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BROADCAST ARCHIVE

DAILY BROADCAST
ANALYSES

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1976 November

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 263

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 263

for Thursday, 4 November 1976

A. Barry; D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. The Gromyko-Fahmy Talks in Sofia. PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 2) cited The Washington Post that the basis for the talks between the Soviet and Egyptian foreign ministers is the desire of both countries for a resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace conference in the near future, and The Guardian that the attempt at a new Soviet-Egyptian rapprochement signifies the end of Kissinger's Middle East policy and makes necessary the resumption of the Geneva conference.

2. Dissent. LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 11) highlighted the press conference organized by Britain's Young Liberals, focusing on the appeal to CPSU CC Secretary Ponomarev for the release of Vladimir Bukovsky. The program also excerpted a letter by former Liberal Party leader Thorpe and Young Liberal representative Davis, who recently met with Bukovsky's mother in Moscow and visited Sakharov with her. Sakharov's letter to British Prime Minister Callaghan in defense of Bukovsky was also excerpted.

The Soviet refusal to grant three Norwegian parliamentarians tourist visas and the reaction in Norway to this action was discussed in TALK (Matusevich, M 5:30). The parliamentarians had announced that their chief aim in wanting to visit the USSR was to find out whether elementary human rights and liberties are being observed in the USSR. The program excerpted an open letter from the three parliamentarians to the Soviet Ambassador to Norway. Aftenposten commented that this incident again worsens Soviet-Norwegian relations, and Dagbladet referred to the gap between the Soviet authorities' deeds and words.

TALK (Nadirashvili, M 6) dealt with the arrest in Kiev of Dr. Mikhail Kovtunenکو for refusing to cooperate with the KGB against Ukrainian poet Mikola Rudenko, a member of the Soviet section of Amnesty International and active defender of the free-thinking people of the Ukraine.

THE LITERATURE OF MORAL OPPOSITION No. 32 (Svirsky, P 15) noted how Soviet dissident writers employ surrealism as a means of expressing criticism of the regime which would otherwise have been immediately caught by the censors. Copious excerpts were given from the Strugatsky brothers' Tale of a Troika and Snail on a Slope.

3. The Psychological Aspect of Collectivization. SOVIET NOTES No. 674 (Rudolph, NY 4:30) observed that the collectivization of agriculture in the USSR fails to take into account the Russian peasant's deep-rooted desire to till his own land. The program referred to the Land Decree of 26 October 1917 proclaiming that the forms of land usage would be free, and quoted a story by Voronin in Neva entitled "Without Land", in which a kolkhoznik deprived of his private plot described his state of mind. The author of the program also recalled a pertinent conversation he himself had with a kolkhoznik.

4. Boris Orlov's Study of "The Myth of Fanny Kaplan," published in the Israeli-based Russian language journal Vremya i My, continued to be read in FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 63 (Kunta, M 27)

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. China. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5713 (Shilaeff, NY 4) discussed the possibility of changes in Chinese foreign policy in light of Hua's appointment as Mao's successor, noting the official assertions that Hua intends to follow the course established by Mao in the early 1970s. In this context, the program mentioned Albanian CP First Secretary Hoxha's comments on China made during the recent PPSH congress.

2. Human Rights Violations in the East Bloc. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanova, P 6) excerpted an article in l'Humanite on the refusal of the Czech authorities to allow dramatist Pavel Kohut to travel to the US for the New York premiere of his play Poor Murderer. The program also referred to the French Communist Party's concern with human rights violations in the USSR, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere.

3. The World Communist Movement. FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 19 (Silnitskaya, NY 13:30) quoted former Czech CP Presidium member Zdenek Mlynar's The Attempted Reform in Czechoslovakia in 1968, in which he said that the problems facing Czechoslovakia in 1968 were characteristic of the general development of socialism in the latter half of the 20th century; Milovan Djilas' The New Class, in which Yugoslav reformist predicted the need for the French and Italian CP's to dissociate themselves from the Soviet leadership; an article in The New York Times by Seyom Brown, author of New Forces in World Politics, in which he questioned the need to oppose West European communists;

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an open letter to Brezhnev by veteran communist Arnost Kolman in which he also spoke of the West European CPs having begun to dissociate themselves from the CPSU as a result of the latter's hegemonistic claims; former Rude Pravo editor Jiri Hochman's statement on the basic changes which have recently occurred in the programs of most West European CPs.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Aftermath of the US Elections. PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 3) cited The New York Times that Carter's victory was a tremendous personal success; The Washington Post that the people voted for Carter because they want a change; the Sueddeutsche Zeitung that Carter will probably concentrate on solving America's social problems; Die Welt that Kissinger's departure from the foreign policy scene could harm FRG-US cooperation; the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that many West European nations would have preferred that Ford remain president.

The military aspects of President-elect Carter's foreign policy were discussed in ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 6:30), which referred to an Izvestia article stating that Ford and Carter cooperate willingly with military industrial complex. The program noted that Ford and Carter both stress the need to retain a strong US defense capability and that Carter's foreign policy is marked by avoidance of involving US troops in foreign military conflicts.

PARIS REPORT (Riser, P 4:30) highlighted comments in Le Paris that Carter's election will benefit the so-called "little people", Le Figaro that now Americans are free from the Republican past of Vietnam and Watergate, and Le Monde that Carter is a catalyst for the historical process of American unification.

LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 5:30) summarized the reaction in Great Britain to Jimmy Carter's election as US President. Some British observers feel that Carter will continue the policy of detente but will insist that the USSR fulfill its human rights obligations under the CSCE Final Act. They also feel that the new secretary of state will not play as large a role as Kissinger did.

2. Nuclear Arms. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5708 (Davydov, NY 4:30) was pegged to recent Gallup Poll findings that 70 percent of the US intellectuals feel that Japan will become a nuclear power in the near future and to Japanese Air Force General Doi's denial of this because after the World War II, today's generation of Japanese desire only peace. Doi also noted what he termed the "allergy" of the Japanese people toward the atomic bomb after Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

3. The UN Debate on South Africa. UN REPORT No. 736 (Bukovsky, NY 5:30) focused on the anti-Israeli and anti-West campaign begun by Arab and African nations and supported by communist countries at UNGA as exemplified in eight draft resolutions directed against apartheid and criticizing certain countries, mainly Israel, for extending military aid to South Africa. The program excerpted statements made during the debate by Israeli Ambassador Herzog.

4. Proposed Oil Economy Measures in the US were noted in NEW YORK REPORT No. 5710 (Vernikov, NY 4:30), which also pointed out that higher oil prices in the US would increase the price of grain exported to the USSR.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. The Story of British Author Thomas Hardy's First Novel, "An Indiscretion in the Life of an Heiress," was told in CULTURAL REVIEW No. 1084 (Barnes, L 12).

2. A Humorous Travelogue of Switzerland was given in EUROPE TODAY No.71 (Mikes, L 10:30) by Hungarian born British satirist Georges Mikes.

3. Science News. MODERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY No.38 (Muslin, L 28:30) featured an interview with Prof. William Spicer of Stanford University on spin-off applications of the synchronous radiations generated by particle accelerators, such as examining super-heavy elements and organic substances and processes; a report on an oncological conference which just ended in New York; and brief items on a cheap method of oxygen-enrichment of air by means of a molecular sieve, which can halve fuel costs in industrial applications, a method of correcting deformed retinas, and the designing of a homemade atom bomb by a Princeton University student.

NEWS COVERAGE

4 November 1976

New Burundi head of state addresses nation.

GATT says Soviet and East European trade deficit has reached 10 billion dollars.

Ponomarev arrives home from Britain.

Two Jewish demonstrators in Moscow said charged with hooliganism.

Kiev doctor Kovtunencko arrested for refusing to collaborate with KGB and inform on Amnesty International section member.

Gromyko and Fahmi to continue talks in Sofia.

Rhodesian town again shelled from Mozambique.

Carter to give press conference in Plains;
Reaction to Carter's election.

Bulgarian-Vatican talks in Sofia.

Argentine terrorists force TV station to broadcast statement.

Wives of Chernobylsky and As appeal to Mrs. Carter.

Rhodesian conference continues without Smith.

Rhodesian Defense Minister says armed forces can maintain operations against nationalists.

Lebanese Christians to allow Arab peace force into their areas.

Israeli UNESCO delegate accuses USSR of denying cultural heritage to Soviet Jews.

Vietnam said ready for talks with US.

Three West Germans start hunger strike to gain exit visas for their ethnic German Rumanian fiancées.

Legal experts meet at Rhodesia talks.

US calls in UNGA for end to apartheid in South Africa.

Smith arrives back in Rhodesia.

Heavy shelling in Lebanese capital during night.

Bhutto states that 62 died in Northwest Frontier clashes.

Albanian premier addresses party congress.

Mlynar open letter to Rude Pravo.

Pope and Tito congratulate Carter.

Meeting of socialist and social-democratic party leaders to open tomorrow in Amsterdam.

Appeal of four convicted Czech musicians due to be heard on November 11.

Pole hijacks airliner to Vienna.

Spanish bus drivers end strike.

Three hijackers sentenced to death in Philippines.

TASS reports two tourists were expelled from USSR.

Black and white Rhodesians reject British proposal to set 1 March 1978 as date for independence under black rule.

Muzorewa calls for national election in Rhodesia to choose new premier to replace Smith.

Gromyko and Fahmi continued talks in Sofia.

Polish hijacker surrenders to Austrian authorities.

Gromyko and Fahmi end talks; communique.

Presidents of four African states to confer in Tanzania on Rhodesia and Geneva talks.

Portuguese agriculture minister says he resigned because he disagrees with Socialist government's agricultural policy.

French intellectuals appeal on behalf of Polish workers.

Le Monde reports former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Hajek stripped of membership in Academy of Sciences.

TASS reports USSR has called on Carter to adhere to policy of detente.

Chinese official tells visiting Finnish delegation that Chiang Ching and her supporters to face trial.

Iranian Minister for Tourism and Information named new Minister for Interior.

Kissinger and Rumsfeld give assurances that Ford will fulfill his obligations and remain in charge until Carter is sworn in.

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Former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Hajek to appeal against decision excluding him from Academy of Sciences.

Austrians will consider any appeal for political asylum from Polish hijacker.

US commission to monitor compliance with Helsinki accords refused entry into Warsaw Pact countries.

Marchais comments anniversary of Hungarian uprising.

Polish radio mentions hijacking by Pole deported from Denmark.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 264

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 264

for Friday, 5 November 1976

A. Barry; D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. The Conflict Between the West Berlin Magistrate and the New Soviet Consul General in West Berlin, Bykov, was discussed in BACKGROUND (Predtechensky, M 5). Bykov distributed invitations to a reception marking the 59th anniversary of the October Revolution before paying an official courtesy call on governing Mayor Schultz and House of Deputies. Therefore, the reception was boycotted by the West Berlin Senate. This incident was viewed as part of a long chain of events engendered by the status of West Berlin. In this context, the program briefly reviewed Soviet postwar attempts to drive the Allies out of West Berlin.

2. Soviet-Egyptian Relations. ANALYSIS (Henkin, M 7) discussed the Soviet-Egyptian rapprochement in light of the meeting in Sofia between Foreign Ministers Gromyko and Fahmi. Among reasons for the rapprochement the program mentioned the USSR's wish to strengthen its military and political positions in the Middle East and Egypt's desire for Soviet arms and a more flexible foreign policy. Pravda recently criticized the Egyptian government for aiding US policy and Sadat's memoirs, published in a new Cairo journal, show his dislike for communism in general but not for the Soviet government in particular.

3. The Growing Tension in Soviet-Japanese Relations was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT (Shilyaev, NY 4), which referred to Brezhnev's statement at the CPSU CC plenum stressing that the Mig-25 incident seriously darkened the general atmosphere surrounding the USSR's relations with Japan. The program then discussed why the Japanese government will hardly be upset over the Soviet decision to postpone bilateral talks on economic cooperation. The international political situation requires Japan to be more restrained in its plans for economic cooperation with the USSR. Nevertheless, Soviet-Japanese relations can be expected to return to their former state as soon as the USSR forgets the Mig-25 incident. Japanese leaders have been implying that they might meet Peking's demands and agree to include the phrase on hegemony in the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

4. Human Rights. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5719 (Gendler, NY 4:30) reviewed the contents of the 22nd issue of The Chronicle for the Defense of Rights in the USSR which has just been published by Khronika Press in New York.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1244 (Burstein, M 27) read an open letter by Soviet political prisoners to former Chilean political prisoners about the conditions of their confinement; an open letter by political prisoner Aleksander Bolonkin to Brezhnev and Podgorny asking for permission to leave the country; an appeal by 19 Soviet political prisoners, including Bolonkin, to the world public; a report by the Orlov group on the influence of Helsinki on human rights in the USSR.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 5707 (Kosman, NY 4:20) excerpted an interview in The Christian Science Monitor with British pastor Michael Bourdeaux, director of the Center for the Study of Religion in Communist Countries, in which he said that the situation of believers in the USSR has not improved since the signing of the CSCE Final Act. He also noted Soviet sensitivity to public opinion in Third World countries, where the USSR is interested in strengthening its influence, and noted that Third World Christians have not shown support for their brethren in the USSR.

