems with communications facilities. The only negative development is a report that telex services were briefly cut off during the food price crisis in June 1976.

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

/NB. No information. No reports of expulsions./

- (x) "... If an accredited journalist is expelled, he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

/NB. No information/

- (xi) Footnote: accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians

There appear to be few problems with importing technical assistance for single-assignment use. The only information available on Poland's attitudes towards resident technical assistants is the evidence that Germany has been discussing for some time the possibility of having a resident cameraman for German television correspondents.

/NB. This may suggest moderate difficulty on the part of Poles in accepting such arrangements./

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

/NB. Very little information/.

Interpress is apparently the organization which deals on a daily basis with foreign journalists. /NB. Both permanently accredited and single-assignment?/. It charges for its services /NB. How much?/.

Polish officials generally are anxious to help, and co-operation is basically satisfactory, apart from some slowness in making appointments with officials.

/NB. Little information on technical services offered by Poland./ German television correspondents must use Polish camera crews.

- (ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

/NB. No information. Is contact discouraged by media? Are foreign correspondents the objects of any propaganda campaigns?/

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(iii) Journalists' access to international news

/NB. No information. Subscriptions? Wire Services?/

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

/NB. No information/

II. Developments in Poland since Final Act

There has been no improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki.

There are no negative or positive developments to report.

III. Western performance

See Table III.

TABLE I
WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN POLAND

| | Belgium | Canada | Denmark | Germany | Greece | Italy | Netherlands | Norway | UK | US | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | | (*) 1974 figures: N. Atlantic Ass. document CIC/FF(75)10, September 1975 |
| Total Journalists Accredited | | | 0 | 7 | | 2 (L'Unita ANSA) | 0 | (1)* | 1 (Reuter) poss. 2** | (2)* 0** | |
| No. Resident Journalists | | | 0 | 7 | | 2 | 0 | | | 0 | |
| No. Resident Cameramen/Techs. | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | 0 | |
| No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas | | | 0 | [?] | | [?] | 0 | | | 0 | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for total accredited journalists | | | | 7 renewed biannually | | 2 (1975) 1 (1976) | 0 | | 1 | 0 | |
| Visas for single-assignment | | | | not known | | not known | Several dozen | | 15-20 | 8 (mid- 1975/ mid- 1976) | |
| Visas refused | | | | 0 | | not known | possibly | | few, if any | 0 | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | | | 0 | | not known | not known | | few, if any | 0 | |
| Journalists expelled | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Comments | | | | | | | | | ** Exact status of Financial Times correspon- dent is unclear | *UPI and AP are repres- ented by Polish Stringers | |

TABLE II

Degree of improvement in Polish performance since Helsinki
Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None Germany, Italy, Netherlands, UK, US, Denmark

Worse

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TABLE III
POLISH JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

| | Belgium | Denmark | Germany | Greece | Italy | Norway | UK | US | Comments |
|----------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|--------|-----------------|--------|------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Total journalists accredited | (2)* | 5 | (6)* | 0 | (3)* | (4)* | (1)* | 6 | (*)1974 figures: North Atlantic Ass. doc. CIC/FF(75) 10, Sept. '75 |
| No. Resident journalists | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| No. Resident Cameramen/Techs. | | | | | | | | | |
| No. holding Multi-Exit/Entry Visas | | | | | | | | | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for total accredited journalists | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Visas for single-assignment | | Tourist visas issued | | | appr. 20 yearly | | | 2 (early 75) 9 (late 75) 16 (1976) | |
| Visas refused | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | |
| Journalists expelled | | | | | | | | | |
| Comments | | | | | | | | some 10 journalists have come to US on tourist visas | |

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INFORMATION

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION

POLAND

General assessment and summary

[NB. None possible at present time]

I. Performance by Poland as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

[NB. No information]

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes;"

In the Fall of 1975 Polish Television broadcast a "Canada Day", presenting a reasonably balanced overview of Canada. In 1976 Polish Television broadcast a "Greek Day". In April 1976, the United States Information Agency was discussing a possible television co-production agreement with Poland.

- (iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists ..."

In 1975 a group of journalists visited Norway.

- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

Canada reports that co-operation continues between the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Polish Institute of International Affairs on a joint publication of a volume of scholarly articles on the two countries, to be released in both countries.

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- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the press, radio and television."

/NB. No information/

II. Developments with respect to Polish performance since Helsinki

/NB. No information/

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND
EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

POLAND

I. DISSEMINATION AND TRANSLATION OF BOOKS

A. Western books in Poland

(i) General assessment

/NB. More information is required, even general estimates/

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

/NB. Very little information/

Like other Warsaw Pact countries, Poland claims to have a highly commendable record in importation and translation of Western books in comparison with publication of Polish books in the West.

Considerably more information is needed to permit a Western judgment of Polish performance, but it appears moderate amounts of books are being imported and translated by Poland.

Imports of books are made difficult by the foreign exchange problem. Although government institutions can usually get exchange allocations to meet their needs, bookshops and libraries have problems. EUCORG notes some attempts have been made in the past by Western suppliers to overcome Western currency problems, such as printing Western books in Poland, but with little lasting success. In spite of the difficulties, EUCORG reports that some publishers have found Poland to be a good market for British books.

(iii) Categories of Western books

/NB. No information/

(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

/NB. No information/

(v) Availability to public

/NB. Little information/. Sales points for foreign books (mainly from Eastern Europe) in original language exist only in major towns and cities. The same books are also in

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principle available for reading in public libraries /NB. For loan?/, but stocks are low and except for large central libraries this presents access problem in practice.

/NB. No information on accessibility to translated works. What books (translations or original language) are available for loan or sale at International Book Clubs?/

(vi) Book Exhibitions

/NB. No information/

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies

The United States, France, United Kingdom, Italy and Austria maintain reading rooms or libraries.

(viii) Contacts between publishers

/NB. No information/

(ix) Contacts between libraries, exchanges, etc.

