



Before going into details of the emergence of a gay and lesbian movement in the countries of Eastern Europe I should like to give a few pieces of basic information for those of you who are not involved in the international lesbian and gay movement:

I speak here above all in my capacity of an activist in the Austrian gay movement, e.g. the Homosexuelle Initiative (HOSI) Wien which set up six years ago a - what we call - Eastern Europe Information Pool. This pool is one of several info pools within the frame of the International Lesbian and Gay Association ILGA. The main tasks of our pool is to collect and record information about the situation of gays and lesbians in "Eastern Europe" and to make contacts with and to lend support to the gay and lesbian communities in these countries. We see our main role as a mediator, a connecting link between the movement in the so-called "West" and in the so-called "East". Information exchange has thus become the major activity of our info pool.

Another preliminary remark I should like to make concerns the problem of "nomenclature": the nine countries the EEIP is dealing with, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia, do not belong to any one political or geographic group. For the sake of brevity, I will, however, use the terms "Eastern European" or "socialist" countries, though I know that they are not completely correct.

Since these countries do have different histories, different cultural and religious backgrounds, different socio-economic developments, different traditions, etc. and since they do have different legislation concerning homosexuality, these countries do not represent a uniform or homogenous picture. Therefore we cannot generalize, and I am afraid that we will have to look at each of these nine countries individually - or at least at groups of countries with similar conditions - in order not to make my lecture lasting the whole conference.

Before going into these details, let me also draw a rough survey of the legal situation both concerning lesbians and gays and concerning AIDS:

Concerning the laws against homosexual acts we can distinguish three groups:

- \* those countries which do not discriminate against homosexuals in their penal codes. This group is the smallest: only Poland and the Republic of Slovenia belong to it. They have a uniform legal age of consent fixed at 14, 15 and 16 years respectively for both heterosexual and homosexual acts;
- \* the largest group comprise those countries whose law books provide for a higher age of consent for homosexual acts: to these

countries do belong: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, the Yugoslav republics and provinces of Croatia, Montenegro, and Voivodina. In the latter ones, the higher age of consent applies only to male homosexuality;

\* the third group includes those countries where homosexuality is totally illegal, e. g. in Rumania (also female homosexuality), *Albania*, the Soviet Union and in the Yugoslav republics Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Serbia.

What concerns AIDS the legal measures taken by all nine Eastern European countries are much more uniform:

I do not want to mention all the legal measures taken in order to control the blood supply or to establish certain specialized labs or other units in the fight against AIDS. I only want to mention those legal measures which directly affect the life of people or groups at risk or of HIV infected persons or people with AIDS.

AIDS is de facto a notifiable disease in all these countries though not all of them have introduced laws providing for it. Moreover, also HIV seropositivity is notified in practice and in reality.

The figures of infected persons and people with AIDS in these nine countries are still very very low. The main problem actually are students from African countries. These students have to undergo today a compulsory HIV antibody testing, and in case they test positive they are sent back home. Bulgaria has additionally introduced compulsory testing for couples who want to marry.

On August 25, 1987 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet enacted a decree which provides for forced testing of persons suspected of being HIV infected, and I quote:

A person who deliberately endangers another person of being infected with AIDS will be punished with imprisonment of up to five years.

All countries we are looking at here have done some kind of efforts in order to inform their populations about AIDS and how to prevent it. In most countries television and radio programs dealt with the problem, information leaflets were distributed both to the general public and to professions which are directly concerned: physicians, nursing staff, dentists etc.

An outstanding role in this efforts Poland has done. It has published a wide range of information material, leaflets, brochures, stickers, posters, etc. No other country in Eastern Europe and few in Western Europe have produced as much diversified info material as Poland has done. While Czechoslovakia has produced an information leaflet relatively early, the population of Hungary, the GDR and Soviet Union had to wait until 1988 to receive their first info brochure. Books on AIDS are available in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

In several of these countries, reports about the new disease were the first occasions to bring up the issue of homosexuality in the media. For the first time in some countries, the public heard or read in the official media that such persons like homosexuals do exist! And for the very first time Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Polish magazines published illustrated stories about gay life and the gay movement in the West.

The first media coverage of AIDS dates back to the year 1983. I should like to stress that the media coverage has never been

homophobic. A main point to criticize, however, is the tendency of certain countries' media to deny the existence of the so-called risk groups in their own country.