5. A Psychological Interpretation of Dictatorship. THE INNER WORLD OF MAN No. 38 (Patrushev, M 12:30) quoted US psychologists and anthropologists, Aldous Huxley, and Andrei Amalrik on the role of psychological infantilism in dictatorships. For example, in his An Involuntary Journey to Kaluga, Amalrik refers to the "childishness" of the KGB agents he met. The program also quoted Solzhenitsyn on the need for moral education to prevent Stalinist-type excesses and Yuri Orlov's proposal for a categorical condemnation of the use of physical violence against persons accused of political crimes.

6. A Meeting with a High KGB Official. In COURT WITNESS No. 37A (Dremlyuga, NY 9), Soviet dissident Vladimir Dremlyuga recalled how while serving a term in a Yakutian labor camp he was called in for an interrogation by senior KGB officials, including the camp commander and Colonel Ivelev, Chairman of the Yakutian KGB and a deputy in the Supreme Soviet. Ivelev said that he hoped to see Dremlyuga following his release and offered him assistance in finding a job in Yakutia.

7. Soviet-US Trade. ON EVERYDAY LIFE No. 41 (Chianurov, M 4:30) noted that although the USSR will evidently be having a bumper grain harvest this year, it is obligated to purchase six million tons of grain annually from the US under a five-year agreement. The program also mentioned the mixed feelings in the US over the administration's decision to give the go-ahead for the sale of American computers to the USSR. Some observers believe that the computers could be used for military purposes.

8. The Regime's Alleged Achievements. ANATOLY KUZNETSOV'S TALK No. 156 (Kuznetsov, L 13:30) referred to figures given by John Reed in his book Ten Days That Shook the World which show that the standard of living was higher in pre-Revolutionary Russia than it is in the present-day Soviet Union. The program noted that many of the achievements for which the communist regime claims exclusive credit, such as in the spheres of education, public health, industrialization and space, would have been accomplished anyway and that in many cases such "achievements" have not matched those in the West. Kuznetsov also pointed to the growth in public drunkenness in the USSR and to the country's dismal agricultural performance.

In WITNESSES OF 1917 EVENTS No. 40 (Rudin, M 14:30), the late writer Georgi Adamovich recalled the initially liberal atmosphere following the October Revolution, for example, in the sphere of literature and the press, and the gradual realization that this was the end of an era.

9. The Literary Scene in the Early 1960s. In MY LITERARY GENERATION No. 19 (Gladilin, P 8:30), Soviet writer Anatoly Gladilin, who now lives in the West, recalled a plenary meeting of the Moscow Writers' Organization in September 1962 at which the encouragement given to the young generation of Soviet writers, to which Gladilin then belonged, suggested a liberalization of official cultural policy. Gladilin observed that he himself, however, was skeptical about the apparent shift in policy.

10. The Work of Gennady Ayga was discussed in A POET ON POETRY No. 124 (Betaki, P 10), which dwelt on its highly metaphorical, existentialist character. Ayga's poetry is officially ignored in the USSR.

11. An Interview with Vladimir Barshay, son of Moscow Chamber Orchestra founder and leader Rudolf Barshay who recently applied for permission to emigrate, was featured in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 186 (Zuckerman, NY 4:30). Vladimir said that his father's main reason for applying to emigrate was his sense of being Jewish.

12. Jewish Emigres. An interview with Valentina Lebedeva, a Russian woman who in August 1973 emigrated from the USSR with her Jewish husband, was featured in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 186 (Zuckerman, NY 6). Lebedeva said that she experienced no discrimination because of her ethnic origin, but spoke of possible difficulties in the registration of her children's marriages.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 186 (Voronel, I 6) portrayed a district of Jerusalem inhabited by elderly Russian Jews who recently immigrated from the USSR. The district

is now jokingly referred to as "Jerusalem Cheremushki." The program featured an interview with a woman who organized a Russian library for old people.

13. Agriculture. THE PRESENT THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE PAST No. 61 (Antonovich, M 9) noted that now as in the past the Russian peasant's love of his land is vital for the success of the country's agriculture. The peasant's cultivation of the non-black earth region promoted the creation of a centralized Russian state; however, this land became neglected as a result of the state's expansionist policy. Under the communist regime, collectivization has resulted in the USSR becoming an importer of grain.

14. Soviet and Foreign Views on Pornography. CINEMA, ITS PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE No. 281 (Matusevich, M 6:30) pointed to the problem in attempting to define pornography as illustrated, for example, by definitions given in Soviet and foreign encyclopedias. The program recalled how in 1960 Soviet customs authorities confiscated magazines containing a picture of a bare-breasted woman, while only a few years later such women were being shown in Soviet films.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The Situation in Albania. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No. 148 (Pusta, M 7) quoted an article in the Neue Zuercher Zeitung about Albania's oriental atmosphere and the regime's exploitation of the workers. The sources also referred to the poor quality of Albanian-produced consumer goods displayed at an exhibition in Tirana.

2. The Italian CP's "L'Unita" Festival was the subject of EUROPE TODAY No. 71 (Maltsev, M 8:30), which said the scope of the festival showed that the PCI is not only the most highly-organized and disciplined in the country but also perhaps the richest. (In this connection, reference was made to the kick-backs received by the party on Italian trade deals with the USSR.) The program described the festival as a massive propaganda ploy characteristic of the communist world. An eyewitness account of the festival celebrations in two Italian cities was given.

3. The CC Plenum of the Angolan MPLA in Luanda. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 40 (Bensi, M 9) noted that the "general resolution" and "active progress" passed at the plenum call for a "scientific socialism" based on the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin (as opposed to "African socialism"), proletarian internationalism, an East European-type "people's democracy" with a "dictatorship of the proletariat," and close ties with the USSR and Cuba. However, the program pointed to probable resistance on the part of rank-and-file MPLA members to the idea of turning the MPLA into a Marxist-Leninist organization, and continued guerrilla activity by the FNLA and UNITA.

4. The French CP. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 6) discussed PCF CC Secretary General Marchais' radio interview in which he said that a directly elected European Parliament would contradict the principles of French national independence; that his party continues to oppose the existence of the Common Market; that if the French people approve of direct elections to the parliament then the PCF will not decline to participate in them. Marchais also noted that the French CP categorically condemns the Warsaw Pact's military intervention in the CSSR. The program compared Marchais' views of 1956 with his views today.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. President-Elect Carter. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 5:30) cited comments in The Chicago Tribune that Carter should clearly state his foreign policy position; The Washington Post that it is a positive sign that the Democrats control the Congress and the White House; The Washington Star that Carter's victory has historical significance; La Libre Belgique that there are some contradictions in the foreign policy statements made by Carter during his campaign; The Financial Times that Carter lacks international contacts; The Daily Telegraph that it is to be hoped that Carter will display as positive an attitude toward the NATO allies as Ford did; The Sueddeutsche Zeitung that it is still too early to speak about Carter's foreign policy; La Stampa that Carter's call for more respect for moral principles in conducting foreign policy was long overdue; L'Aurore that most Americans voted for Carter because of his domestic policy program.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 5716 (Shilaeff, NY 5) discussed President-elect Carter's probable foreign policy, noting that Kissinger is not likely to remain in the new administration and that Columbia University professor Brzezinski has most often been mentioned as his possible successor.

President-elect Carter's November 4th press conference in Plains, Georgia, was highlighted in WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 6:30). Among other things, Carter said that US foreign policy will be characterized by continuity. Moreover, he did not exclude the possibility of sending US troops to aid Yugoslavia in case of Soviet intervention there.

The Jews of the South, the Baptists, and Jimmy Carter in "The New York Times." JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 186 (Zuckerman, NY 6) reviewed an article in The New York Times. The article aimed at exposing the prejudices on racism and anti-Semitism in the South.

2. The UNESCO Conference in Nairobi. BACKGROUNDER (Rahr, M 5:30) highlighted the Soviet-initiated draft proposal calling for government control over the world's mass information media, noting that the US and other Western nations believe it could lead to international censorship.

3. Human Rights. NEW YORK REPORT No. 571 (Dudin, NY 5:30) discussed civil rights violations in Latin America on the basis of an Amnesty International report published in The New York Times.

4. The By-Elections in Britain. LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 4:30) noted that as a result of the three by-elections the Labour Party lost two seats and had only by a drastically reduced majority, its working majority, in Parliament cut to one. This development has prompted Margaret Thatcher to call for the government's resignation.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. The Award of This Year's Nobel Prize for Literature to Saul Bellow, in particular US press reaction, was noted in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 186 (Zuckerman, NY 6), which quoted Bellow's statement that the Soviet government is anti-Semitic and that there is not a single free society in Eastern Europe.

NEWS COVERAGE

5 NOVEMBER 1976

US congressional Helsinki monitoring group refused visas for Eastern Europe.

Soviet-sponsored media declaration to be put before UNESCO conference.

East German escapes to West clad as US soldier.

Carter's press conference.

Communique on Fahmi-Gromyko talks.

Japanese Deputy Premier Fukuda resigns.

British Foreign Minister supports closer EEC-Yugoslav relations.

By-election defeats for Labour Party in Britain.

Podgorny congratulates Carter.

Plenary session of Rhodesian conference.

Gromyko arrives back from Bulgaria.

KLM-Aeroflot dispute over division of income on Moscow-Amsterdam route may lead Dutch airline to cease flights.

Mitterrand to join commission to investigate Czech political trials of 1972.

East German writer Rainer Kunze expelled from GDR Writers' Union.

PLO objects to Lebanese commander of Arab peace force.

Two Iranians arrested in connection with Iranian diplomat shooting.

Estonian dissident Niklus said to have started hunger strike in protest against arrest.

Demonstrators in support of Soviet Jews interrupt Moiseev ensemble performance in Paris.

Portuguese Minister for Trade and Tourism to serve concurrently as Foreign Minister.

Time charges to be introduced for local telephone calls in the USSR.

Smith says Geneva talks on Rhodesia may yet yield results.

Kulakov's address at Kremlin meeting marking October Revolution anniversary.

Chinese officials deny earlier reports about upcoming trial of Chiang Ching and her supporters.

John Knebel replaces Butz as US Secretary of Agriculture.

URSUS workers appeal to Gierek to reinstate workers dismissed for taking part in June demonstrations.

Greek composer Theodorakis considering moving to Sweden.

UNICEF representative warns of plague threat in Beirut.

Greece and Turkey resume talks on Aegean.

Romanian hunger striker's fiancée receives permission to go to Paris.

Peres says Israel insists any Mideast Peace agreement should guarantee Israel defensible borders.

Mitterrand and Marchais appealed to by families of five Czechoslovak political prisoners.

All Syrian forces in Lebanon at disposal of Sarkis for inclusion in Arab peacekeeping force.

UNGA approves resolution condemning "foreign and other economic interests" impeding granting of independence to black majorities in Rhodesia and Namibia.

Ford calls on cabinet to do everything to ensure smooth transition of power to Carter.

British Defense Minister Mulley says military strength of West should be comparable to that of the East.

US Helsinki watch commission has begun tour of 17 West European countries.

US Charge d'Affaires conferred with Camille Chamoun and Pierre Gemayel on current situation in Lebanon.

Turkish Foreign Minister says in Paris that Greece must make concessions in Aegean dispute.

Pole who hijacked airliner to Vienna will be tried in Austria for air piracy.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 265

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 265

for Saturday and Sunday, 6 and 7 November 1976

Roy De Lon.

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL

1. Human Rights. The weekly radio journal THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 6) of November 6 provided a historical background to Political Prisoner's Day (October 30) which has been unofficially celebrated since 1974. The program recalled political assassinations in 19th century Russia and the reaction to them by Tolstoy and others, contrasting Russia's past dissident with that of today. (For an analysis of the introductory matter in this program please see Russian DBA No.260, A-2).

The recommendations made by Amnesty International to the Soviet government (part 2) were highlighted by HUMAN RIGHTS No.152 (v.Fedoseev, M 9) of November 7.

2. The Repression of Ukrainian Nationalists. SOVIET UNION (Kachurovsky, M 4) of November 6 recalled the mass shooting of Ukrainian nationalists in 1937. This action was not taken primarily against terrorists but against intellectuals, especially writers, including members of the Ukrainian CP opposed to the official party. It also affected Ukrainians in the USSR who had arrived from Canada and elsewhere in the hope of participating in the reconstruction of their homeland..

3. Automobile Workers' Day (October 31) was the subject of ROUND TABLE (Predtechevsky, M 4) of November 6, which compared the official claims of improving road transport with the everyday realities of poor servicing, car safety, road conditions and parking facilities as well as the dangerously high norms for truck drivers.

4. Politburo Member Fedor Kulakov's Speech of November 5 was analyzed by SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 6) of November 6 in terms of his excessive optimism concerning the so-called free social services, contrasting published facts which show that the collective farmer is being neglected.

The interest in Kulakov's speech -- no one expected it to bring anything new -- centers on what he did not say as, for example, on Carter's victory and the Soviet wish to establish good relations with the new administration. THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Chenkin, M 2) of November 6 cited Kulakov's statements on strategic arms, the Mideast, and Soviet support of "national liberation wars."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No.144 (Predtechesky, M 9) of November 7 cast additional light on Kulakov's speech by noting the possible reasons for its timing and his selection to speak at the October Revolution ceremony in light of the very successful harvest, his limited oratorical skills, and his relative standing in the party. The program also dealt with the substantive issues raised in the speech, such as his reference to Brezhnev's call for improved economic planning.

5. Ponomarev's Visit to Britain and his role during the Stalinist terror of the 1930s were discussed by THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Vladimirov, L 2) of November 6. The program noted that British politicians are divided on whether the CPSU CC should have been invited to Britain.