/NB. No information/

B. Developments since Helsinki

/NB. No information/

C. Polish books in Western countries

See Table II.

/NB. More information required, even general estimates./

Poland follows the Soviet line in claiming that Western countries are not importing, translating and publishing Polish works on the scale that Western books are imported and translated in Poland. ("Statistical reciprocity") Better performance is demanded.

II. FILMS

A. Film Exchanges and Festivals

/NB. No information/

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

/NB. No information/

III. LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

A. Western language instruction in Poland

Foreign languages are taught in Polish schools. Russian is obligatory with English, German and French following in popularity as second languages taken voluntarily. (Germany reports that Polish estimates show 200,000 second school students studying in Germany.)

Language instructors from United States, United Kingdom and France teach at Polish schools and universities. It is not clear if Poles are generally permitted to go abroad to study languages. Germany reports an increase in official Polish interest in language courses in the Federal Republic to match already high an interest among individuals in attending summer-school courses.

B. Language instruction in Western countries

[NB. No information]

Poland adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages, including Polish, up to the level of instruction achieved in Eastern countries ("statistical reciprocity").

TABLE I
NUMBER OF WESTERN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN POLAND

Note: All figures are estimates

| Country | Total Titles Available | Total Imports '74-'76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories Books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-------|------------|----------------|-------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | No. | Copies | Fic-tion | Educ. | Spec/Tech. | Soc. Sci-ences | Other | Stores | Libra-ries x-rest. o-open | |
| Denmark | | | | 839 | | | | | | | | | No infor-mation available |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | 4 to 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nether-lands | | | | 50/60 (30 in recent years) | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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TABLE II
NUMBER OF POLISH BOOKS AVAILABLE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

Note: All figures are estimates

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| Country | Total Titles Available | | Total Imports | | Transla- tions | | Categories Books (%) | | Availability | Comments | | | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------|----------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Total Titles | Available | Total Imports | Titles | Copies | No. Copies | Fig- uration | Educ. Spec/ Soc. Sci- ences | | | Other | Stores | Libra- ries |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |
| UK | | | | | | | | | | | | | US Library of Congress figures (for English translations of Polish books received (primarily done UK and US) 1973: 47 1974: 36 1975: 31 |
| US | | | | | | | | | | | | | No information available |

INFORMATION

ORAL AND PRINTED INFORMATION

ROMANIA

General assessment and summary

1. Romanian performance in the field of printed information is very restrictive.
2. Romania imports a wide cross-section of Western titles. In the case of non-Communist newspapers and news magazines the numbers of copies imported are the highest in the Warsaw Pact.
3. Accessibility by the general public however is extremely limited. The large numbers of newspapers and news magazines are intended largely for tourist sales plus a few copies for official use. Some Communist papers are sold in tourist hotels and only a few of these get on to the open market. It is not clear if any copies of general/non-political and specialized periodicals are ever available for purchase publicly, but some rare subscriptions are apparently tolerated. Western materials are available in reading rooms on the basis of restricted access, but not in public libraries.
4. There has been no improvement in Romanian performance since the Final Act. If anything, the situation may be slightly worse.
5. Romania has done nothing to facilitate an increase in the general dissemination of Western printed information, although some greater distribution and variety of materials were detected in late 1975 in tourist hotels. Budget cuts caused by shortages in hard currency have, since 1974, resulted in fewer publications being available for Romanian readers, albeit cleared officials. Moreover, German statistics show a distinct decline in the imports of materials intended for tourist sales since Helsinki. Romania has done nothing to contribute to improved access by the general public.

- I. Romanian performance in the field of oral and published information
- A. Aspects of performance mentioned specifically in the Final Act
- (i) "To facilitate the dissemination of oral information ..."
(lectures, lecture tours, round-table meetings, seminars, symposia, summer schools, congresses, etc.)
- [NB. No information.]
- (ii) "To facilitate the improvement of the dissemination on their territory of ... /printed information/ ... from other participating states."

See Table I.

There is very limited dissemination of Western printed information in Romania beyond requirements for tourists. A wide cross-section of Western non-Communist newspapers and news magazines are imported for this purpose, and the numbers of copies of these materials are the highest for any Warsaw Pact country.

Western Communist publications are also imported but in smaller numbers. It is unknown how many titles and copies of non-political/general (fashion, sports) and specialized periodicals are imported, but evidence from the US (2,000 titles in a total of 600 copies) suggests large numbers in a few copies made up largely of scientific, technical and trade publications.

The availability of hard currency affects imports. Budget restrictions since 1973/74 have led to significantly declining imports of materials for official use (the "need to know" criterion has been employed with greater strictness to eliminate less privileged individuals).

Germany reports a decline in the number of imports of publications intended for tourist sales.

Evidence on accessibility (see (v) below) shows extremely limited territorial dissemination of Western printed information: to Bucharest and resort areas for non-Communist newspapers (official use, tourist sales) and (2) probably to Bucharest for all other kinds of printed information (official use).

[NB. No information on location of reading rooms and libraries if any, holding Western publications available to the public.]

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- (iii) "... will encourage ... firms and organizations to conclude agreements and contracts designed gradually to increase the quantities and the number of titles ... imported from the other participating states."
(mentioning: speediest conditions of delivery, use of normal channels for distribution, payment)

Import and distribution of Western printed information in Romania is the responsibility of Rompress Filatelia. General working arrangements of this agency are unknown, but as one example, a yearly contract with UK distributor guarantees the purchase of a minimum value of British publications in return for which the UK distributor must buy 5%-10% of the value of this purchase in Romanian publications (virtually unsaleable in the UK). Delivery is rapid at least to Romanian port of entry. [NB. The speed of internal distribution is not known nor if normal channels are used for foreign publication.]
[NB. Source: 1974 Report by EUCORG, see Note, Table I.]

[NB. Is there evidence that Romania encourages contracts between Rompress Filatelia and Western suppliers? How do details of existing contracts comply with Final Act?]