As examples for broad and extensive media coverage of AIDS I can list Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia - and of course Yugoslavia where the media is not that much under party-control in non-political issues. Compared to the huge amount of newspaper articles published in Poland, the GDR newspapers have written only very little about the disease. This has changed only recently - a circumstance that shows how inflexible the GDR media are in general since everything that is written must be considered as the official opinion and the official directive. This is totally different in Poland where there still is something like an independent journalism. In the Soviet Union, a change of attitude could be observed recently. In 1986 deputy minister of Public Health, Piotr Burgasov, had stated in interviews in *Liternaturnaya gazeta* and *Trud*, that SPID, the *sindrom priobretyonnogo immunodefitsita*, is a social problem which can be closely linked to the sexual freedom tolerated in the West, which is, however, unnatural for Soviet society, and that a massive spreading of AIDS in the Soviet Union is not possible because homosexuality is severely punished under the Soviet Penal Code. Perestroika has also influenced this kind of media reports. In 1988 Soviet television broadcasted a documentary entitled "Risk groups" which for the first time dealt with prostitution, homosexuality and drug abuse in the Soviet Union - for the first time it was officially admitted that these things also exist in the USSR. (I brought a video cassette with a report on AIDS in the Soviet Union which includes several sequences from this documentary. If it is possible to show it we could watch it if there is time for it. Unfortunately, the report is in German since it is a program by Austrian television.)

#### AIDS and the gay movement

If we now consider the effects of the appearance of HIV/AIDS on the gay and lesbian community and their reactions, we can - for the sake of simplifying the many-layered conditions and factors in the individual countries - again distinguish three groups of countries according to their way of dealing with this new problem:

- \* countries where a gay and lesbian movement had already existed before AIDS and where this movement might have even been able to use its privileged access to the main group at risk and its specific knowledge about the life-styles of gays to reinforce its position. In this category, I have to list the GDR;
- \* countries where HIV/AIDS was the decisive impulse for gays and lesbians to get convinced of the necessity to organize: the issue of gay and lesbian rights may have seemed utopian to them and, therefore, not realistic enough to start to struggle for them but since this disease is threatening their lives they organized, and the authorities finally understood that they must allow these groups in order to cooperate with them in combatting AIDS. In this category I have to mention Hungary and Poland;
- \* countries where the appearance of HIV/AIDS did not induce any attempts to create groups or to organize official associations.

In this category I have to mention: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia.

The way a country and their gay citizens react to HIV/AIDS depends totally on the general political situation in the respective country. It is no surprise to hear that no gay group emerged in a country like Rumania which the autocratic regime of Nicolae Ceauşescu has transformed into the Sahel of Europe, or in a country like Czechoslovakia which has the most stalinist left-overs in the whole of Eastern Europe, or in Albania where no oppositional activities whatsoever are permitted.

It is not astonishing either that perestroika also made homosexuality an issue which is publicly discussed. And it is certainly no big surprise to hear that the highest level of organization is reached in Hungary, the GDR and Poland - Hungary having always been the most liberal country of the East-bloc, the GDR being the country still feeding on the traditions of German pre-War sexology, and Poland traditionally being the country with the most vivid opposition.

What amazes me is the fact that the only gay group in Yugoslavia has stagnated the last two years and that no new ones were founded. Magnus Gay Club in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, has been existing since 1984 and organizing an annual gay/lesbian culture week since. The issue of AIDS has also initiated much discussion about homosexuals and homosexuality. This must be considered a positive development because until that time this subject was also taboo in Yugoslavia. On the other hand, AIDS phobia is hindering the further development of the young movement. In 1987 the health authorities announced to prohibit the gay/lesbian culture week in Ljubljana which was due to start on May 25th, Tito's birthday and therefore an important day of nation-wide Tito memorial celebrations. Belgrade considered this coincidence as another provocation of Slovenian alternative movements which always have been strongly opposed to this Tito ceremonies and had partly boycotted them. Since Magnus Gay Club was in arrears in preparing the culture week and also wanted to avoid any troubles they cancelled the week and made an AIDS information week instead. Remarkably enough, the Ljubljana based *Lesbiška skupina* has become more active than ever and recently published the first issue of *Lesbozine*, by the way the first Lesbian magazine of (South) Eastern Europe.

