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Eastern Europe States Condemn Arab Terrorists

Several Eastern European countries have issued comments on the action of the Arab terrorists in Munich and more can be expected in the near future. Those who have already commented:

1. East Germany: Pankow was quick yesterday to condemn the actions as a "despicable crime" and stated that the GDR rejected terror as a means of achieving political ends. "With their outrage", one editorial claimed, "the Black September organization did great harm to the Arab states, who are united with us in friendship." The article added that the GDR stands by the Arabs against Israeli aggression and supports a political solution to the mid-East conflict. The East Germans thus have presumably divorced themselves from violence prone Palestinian movements.

While it is important to East Germany to protect its relations with the Arab states, Pankow was bitterly disappointed at the disruption of the Olympic Games. East Germany is running a strong third in overall competition and the XXth Olympiad has been a milestone in Pankow's quest for international respectability. 25X1

2. Yugoslavia: The Yugoslav delegation to the international "University Today" seminar, currently being held in Dubrovnik, issued a statement condemning the attack on the Israeli Olympic team. "In connection with the incursion of members of the 'Black September' organization into the Olympic village at the XXth Olympic games in Munich, the delegation of the Students' Federation of Yugoslavia considers that such an action deserves decisive condemnation. Such a piratical attack on sportsmen and sports workers is enormously damaging to the just struggle of the Palestine people who have been deprived of their social, human and national rights for twenty-

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four years. The attack also wrecks and compromises, in the eyes of the world the Palestine revolution, and this is made use of by the enemies of the revolution."

The students' statement is the first public comment on the tragedy made in Yugoslavia. The students' sentiments, however, are undoubtedly shared throughout the country. Yugoslavia itself was the victim of a guerrilla attack in early July which took the lives of 13 local law enforcement officials. Belgrade may support the Arab cause, but as in the air line hijackings two years ago, draws the line at this sort of violence.

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3. Czechoslovakia: A strong condemnation along the same lines appeared in Rude Pravo this morning.

4. Hungary: A condemnation has appeared in Budapest Domestic Service.

The Nationalist Pot Continues to Simmer

The political lull this summer has done little to calm the nationalist tensions plaguing Yugoslavia.

Two twenty year old girls from northern Bosnia-Herzegovina have been indicted on charges of aiding Ustashi terrorists in Sweden. The two were employed temporarily in Scandinavia in 1970, and at that time allegedly placed their apartment "at the disposal" of the Ustashi terrorists who murdered Ambassador Rolovic.

In Macedonia, Professor Petar Zaharov has been arrested on suspicion of "spreading hostile propaganda" in that republic. Zaharov's propaganda apparently claimed that "chaotic conditions" in Yugoslavia and racial intolerance between the country's diverse nationalities, would spell the disintegration of the federation. All this would be to the benefit of Bulgaria, which Zaharov finds an attractive idea. Adding insult to injury is Zaharov's contention that Macedonia and the Macedonian language are pure fiction, artificially created by Yugoslavia. This sort of propaganda carries with it the unforgiveable message to Belgrade that Macedonians are really Bulgarians.

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Yugoslav Calls for Radical Reform of Education

Speaking to workers at the construction site of the Belgrade Bar railroad, Federal Assembly President Mijalko Todorovic criticized unequal opportunities for Yugoslav youth in obtaining an education. One solution to the problem, he suggested, is to link education with production--that is, after elementary education is completed, everyone should go to work. Then Todorovic reasoned, access to higher education would be equal for all, inkeeping with their "abilities, work and inclination."

All this may sound good in theory, but putting it into practice is something else. The day of a truly nationwide Yugoslav educational program is gone. Yugoslavia is a decentralized state with each republic having the final say over its educational program. Furthermore, given the intense nationality rivalries, under decentralization it is most unlikely that a republic such as Croatia would accept any suggestion--no matter how good--from a Serb such as Todorovic.

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