- (iv) "... will take appropriate measures to achieve the above objective and to implement the provisions contained in the agreements and contracts."

[NB. No information.]

[Has Romania modified any laws or regulations that might hinder improvements in contracts and agreements, or taken other measures? Does Romania honour contracts? Is it interpreting existing contracts in a restrictive or positive way?]

- (v) "To contribute to the improvement of access by the public to periodical and non-periodical printed publications imported on the basis indicated above." (i.e. (iii) and (iv))

Despite large numbers of titles and copies imported, there is virtually no access by the general public to printed information. Only privileged institutions and individuals can see a full range of materials.

Non-Communist newspapers and news magazines are sold only at tourist hotels and there are reports that hotel regulations explicitly forbid sales to Romanians under threat of fine. Some Western Communist publications are on limited sale. It is not clear what, if any, non-political/general (including fashion and sports magazines) and specialized periodicals can be purchased.

- (a) "... will encourage an increase in the number of places where these publications are on sale;"

/NB. No information./

- (b) "... will facilitate the availability of these periodical publications during congresses, conferences, official visits and other international events and to tourists during the season;"

/NB. No information./

- (c) "... will develop the possibilities for taking out subscriptions according to the modalities particular to each country;"

/NB. Little information./ Romanian officials claim subscriptions are theoretically possible to any Western publication, but there are few individuals who try. /NB. No information on kinds of publications normally subscribed to./ Moreover, subscribers must pay in hard currency or find person outside Romania who will do so. Delivery of subscribed material is increasingly irregular and subject to confiscation.

- (d) "... will improve the opportunities for reading and borrowing these publications in large public libraries and their reading rooms as well as in university libraries."

/NB. Little information./ Western printed information is apparently not held by public libraries but is available in reading rooms. /NB. Where? under what auspices?/ to which access is restricted. /NB. Who can enter reading rooms? What publications are normally held?/

- (vi) "... to improve the possibilities for acquaintance with bulletins of official information issued by diplomatic missions and distributed by those missions on the basis of arrangements acceptable to the interested parties."

/NB. No information./

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in Final Act

- (i) Publication of Western material in Romanian press

/NB. Little information./ On the occasion of the US Bicentennial, the Romanian press published articles on US/Romanian relations written by the US Ambassador and Economic Councillor.

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(ii) Number of and accessibility to Embassy and other Western reading rooms and libraries

British Embassy has reading room; access is not controlled. [NB. No information on holdings]. American library holds US publications. [NB. No information on accessibility.] A Romanian source has said that France and Italy also have libraries, and that the distribution of periodicals, books, etc., by them was being eased. [NB. Holdings? Accessibility?]

(iii) Censorship of incoming Western printed information

[NB. Little information.] Subscription materials are sometimes subject to confiscation.

II. Developments in Romanian performance since Helsinki

See Table II.

There has been no improvement in Romanian performance since the Final Act; if anything, the situation may be slightly worse.

Beginning in 1973/74, shortages in foreign currency have apparently led the Romanian Government to cut back on purchases of Western printed information. This seems to have had some political overtones in that those with less political or economical "need to know" (scientific and cultural institutions for example) were first affected, while more powerful units, e.g., those under Communist Party Central Committee supervision, had no budget cuts.

Statistics supplied by Germany indicate a gradual drop since 1974, and extending after Helsinki, in numbers of titles and copies of German publications imported (titles from 8/9 in 1974, to 4/6 in last semester 1975, to 3/4 in first semester 1976; copies down 25% from last half 1975 to first half 1976). This suggests budget cuts may also be affecting publications usually set aside for tourist sales. On the other hand, in late 1975 the US reported an apparent larger variety of Western printed materials available in hotels for tourists. [NB. Apparent contradiction between Germany and US.]

There appears to be increasing irregularity in deliveries of subscribed materials to private subscribers. [NB. there is no information on what materials are involved.]

For the first time Romania has published articles written by resident diplomats. This occurred during the US Bicentennial when articles by the US Ambassador and Commercial Councillor were printed in Romanian press.

III. Western performance

[There is very little information on Western performance with regard to importation and dissemination of Romanian printed information.]

[See Table III, and complete.]

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TABLE I

Dissemination and accessibility of Western printed information in Romania

Much of the information used in this table has come from a report dated March 1974 by the European Co-operation Research Group on the "Distribution of Western newspapers in Eastern Europe". Though dated, this information is the best available and is enclosed by square brackets below. []

| COUNTRY | TITLES | IMPORTATION | | PUBLIC SALE | | AVAILABILITY [* restricted ø general] | | COMMENTS |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Bulk shipments | Subscriptions | General public | Tourist | Congresses | Libraries | |
| BELGIUM | Le Soir La Libre Belgique Le Peuple | [15] | [some] [some] | | | | | |
| DENMARK | Berling.Tidende | | [4] | | | | | |
| GERMANY | Frankfurter Allgemeine Die Welt | [261] [510] | [29] 1,500 total (tourist season) | | | | | |
| | Süddeutsche Zeitung | [400] | 150 total (off season) | | | | | |
| | Der Spiegel | [500] | | | | | | |
| GREECE | Rizospastis (CP) Avghi (CP) | | | | | | |) found in Communist Party cultural centres |
| ITALY | Corriere della Sera La Stampa | [100] [51] | [10] [4] | | | | | |
| NETHERLANDS | Some unspecified newspapers | | no regular supply | | yes | | | |
| NORWAY | | | | | | | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | The Times | [65] | [large summer increase] | no | yes | | x | Not available in public libraries, but in reading rooms |
| | Guardian | | 75 | no | yes | | x | |
| | Daily Express | | | no | yes | | x | |
| | Daily Telegraph | | | no | yes | | x | |
| | The Economist | | 66 | | | | | |
| | New Statesman | | 2 | | | | | |
| | Financial Times | [32] | | | | | | |
| | Morning Star | | 75 | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | Herald Tribune | | 68 plus 50/60 in tourist season | | yes | | | |
| | Newsweek | | 96 plus 70/80 in tourist season | | yes | | | |
| | Time | | unknown | | yes | | | |
| | Daily World (CP) | | 120 | | yes | | | And official use |
| | Approx. 2,000 titles (Roma- nian source) non-political/ general and specialist publications (e.g. National Geographic, Petroleum, Geology and others on science, technology, trade) | | 600 | | | | | |