In the third above-mentioned category I listed countries where HIV/AIDS did not provoke the emergence of a gay movement. We can, however, constate that HIV/AIDS did not cause a deterioration of the situation of gays and lesbians in these countries. On the contrary, in some of them we can even see a certain improvement, too, which, however, is not transposed into the founding of official organizations.

In Czechoslovakia, for instance, individual activists continue their struggle for being allowed to found an association. They cooperate with AIDS experts and sexologists from the polyclinic in Prague which houses the official HIV/AIDS counselling centre. These experts regret very much the lack of an organized group and the way the officials are dealing with the problem. Like in so many other countries the epidemiologists dominate the AIDS debates. They want

to fight AIDS with the same weapons they used against all the traditional epidemics ignoring the peculiarities of HIV/AIDS. Czechoslovak epidemiologists do actually have a plausible example to refer to: after World War II they succeeded in totally extirpating syphilis, and now they believe they could redo this with AIDS with the same methods: All infected persons who are detected have to sign that they will only have safe sex. They have to give the name of their permanent lover and their sex partners. In case they split up with their lover and find a new one they have to inform the health authorities about it. To counter this measures and to provide more counselling and care for HIV positive persons, the Prague AIDS counselling centre offers positive groups led by a physician and sexologist.

In the Soviet Union a group of lesbian and gay activists had already existed before HIV/AIDS but the appearance of HIV/AIDS had no positive effect on the creation of more groups. Homosexuality, however, has been discussed in the media for the first time since the 1930s. And like in Hungary and Poland, this is without AIDS being the reason for reporting on homosexuality. The first article appeared in March 1987 in the Moscow youth magazine *Moskovsky Komsomolec*. Actually the article was very bad though the author obviously tried to waken compassion and understanding for homosexuals among his readers, but he did it by pathologizing homosexuals. In August 1987 the Soviet legal expert Sofia Kelina demanded in the *Moscow News* the abrogation of Article 121 of the Russian Penal Code which prohibits homosexual acts even between consenting adults.

Let me now present in detail three examples of very successful gay and lesbian movements which have emerged and developed in the shade of HIV/AIDS during the past few years: the movement in the GDR, Poland and Hungary.

#### German Democratic Republic

Attempts to organize a lesbian and gay group date back to the early 1970s but those attempts were not very successful. They were either abandoned by the activists or brought to an end by the authorities. Nevertheless it is of great importance to today's movement that lesbians and gays have been trying to organize for fifteen years now. While these attempts failed in the 70s, gay activists succeeded to form gay working groups (*Arbeitskreise Homosexualität*) within protestant congregations in several cities. The first of these groups was founded in Leipzig in 1982 by Eduard Stapel. A lot of undesirable, though not oppositional activities were carried out under the roof of the protestant Church at that time (for instance the peace movement). By 1985 already nine gay working groups were active and that caused intense and often controversial debates within the Church. In 1985 these discussions about the attitude of the Church towards homosexuality and homosexual men and women received major coverage in the Church press. It was only a question of time until the State became alarmed and worried about the developments. The State must be afraid of losing control over non-governmental activities, and

moreover, there is some kind of competition between the State and the Church. But this is not the only reason why the government took suddenly an interest in the "gay question".

Another reason is probably the three or four very competent liberal and progressive sexologists and experts in the GDR who have been advocating more tolerance towards gays and lesbians for quite some time. The most famous experts are Siegfried Schnabl, Kurt Bach and Erwin Günther. In newspaper articles and interviews they called for more tolerance and acceptance of gays and lesbians and expressed their opinion that discrimination of homosexuals would be against the marxist-leninist concept of human personality.

In June 1985, a conference of experts in the social and medical sciences - a real milestone - was held in Leipzig. Besides the crème de la crème of the GDR in these fields, an open lesbian, Ursula Sillge, an activist in a non-religious informal group in Berlin, and an open gay man, Eduard Stapel, were able to hold lectures on the psychosocial situation of lesbians and gays in the GDR. They also took part in the round table discussions. The texts of the lectures and the minutes of the discussions were published in Jena in 1986 (*Psychosoziale Aspekte der Homosexualität*). Stapel's contribution, however, was censored. On April 23, 1988 this conference had a follow-up meeting in Karl-Marx-Stadt. At that meeting, again experts in various fields and gay and lesbian activists discussed the "psychosocial aspects of homosexuality". Participants from the Federal Republic of Germany were very enthusiastic about this scientific conference.