6. The 10th Five-Year Plan and the 1977 Agricultural Plan. Based on an RL analysis, ECONOMISTS ON THE SOVIET ECONOMY No.99 (Chianurov, NY 9) noted the manner in which the state plan was published last December; the claim that every adult took part in evaluating it, which resulted in about one million suggestions, changes, and additions; the circumstances under which it was finally written into law. The program pointed out that when the original and final versions of the plan were compared, little difference could be detected. Furthermore, the program noted the continuing tendency to lower the rate of economic development starting 25 years after World War II. The GNP growth rate declined from a stable level of 8 per cent to no more than 5 per cent during the past decade. The reasons for this were examined in detail.

7. Pavel Ivanov-Klyshnikov -- A Christian Martyr. RELIGION IN TODAY'S WORLD (Bourdeaux, L9) of November 6 was based entirely on the books A Family Chronicle and Faithfulness by the Soviet Baptist leader Vins.

8. Article 25 of the CPSU Statute annulled in April 1966, was analyzed in RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW No.678 (Koviakov, NY 13) of November 6. The article dealt with Stalin's crimes and the removal of his body from the mausoleum on Red Square. The program cited Khrushchev's statements before his fall and significant passages from subsequent party pronouncements.

9. Dissidents. HOW THEY BECOME DISSIDENTS No.16 (Perakh, J 9) of November 6 dealt with dissidents among university students. Although students are exposed to the party's strenuous efforts to stifle independent thought through "disinformation," dissent among them continues owing to their sober evaluation of Soviet realities.

10. Boris Orlov's "The Myth About Fanny Kaplan" (Part 3), as published in the Israeli monthly The Times and We No. 2, was read by FROM THE OTHER SHORE No.632 (Kunta, M 29) of November 6.

Soviet observance of the Helsinki accords, as viewed by the Orlov group, was discussed in LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1245 (Burshtein, M 28:30) of November 7. The program read the Archive of Samizdat (AS No.2605) concerning the official attitude towards the CSCE, Soviet emigration, the suppression of information, the conflict between Soviet laws and international conventions signed by the USSR and activities of the Orlov group.

11. A Talk with Lyudmila Litvinova, the wife of Jewish demonstrator Arkadii Polishchuk, was featured in GUEST OF THE WEEK No. 243 (L.Litvinova and Rudolf, NY 18.30) of November 7. The talk was introduced by a chronology of the recent protests by Soviet Jews who demanded emigration permits, which included a description of the actions taken by KGB officials, comments on the issue by The New York Times and The Washington Post, and Carter's personal message to Vladimir Slepak and the latter's reply.

12. Was Nikolai Danilevsky a Precursor of Soviet Totalitarianism? asked THE SITUATION OF SOCIETY IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No.18 (Agursky, M 9) of November 7. The program also explored the social transformations of the 19th and 20th centuries which contributed to the psychological and spiritual changes occurring in modern societies.

13. The Soviet Press 50 Years Ago was examined in FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No.115 (Gendler, NY 13.30) of November 7. The program read from Pravda's and Izvestia's coverage of the October Revolution anniversary and commented on it in light of what is known today about Soviet legality, relations with China, the treatment of Soviet workers, food supplies, the official attitude toward British leaders, and the repression of the "counterrevolutionary" activities of believers and the Orthodox Church.

14. The Strained Relations Between the CPSU and the PCF were reviewed in PANORAMA (Salkazonova, P 4) of November 6, which cited an article in L'Express.

15. The Gromyko-Fahmi Meeting in Sofia. THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Chenkin, M 3) of November 6, analyzed the meeting against the background of the recent deterioration of Soviet-Egyptian relations, which culminated in Egypt's abrogation of the bilateral friendship and cooperation treaty on April 15. Soviet interests in the Mideast and Sadat's domestic requirements were seen as the likely factors accounting for the move toward reconciliation. Carter's election and the Lebanese situation were also tied in with the apparent attempts to normalize Soviet-Egyptian relations.

B. CROSS REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The "New Statesman" Article on the Hungarian Revolution was reviewed by PANORAMA (Chuguev, L 5) of November 6, which focused on the sections written by a former member of the staff of Daily Worker who decided to leave the British CP under the impact of the suppression of the Hungarian uprising.

2. The Chinese Brand of Communism, as described by an Australian professor writing in Dissident, was examined by PANORAMA (Rahr, M 3) of November 6. The program dwelt on some of the social and political changes which have been forced on the Chinese, for example the resettlement of young people from large towns into the countryside. Another feature of Mao's brand of communism mentioned in the Dissident article was the use of "concentration camps" as political reeducation centers.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Aftermath of the US Elections. ROUND TABLE No. 1 (Predtechesky, Gregory, Rahr and Bensi, M 20:30) of November 6 highlighted international reaction to Carter's victory. The European reaction was positive, but some observers feel that American foreign policy will not be given its proper attention during the transition period; in the Middle East, reaction is conditioned by the possibility of an economic war in response to a new Arab oil embargo; and Israeli's relative unfamiliarity with Carter's future policy toward the area.

The results of Carter's victory were discussed in ROUND TABLE No. 2 (Dudin, Shidlovsky and Shilaev, NY, Orshansky W 20) of November 7. The program concentrated on the most interesting aspects of the election noting, among other things, that the change of leader-

ship in the White House probably means that the Congress will be more cooperative in meeting the administration's legislative wishes.

Carter's interview in Time was highlighted in PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5) of November 6. The program also included an overall assessment of Carter's political victory.

Carter's press conference following his victory was excerpted and summarized by THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Orshansky, W 4) of November 6. The program also provided information about the election returns.

2. Rhodesia and the Geneva Conference. THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Chenkin, M 2) of November 6 noted the present stand of the negotiating parties and indicated that the date for full independence may be subject to a compromise. The program analyzed the results of the Dar es Salaam meeting of black leaders and Prime Minister Smith's statement that all hope is not yet lost at Geneva.

3. Arab and Communist Delegates Opened Up an Anti-Israeli and Anti-Western Campaign in UNGA THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Bykovsky, NY 3) of November 6 reported. The program explained the reasons behind the nine resolutions, including the basis of Israel's trade with Pretoria and Western deliveries of arms, noting the American delegate's assertion that the US is strictly adhering to its self-imposed arms embargo.

4. The Results of the Helsinki Accords were evaluated recently by a distinguished panel of Western and East European journalists, including correspondents and writers for The Times (London), Le Monde, the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, Survey, Izvestia, Die Zeit, and others. PANORAMA (Predtechovsky, M 3) of November 6 dealt with achievements made in the field of detente before and after Helsinki, the "Third Basket" of the CSCE accords, the private (and commercial) character of the Western press as compared with the Communist press, Soviet journalists' views on media "pluralism", and other aspects related to the Helsinki agreements.

Various approaches to the Helsinki accords were noted by HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS No.40 (Dudin, NY 9) of November 6. The program explained that these accords have a binding moral -- not legal -- force. Views articulated on the subject in Pravda and the exile publication Kontinent were cited as were statements made by Sakharov, Ford and Carter. The programs also observed that interest in the US Congress is particularly intense in the implementation of the accords.

5. France and European Unity were discussed as one of the major issues of the present times by the WORLD LAST WEEK (Riser, P 4) of November 6. The program explained the French constitutional problems involved in direct elections to the European Parliament and outlined the stands taken on the issue by the main political parties.

6. The 20th Anniversary of the Suez Canal Crisis was observed by SIGNAL No. 398 (Predtechesky, M 9) of November 7. The program recalled the threat of an atomic war; the flood of Soviet and Czechoslovak armaments to Syria and Egypt starting in 1955; the escalating hatred of Israel in the Arab world; French arms deliveries to Israel; international conferences and multilateral agreements concerning the crisis; Khrushchev's role; French preparations to send an expeditionary force; the Anglo-French ultimatum and President Eisenhower's diplomacy; the Soviet posture which was conditioned by a need to detract world public attention from developments in Poland and Hungary.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Religious Experience (Part One) as a result of a spiritual "meeting" rather than some logical argument, reflection or dispute was the subject of SUNDAY TALK No.1020 (Shmeman, NY 9) of November 6.

2. WHAT IS "SCIENTIFIC ATHEISM"? No.6 (Shmeman, NY 9) of November 7 discussed the problems of the "supernatural" and the "beyond" (Part One).

NEWS COVERAGE

6 November 1976

Mao's widow accused of persecuting writers and artists.

Five African leaders meet on Rhodesia.

Syrian troops in Lebanon officially become party of Arab peacekeeping force.

Ponomarev to head Soviet delegation at Portuguese CP Congress in Lisbon.

Ursus plant employees appeal to Gierak on behalf of dismissed co-workers.

Fahmi to open talks with Minic.

Ford and Carter to meet today.

West European social democrats continue meeting in Amsterdam.

Soares appoints new Portuguese agriculture minister.

US Helsinki commission begins talks with EEC and NATO.

The British Labor party rules out early general elections.

Chinese diplomats sit through Kulakov's remarks on Sino-Soviet relations.

Two Iranians charged in Paris shooting.

More heavy fighting erupts in Beirut.

Soviet-inspired declaration draft on mass media defeated in Nairobi

American officials testify on British military sales to China.

Eastern Orthodox prelate denies Soviet charges.

An American gets Lenin Prize for Science.

Soviet nuclear test reported.

Spanish government publishes trade union bill.

Chinese media carry new attacks against the "gang of four."

Food shortages reported in Vietnam.

Polish press criticizes Denmark over hijack.

Czechoslovak press again calls for extradition of hijacker from FRG.

Three Arabs sentenced in Rome for attack on Syrian Embassy in October.

New Egyptian government to be formed.

French ambassador shot in a hunting accident in Yugoslavia.

Spokesman for the West German government appeals to East Germany to expand travel possibilities between FRG and GDR.

Albanian CP congress approves reports on party activity and 1976-80 five-year plan.

Leaders of five black African states say armed struggle only way to achieve independence and black rule in Rhodesia.

Italian Communists, Socialists, meet to discuss economic strategy. Rome prison riot over.

Syrians free over 30 Palestinian prisoners.

Danes reject Polish criticism over treatment of hijacker.

Unofficial reports claim at least 90 people died as result of a collision of two planes in the USSR on September 6.

Traditional parade in Red Square tomorrow to mark the 59th anniversary of the revolution.

Israel sinks Arab vessel outside territorial waters.

Brandt addresses closing meeting in Amsterdam of social democratic and socialist parties.

NEW COVERAGE

7 November 1976

Fahmi-Bijedic talks.

Chinese government congratulates the USSR on the anniversary of the October Revolution.

Soviet ambassador says relations with Japan have progressed in last 20 years.

Cardinal Wyszynski arrives home.

FIDE slates Korchnoy to play against Petrosyan.

Fighting continues in Lebanese capital.

Philippines refuses re-entry to an AP correspondent.

Greek government assures Theodorakis it can protect him.

Carter says new Arab oil embargo would mean economic war.

Ukrainian emigrants demonstrate for Moroz at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa.

Ustinov's address; parade on the Red Square.

Mozambique claimed to have cut off detachment of Rhodesian troops which entered its territory.

Earthquake in northeast Iran causes heavy damage.

Fahmi returns to Cairo.

Albanian party congress ends.

Spain and Poland sign trade agreement.

Terrorist attacks in Northern Ireland.

Richard meets with Rhodesian conference delegates.

Referendum on new Algerian Constitution to be held November 19.

Sarkis calls for cooperation with the Arab League peacekeeping force.

The USSR banned from 1977 Davis Cup competition.

Brezhnev calls for effort to realize the new five-year plan.

Richard fails to break deadlock in Rhodesia talks.

Bangladesh government observes first anniversary.

Soares dissolves Socialist Party's labor commission.

Albanian CP congress ends.

Rhodesia denies troops trapped in Mozambique.

Fahmi returns from talks with Soviet, Bulgarian, and Yugoslav officials.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 266

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 266

for Monday, 8 November 1976

A. Barry; D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) excerpted the appeal by two French scientists and Nobel Prize laureates, Alfred Kastler and Andre Lwoff, in defense of Vinnitsa doctor Mikhail Shtern which was published on the front page of Le Nouvel Observateur.

2. Soviet Economic Espionage in Finland. NOTE (Matusevich, M 5) reported on the case of Olavi Pilman, head of the statistical department of the Finnish customs authority, arrested on a charge of divulging to the USSR information on Finnish trade with Western Europe, the USA and Japan. The program noted that Pilman got this job in part due to the insistence of Eli Alenius, Chairwoman of the communist Democratic Union of the People of Finland, and pointed to references in the October 27 issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta to "forces in Finland which are displeased over the further strengthening of friendship, trust and cooperation with their eastern neighbor."

3. Grain Production. MAN ON EARTH No. 113 (Lobas, NY 13:30) pointed to the USA's "agriculture power" referred to by former Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, and ascribed the continued Soviet purchases of US grain, despite Brezhnev's announcement of this year's bumper harvest, to the fact that the Soviet leadership is reckoning with the usual massive grain losses. These have been put by Prof. Sinyukov, Rector of the Advanced School for Agricultural Management, at one third of the harvest. Among the reasons for these losses are harvesting delays (due mainly to a lack of machine operators and operational machinery), design defects in agricultural machines, and inadequate transport and storage facilities.

4. Hanna Arendt's Book "The Origins of Totalitarianism", which among other things compares the Soviet and Nazi regimes, was discussed in RADIO SEMINAR No. 378 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) on the occasion of the author's 70th birthday. A quote was given from Sakharov's My Country and the World in which he criticized Soviet totalitarianism.