TABLE II

Improvements in Romanian performance in this field
since Helsinki:

Much

Moderate

Little

No US, UK, Denmark

Worse Germany

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TABLE III

Titles and numbers of Romanian printed information
imported by Western countries

[please complete]

| COUNTRY | TITLE | NUMBER OF COPIES |
|---------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Denmark | Unknown | Very limited, if any |
| Norway | Unspecified newspapers and magazines | 2 subscriptions (1975) |

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INFORMATION

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

ROMANIA

General assessment and summary

1. Romanian performance in the field of filmed and broadcast information is somewhat less than restrictive and ranks with Hungary and Poland as the least restrictive of the Warsaw Pact countries.

2. There is no evidence of what, if any, recorded information is being broadcast on radio; however, Western international broadcasts are apparently an important and tacitly accepted source of Western information.

3. Romania imports a considerable number of new Western films for commercial and television use and maintains an extensive film archives. A wider variety of feature films are seen by privileged groups. Non-feature films are screened in fewer numbers on television, but are also available to the public for loaning from Western Embassies. There is no information on film festivals.

4. Romania is also televising a reasonable amount of other Western material; its performance is the best among Warsaw Pact countries.

5. Romania does not jam any Western radio stations.

6. Romania adheres to the Soviet line on "statistical reciprocity" with the West on film imports, and claims that radio broadcasts must "serve the interests of mutual understanding among peoples".

7. There has been no improvement in Romanian performance since Helsinki.

I. Performance by Romania as regards filmed and broadcast information

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will encourage the wider showing and broadcasting of a greater variety of recorded and filmed information from the other participating states ... will facilitate the import ... of recorded audio-visual material from the other participating states."

See Tables I and II.

Radio

There is no evidence of what, if any, Western recorded information is being broadcast in Romania apart from Western recorded music.
[NB. Quantity and variety?]

Films

Romania imports a considerable number of new Western feature films for commercial and television use and maintains an extensive film archives of older films which are re-released from time to time. For a number of years Western films have made up about one half of those being offered in Romanian cinemas (late 1976: of 36 films, 15 were Western, including six American). A wider selection of Western feature films are shown privately to the Writers' Union, Cinematographers' Union and other groups and clubs with limited membership; these films are loaned out by Romania Film which has them from distributors for purchase consideration.

There is no information on imports of non-feature films, but some documentaries are shown on Romanian television. Non-feature films are also held by Western Embassies which are able to make loans and organize private showings. There is no information on film festivals. [NB. Kinds of films? Access?]

Other television material

To accompany its screening of Western feature films and documentaries, Romanian television also makes reasonably good use of other Western material. Both individual programmes and television serials are normally of a non-political nature and having entertainment value.

The US has noted some increasing interest in audio-visual materials on newsworthy items.
[NB. There is no information on how much Romania uses the facilities of Intervisioin/
Eurovision to broadcast Western news materials.]

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Romania maintains the Soviet line on the need for "statistical reciprocity" between Eastern and Western countries in imports of films.

- (ii) "... illustrating the various aspects of life in their countries ..."

Romania Film carefully previews all films before purchase and importation. There is no evidence that films are deliberately selected for critical treatment of Western society. Television material is of the entertainment variety.

- (iii) "... note the expansion in the dissemination of information broadcast by radio, and express the hope for the continuation of this process ..."

There is no jamming of Western radio transmissions by Romania. In fact, Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America are an imported and tacitly accepted source of information.

Nonetheless, Romania adheres to the Soviet line that Western radio stations must "meet the interests of mutual understanding among peoples", and must not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Romania maintains its own programme of external broadcasts, totalling 29 hours per week in 13 languages, in 1972. Its programming emphasizes cultural and entertainment rather than political ideology.

Romania is also the home of Radio Free Portugal and Radio Independent Spain, both stations representing Communist parties of these countries (Source: Broadcasting East and West, European Co-operation Research Group Report No. 6, April 1974).

[NB. Has situation changed, particularly Romania's rôle as host country for broadcasts to Spain and Portugal?]

B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Censorship of filmed and broadcast information

While films are being held for purchase consideration by Romania Films, they are thoroughly checked by a censor before purchase is approved.

[NB. Is the content of films censored?]

(ii) Activities of Western Embassies

[NB. Little information. Most Western missions probably have film libraries.]

Netherlands film library ceased operations in early 1976 because of poor results of lending operations. The US reports that placement of films television and radio material has been frequent, and has noted an increasing interest by the media for newsworthy items. The Bicentennial also increased opportunities for placements.

In addition, a Romanian source has said that Italy and France have recently opened libraries in Bucharest, and that the distribution of films, books, etc. by them was being eased.

(iii) Access to Embassy film libraries

[NB. No information.]

II. Developments in Romania since Final Act

See Table III.

There has been no improvement in Romanian performance since Helsinki. There have been no specific positive or negative developments to report.

III. Western performance

[NB. There is no specific information on imports of Romanian films, television and radio material by Western countries. Please provide as much information as possible for Table IV.]