Although the Church opened up for the gay groups and for discussing the issue of homosexuality, the Church showed clearly where it has its strict limits: in November 1984, the Church refused to ordain Eduard Stapel. Later, he was employed by the Church part-time as a parish helper in Magdeburg and part-time as responsible person for the work with homosexuals in the Church province of Saxony.

Today there are sixteen gay working groups within the Church. Their leaders and activists meet on a regular basis on a national level. There are four non-religious groups in the GDR today. They were initiated by activists who did not want to be in the religious groups and partly have already been active in the 1970s. When they realized that the State would not mind a group to be formed they tried again. Additionally to the reason of prestige and competition with the Church, AIDS became another motive for the State to tolerate these new initiatives. The groups are allowed to meet in public meeting halls and to produce program hand-bills. Their leaders are allowed to receive magazines of the gay and lesbian movement in the West, they are also allowed to travel to conferences abroad. The groups received written declarations by the authorities that they are permitted to carry out their activities but the State still refuses to officially recognize these groups as legal associations. The groups, especially the oldest and biggest, Sonntagsclub in Berlin, keep good contacts with the authorities. They pursue a careful but successful policy. A reform of the discriminatory legal age of consent is expected to take place in the early 1990s.

Sonntagsclub is divided up in several working and interest groups, one of them is an AIDS conversation circle which holds contact with the official AIDS advisor group of the Ministry of Public Health,

headed by Niels Sönnichsen. The GDR has opened AIDS counselling centres in every district of the country and three in Berlin. The 16 church groups have established an AIDS Coordinating group which also holds contact to the AIDS group of Sonntagsclub. The gay groups do not see any problem in the fact that HIV testing cannot be done anonymously and that all infected persons are registered. There are official declarations that infected persons or people with AIDS must not be discriminated against in any way. Since this non-discrimination policy can be guaranteed by the State in a country like the GDR (especially at the working place and in the field of housing) and since this policy apparently is guaranteed, gays in the GDR have great confidence in the authorities which, moreover, have never given occasion to distrust them in this respect.

At the Humboldt University of Berlin, an interdisciplinary group of scientists was founded to promote gay and lesbian studies. The group meets every month and has set up special working groups. Their duty is to initiate, coordinate and pool research and studies on gay and lesbian issues, both in culture and natural sciences. Just now, also several doctoral thesis and diploma dissertations are prepared at this university.

The movement in the GDR has reached the most achievements of all movements in Eastern Europe although it has not yet been officially recognized as an association like the Hungarian group has been. Homosexuals in many Western countries would be happy if their papers published such liberal and pro-gay/lesbian articles as the GDR media do .

#### Poland

Poland is besides Hungary the typical example for an Eastern European country where the gay movement emerged above all due to the AIDS crisis. HOSI Wien has been in contact with gay men in Poland since 1983. Since then HOSI Wien had also been publishing a polish language info bulletin. We stopped producing our newsletter *Etap* this year since the Polish gay movement meanwhile has become strong enough to produce their own publications.

Among the gay men HOSI Wien had been in contact with several ones were very interested in organizing at least an informal group. By sending out our *Etap* newsletter we could build up a network and bring together people from the same geographical region. Over the years, circles of friends were formed, and in 1986 the first informal group named *Etap* was founded Wrocław. Soon other groups followed the example of *Etap*, and by summer 1987 three more informal groups existed: *Warszawski Ruch Homoseksualny* in Warsaw, *Amiko* in Łódź, and *Filo* in Gdansk.

The main impulse for these encouraging development emanated from a provocative article in the powerful and widely-read weekly magazine *Polityka* of November 23, 1985. This page-long article, entitled *Jesteśmy inni* (We are different) was written by the activist Krzysztof Darski. His critical views culminated in the demand for a gay organization. He explained that a high percentage of Polish homosexuals are married and have established a family only as a cover-up. This situation greatly increases the danger that AIDS

will spread quickly among heterosexuals. Here I would like to quote a few questions Darski raised:

Do homosexuals have any rights in our country? Is no one interested in helping them in solving important personal problems? Is there anyone willing to take the trouble to support the durability of a relationship between two men? Is there anyone at all who is trying to free young gays from crime and drugs and from the hands of pimps and common criminals? Nobody is interested in these things...