5. Dovid Knut. In ENCOUNTERS No. 87 (Bacherac, P 8:30) Alexander Bacherac recalled his personal acquaintance with this Kishinev-born poet, and quoted extensively from his work.

6. Boris Orlov's Historical Study "On the Myth of Fanny Kaplan" continued to be read in FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 633 (Kunta, M 24).

7. Bulat Okudzhava sang The Moscow Subway in THEY SING No. 479 (Mitina, M 4:30).

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

2
11-8
1. Soviet-Polish Relations. BACKGROUNDER (Bensi, M 6) noted that Polish United Workers' Party First Secretary Gierek's visit to the USSR as head of a Polish party-government delegation is not merely routine but is meant to once again attest to the indestructible friendship between both countries. The script briefly reviewed Poland's economic difficulties, referring to the government's intention to increase food prices this summer and the subsequent workers' demonstrations, the ramifications of which are still being felt, and noted that this could make Gierek's position difficult if he requests aid from the USSR. The question was also raised as to whether or not the USSR is in a position to aid Poland in view of its own supply of food.

2
11-8
2. Brezhnev's Upcoming Visit to Yugoslavia. NOTE (Bensi, M 6) referred to previous reciprocal visits by Soviet and Yugoslav leaders, and noted as major current issues in relations between the two countries the different interpretations of "proletarian internationalism;" economic relations (Yugoslavia has only received 50 million of the over a billion dollars worth of Soviet aid promised in 1972; in addition each side criticizes the other's economic system); and the Macedonian question.

3. Yugoslavia's Nonaligned Policy. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No. 149 (Pusta, M 6) noted continuing visits by Yugoslav leaders to African, Asian and Latin American countries aimed at the further strengthening and coordination of the non-aligned movement. Yugoslavia regards the nonaligned group as an additional guarantee of non-interference in Yugoslav affairs by either of the international military blocs, especially after Tito's departure from the political scene. Reference was made to Yugoslavia's political successes at the East Berlin and Colombo conferences, Tito's condemnation of the arms race and his call for turning the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean into areas of peace and cooperation and Tanzanian Premier Kawawa's warning in Belgrade against non-aligned nations' involvement in any of the existing blocks.

4. British Government Announcements in the "Morning Star." LONDON REPORT dealt with this subject (Vladimirov, L 5), pegged to the British Central Information Agency's announcement of its intention to renew its publication of paid announcements in the British CP paper Morning Star, which has long wished to have them but refused to meet the British government demands for specific information on the size and distribution of its daily editions. With the Morning Star's recent decision to provide this information the British Central Information Agency felt it could no longer refuse to advertise in the paper.

5. The 1956 Hungarian Revolution. EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No. 7 (Gorbanevskaya, P 15) focused on a paper entitled The Presence of History delivered by former editor of the Hungarian literary journal Irodalmi Ujsag, Miklos Molnar at an international colloquium in Paris dealing with the year 1956, the year of the Hungarian Revolution. In this paper he made the point that while the Revolution is not openly discussed, it has become a historical point of reference, and its impact is reflected in lively debates on topics of Hungarian history such as the 1848 revolution, the 1867 accord with Vienna, and the origin of the Hungarian people.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Carter. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 218 (Beloborodov, W 10) discussed President-elect Jimmy Carter's foreign policy statements, including his proposal to cut the military budget by 5-7 billion dollars, his criticism of the Ford administration for its failure to implement effective arms control measures, his criticism of the US turning into the chief international arms supplier, his stressing of the need to continue supplying Israel with arms, and to strengthen US contacts with its NATO allies.

PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 3) quoted Le Figaro that Carter's election signifies a desire on the part of millions of Americans for a new era in the history of the US; the Neue Zuercher Zeitung that the past has shown that a provincial background is not to be considered a drawback for an American President; The New York Times that the Carter administration will have a good start in view of the Democratic Party's majority in Congress and the "honeymoon" which it will be accorded by the media; The Times (London) that one of the major problems facing Carter will be to elaborate an alternative foreign policy to Kissinger's.

2. Rhodesia. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 1:30) quoted The Daily Telegraph, that the Smith delegation is the only one with a clear line at Geneva, the black leaders being preoccupied with watching each other, and the Austrian Die Presse, whose correspondent writes that the tribal leaders in Rhodesia do not recognize the authority of the four black negotiators in Geneva, but that whatever the outcome of the conference, the whites will have to surrender their privileges.

3. The Middle East. The conflict between the Israeli government and the trade unions was discussed in TEL AVIV REPORT (Perelman, M 3:30) pegged to the Israeli government's increasing food prices without the consent of the Histadut, whose General Secretary stressed the need to work out a joint agreement with the government containing clear criteria for changing prices on subsidized products.

The results of the Egyptian parliamentary elections were analyzed in BACKGROUNDER (Beni, M 6:30). The elections confirmed the people's approval of Sadat's moderate policy, discussed the political situation in the country, which, on the one hand, has some features of an authoritarian state with its one party system, but on the other hand offers the people the chance to exercise a degree of freedom which was impossible under Nasser. The author also referred to the change in party structures seen in the participation of three groups with different programs in the elections and noted Sadat's statement that a multi-party system is the only way to democracy.

PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 41 (Perakh, M 8) contrasted the situation at the "good fence" on the Israeli-Lebanese frontier, where Israel has been giving food, medical assistance, etc. to Lebanese citizens affected by the civil war and allowing them to work in Israel and meet with their relatives there, with the religious disturbances at the Makhpela Cave near Hebron, where Arabs desecrated sacred Jewish books. The program noted that the Arab media have been silent on the former, but vociferous on the latter.

4. The Progressive Party Victory in Puerto Rico was highlighted in NEW YORK REPORT No. 5722 (Davydov, NY 4:30) which noted that this party favors Puerto Rico becoming the 51st state of the US.

5. Catalonian Preparations for Next Year's Spanish Elections. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 1:30) quoted The New York Times, that all parties agree that Catalonia should get back the autonomy which it enjoyed during the Second Republic.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Art Developments in the US. CULTURAL REVIEW No. 1085 (Lvov, NY 12) noted a trend toward conservatism in American art, literature, etc. as a reaction against avantgarde experimentation and sterile modernism; black art too has lost its former militant, anti-white quality. An article by Hilton Kremer in The New York Times was used.

2. The Reminiscences of Mary Hemingway, Wife of Ernest Hemingway, published under the title of How It Was, were reviewed in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No. 91 (Navrozov, NY 9).

NEWS COVERAGE

8 NOVEMBER 1976

Demonstrations in Barcelona.

Earthquake in the Philippines.

Salem expected to present list of cabinet ministers to President Sadat.

The US may make new move on Rhodesia.

A Soviet destroyer to pay official visit to Luanda.

Pakistani journalists accuse the government of restricting press freedom.

South African Premier's interview on Rhodesia.

Death toll in the earthquakes in Iran rises to 16.

US-Japanese talks on fishing in future US economic zone.

Richard continues Geneva consultations on Rhodesia.

Earth tremors in Northern Greece.

Fighting in Lebanon falls off after Sarkis' speech.

Carter intends to include Republicans in his administration.

Israel stands a good chance of being included in UNESCO regional organization.

The first contingent of the Arab peacekeeping force takes up positions east of Beirut.

From Southwest Africa come reports of fighting in South Angola and refugees crossing border.

Israeli state employees strike or go slow.

US bicentennial exhibition to open November 11 at Sokolniki.

Tremors reported in Northern Japan and China.

Brezhnev to visit Romania in late November.

US Congressional Helsinki accords commission starts hearings.

Andreotti meets with Berlinguer on economic measures.

The trial of Hungarian-born spy for USSR begins in Frankfurt, FRG.

Congressional Helsinki commission begins hearings.

L'Unita reports Polish workers' appeal.

Richard to report to London on Rhodesia negotiations.

Casaroli confers with Zhivkov in Sofia.

Andreotti meets with communist leaders on Italy's economic ills.

The Arab League peacekeeping force moves to enforce cease-fire.

The British Parliament to vote on crucial issues.

Gierek arrives in the USSR.

Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya consider staying in the West.

NYC Mayor Beame condemns an attack on a Soviet violinist.

Shehu attacks Brezhnev statement.

EEC agrees to help defend the pound.

The Chinese News Agency again attacks Moscow.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 267

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 267

for Tuesday, 9 November 1976

A. Barry; D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. The Celebration of the October Revolution and Related Developments. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2) cited L'Aurore that the moderate tone of Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov's statements on the occasion can be attributed to the leadership changes in China and the US.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 5725 (Shilaeff, NY 3) discussed the Kremlin's probable relations with the new US and Chinese leaders. The program noted the apparent Soviet desire for a rapprochement with China, as evident from the recent lack of anti-Chinese propaganda in the Soviet press, and referred to the moderate statements by Ustinov and Kulakov at the October Revolution anniversary ceremonies. Kulakov expressed the hope that President Carter will honor previous Soviet-American agreements and will follow the line of Nixon and Ford in his policy toward the USSR.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2) cited La Nazione that Peking's telegram to Soviet leaders on the 59th anniversary of the October Revolution was a friendly gesture, The Financial Times that ideological disagreements between China and the USSR should not hinder normal state relations between the two nations, and Le Quotidien de Paris that in spite of the friendlier than usual October Revolution greetings, Chinese policy toward the USSR has not significantly changed with Hua's assumption of power.

ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 6) referred to Hsinhua's comment that the East European nations are merely colonial possessions of Soviet social-imperialism in light of the fact that recent Soviet gestures of goodwill have provoked rumors of a possible Sino-Soviet rapprochement. The program noted, however, that before the Chinese will normalize relations with the USSR they demand that the CPSU leadership recognize its past errors and change its foreign policy. Such developments are unlikely to occur in the near future.

2. The Soviet Military Buildup and Detente. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No. 145 (Predtechevsky, M 8:30) contrasted the extremely modest military display at this year's October Revolution parade on Red Square with the present massive Soviet military buildup. This buildup is being accompanied by a general militarization of Soviet society as reflected in stepped up civil defense exercises and the "military-patriotic" training of young people. The program provided details of the military buildup in various areas, noting that it is already beginning to disrupt other sectors of the economy. NATO General Haig was quoted on possible Soviet plans for "imperialist expansion."

PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No. 200 (R. Dudin, NY 9) focused on a Pravda article by Prof. Krasin and an article by Sulzberger in The New York Times. Krasin's call for military detente and his statement that detente means an intensification of ideological warfare were juxtaposed with Sulzberger's question as to whether the West should continue supporting the economy of a country engaging in a massive buildup of its military might.

3. Rostropovich. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4) discussed Rostropovich' appearances in Paris, cited positive press reaction to his performances, and excerpted an interview in Le Monde with him and Galina Vishnevskaya in which they gave their impressions of life in exile.

4. The Story of Vorkuta. Pegged to an article entitled "The Coal Treasure-House of the Arctic" by the First Secretary of the Vorkuta City Party Committee, Chernov, which makes glowing references to the history of Vorkuta being "one of the heroic pages in the conquering of the North," TESTIMONIES No. 43 (A. Vardy, M 10:30) noted that this particular page was written by slave labor. Pertinent quotes were given from The Gulag Archipelago and Alexander Vardy's World Under Escort (Podkonvoyny Mir).

5. Hindrances to the Development of Science. SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No. 81 (A. Vardy, M 9) featured an interview with Ignaty Gubarev, a former student at a construction institute in the USSR, in which he described how corruption and political influence result in unqualified persons occupying high academic posts, with adverse consequences for the quality of instruction. The isolation of Soviet science from the outside world was also mentioned as a factor hampering scientific progress. Furthermore, reference was made to Marx's observation that a regime which restricts the development of science is rotten, and an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta on "Scientists and Pseudo-Scientists."

6. The Regime's Nationalities Policy. EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No. 18 (Silnicky, NY 9) described how after the Georgian CP CC resigned in October 1922 in protest against Georgia's forcible integration into a centralized USSR, a Bolshevik Party commission under Dzhzhzhinsky was sent down to "investigate" the matter. Quotations were given from Isaac Deutscher's Stalin: A Political Biography.

7. Griqory Pomerants' Article "The Modernization of Non-Western Countries," from the anthology Self-Awareness put out by the Khronika publishing house in New York, was read in DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME No. 82 (Burstein, M 26).

8. A French TV Series on the USSR. THEATRICAL HORIZONS No. 110 (Igoshina, P 9) expressed disappointment over the recent "Soviet Week" on French TV because it consisted of stereotyped scenes and interviews (including one with Brezhnev) in such places as the Bolshoi Theater, Moscow University, the Leningrad Hermitage, and the Space Museum. Ordinary citizens were not depicted in the program series.

9. The Falseness of Children's Literature. CHILDREN'S READING No. 25 (Artamonov, P 8:30) noted that the themes and characters in present-day Soviet children's literature have little in common with reality. A real-life theme worthy of the attention of Soviet children's authors would be the case of Mariya Vlasjuk, who had her daughter taken away from her by the authorities because she was giving her a religious upbringing.

10. The Merits of Tennis was the subject of WORLD OF SPORT No. 295 (Menchukov, M 4:30), which observed that even Soviet and East European officials often turn a blind eye to the political and ideological aspects of matches against, for example, a player from "racist" Rhodesia.

11. Alexander Galitch Sang "Unhappy Magicians" in THEY SING No. 480 (Mitina, M 4:30).

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. China. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5723 (Shilyaev, NY 4) discussed the fate of Mao Tse-tung's family in light of the steps being taken against his last wife, Chiang Ching, and the rumors that Hua might be Mao's third son.