TABLE I
WESTERN FILMS SHOWN IN ROMANIA
from 1974 to mid-1976 (unless otherwise marked)

| Country | Total Number of Films Shown | Entertainment/Feature Films | | | | Non-feature films (e.g. documentaries, cultural, language, children) | | | | Film Purchases | Embassy loans | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Commercial Cinemas | Television | Film Festivals | Private/Special Groups | Commercial Cinemas | Television | Film Festivals | Private/Special Groups | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | | 0 | 1 | | | | 2 to 3 yearly | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | | approx. 30 | yearly | | 40* | | 50 plus | | | | yes | *eve of Dutch Queen's visit Film library ceased operations early 1976 because of poor lending results *includes 10 not given general distribution for various reasons |
| United States (a) 1975 (b) 1976 to June 30 | | 25 | many | | | | 2 co-produced films (American cities, US history) | | | 38 features 20 features | | |

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TABLE II

WESTERN TELEVISION AND RADIO MATERIAL BROADCAST IN ROMANIA
from 1974 to mid-1976 (unless otherwise marked)

| Country | T E L E V I S I O N | | | Radio programmes | Comments |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| | TV Programmes | TV Series | TV Films (See Table I) | | |
| Germany | 10 (1974) 6 (1975) 2 (1976 to June) | | | | |
| Netherlands | | 1 ("Bartje") | | | |
| Norway (1975) | 3 | | | | |
| United Kingdom | various documentary programmes | approx. 5 yearly plus language series (1976) | | | |
| United States | occasional incl. 30 minute programme on Viking project (1976) with USIA material | many (e.g. "Daktari" "McCloud" "Mannix") | | some increasing Romanian interest in newsworthy items | |

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TABLE III

Degree of improvement in Romanian performance since
Helsinki Final Act:

Much

Moderate

Little

None

Germany, Netherlands, UK, US

Worse

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TABLE IV

FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES
1974 to mid-1976

| Country | F I L M S | | | T E L E V I S I O N | | | Radio Material | Comments |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|--|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Feature | Non-Feature | TV Programme series | Films | News material | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | 0 2 0 | { { { (1974) (1975) (1976) | | | | | | no information yet available information not available commercially shown only |
| Norway | possibly some shown privately | | 0 | 0 | | | | |

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

INFORMATION

WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

ROMANIA

General assessment and summary

Romanian overall performance is mildly restrictive.

2. One factor in this performance might be the lack of strong interest shown in Romania by Western journalists. Romanian Authorities are therefore less restrictive than they might otherwise be prepared to be.

3. Western journalists can have visas for single assignment visits with little, if any, difficulty. Permanent accreditation seems welcome; cross-accreditation is accepted. Permanently accredited journalists have multiple entry and exit visas.

4. Travel is unrestricted, apart from some closed areas. There are no restrictions on imports of technical equipment and personnel, at least for single assignment visits. Reporting material can be transmitted abroad unhindered.

5. Access presents difficulty, however. Only specifically designated officials are normally available for interviews, while access to non-official sources is strongly discouraged by emphasis publically on the State Secrets Act.

6. There have been no expulsions of Western journalists since Helsinki.

7. There has been no significant improvement in Romanian performance since Helsinki.

I. Performance by Romania as regards working conditions for journalists

A. Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "examine in a favourable spirit and within a suitable and reasonable timescale requests from journalists for visas;"

See Table I.

Western journalists appear to have no difficulty in getting visas for single-assignment visits. No refusals have been reported. Even an application from a correspondent of Radio Free Europe was approved. Visas can be acquired at the airport on arrival. Journalists carrying "official" passports (US experience) must apply outside Romania; many others do as well.

/NB. No information on processing period for applications abroad/

/NB. There is little information on Romanian treatment of applications from Western journalists for permanent accreditation, and for the necessary visas then and thereafter/

No refusals have been reported.

Romania is favourably disposed to non-resident accreditation. Two American journalists are accredited from Vienna and Bonn and Romanian officials in 1976 told Germany that there would probably be no difficulty in cross-accrediting journalists resident in Belgrade and Vienna.

- (ii) "grant to permanently accredited journalists of the participating States, on the basis of arrangements, multiple entry and exit visas for specified periods;"

All resident and non-resident permanently accredited Western journalists have multiple exit and entry visas.

/NB. Does reciprocity apply? Is a bilateral agreement necessary?/

- (iii) "facilitate the issue to accredited journalists of the participating States of permits for stay in their country of temporary residence and, if and when these are necessary, of other official papers which it is appropriate for them to have;"

/NB. No information/

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- (iv) "ease, on a basis of reciprocity, procedures for arranging travel by journalists ... in the country where they are exercising their profession, and to provide progressively greater opportunities for such travel, subject to the observance of regulations relating to the existence of areas closed for security reasons;"

Romania claims that Western journalists have complete freedom of movement, and reports from Allies confirm that travel is ordinarily unimpeded. However, access is prohibited to military, security and certain industrial areas.

[NB. Are these areas extensive?]

[NB. No information on "providing greater opportunities" for travel.]

- (v) "ensure that requests by such journalists for such travel receive, in so far as possible, an expeditious response ..."

[NB. No information.]

- (vi) "increase the opportunities for journalists of the participating States to communicate personally with their sources, including organizations and official institutions;"

Access to official sources is largely limited to those specifically designated to see foreign journalists; one Ally has noted some greater difficulty in access to others.

Access to non-official private contacts depends, in one Ally's experience, on the initiative of the journalists and the willingness of the contacted individual to talk. This is strongly discouraged by periodic re-emphasis by the Government on the State Secrets Act.

Source and background material available to journalists is very limited.

[NB. No information on Romanian treatment of journalistic and film projects proposed by Western journalists.]

- (vii) "grant to journalists of the participating States the right to import, subject only to its being taken out again, the technical equipment ... necessary for the exercise of their profession;"

There are no restrictions on the import of technical equipment.

- (viii) "enable journalists of the other participating States, ... to transmit completely, normally and rapidly by means recognised by the participating States to the information organs which they represent, the results of their professional activity, including tape recordings and undeveloped film ..."

There are no restrictions on transmission of material abroad, though there are occasional complaints about the technical quality of facilities.

[NB. There is no information on export of tapes and undeveloped film; presumably no difficulty?]

- (ix) "reaffirm that the legitimate pursuit of their professional activity will neither render journalists liable to expulsion nor otherwise penalise them ..."

Romania claims there have been no expulsions of Western journalists since Helsinki. Allies report no expulsions.