On the subject of AIDS and the responsibility of gays in taking the necessary steps to prevent its spread, especially in order not to endanger the heterosexual majority, Darski wrote the following: ridiculed and pushed to the edge of society, discriminated against without exception by all institutions in our society, hunted down by homophobic people, beaten and insulted, alone and forgotten by State, Church and the sciences, and suddenly homosexuals are supposed to behave like good, responsible Polish citizens?...

For the average homosexual, the general population is a bunch of cretins who do not understand his feelings and love, who find no satisfaction in their own sex lives and therefore forbid other like satisfaction. These people, this collection of malicious, narrow-minded citizens, suddenly want to be able to influence the behaviour of homosexuals. Do these people have the right to appeal to homosexuals for help in fighting AIDS?

Darski's article initiated a chain reaction in the mass media and evoked an avalanche of reactions. The discussion in the Polish media which followed lasted almost a whole year. No less a person than government speaker Jerzy Urban answered Darski in one of the following issues of *Polityka*. Under his pseudonym Jan Rem, Urban denied every accusation of discrimination against homosexuals in Poland. Social rejection certainly exists but is caused by religious mania. He writes the State cannot and does not want to provide homosexuals with better living conditions than the rest of the population. That would only lead to increased homophobia. A "Minister for Pederasty" in Poland would be superfluous.

Further articles followed both for and against. Floods of letters-to-the-editor were published. Most importantly many homosexuals themselves expressed their opinions. In the beginning of 1987 another newspaper caused a great sensation: the magazine of the Scout movement, *Na przelaj*, published a very important series of articles on youth sexuality in which the author, Mikołaj Szczygiel, dealt also extensively with the issue of homosexuality. The magazine received hundreds of letters from young gays and lesbians who deplored the situation they had to live in but who expressed their reluctance to repress and deny their sexuality. Homosexuality has found much less resonance in Polish radio and television. This changed, however, in 1987 and 1988 when activists and representatives of the emerging gay groups were interviewed both on radio and television.

Also AIDS has become a frequent subject for the media. Articles about it have become more and more numerous. As already mentioned, Poland has undertaken exemplary efforts in producing AIDS information material. Such efforts, however, lack in the field of creating opportunities for anonymous counselling centres and alternative testing sites. It is therefore one of the priorities of the gay groups to work for the setting up of such centres where



homosexuals could undergo counselling and HIV antibody testing in an atmosphere of trust and dignity. This is impossible today. Although, for instance, the official Warsaw AIDS counselling centre offers anonymous testing, the clients are asked for their names. They have to answer a four pages long questionnaire in a room where several persons, physicians and nurses, are present and curiously listening to the answers of the clients who are asked questions about their sexual practices, their sex-life, their sex partners. Poland's police, the Militia, could not either gain the trust of gay men by its discriminatory activities. In November 1985 the police of several cities carried out operation *Hiacint*: Homosexuals whose names the police obviously took from existing "pink files" were summoned up and interrogated. In some cases militia men knocked at the door at 5 o'clock in the morning, took the person with them and kept them the whole day at the police station. They were asked for the names of their sex partners. Before being released they were advised to undergo an HIV antibody test. Fear was again spread among gays when in 1987 on the occasion of a conference of representatives of national AIDS committees of the COMECON countries in Moscow, the Soviet delegation requested that all infected persons should be registered, and all AIDS patients should be isolated from the general public.

In the State AIDS Committee of Poland there are two wings. While the progressive wing pleads for methods which also are accepted by the gay movement (above all total anonymity), the conservative wing speaks up for forced measures (compulsary test for risk groups, up-dating of pink files by police-raids). The liberal wing has realized that they cannot get the information to homosexuals and that the existence and cooperation with gay groups would be a great advantage. The leading member of the Committee, prof. Andrzej Stapinski, showed his understanding for fighting together with gays against AIDS. Gay activists, therefore, are lobbying and working for establishing a good contact to the scientists who belong to this progressive wing in the AIDS Committee. They seek support also from other important and prominent personalities.