PEKING AND ITS POLICY No. 396 (Shilaeff, NY 8:30) observed that despite the tight security system in the PRC including, for example, "house books" in which all activities and movements of residents are carefully recorded, crime has been increasing in recent years. Evidently the Chinese people, especially the younger generation, have lost faith in their

leadership and, to a certain degree, in the country's future as a result of the interminable power struggles. Foreign correspondents report crimes being committed which would have been considered unthinkable only 10 years ago, such as bank robbery and rape. Hua Kuo-feng and the media are referring to the need to deal ruthlessly with criminals and (political) "saboteurs." The crimes are committed by what the Chinese police call "vagrant elements" numbered at several millions.

2. Hungary 20 Years After the Revolution was the subject of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2), which excerpted an article in Corriere della Sera.

2
11-9
3. Polish Workers' Fight for Their Rights. PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY No. 82 (Belotserkovsky and Kaniewicz, M 10:30) noted how Polish workers have become more highly organized in defending their rights, how strong solidarity has developed between workers and intellectuals, and how world interest about the situation in Poland has increased. Details were also given about the activities of the Committee for the Defense of the Workers headed by writer Jerzy Andrzejewski.

4. The Lot of Women in the GDR was the subject of MODERN WOMAN No. 6 (Gordin, M 9), which was based on an article in Stern. The source said that East German women deserve a medal for the way in which they cope with the double burden of profession and housework.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. President-Elect Carter. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2) featured comments in The Christian Science Monitor that black support was a significant factor in Carter's victory, and Il Popolo that Carter's careful foreign policy statements are an indication of his desire to avoid hurried and incorrect judgments.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 5724 (Hendler, NY 5:30) discussed the generally positive reaction of the American media to Jimmy Carter's election and excerpted an editorial in The Washington Post on what Carter can and cannot do.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 9:30) noted the scant Soviet press coverage of the US primaries and even the November 2 elections, which show the US democratic system in action, and gave details about how Carter emerged from the primaries as the Democratic Party's candidate for president. The program also discussed the Soviet media's emphasis on the apathy of US voters and the absence of differences in the views of the two main presidential candidates on important issues. Soviet press statements tended to indicate that the only presidential candidate with original views was CPUSA candidate Gus Hall, who eventually received less than one tenth of one per cent of the vote.

ECONOMIC OBSERVER No. 273 (Dreyer, NY 3) noted that it is unlikely that Carter will make any radical changes in US economic policy and if he does make some changes the ramifications of them will not be felt right away. The program referred to Carter's campaign statements on national health insurance, urban aid, increased expenditures for education, etc.

2. The UNESCO Conference in Nairobi. ANALYSIS (Henkin, M 5) discussed the preliminary results of the conference focusing on the issues of freedom of the press and Israeli membership in UNESCO. US representative Clayton Kilpatrick said that opponents of the Soviet-initiated proposal on the press wished to prevent the mass information media from becoming a weapon of the state.

3. British Parliamentary Debates. LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 5) described the circumstances surrounding the Labour government's one-vote victory on a bill on nationalizing the shipbuilding industry. The government won two other votes by margin of 16 and 3. The program pointed to the democratic nature of the proceedings.

4. The West German Political Scene. BONN REPORT (Krassowsky, M 5:30) discussed the main domestic problems that will confront the new West German government, the most important of which was said to be the social security system.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Writers in the US. AMERICA -- DEEDS AND PEOPLE No. 15 (Navrozov, NY 9) dealt with the social characteristics of the writer's profession in the US. The program noted the freedom enjoyed by American writers who, unlike their Soviet colleagues, are under no pressure to join a professional organization although they operate under highly competitive conditions. The economics of American publishing were also mentioned.

NEWS COVERAGE

9 NOVEMBER 1976

Warsaw trial of three Polish workers postponed.

Head of US congressional Helsinki accords commission regrets Soviet and East European denial of visas.

Cypriot Foreign Minister scores Turkey on Cyprus in UNGA.

State Department not to act against Carter's wishes in lame-duck period.

Italian CP leader Gruppi says Soviet model of socialism not valid for Italy.

IATA forms squad for airport security.

Richard still confident of success of Rhodesian conference.

Refugees continue to cross into South-West Africa from Angola.

EEC-Vietnam economic talks.

Three Cuban trawlers detained for fishing in Canadian waters.

UNGA recommends study of Soviet proposal for treaty barring use of force in international relations.

General Haig on Soviet military threat.

British Labour government wins crucial votes.

Venezuela charges four Cubans with sabotage of Cuban aircraft.

Richard meets with Foreign Minister Crosland.

US senator Clark calls for more active British role in Rhodesian settlement.

Gierek arrives in Moscow.

Bulgaria seeks expanded ties with Vatican.

USSR and Japan reach agreement on return of MIG.

British cargo ship sinks after collision with Soviet trawler.

Christian rightists resist takeover of their positions in Beirut by Arab peace force.

Arafat achieves some progress in reconciling Egypt and Libya.

TASS statement on reasons a few would-be emigrants from USSR are denied exit visas.

Romanian Defense Minister arrives in Moscow for talks.

Smith will only return to Geneva if conference accepts original terms of Anglo-US plan.

Open letter of Czech dissidents to French CP leaders refuting Rude Pravo attack.

Gierek confers with Soviet leaders.
Ustinov, Romanian Defense Minister hold talks.
East, West German trade union leaders confer in East Berlin.
Hillery declared president-elect of Irish Republic.
Bonn and Belgrade wind up consultations in Bonn.
Czechoslovak dissidents support Mueller in letter to French CP.
UNESCO chief urges industrialized nations to help
Third World develop mass communications.
Brezhnev, Gierek addresses at Kremlin dinner.
US congressional delegation refused permission to visit
nuclear research plant in Israel.
Mysterious radio signal from USSR stops.
Washington youth pleads guilty to Soviet diplomat's murder.
Warsaw Pact Political Committee to meet in Bucharest.
Efforts to end Lebanese civil war run into new snag.
Carter asked to continue efforts on behalf of Soviet Jews.
Soviet Jews protest to Podgorny.
Britain declines larger part in Rhodesia conference.
Angolan official denies fighting.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 268

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 268

for Wednesday, 10 November 1976

A. Barry, D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL

1. The TASS Statement on the Legality of Restrictions on the Emigration of Soviet Citizens was discussed in BACKGROUNDER (Roitman, M 5:30). The program pointed out that according to the international pact on civil and political rights and the CSCE Final Act, the right to emigrate cannot be denied on the grounds that the applicant allegedly had access to state secrets, or that his departure would infringe upon the rights and interests of other citizens.

2. Dissidents. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 768 (Savemark, W 3:30) highlighted statements by New York Human Rights Commission Chairman Norton about her trip to Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev where she met with Soviet dissidents including Jews who have been refused permission to emigrate from the USSR. She also visited Sakharov and his wife, Elena Bonner. The program cited statements by Sakharov on the need to inform the world public about the situation of dissidents in the USSR.

I GENEVA REPORT (Mikhelson, M: 7), presented an interview with recent Soviet emigre Josef Yakovlevich Meshener, who gave a firsthand account about the state of Vladimir Balakhonov, the first inmate of Perm Concentration Camp No.35 to request that he be granted the status of political prisoner. Meshener was in Geneva at the invitation of the Committee for the Defense of Balakhonov.

3. CPSU CC Secretary Ponomarev's Visit to Great Britain was assessed by PRESS REVIEW (Ben, M 3:30), which excerpted a commentary in The Economist.

2
11-10 4. The Economic Implication of this Year's Expected Bumper Harvest were examined in BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY No.46 (Chianurov, M 4:30), which said that it is about time that Soviet agriculture met its goals in view of the colossal sums invested in it. The program pointed to the positive

effect which the predicted bumper harvest (222 million tons) may be expected to have on industry, whose growth rate is diminishing, and especially of course, on the food industry, where the production of many items has dropped sharply. The USSR's financial situation, particularly with regard to hard money, may also benefit from the good harvest. Nevertheless, Soviet agriculture remains plagued by inefficiency and a lack of capital.

5. Aeroflot. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No.141 (Lavrov and Predtechevsky, M:20) referred to the dispute between Aeroflot and PanAm over the former's practice of selling its own tickets at well below international rates and hindering the sale of PanAm tickets in the USSR, and to a similar dispute between Aeroflot and KLM. The program then took issue with a claim by Soviet Civil Aviation Minister Marshal Bugayev about the popularity of Soviet aircraft abroad, pointing to the commercial failure of the supersonic TU-144 and the IL-86, the Egyptian complaints about the TU-154, and the modest sales of the YAK-40 to Italy and Western Germany. However, the YAK-40 remains a highly promising machine.

6. The Final Installment of Boris Orlov's Historical Study Entitled "The Myth of Fanny Kaplan," published in the Israeli-based Russian-language journal The Time and We, was read in FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 634 (Kunta, M 26:30).

7. Vasiliy Antonovich (Shulha). THE PRESENT THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE PAST No.62 (Predtechevsky, M:9) presented an obituary of the author of this series, who died in Munich on November 8. Tribute was paid to Antonovich' idealism, honesty and love of his homeland. Reference was also made to his disillusionment with communism as the result of his experiences as a Red Army soldier in World War II.

8. Relations with China. PRESS REVIEW (Henkin, M:2) quoted La Croix that following the defeat of the Shanghai group, the PRC leaders will probably seek a rapprochement with the West rather than Moscow in order to develop the economy and raise the standard of living and The Christian Science Monitor that there are signs from Moscow and Peking of cautious efforts to soften the Sino-Soviet conflict.

9. Soviet-Polish Relations. ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) attributed the formal nature of the recent visit of a Polish party and state delegation to Moscow to the fact that, following the food price riots in June, Gierek needs to coordinate his further political and economic moves with the USSR. In particular, he apparently wants to get rid of old-guard politicians such as Jaroszewicz, as well as Soviet Ambassador Pilotovich, and clarify the question of Soviet assistance to Poland in overcoming its economic crisis. This crisis is characterized by the food problem, mounting debts to the West,

higher prices for Soviet raw materials, and lower prices for Polish goods exported to the USSR. The program said it is in the Soviet leaders' interest to help Gierek to stabilize his regime.

B. CROSS REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. Eastern Europe. PRESS REVIEW (Henkin, M:2) quoted Le Monde that Brezhnev's upcoming first visit to Bucharest since coming to power in 1964 may signify either that Moscow has finally reconciled itself to Romania's insistence on its national sovereignty, or that Ceausescu has overreached himself in resisting Soviet hegemony, having failed to provide his people with the material and spiritual wellbeing it demands; and The International Herald Tribune that the East European countries' debt in the West is huge and growing.

2. Cardinal Wyszynski. On the occasion of Cardinal Wyszynski's 75th birthday, EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No. 150 (Pusta, M:7) pointed to his achievement in keeping the support of Poland's Catholics and at the same time maintaining more or less normal relations with the regime. Thus, although he has reached retirement age, the people, the episcopate, and the regime all want him to stay on as Primate of Poland. The program referred to the support Wyszynski and the Polish Episcopate have given to the protests early this year against the proposed amendment to the Constitution and to the workers involved in this June's food price riots.

3. An Intensified PUPP Recruitment Campaign Among Polish Students was noted in MODERN SOCIETY AND EDUCATION No.89 (Schajovicz, M:3). In particular, humanities students are being reminded that party membership would greatly boost their chances of getting a job in their speciality. Nevertheless, large numbers of the senior students are resisting such pressure.

4. International Communism. BACKGROUNDER (Bensi, M 5:30) discussed the growth of democratic tendencies in Western communist parties noting, however, that there is neither unity nor a clear-cut program and definite goals in this direction. In a l'Unita article by PCI CC member Gruppi, published on the 59th anniversary of the October Revolution, stated that modern Soviet socialism cannot serve as an example for Italian Communists and stressed that there are no fundamental signs of democracy in the USSR. PCI Secretary-General Berlinguer favors a fourth path to socialism excluding Soviet style communism, capitalism, and democratic socialism. The Czechoslovak journal Nova Mysl was cited on the anti-Soviet nature of the concepts of national communism and pluralistic socialism.

C. INTERNATIONAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. President-Elect Carter. Hedrick Smith's article in The New York Times on President-elect Jimmy Carter and his plans for his administration was excerpted in PRESS ARTICLE (Ben, M 6:30).

TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No.186 (Patrushev, M 8) noted the greater priority Carter attaches to environmental protection as compared with the Ford administration, noted the latter's achievements, and listed major problems facing Carter in this area.

2. The Middle East. NEW YORK REPORT No.5727 (Dudin, NY 4:30) discussed Israeli reaction to Carter's election, noted the likelihood that he will seek a complete solution to the Middle East conflict, and cited Israeli Prime Minister Rabin's statement that someday the Israeli people will look back with nostalgia on the Kissinger years.

ANALYSIS (Mirsky, M 6:30) focused on Sadat's statement to a visiting US congressional delegation that Egypt would be prepared to sign a peace treaty with Israel on the condition Israel withdraws from Arab territories occupied in 1967. The program noted that on the very same day Soviet UN delegate Ovchinnikov called for a convening of the Geneva conference on the Middle East and pointed to the problem of Palestinian participants in such a conference. It was also observed that Sadat's proposal could lead to a cut in US military aid to Israel. However, the program stressed the immense psychological as well as political importance of the proposal.