- (x) "... If an accredited journalist is expelled he will be informed of the reasons for this act and may submit an application for re-examination of his case."

[NB. No information]

- (xi) "Footnote: accreditation and use of Western cameramen/technicians"

There are no restrictions on the import of technical personnel for single-assignment visits, though advance notice is normally given to Romanian Authorities.

[NB. No information on attitude of Romanians to permanently resident Western technical personnel.]

- B. Aspects of performance not mentioned specifically in the Final Act

- (i) Co-operation of local press and technical services

[NB. Very little information.] Minimal assistance is apparently given to journalists by AGERPRES. Its services are free.

[NB. Does it serve both single-assignment and permanently accredited journalists? Quality of service?]

[NB. No information on technical services offered by Romanians to Western journalists.]

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(ii) Public attitude of régime to foreign journalists

On occasion Romanian mass media has accused Western journalists of "verbal violence". Presumably emphasis on State Secrets Act is an attempt to discourage Romanians from seeing Western journalists.

(iii) Journalists' access to international news

[NB. No information.]

(iv) Refusing journalists re-entry on the basis of previous reporting

[NB. No information.]

II. Developments in Romania since Final Act

There has been no significant improvement in Romanian performance since Helsinki.

One Ally reports some worsening in ability to contact officials other than those specially designated.

There have been separate uncorroborated reports of slight improvements in (a) written source material available; (b) freedom of movement and (c) importation of technical equipment.

III. Western performance

See Table III.

TABLE I
WESTERN JOURNALISTS IN ROMANIA

| | Belgium | Denmark | Germany | Greece | Italy | Netherlands | Norway | UK | US | Comments |
|----------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|--------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total journalists accredited | (0)* | 0 | 1 (2 more proposed?) | (0)* | (2)* | 0 | (1)* | 0 | 2 (Vienna-Bonn AP) | (*) 1974 figures: North Atlantic Ass. Doc. CIC/FF (75)10, September 1975 |
| No. Resident journalists | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | |
| No. Resident cameramen/techs. | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 | |
| No. holding multi-exit/entry visas | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | 2 | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for total accredited journalists | | | for 1 person | | | 0 | | 0 | | |
| Visas for single-assignment | | 0* | 10 ('74) 19 ('75) 5 ('76) | | | Few | | 5 yearly | approx. 20 since Helsinki | * No visas required for visits up to 3 months |
| Visas refused | | 0 | 0 | | | Not known | | 0 | 0 | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | 0 | 0 | | | Not known | | 0 | 0 | |
| Journalists expelled | | | | | | | | | 0 | |

TABLE II

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Degree of improvement in Romanian performance since Helsinki Final Act: | |
| Much | |
| Moderate | |
| Little | |
| None | Germany, UK, US, Denmark |
| Worse | |

TABLE III
ROMANIAN JOURNALISTS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

| | Belgium | Denmark | Germany | Greece | Italy | Netherlands | Norway | UK | US | Comments |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------------|--------|------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <u>In mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total journalists accredited | (1)* | 0 | (1)* | (1)* | (1)* | (0)* | (0)* | (0)* | 1 | ()* 1974 figures: North Atlantic Ass. Doc. CIC/FF (75)10, September 1975 |
| No resident journalists | | | | | | | | | | |
| No resident cameramen/techs. No holding multi-exit/ entry visas | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. <u>From 1974 to mid-1976</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visas for total accredited journalists | | | | | | | | | 0(1976) | *Subsequently issued visa after waiver given |
| Visas for single-assignment | | | | | | | | | 1(1976) | |
| Visas refused | | | | | | | | | 1* | |
| Visas delayed more than 6 months | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Journalists expelled | | | | | | | | | | |

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I N F O R M A T I O N

C O - O P E R A T I O N I N T H E F I E L D O F I N F O R M A T I O N

R O M A N I A

General assessment and summary

∟NB. None possible at present time.∟7

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

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I. Performance by Romania as regards co-operation in the field of information

Compliance with specific Final Act criteria

- (i) "... will favour increased co-operation among mass media organizations, including press agencies, as well as among publishing houses and organizations;"

[NB. No information.]

- (ii) "... will favour co-operation among public or private, national or international radio and television organizations, in particular through the exchange of both live and recorded radio and television programmes and through the joint production, and the broadcasting and distribution of such programmes;"

In April 1976, the United States Information Agency was discussing a television co-production agreement with Romania.

- (iii) "... will encourage meetings and contacts both between journalist organizations and between journalists ..."

[NB. No information.]

- (iv) "... will view favourably the possibilities of arrangements between periodical publications as well as between newspapers ... for the purpose of exchanging and publishing articles;"

[NB. No information.]

- (v) "... will encourage the exchange of technical information as well as the organization of joint research and meetings ... between experts in the field of the press, radio and television."

[NB. No information.]

II. Developments with respect to Romanian performance since Helsinki

[NB. No information.]

CULTURE AND EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION AND EXCHANGES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND
EDUCATION

SOME ASPECTS

ROMANIA

I. Dissemination and translation of books

A. Western books in Romania

(i) General assessment

See Table I.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates.]

[NB. Very little information.] Like other Warsaw Pact countries, Romania claims to have a commendable record in importing and translating Western books.

Much further information is necessary to permit Western judgement on Romanian performance, but it appears to be equivalent to the very poor performances of USSR and Bulgaria. Very limited amounts of books are being imported and translated by Romania.

Foreign currency presents a problem for acquisition of books in original languages. Since 1974, large budgetary cuts have brought a decline in the number of books purchased, at least by less politically influential institutions.

(ii) Translation and publication of Western books

[NB. Information only from Netherlands.]

Netherlands reports that since 1940s about 30 works in 10 to 20,000 copies (except one in 40,000) were translated. They were sold out quickly in book stores and no reprints were made. Most of this work has been done recently, largely through the efforts of one particular Romanian translator who has been awarded a Dutch prize for his work.

(iii) Categories of Western books

[NB. No information.]

