

this year had refused to even greet a delegation of Hungarian parliamentarians conducting a fact-finding tour of the United States at the invitation of the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, who were visiting his office in Washington. His latest trip to Europe boomeranged. Miklos Hasznos, a leading member of the Christian Democratic Party and a member of Parliament, came out on television against the visit and Lantos's announcement on Sept. 22 of a special hearing in the U.S. Congress called for the "investigation of the latest political developments in Hungary": "After the Kremlin, will the American Congress dictate terms to us?" Even a Member of Parliament from the opposition's Free Democratic Party attacked, in an open letter, this kind of interference into Hungarian internal affairs.

Istvan Csurka sees his nation as in the midst of a life and death crisis and rightly puts the question to his party: "What are we afraid of? We will be annihilated even if we do not break out. Where in the world is there an authority today that, after the death camps and child murders in Serbia, could justifiably interfere in Hungarian domestic affairs because it disapproves of the government's firm steps?" He went on: "We must no longer wait for applause from abroad because, prompted by the old banking connections, some foreign countries today applaud precisely helplessness and half-heartedness and regard highway robbery as democratic and market economy orientation. . . .

"We must make use of every opportunity to ease the burdens of the people. . . . We must make use of every means to fully observe our laws. Economic crimes should also be disclosed retroactively and should be severely punished. We must start breaking the power of the *nomenklatura*, in other words, we must deny them their control over state property, and we must examine how they came into possession of their 'capital.' We must dissipate the erroneous belief that such severity would hinder privatization and the flow of foreign capital into Hungary. (Capital that is hindered by lawlessness would do better to stay out.)"

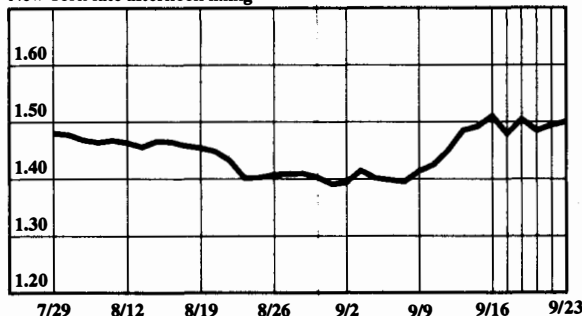
The real problem for the Anglo-Americans and their cronies in Hungary is that, as Jozsef Debreczeni of the "liberal wing" of the MDF reckons, about 70% of the party's voters stand behind an independent Hungarian policy in Csurka's sense.

This expressed itself in a sit-in on Saturday, Sept. 19 in Budapest in front of the Hungarian Radio and Television headquarters, in which 80,000 people took part. The demonstrators were demanding the resignations of directors Hankiss and Gombas. Already last spring the Antall government had asked President Goncz to sign the walking papers for these directors and their entourage, who, as Csurka puts it, "have been illegally appointed." Goncz refused to sign the documents, and this has led to a constitutional standoff which has so far remained unresolved. Csurka and many others see the control of the media by Bolsheviks and free market liberals as an essential part of Hungary's problem.

Currency Rates

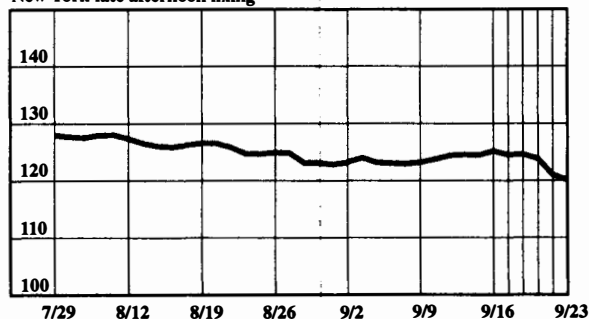
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



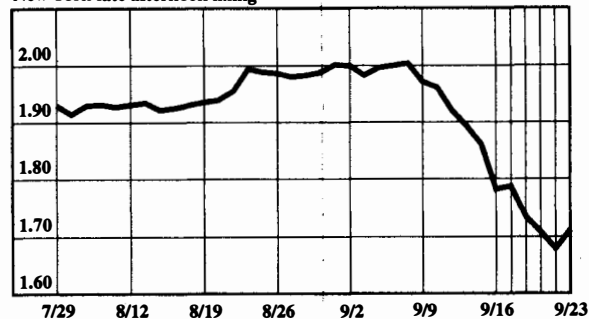
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