3. Angola. LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 5) excerpted an article in The Times (London) devoted to the present situation in Angola. The source noted that UNITA leader Savimbi has stated that he is fighting not for victory but for the complete removal of foreign troops from Angola.

PRESS REVIEW (Henskin, M 2) quoted The Financial Times on the aid being given to Neto by the USSR and the East European countries to combat the anti-MPLA forces. In particular, Neto appears to have promised the USSR naval and air bases in exchange for weapons and a greater combat role on the part of the Cubans.

4. The French Political Scene. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5) highlighted a public opinion poll conducted by Le Figaro which indicates that the majority of French citizens are satisfied with the political structure of the liberal society in which they live, but are dissatisfied with the government's economic policy.

5. Social Security in the FRG and the USSR. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS No. 40 (Chianurov, M 9) provided details about the social security system in the FRG in order to correct the distorted picture presented by Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor Barybin in an interview with Literaturnaya Gazeta. The program pointed out that Barybin failed to mention, for example, that although it is true that a worker receives no sickness pay for the first three days, this is simply because he continues to receive his regular pay, and that the employer pays half of an employee's sickness insurance. The program also noted that the cost of social services in the USSR is concealed in the fixed prices for consumer goods and that, as transpires from Barybin's remarks, unemployed Soviet citizens (whose existence is officially denied) receive no unemployment benefits.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. A Technique for Teaching Backward Children, developed by Israeli Prof. Karl Frankenstein, was reported on in MODERN SOCIETY AND EDUCATION No. 89 (Schajovicz, M 3).
2. A Michigan Washing Machine Factory Employs Its Workers' Children During Summer Vacations. MODERN SOCIETY AND EDUCATION No. 89 (Schajovicz, M 3) discussed the company's successful policy.
3. Special Library Monthlies for Secondary School Children, published in Austria, West Germany, and the Netherlands, were referred to in MODERN SOCIETY AND EDUCATION No. 89 (Schajovicz, M 3).
4. The 57th Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Lausanne was reported on in EUROPE TODAY No. 73 (Mikhelson, M 7:30). RL's correspondent described the Cameroun and Egyptian pavilions and overheard two Soviet journalists praising the quality of Swiss watches, remarks which, the correspondent said, contrasted with the generally negative reporting on the West by the Soviet media. A brief interview with the director of the exhibition was included.

NEWS COVERAGE

10 November 1976

France to stop further sales of nuclear power station equipment to South Africa.

Libyan minister to visit Egypt at the end of the month.

Sadat ready for peace treaty with Israel if all Arab lands freed.

Brezhnev and Gierek speeches at Kremlin reception.

UNGA resolutions against apartheid adopted.

US State Department says Cuban troop strength in Angola has not been reduced.

Belgian Foreign Minister supports Portuguese entry into EEC.

UN employees appeal to Soviet leaders for release of Balakhanov.

Syrian peace troops move nearer to Beirut.

USSR calls again for resumption of Geneva Mideast conference.

Chinese attack on USSR in UNGA Political Committee.

Bomb blast in Buenos Aires police station kills three.

Carter to announce first appointments next week.

US-Vietnam talks to start soon.

Warsaw radio reports Warsaw Pact summit to take place in Bucharest later this month.

Polish-Soviet talks end, documents signed.

Richard meets with Rhodesian nationalist leaders.

Workers strike in Rome against austerity program.

FRG PEN Club appeals to GDR PEN Club for support for Reiner Kunze.

New Egyptian government sworn in.

Spanish police to take firm measures during planned strike November 12.

Becvar investigation completed, trial of Czech hijacker to be held soon in Munich.

Ten dead in Yugoslav rail crash.

Ponomarev heads Soviet delegation to Portuguese CP Congress.

UNSC members begin consultation on Vietnam's membership request in UN.

Syrian troops and tanks take up positions in Beirut as part of peacekeeping force.

South African Defense Minister denies Angolan allegations that South African forces shelling guerrilla bases on Angolan territory.

Two Jewish activists give interviews to US newspapers.

Kekkonen refuses to bow to demands of striking rail workers.

UNITA forces in southern Angola reportedly retreating before strong offensive.

Paléstinian and Egyptian, accused of plotting against Sadat, hanged yesterday.

Alois Indra reelected chairman of CSSR Federal Assembly.

Six Soviet Golf-2 class submarines pass through Danish straits to Baltic.

Richard makes new proposal to break Rhodesia Conference deadlock.

Jaroszewicz on Soviet-Polish relations at dinner given in Moscow by visiting Polish delegation.

Hungarian authorities refuse permission for Italian book prize meeting in Hungary.

Casaroli returns to Vatican after trip to Bulgaria.

Borba refutes Albanian criticism.

Vietnamese and Americans to commence normalization talks in Paris.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bagaza named new President of Burundi.

Taiwanese authorities deny having made contact with mainland Chinese government.

Amnesty International hopes to send observer to appeal hearing of Czechoslovak musicians.

Andreotti presents economic package for debate.

Sadat says Egypt will not tolerate interference in its internal affairs

US State Department deplores demonstration at Vladimir Spivakov's performance in New York.

Argentinian police kill 12 terrorists.

US scores top points at chess olympiad in Haifa.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 269

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA).

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 269

for Thursday 11 November 1976

A. Barry, D. Falton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Dissidents: A dialogue between veteran communist Ernst Kolman and his son-in-law Frantisek Janouch, published in the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter, was featured in SPECIAL FEATURE (Matusovich, M 20). Kolman recently sent an open letter to Brezhnev announcing that he was resigning from the CPSU on the grounds that continued membership would mean betraying the ideals of Soviet justice and humanism for which he had been fighting all his life. In his dialogue with Janouch, a Czech physicist now resident in Sweden, Kolman gave personal evaluations of Lenin, Bukharin, Dzerzhinsky, Stalin and Trotsky, said the October Revolution was inevitable, although Lenin made the colossal mistake of establishing a Bolshevik power monopoly, and declared that true socialism does not exist in the USSR, the East European countries, China or Cuba. Kolman opined that capitalism and socialism are incompatible, and pointed to the psychological hold which the party exerts on its members.

2. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5736 (Vernikov, NY) gave details on the prison conditions to which 22 Jewish activists including Anatoliy Sharanskiy and Vladimir Slepak were subjected in Moscow and reported on their release but noted that two of their colleagues, Joseph and Boris Chernobysky are still imprisoned for alleged malicious hooliganism.

3. A Letter from Vladimir Voynovich to USSR Post Minister Talyzin complaining that his telephone was cut off following a conversation with Naum Korzhavin in Boston, was read in SAMIZDAT REVIEW No. 267 (Schlippe, M 9). The letter was published in Russkaya Myel of November 4.

4. Norwegian Journalist Dankert Frejlem's Article on His Meetings with Human Rights Activists in the USSR published in Aftenposten was discussed in BACKGROUNDER (Matusovich, M 430). Frejlem met with General Petr Grigorenko, Vladimir Bukovsky's mother, the chairman of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International and Andrei Sakharov. The latter was quoted as calling the Soviet authorities' refusal to grant tourist visas to a group of Norwegian parliamentarians unforgivable.

5. The 41st Issue of "The Chronicle of Current Events" was reviewed in SAMIZDAT REVIEW No. 267 (Schlippe, M 20), which included material on repressions against writer Mikhail Naritsa and religious believers, with special reference to a speech delivered by Deputy Chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs, Furov, purporting to prove that religion is declining in the USSR.
6. Griгорy Pomerants' Article "The Modernization of Non-Western Countries" from the anthology Self-Awareness published by the "Khronika" Press in New York, continued being read in DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME No. 83 (Burstein, M 27).
7. The Crimean Tatars. LONDON REPORT (Kuznetsov, L 5), discussed the 33 year history of the suppression of the Crimean Tatars in the USSR in the light of the recent press statement by representatives of the Soviet dissident intelligentsia who have been monitoring the observance by the USSR of the Final Act. These observers have noted that Soviet officials continue to constrain the Tatars from settling in their ancestral lands.
8. Pavel Antokolsky. CULTURAL REVIEW No. 1086 (Vasiliy Betaki, P.12:30) examined the work of this 80-year-old poet in connection with the publication of a cheap, propagandistic poem of his in the July 1 issue of Pravda, focussing on the conflict within Antokolsky between conformism and genuine talent.
9. Boris Shletser. In WEIDLE TALK No.326 (Weidle, P 9), Russian emigre writer and art expert Vladimir Weidle gave a profile of Russian music critic Boris Fedorovich Shletser, with whom he was acquainted in Paris emigration.
10. USSR-Poland. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 3:30) cited the Sueddeutsche Zeitung that PUMP CC First Secretary Gierek would request grain and financial aid from the USSR in view of Poland's colossal indebtedness to its Western trade partners; Le Monde on the serious rebukes by Soviet specialists of the Polish leadership; and The Washington Post article by Evans and Novak on Moscow's anti-Zionism.

B. CROSS REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The London "Times" Article on the Appearance in Poland of a Samizdat "Information Bulletin" similar to The Chronicle of Current Events which appears in the USSR in samizdat was excerpted in LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 2).

2. The GDR Economy. Pegged to talks in Washington between the GDR assistant trade minister and US Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Richard Ball, BACKGROUNDER (Predtechevsky, M 6) discussed what became regular grain purchases by the East German government from the US. In spite of the severe drought and poor harvest this year, the food situation in the GDR, according to eyewitnesses, is considerably better than that in the USSR. The author noted that although the land tenure systems in the GDR and USSR are similar, increasing initiative and responsibility characterizes the groups and brigades in the GDR which are still in the experimental stages in the USSR. It was also stressed that although the East German government has not been able to purchase grain from the Soviet Union, as was its custom, and although the increased prices of Soviet raw materials have affected the East German economy, the GDR government has not significantly increased its prices for food products.

3. The "Times" (London) Editorial of October 11 on "Socialism and Democracy" concerning the situation in the East European countries and relations between these countries and the Soviet Union, was excerpted in LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov L 3).

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Carter. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 769 (Savemark, M 5) discussed President-elect Carter's plans for the transition period before his January inauguration as President. On November 17 Carter is to open a special office in Washington D.C. for planning his administration.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 5732 (Dudin, NY 5) noted the restrained and expectant reactions in the world's capitals to Carter's victory and reported a Peking statement published in US News and World Report that China expects nothing from a President elected by the monopolistic bourgeoisie. Americans feel that the most complicated foreign policy problem facing Carter concerns US relations with Moscow and Peking.

2. Relations Between Yugoslavia and the EEC. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No. 146 (Predtechevsky, M 7), pegged to recent talks between West German and Yugoslav representatives and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Minic and his British colleague Croxland, noted the continuing close economic relations between the EEC and Yugoslavia despite the recent economic recession. The program referred to Yugoslav efforts to boost economic production in order to combat unemployment, while at the same time encouraging Yugoslav workers abroad to return by stimulating small

private businesses . The result so far, however, has been an increase in inflation, since the increase in production has been effected mainly by credits, and Yugoslav products are facing stiff competition from foreign products both at home and abroad.

3. The Middle East. UN REPORT No. 740 (Bykovsky, NY 1.30) reviewed the resolution adopted by the UNGA special committee which is discussing the fate of the Palestinian refugees. The resolution confirms the right of displaced Palestinians to return to their homes and camps on territories occupied by Israel since 1967.

4. The Italian Communists and the Christian Democrats. BACK-GROUNDER (Bensi, M 5) discussed the Italian parliamentary debates on the government economic program and the effect of these debates on relations between the Christian-Democratic and Communist Parties.

5. China and Southeast Asia. In a TALK (Perouansky and Krasowsky, M 12) RL's correspondent gave an eye-witness account of the situation in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand where, among other things he noted a sobering of attitudes toward communism attributable partly to the fact that many refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have related much about the impact of communism on their countries. The reaction in Southeast Asia to the new Peking leadership and the economic consequences of the American withdrawal from Southeast Asia were also analyzed.

UN REPORT No. 740 (Bykovsky, NY 1:30) reported that the question of Vietnamese membership in the UN has once again been brought before the UN Security Council and will most likely be vetoed by the US which insists that Hanoi give complete information on US soldiers missing in action.

6. Angola. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 2) cited The Times (London) article on the first anniversary of Angolan independence which noted the decisive role still being played by Cuban troops and military advisors from Eastern Europe in suppressing centers of resistance in Southern Angola.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Science News. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No. 39 (Vladimirov and Muslin, L 29) contained items on US Nobel Prize laureates Ting and Richter, research on the Antarctic ice cover and the possibility of towing icebergs down to arid regions for water supplies, the effectiveness of traditional African techniques for curing mental illnesses,

an experimental method for the more effective treatment of diabetes, the "Chinese" origin of Japanese, and a proposal to use high-charge heavy ions for creating controlled thermonuclear reactions.