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(iv) Selection criteria and censorship

[NB. No information. Are certain books selected for unfavourable view of the West? Are passages in translated Western books changed or removed?]

(v) Availability to public

[NB. No information. Sales? Libraries? Ordering from abroad?]

(vi) Book Exhibitions

[NB. No information.]

(vii) Activities of Western Embassies

According to Romanian source, the United States, Italy and France have opened libraries in Bucharest, and the distribution of books by them is being eased.

In June 1973, Germany and Romania agreed to exchange libraries in Munich and Bucharest. As of mid-1976, the Romanians were still looking for a site in Munich and had not offered anything suitable in Bucharest to the Germans.

(viii) Contacts between publishers, writers

[NB. Little information.]

The United States reports that because of some defections in recent years by Romanians visiting abroad, Romania has shown a declining interest in individual cultural contacts. One result was the refusal during the summer of 1975 by the Romanian Writer's Union to send participants to the 1975 Iowa Writer's Workshops.

(ix) Contacts between libraries, exchanges, etc.

[NB. No information.]

B. Developments since Helsinki

[NB. No information.]

C. Romanian books in Western countries

See Table II.

[NB. More information required, even general estimates.]

Romania follows Soviet line in claiming that Western countries do not import, translate and publish Romanian works to the extent that Western books are imported and translated in Romania ("statistical reciprocity"). Better performance is demanded.

II. Films

A. Film exchanges and festivals

[NB. No information.]

B. Co-production of films and other contacts

[NB. No information.]

III. Language instruction

A. Western language instruction in Romania

[NB. No information.]

B. Language instruction in Western countries

Romania adheres to the Soviet line that Western countries must do more in the way of teaching Eastern languages, including Romanian, up to the level of instruction achieved in Eastern countries ("statistical reciprocity").

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TABLE I

Number of Western Books Available in Romania

Note: All figures are estimates

| Country | Total Titles Available | Total Imports 1974-76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories Books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments | |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | Number | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec./Tech. | Social Sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restrict. o-open | | |
| Denmark | | | | 10/20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | | no information available |
| Netherlands | | | | about 30 since 1940s | between 10/12,000 each except one 40,000 | | | | | | | sold out (no reprints) | | "Melster Rembrandt" by Jan Mens |

TABLE II

Number of Romanian books available in Western countries

Note: All Figures are estimates

| Country | Total Titles Available | Total Imports 1974-76 incl. | | Translations | | Categories Books (%) | | | | | Availability | | Comments |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|----------------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Titles | Copies | Number | Copies | Fiction | Educ. | Spec./Tech. | Social Sciences | Other | Stores | Libraries x-restrict. o-open | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | no information available |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | | | no information yet available |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | | no information |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | |) US Library of) Congress figures) for English) translations of) Romanian books) (primarily done) in US and UK)) 1973: 23) 1974: 18) 1975: 12 |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

PRINTED INFORMATION

Comparison of various aspects of performance among Warsaw Pact countries.

TABLE I

Importation and Dissemination of Western Printed Information.

TABLE II

Access by General Public permitted to Printed Information.

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TABLE I: Importation and Dissemination of Western Printed Information.

- Note: 1. Comparative number of titles imported:
 h - wide cross-section
 m - medium
 l - limited
2. Comparative numbers imported (taking population size into account)
 h - high
 m - medium
 l - low
 vl - very low

A. IMPORTATION

| <u>Non-Communist</u> | <u>USSR</u> | | <u>BULGARIA</u> | | <u>CZECHO</u> | | <u>GDR</u> | | <u>HUNGARY</u> | | <u>POLAND</u> | | <u>ROMANIA</u> | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----|-----------------|---|---------------|----|------------|----|----------------|----|---------------|---|----------------|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Newspapers | h | vl | m | l | h | l | l | vl | h | l | h | m | h | h |
| News magazines/ political periodicals | m | l | m | l | h | vl | l | vl | h | l | h | h | h | h |
| Non-political/ general periodicals (e.g. fashion/ sports) | m | vl | ? | ? | m | h | l | vl | ? | vl | h | h | ? | ? |
| Specialised periodicals (e.g. science, technology, trade) | m | vl | ? | ? | m | m | h | vl | ? | ? | ? | m | h | vl |
| <u>Communist publications</u> | h | l | h | l | h | h | h | l | h | l | h | l | h | l |

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B. DISSEMINATION

Note: Degrees of dissemination:

h - in cities across territory

m - in large major cities/city

l - government and institutional headquarters only

| | USSR | BULGARIA | CZECHO | GDR | HUNGARY | POLAND | ROMANIA |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------|--------|-----|---------|--------|---------|
| Newspapers/ News magazines | m | l | l | l | m | h | m |
| Non- political/ general (e.g. fashion, sports) | l | ? | m | l | ? | m | ? |
| Specialist period- icals (e.g. science, techno- logy, trade) | l | ? | l | l | ? | m | l |
| Communist publica- tions | m | m | m | m | m | m | m |

TABLE II: Access by General Public permitted to Western Printed Information.

Note: o general access (though in some cases material is only infrequently available)

 x restricted access permitted to privileged institutions/individuals

/Please check and complete/

| | USSR | BULGARIA | CZECHO | GDR | HUNGARY | POLAND | ROMANIA |
|------------------------------------|------|----------|--------|-----|-----------|--------|---------|
| <u>Non-Communist Publications:</u> | | | | | | | |
| Newspapers | | | | | | | |
| (a) Public kiosks | - | - | - | - | - | o | - |
| (b) Tourist sales | o | - | - | o | o | o | o |
| (c) Subscriptions | x | x | x | x | x | x | - |
| (d) Public libraries/reading rooms | x | - | x | - | [x or o?] | o | x |
| News magazines/political | | | | | | | |
| (a) Public kiosks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Tourist sales | o | - | - | - | o | o | o |
| (c) Subscriptions | x | x | x | x | - | x | - |
| (d) Public libraries/reading rooms | x | - | x | - | - | o | x |