When in March 1988 the Warsaw gay group applied for recognition as an official association at the competent authorities of the city of Warsaw, they were supported by fourteen very important persons who delivered a petition to the Ministry of Public Health and to the Ministry of the Interior demanding gay groups to be officially recognized. This request was initiated by prof. Mikołaj Kozakiewicz, member of *Sejm*, the Parliament, and head of the Association for Family Promotion which has until now been the legal frame for the meetings of the Warsaw gay group. All other Polish groups still meet privately. The decision of the Warsaw city authorities was expected to be made known at the end of May.

## Hungary

Hungary is the first and until now the only country of those nine ones I am talking about here where an officially recognized association of gay men and lesbians has been founded. Amazingly enough the Hungarian movement started much later than the movement in the GDR or in Poland.

In September 1985, Hungarian television broadcasted a documentary on AIDS and how this problem is dealt with in other countries. The film team had logically investigated the situation in Hungary's neighbour country Austria. My organization, *Österreichische AIDS-Hilfe*, was about to be founded. The Austrian AIDS Foundation was initiated by *Nomosexuelle Initiative Wien* and the Federal Ministry of Health. This model was and still is very successful. When Dr. Brandstätter, vice-president of AIDS-Hilfe and president of HOSI Wien, was interviewed by the Hungarian Television, he stressed the importance of this cooperation between health authorities and gay movement in the fight against AIDS. He also stated that it would be of great importance that an independent gay organization be founded also in Hungary.

Years later I was told by Hungarian gays that they smiled and shook their heads when listening to such utopian and unrealistic statements of this naive Austrian. Nevertheless a few months later informal circles of gay friends started to meet and to discuss the possibilities and ways of organizing. Like in Poland, AIDS gave the decisive impulse and was the main issue in the first discussions of the activists. Homosexual men perceived AIDS as a great threat to their lives, not only as a health crisis but also as a motive for more oppression.

Like in Poland, one of their main concern was and still is the possibility of anonymous HIV testing and AIDS counselling. The Hungarian health authorities incited the distrust of gay men when in 1985 the STD clinic in Budapest sent out letters to gays requesting them to come for an HIV antibody test.

In 1985 this informal group applied at the Ministry of the Interior for recognition as official gay and lesbian association. This application, however, was turned down without substantiation. The authorities obviously did not understand what the group was about and how they should react.

In October 1987, the group tried again. This time they applied at the Ministry for Public Health and Social Affairs. On January 13, 1988 - a historical date - a spokesperson of the Ministry stated via the media that the founding of a national organization of homosexuals would be permitted. This information caused great sensation among Hungarian and international media. Activists and leaders of the group appeared - like their colleagues in Poland and the GDR - in radio and TV programs and were interviewed by many newspapers.

The constituent general assembly of the group took place in Budapest on May 8 of this year. The group has already own office premises and organizes twice a week disco evenings, one taking place on a boat on the Danube. Meanwhile, the group has opened a branch in the Western Hungarian city of Győr.

The group has given itself the name *Homeros Lambda - Homoszexuálisok szabadidős és egészségvédelmi egyesülete* (Homosexual Association for Leisure and Health Protection). Gay and Lesbian liberation will, however, not be neglected in this new association.

Hungary is also the first Eastern European country where a private AIDS Foundation, which is comparable to AIDS Foundations in "Western" countries, has been founded. This happened on November 25, 1987.

AIDS is also a main issue on the regular meetings of (South) Eastern European gay and lesbian activists. The first meeting of this kind took place in Budapest on November 6 - 8, 1987. About 35 persons from Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Hungary attended this historical meeting. The second Eastern European meeting was organized by WRH in Warsaw on April 15 and 17, 1988. The next meeting is scheduled for spring 1989.

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Appendix:

**REPORTED AIDS CASES:**

	Number	Date of report
Albania	0	31.08.87
Bulgaria	3	06.10.87
Czechoslovakia	8	31.12.87
German Democratic Republic	6	31.12.87
Hungary	11	29.02.88
Poland	3	30.06.87
Rumania	3	31.12.87
USSR	4	31.12.87
Yugoslavia	26	31.12.87