NEWS COVERAGE
11 November 1976

Britain's Labour Party suffers double defeats in parliamentary votes.
Andreotti delivers a warning on labor costs.
Muller says South Africa will not yield.
East Germany plans regular wheat purchases from the U.S.
Rhodesian whites celebrate independence.
Finnish strike ends.
The USSR agrees to deliver more goods to Poland.
The USSR calls for a disarmament conference study.
A US court grants a convicted murderer's plea to be shot.
Nyerere again charges Britain with blocking progress at the Geneva conference on Rhodesia.
Syrian peacekeeping forces prepare to move into Beirut tomorrow.
Hanoi and Washington officials prepare for talks in Paris.
East and West nuclear officials meet in London.
Rhodesia refuses further concessions at the Geneva conference.
Troop reduction talks held in Vienna.
Czechoslovak dissidents object to the trial of four rock musicians.
Police probe Makarios murder plot.
Syrian peacekeeping force prepares to move into Beirut.
Rhodesia celebrates its 11th anniversary.
The Portuguese Communist Party opens its congress.
Two U.S. senators recommend Carter retain Kissinger as Mideast envoy.
Angola marks first anniversary of independence.
China criticizes Brezhnev over Angola.
The mysterious radio signal from the USSR resumes.
A Prague court to hear appeals from the Czechoslovak rock musicians.
Casaroli praises his reception by Bulgarian leaders.
Vietnam and the US to open official talks tomorrow.
Turkey denounces Makarios at the UN.
The Pope says Christianity cannot serve socialism.
New York draft convention would ban use of weather in warfare.

Caramanlis in Belgium on official visit.
A US bicentennial exhibition opened in Moscow.
Cunhal addresses Portuguese CP congress.
Representatives of British and Soviet Foreign Ministries confer on international issues in London.
The Indian Parliament gives more power to the executive.
Extremist groups call for independence for Ulster.
The Vatican publishes a statement on Casaroli's visit to Bulgaria.
An appeals court confirms sentences given to the four rock musicians.
Sadat to allow the formation of three political parties.
Callaghan in France for talks with Giscard d'Estaing.
General Haig's appointment extended for two years.
Brezhnev conferred with visiting Romanian Defence Minister Coman in Moscow.
Polish party and state delegation arrives in Alma Ata from Moscow.
Nkomo and Mugabe report no progress on breaking Rhodesia conference deadlock.
Bomb explosion today near Tel Aviv.
New Czechoslovak government sworn in.
West German court jails a Hungarian spy.
A representative of the Yugoslav government comments on the forthcoming Brezhnev-Tito talks.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 270

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 270

for Friday, 12 November 1976

A. Barry; D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. The Soviet View on Freedom of Information. Pegged to recent reports in the Western press of a September 6 air crash near Sochi killing 90 people, Zhores Medvedev's reference to a disastrous atomic explosion in the Urals in 1958, and the explosion of a space rocket in 1960 which killed Marshal Nedelin, SOVIET NOTES No. 675 (Rudolph, NY 4:30) noted the view expressed by Soviet officials visiting the US that publishing reports on catastrophes merely frighten people. The program then referred to the Soviet proposal at the UNESCO Conference in Nairobi that in all countries the media should be put under government control, quoted US delegate John Reinhardt's rejection of the proposal, and noted that the latter contradicts not only the UNESCO Charter, which was pointed out by several delegates, but also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Helsinki Final Act, etc. It was also observed that the USSR may be expected to veto free and direct transmissions of TV programs via satellite; a question brought up recently before the UN General Assembly.

2. The Soviet Authorities' Refusal to Issue Entry Visas to a Delegation of American Christians and Jews was reported on in a news item in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 187 (Gordin, M 1).

3. A Press-Conference Given by Soviet Sinologist Vitaliy Rubin, who last summer emigrated from the USSR to Israel, in London's Bonnington Hotel was featured in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 187 (Vovchok, L 5). Rubin spoke of the officially-encouraged anti-Semitism in the USSR, and the consequent importance of Soviet Jews being allowed to emigrate. He also pointed to the excellent relations between the Soviet Jewish movement and the human rights movement in the USSR.

4. In WITNESSES OF 1917 EVENTS No. 41 (Rudin, M 13:30), Nikolay Arsenev, whose father held top posts in the Russian diplomatic service, recalled the boost given to the Russian people's morale by Brusilov's victories in 1916, and the concern felt over Rasputin's influence. It was opined that the Tsarina's handling of internal affairs in the final months of 1916 paved the way for the Revolution.

5. The Prices of Consumer Goods. ON EVERYDAY LIFE No. 42 (Chianurov, M 4) took issue with statements on the low, stable prices in the USSR made by the First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Prices, Aleksandr Diorditsa in an interview to Golos Rodiny. The program observed that, apart from supply difficulties, a Soviet worker has to work considerably longer hours for a given product than his capitalist counterpart.

6. Literature in the Early Sixties. MY LITERARY GENERATION No. 20 (Gladilin, P 8:30) recalled the exhibition of work by young Soviet abstract artists staged in the Manege in late 1963 at the instigation of hardliners in the CPSU CC who, foreseeing Khrushchev's negative reaction, wanted to discredit progressive young artists and writers in order to sabotage liberalization tendencies in Soviet culture. Reference was made to Khrushchev's polemic at the exhibition with Ernst Neizvestny, and Ilya Ehrenburg's account of how, after he was seen talking to Khrushchev at a Kremlin reception, a work of his held up by the editor was promptly published.

8. The Easy Availability of Photocopying Machines in London was contrasted in ANATOLIY KUZNETSOV'S TALK No. 157 (Kuznetsov, L 13:30) with the situation in the USSR, where such machines would be a godsend to samizdat activists.

9. Voznesensky and the Crimean Tatars. A POET ON POETRY No. 125 (Betaki, P 8:30) described a poem and preface by Andrey Voznesensky, published in the April issue of Yunost, on the wild horses in the Crimea, as an unconvincing attempt to make amends for his betrayal of Crimean Tatar activist Djemiliev (the wild horses in the Crimea being a consequence of the expulsion of the native population during World War II).

10. The Emancipation of the West European CPs from Moscow. FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 20 (Silnitskaya, NY 13) excerpted a study by former Rude Pravo editor Jiri Hochman entitled European Communism: Its Past and Present in which he noted how the USSR's policy towards foreign CPs has depended on their subservience to Moscow and on the requirements of Soviet foreign policy, and pointed to the growing independence from Moscow of such European CPs as the Italian and Spanish. Togliatti's testament was mentioned in this respect.

11. China and Its Relation with the USSR. PRESS REVIEW (Henkin, M 1:30) cited The Baltimore Sun on the artistic and literary freedom promised under the new Peking leadership and on Peking's continuing verbal attacks on the USSR indicating that relations between the two countries cannot improve until the Soviet system is reconstructed.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The Portuguese CP. BACKGROUNDER (Predtechovsky, M 6) pegged to the 8th Portuguese CP Congress to which CPSU CC Secretary Ponomarev is heading the CPSU delegation, discussed the isolation of the Portuguese CP which the program attributed largely to the inability of its leadership to efficiently work in a pluralistic society. Unsuccessful efforts by the Spanish and Italian CPs to convince Portuguese CP leader Cunhal to unite with the independent European CPs which reject the principles of proletarian internationalism and the dictatorship of the proletariat were mentioned.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PRESS REVIEW (Henkin, M 2) cited an article in The Washington Post on "What's New in the Middle East" which among other things said that perhaps the US election, with its promise of a resumption of diplomatic activity in the Middle East will help to settle the problems tormenting Lebanon. The paper referred to Saudi Arabia's diplomatic efforts to obtain peace in Lebanon and establish harmony between Egypt and Syria. The New York Times correspondent Henry Tanner commented on Sadat's statements on a return to a mild version of a multi-party system.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 187 (Ben, M 1) contained a news item on the UNESCO resolution that the question of Israel's renewed membership in the organization's European branch shall be decided only by the branch's members.

Iran as a stabilizing factor in the Middle East was the subject of PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 42 (Pusta, M 9:30), which pointed to Iran's growing economic and military might and discussed the Shah's "white revolution."

2. Apartheid. UN REPORT No. 740 (Bykovsky, NY 5) focused on the UNGA apartheid debate and excerpted a speech by the Malawi representative criticizing his African colleagues for their blatant hypocrisy in supporting "apartheid-like" resolutions. In one of these third world nations accused Israel, France, the UK, FRG, Japan and the US as being chief suppliers of arms and economic aid for the South African Republic.

3. Angola. PRESS REVIEW (Henkin, M 1) cited The Christian Science Monitor on Angola one year after the withdrawal of Portuguese troops.

4. FRG Laender Coalition Governments. BONN REPORT (Krassowsky, M 5) discussed the talks between the Christian Democratic and Free Democratic parties in Lower Saxony and the Saar aimed

at forming local coalition governments in order to enact measures which require the support of the majority of Landtag members. Although the Christian Democrats are in power in these two Laender, they do not have the parliamentary majority.

5. The "Crystal Night" in Nazi Germany on November 9-10, 1938 was briefly described in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 187 (Gordin, M 4:30).

6. Future Relations Between President-Elect Carter and Congress were discussed in WASHINGTON REPORT No. 62 (Orshansky, W 5:20) which noted that many observers attribute Carter's victory in part to the voters' desire to match a congressional Democratic majority with a Democratic president.

7. The House of Commons Debate on the Nationalization of the Shipbuilding and Aviation Industries was highlighted in LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 5) which explained the function of the House of Lords which has again returned the above-mentioned bill to the House of Commons. Prime Minister Callaghan and House of Lords' leader Michael Foot have indicated that if the House of Lords keeps returning bills to the House of Commons with new amendments in order to stall them, steps will be taken to liquidate the House of Lords.

8. US Secretary of State Kissinger's Withholding of Full Support for the Congressional Panel to Monitor Observance of the Helsinki Agreement was discussed in a BACKGROUNDER (Ben, M 6) which noted that the USSR and Eastern European countries insist that the commission would interfere in their internal affairs. Commission members feel that the refusal of these countries to grant them entry visas in itself contradicts the spirit of Helsinki, and indicates that violations of the Helsinki obligations occur within the countries. Kissinger proposed that the commission visit only Brussels where it could meet with NATO, EEC, and European Council representatives, and where it eventually also meet with Amalrik as well.

9. Sino-American Trade Prospects were discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 5730 (Shilyaev, NY 5) which noted the optimism in US business circles about Sino-US trade prospects which may be attributed to hope that Hua will turn away from a purely ideological approach to economic problems and will set the Chinese economy on a more rational and pragmatic path than it has recently followed. Chairman of the National Council on US-Chinese relations, Phillips, during a recent visit to China received the impression that Peking intends to expand its US imports but that this should not be expected to happen before 1978.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. The Press Conference on the Foundation of the "Present Danger" Committee in Washington D. C. was highlighted in WASHINGTON REPORT No. 63 (Savemark, W 10:30). The non-commercial, non-party affiliated social organization is an independent committee of private citizens working for the peace, security and freedom of the American nation. Prominent committee members participating in the press conference were mentioned.

2. The Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5728 (Davydov, NY 5) discussed the referendum on atomic power stations conducted in six US states during the recent general elections. According to a recent Gallup poll approximately three fourths of Americans favor the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

3. The Importance of Political and Philosophical Choice and Pluralism was stressed in the series ALONG THE PATHS OF PHILOSOPHICAL CHOICE No. 60 (Ventsov, NY 9). The final program in this series discussed differing views on the future of the USSR expressed by Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn, as well as in the samizdat anthologies From Under the Ruins and Self-Awareness, and the indignation of the West over political persecution in countries such as the USSR and Chile.

4. Mars. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5734 (Davydov, NY 5) discussed the results of the first phase of the "Viking" program and the fact that scientists and engineers still cannot determine whether or not there is life on Mars.

5. The New European Philosophy, as represented by Francis Bacon, was the subject of NEW TRENDS IN EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY No. 1 (Pyatigorsky, L 13:30).

6. A "Washington Post" Article by AP Correspondent George Cornell on a New York-Based Extramural Jewish Academy was reviewed in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 187 (Zuckerman, NY 5).

7. A Performance in New York Dedicated to the Centenary of the Yiddish Theater was reported on in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 187 (Zuckerman, NY 6). Taped excerpts were included.

NEWS COVERAGE

12 NOVEMBER 1976

Syrian forces stand ready to enter Beirut.

Japan to step up effort for treaty with China.

Spanish trade unions organize nationwide general strike.

The USSR gets back MIG-25.

US Navy recovers F-14.

Leftwing extremists call for Ponomarev's expulsion from Portugal.

Yugoslavia confirms Brezhnev's visit.

South Africa warns Angola over SWAPO.

Vietnam and US open talks today in Paris.

Barre to fly to Cairo.

The US holds oil talks with Western nations.

The Irish Republic's Foreign Minister supports idea of a Protestant majority Ulster government.

The Security Council adopts a consensus on the Mideast.

Rumsfeld says the Sino-Soviet rift is in interest of the US.

Communist-led Spanish workers commission calls 24-hour strike.

The British Labour government votes down the House of Lords nationalization amendments.

One-party government ends in Egypt.

The Soviets raise Berlin question with Austrians.

South Africa warns Angola over Namibia.

Turkey and USSR sign electricity agreement.

Sarkis and Al-Hadj meet with rightist leaders in Beirut.

The USSR and China clash at UNESCO.

Six US Senators visit Peking.

Noted pianist and teacher Risina Lhevinne dead.

East Germany defends travel restrictions.

Richard hopes to call a full plenary session of the Rhodesia talks.

CP newspaper L'Unita criticizes persecution in Czechoslovakia.

Greek-Turkish talks on the Aegean end.

Giscard d'Estaing meets with Rostropovich.

Two arrested in connection with Leningrad wall slogans may be charged with damaging state property.

FRG Red Cross President hopes Poland will fulfill its undertaking to allow Ethnic Germans to emigrate.

Israel displeased by US vote in UNSC.

Giscard-Callaghan talks end.

NIN on forthcoming Brezhnev visit to Belgrade.

Talks between Greek and Belgian premiers in Brussels.