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| | USSR | BULGARIA | CZECHO | GDR | HUNGARY | POLAND | ROMANIA |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------|--------|-----|-----------|----------|---------|
| Non-political/ general periodicals (sports, fashion, etc.) | | | | | | | |
| (a) Public kiosks | - | - | o | - | - | o | - |
| (b) Tourist sales | - | - | o | - | - | o [?] | - |
| (c) Subscriptions | x | - | - | x | o | o | - |
| (d) Public libraries/ reading rooms | x | - | - | - | - | o | x |
| Specialist Periodicals (science, technology, etc.) | | | | | | | |
| (a) Public kiosks | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Tourist sales | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (c) Subscriptions | - | - | - | x | - | o | x |
| (d) Public libraries/ reading rooms | x | - | - | x | - | o | x |
| <u>Communist Publications</u> | | | | | | | |
| (a) Public kiosks | o | - | o | o | o | o | o |
| (b) Tourist sales | - | o | - | - | - | - | o |
| (c) Subscriptions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (d) Public libraries/ reading rooms | - | - | - | - | [x or o?] | o | - |

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N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

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ANNEX B to
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FILMED AND BROADCAST INFORMATION

Comparison of various aspects of performance
among Warsaw Pact countries.

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COMPARATIVE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE OF WARSAW PACT
COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF FILMED AND BROADCAST
INFORMATION

Legend: negligible numbers - n
 limited - l
 moderate - m
 considerable - c

(Notes: (a) (x) - on restricted basis)
 (b) - figures for commercial distribution of feature films takes into account % of Western films to total shown and population size)

| | USSR | BULGARIA | CZECHO-SLOVAKIA | GDR | HUNGARY | POLAND | ROMANIA |
|------------------------------------|-------|----------|-----------------|-----|---------|--------|---------|
| A. <u>Films</u> | | | | | | | |
| Number of feature films shown: | | | | | | | |
| (a) commercially | n | l | m | l | c | c | c |
| (b) on television | n | l | m | l | c | m | m |
| (c) at festivals | l(x?) | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| (d) at private showings/clubs | n (x) | l (x) | ? | ? | ? | ? | c (x) |
| Number of non-feature films shown: | | | | | | | |
| (a) commercially | n | n(?) | l | n | n | n | n |
| (b) on television | l | l | m | l | m | m | m |
| (c) at festivals | l(x?) | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| (d) at private showings/clubs | n(x) | l (x) | ? | ? | ? | ? | l |
| Number of Embassy film loans | | | | | | | |
| (a) to institutions/official | l (?) | l (?) | m | ? | l | m | l |
| (b) to individuals/non-official | n (?) | ? | ? | ? | l | m | n (?) |

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| | USSR | BULGARIA | CZECHO-SLOVAKIA | GDR | HUNGARY | POLAND | ROMANIA |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| Proportion of films selected for anti-Western content | c | m | l | m | m | c | ?- |
| Access to Embassy film libraries | | | | | | | |
| (a) is restricted | | ✓(?) | ✓(?) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓(?) |
| (b) is discouraged | ✓ | | | | | | |
| (c) is free | | | | | | | |
| B. <u>Television Materials</u> (for films, see A above) | | | | | | | |
| (a) programmes | n | l | l | n | l | l | B |
| (b) serials | l | l | l | l | l | l | B |
| (c) news materials | ? | ? | m (?) | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| C. <u>Radio Broadcasting</u> | | | | | | | |
| Western recorded information broadcast | l | ? | ? | ? | l | ? | ? |
| Western Radio Stations jammed (Note: e.g. "RL - Russian Language) | RFE BBC(RL) | RFE(BL) DW(BL) | RFE(CL) + par- tially BBC(CL) DW(CL) | RIAS (med. wave) | - | RFE(PL) (badly) | - |
| Broadcasts Externally | | n o n e | ✓ | ✓(?) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| (a) emphasis pol. | ✓ | | | | | | |
| (b) emphasis non-pol. | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hosts Clandestine Radios | ✓ | ✓ | no | ✓ | no | no | ✓ |

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ANNEX C to
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WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

Comparison of various aspects of performance
among Warsaw Pact countries.

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COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE OF WARSAW PACT
COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF WORKING CONDITIONS FOR JOURNALISTS

Legend: great difficulty: g
 considerable difficulty: c [Please check and complete]
 moderate difficulty: m
 little or no difficulty: l

| | USSR | BULG. | CZECH. | GDR | HUNG. | POL. | ROMANIA |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|------|---------|
| Requests for single-assignment visas | m | l | g | c | m | l | l |
| Requests for: | | | | | | | |
| (a) resident accreditation/visas | | | | | | l(?) | |
| (b) non-resident accreditation/visas | | | | | c(?) | l(?) | l |
| Multiple entry/exit visas for: | | | | | | | |
| (a) resident accredited journalists | l | | l | l | | l | l |
| (b) non-resident accredited journalists | | | | l | | l | l |
| Requirements/processing other necessary official docs. (e.g. residence permit) | | | | | | | |
| Freedom of travel/movement | c | l | l | l | l | l | l |
| Access: | | | | | | | |
| (a) to official contacts | c | l | m | m | l | l | m |
| (b) to non-official (private) contacts | g | g | g | g | m(?) | l | c |
| Importing technical equipment: | | | | | | | |
| (a) single-assignment or non-resident accredited? | m | l | l | m | l | l | l |
| (b) resident journalists | l | | l(?) | l | l | l | |
| Importing technical personnel: | | | | | | | |
| (a) single-assignment or non-resident | m | | l | m(?) | | l | l |
| (b) resident journalists | m(?) | | l(?) | l | | m(?) | |
| Approval of: | | | | | | | |
| (a) journalistic projects | | | | m | | | |
| (b) filming projects | m | c | | g | | | |
| Transmission/export of reports, films, tapes .. | l | l | l | l | l | l | l |
| Record on expulsions | m | l | m | c | l | l | l |

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