Indian newspaper calls for socialist laws.

Syrians delay entry into Beirut.

Agreement reached in Berne talks on procedure for Greek-Turkish negotiations on Aegean.

US-Vietnamese talks.

Upper House approves postponement of elections in India.

Reports vary on number of participants in strike.

Giersek expresses hope China will return to fold.

Andreotti government survives vote on austerity program.

A new edition of the Bible published in the USSR.

French Premier Barre arrives on his visit to Egypt.

Czechoslovakia signs 2.5 billion dollar contract to buy natural gas from Iran.

Danish Ambassador to hand protest to the USSR government over short-wave radio interference.

A Ukrainian branch of the Orlov group to monitor observance of the Helsinki agreements by the USSR is formed.

Representatives of nuclear supplier nations end meeting on nuclear non-proliferation.

dg/RD

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 271

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA.)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 271

for Saturday and Sunday, 13 and 14 November 1976

Roy De Lon.

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Dissidents. The editorial action taken by the US journal Science in its November 1976 issue on behalf of the Soviet Biologist Sergej Kovalev was reported on in PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 3) of November 13. The program quoted and summarized sections of the article devoted to Kovalev as an indication of world-wide solidarity of scientists with their colleagues in the USSR.

TOPIC OF DISCUSSION (V. Fedoseev, M 29) of November 13 was a round-up of the Russian BD's feature program material dealing with samizdat literature in the USSR, Soviet emigration, the fulfillment of the provisions of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki, the meaning of the word "totalitarianism" as defined by Hannah Arendt, and a brief excerpt from Anatoli Kuznetsov's work. The program familiarized the RL audience with the human rights issues raised in the most recent issue of The Chronicle of Current Events, tying it up with the author's vivid impression on first reading Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The program contrasted the text of the TASS statement on the legality of restricting emigration with the international pacts to which the USSR is a party, with everyday practice, including the official explanation of a refusal to issue a visa to would-be emigrants to Israel due to Israel's failure to sign a given international pact. The program concluded by citing Kuznetsov's praise of the British photocopy machines, conveniently located in the London subway stations, making laborious copying by hand or typewriter - as in the USSR - unnecessary when one wants to "go to press" with samizdat materials.

"Dissenters in the Blue Uniforms" of the militia, whose members actually procured a samizdat copy of A. Solzhenitsyn's Gulag for a friend of the author. HOW PEOPLE BECOME DISSIDENTS NO. 17 (Perakh, M 9 of November 13) concluded by saying that dissent is not limited to certain social groups in the USSR.

2. The Arrest and Release of Oslo Student Bernt Eidsvig, a theology student who distributed NTS leaflets in Moscow, were depicted on SPECIAL PROGRAM (Matusevich, M 9) of November 14 as a case in which universal concern and public protest resulted in diplomatic and private actions, both inside the USSR and abroad. The program cited the opinions voiced by the world press, the Orlov group for monitoring compliance with the Helsinki accords in the Soviet Union, and Eidsvig's explanation of his action.

3. Brezhnev's Slogans during the October Revolution Celebrations in 1976 were compared with the simplistic texts displayed in 1938 on THE SOVIET UNION (Beloterkovsky, M 4) of November 13. The program evaluated the slogans on the basis of real national income, food-intake levels, and other efficiency indices of state planning of Soviet industry, production and distribution.

4. Yuri Trifonov and Valentin Rasputin's Presence at the International Book Fair in Frankfurt, two prose writers whose works are available in the FRG in translation, was analyzed on THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, M 4) of November 13. The program drew conclusions from their presence, namely that the Soviet authorities would like to see films, poems and novels as direct vehicles for propagating the ideas in the current issues of Pravda.

5. The Militiaman's Day (November 10), was noted on THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 6) of November 13 by reviewing the vital statistics of militia workers (age, education, social prestige, motives for joining, remuneration, duties, working conditions, etc. Their area of competence and responsibility in controlling the Soviet population, discovering forgeries, fighting the black market, and political and educational role are beyond the wildest dream of their Western colleagues.

6. The Human Rights. The Yuri Orlov group, which monitors compliance with the Helsinki accords in the USSR, issued another document about human rights in the USSR. SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 4) of November 13 dealt with the fate of the Crimean Tatars on the basis of the Chronicle of Current Events No.42. The program also dealt with the human rights movement in Poland, as illustrated by the information bulletin issued in November and commented on by The Times (London).

HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS NO.41 (Dudin, NY 8:30) of November 13 noted the decline of Soviet emigration from 36,000 in 1973 to 12,000 in 1975. The program featured a talk with Tatyana Ignateva about the freedom of choosing one's domicile, a freedom guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which includes the right to unite one's family, as spelled out in the Helsinki accords. The program recalled the demonstration staged in the Supreme Soviet building in Moscow by a group of Jewish citizens who wish to emigrate and the solidarity demonstration in New York.

HUMAN RIGHTS No.154 (V. Fedoseev, M 9) of November 14 analyzed the recommendations made by Amnesty International to the Soviet Government (Part 3).

7. "Once More On the 10th Five-Year Plan," Part 2. ECONOMISTS ON THE SOVIET ECONOMY NO.100 (Chianurov, M 9) of November 13 continued a detailed analysis based on the RL research paper (RL No.451/76) entitled "The Tenth Five-Year Plan: An Exercise in Temporizing," which traced the genesis of the plan.

8. HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH No.1 (A.Levitin,-Krasnov, M 8:30) of November 13 inaugurated a new series of programs which go back to the roots of the Orthodox Church and belief and to the formative stages of Russia's statehood, whose Christian millenium will be celebrated in 1988.

9. Samizdat. DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIMES No.84 (Burshtein, M 24) of November 13 brought listeners the text of G.Pomerants' article "Modernization of Non-Western Countries," Part 27 as published by the Chronicle Press, N.Y.

10. The 1976 General UNESCO Conference in Nairobi was reported on LAWYER'S NOTES NO.115 (Roitman, M 9) of November 13. It focused on Article 12 of the Soviet draft affecting the mass information media which, if approved, would have placed the reportage filed by The New York Times' Moscow correspondent under direct control of the US Government, as practiced by the Soviet Government with regard to its Washington correspondent. The program reviewed the work of the conference in the light of a US Supreme Court ruling in 1974 with respect to Florida newspapers.

11. Changes in Sino-Soviet Relations, were noted on SPECIAL PROGRAM (V.Zorza and T.Ben, M 9) of November 13 on the basis of Victor Zorza's article in the International Herald Tribune (11/11/76) which noted the absence of anti-Chinese overtones in Soviet declarations on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the October Revolution.

12. "Was Nikolai Danilevsky the Precursor of Soviet Totalitarianism?" This question was posed by SITUATION OF SOCIETY IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES NO.19 (Agurski, J 9) of November 14. The program traced historical continuities in social life in Russia during the 18th and 20th centuries.

13. Vasil V. Shulgin's "Three Capitols: A Journey To Red Russia" was reviewed on FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No.116 (Gendler, NY 13:30) of November 14. The book was published abroad and reviewed by Pravda. The so-called "secret" journey by the author was closely monitored by the GPU, which did not arrest him because it believed that the emigre operation "Trest" was not yet completed. The program focused on Shulgin's impressions of NEP.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. French Communist P.Golendorf. Based on coverage of his experiences in and out of Cuban prisons over a period of seven years by L'Aurore, PANORAMA (Kazanskaya, P 6) of November 13 gave listeners an outline of Golendorf's book Seven Years On Cuba.

2. E. Honecker's New Nomination. to the post of chairman of the national council of defense was reported on by PANORAMA (Ben, M 5) of November 13 on the basis of an article published in Die Zeit. Honecker achieved Ulbricht's stature within five years after taking supreme power in the GDR.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

1. Egypt;The Democratization of the Social and Political System. ROUND TABLE No. 2 (Krasovsky, moderator; Mirsky, Perouansky and Chenkin, M 20) of November 14 examined the domestic and foreign policy aspects of the on-going process of democratization, which is taking place under Sadat. The panelists did not agree on the extent of liberalization, which was reflected during the recent elections, but reached a general consensus that the social and political transformation in Egypt is important even though the motivation may be attributed to a number of factors including the demands of foreign policy.

2. US Elections. ROUND TABLE No.1(V.Yurasov, moderator; S.Lobas, B. Skovronskaya, L. Silnitskaya and V. Konson, NY 20) of November 13 was an informal discussion by recent arrivals from the USSR, a Ukrainian journalist, two economists and a dramatist. They compared their impressions of the US elections with the program's moderator, who over a period of 25 years witnesses six presidential campaigns and remembered his participation in national elections in the USSR in 1946. Panelists were struck by the freedom exercised by US citizens whose president can not intervene in the course of the elections, comparing this with conditions prevailing in the USSR, where a single state list of candidates features names often little known to the average Soviet citizen. The US President

must answer probing and public questions posed by journalists; the candidate's families participate in election campaigns; and the candidates' personalities are important factors.

Carter's likely future foreign policy was analyzed in THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Shilaev, NY 4) of November 13 on the basis of coverage by The Baltimore Sun. The program centered on the effects OPEC's decision on oil prices might have on US foreign policy.

3. World War II Newspapers Reissued in Britain. PANORAMA (Antonov, L 5) of November 13 reviewed the content and circumstances of the special weekly re-editions of the wartime Sunday Dispatch of which about 50 are being planned.

4. UNSC on Israel. THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Bykovsky, NY 3) of November 13 dealt with the status of the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the position taken by the US delegation.

5. Vietnam's UN Membership was examined in the light of US demands for data on the war-missing US servicemen and the Paris talks between the US and Vietnamese representatives in THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Shulgin, M 2) of November 13.

6. Angola and the flareup of the civil war in the southern parts of the country were the subject of THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Predtechesky, M 3) of November 13.

7. The French Political Situation focused on the national budget spending on defense as viewed by various political parties, and the 1978 elections in THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Ryser, P 5) of November 13.

8. "A Talk With Earl Browder," the former Secretary General of the CPUSA and author of Marx and America, which was recorded by RL several years before his death in 1973 at the age of 82 was re-broadcast on GUEST OF THE WEEK No. 4 (Rudolf, NY 18:30) of November 14 since it has lost none of its topicality and pertinence. The program was introduced by a brief biography of Browder, who became a communist in 1920.

9. The 55th Anniversary of the Opening of the Washington Naval Conference. SIGNAL No.399 (Predtechesky, M 9) of November 14 recalled the circumstances under which the conference was called, the financial and technological factors involved, and the relative naval strength of the powers involved, stressing that the initiative for convening the conference came not from Britain but the US. The program related the situation in 1920 to today's state of the art of missile weaponry.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. The International Film Festival in Paris was reported on THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Litvinov, P 3) of November 13.

2. "The Theatrical Festival in France.", Part 2, was the subtitle of THE CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE (Shaginyan, P 8) of November 13, which gave a roundup of the festival's activities, with stress on the simplicity and convenience of lodgings for the public, names and works of the foremost directors, and the more memorable events of the season.

3. "The Fourteenth New York International Film Festival" was reported on CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE (Gabai, NY 7) of November 13, stressing its global character; its hospitable climate, which admitted works from China, Poland, East Germany, Italy, and the US; and its documentary importance.

4. A. Tirion's New Novel "Beatrice" was reviewed in THE WORLD OF BOOKS (Bakhrakh, P 5) of November 13 against the background of his other works.

5. "Religious Experience", Part 2 on SUNDAY TALK No.1021 (Shmeman, NY 9) of November 13 returned to the subject of "man's meeting with his Creator."

The "supernatural" and "the beyond" were discussed on WHAT IS SCIENTIFIC ATHEISM No.7 (Shmeman, NY 9) of November 14. The program analyzed the concepts of belief, action, God's Kingdom, and materialism.

NEWS COVERAGE

13 and 14 November 1976

Soviet UN representative supports rapid admission of Vietnam.
Soviet dissident Starchik reportedly released from psychiatric institution.

South Africa calls for UN assistance for refugees fleeing from Southern Angola.

State Department unmoved by Israel's displeasure with US vote in UNSC.

Polish grain harvest 4 million tons below target.

Six nonaligned countries in UNGA call for withdrawal of Turkish forces from Cyprus.

Haig says US relations with NATO countries unlikely to change under Carter.

Hungarian acrobat asks for political asylum.

Commander of Israeli Army says Israel must keep abreast of nuclear technology.

Eight university professors arrested in Buenos Aires on charges of promoting Marxist ideology.

Barre begins talks with Egyptians today.

Andean Pact countries set up a reserve fund.

Sporadic fighting continues in Beirut.

Next plenary session of Rhodesian conference put off until 15 November.

Polish delegation arrives in Minsk from Alma Ata.

Karamanlis arrived in France for talks.

Appeals court opens hearings for opposition political leader Kim Dae-jung and 17 others.

Warsaw Pact summit meeting will reportedly take place in Bucharest on November 25 and 26 .

Reported seven-hour detention of member of the Committee for the Defense of the Workers imprisoned for participation in the June disturbances.

French oil company executive tells of Vietnamese plans to develop off-shore oilfields.

Finland will try to raise 50 million dollars on US capital markets this year.

Nkomo accuses Britain of siding with Smith's government.

Soviet oilmen arrive to drill in Jordan.

Taiwan premier says US should not antagonize today's allies and make concessions to tomorrow's enemies.

Czechoslovakia ready to normalize relations with China.

Laos requests France to withdraw military attache.

South Korean opposition leader demands that Park Chung Hee appear as witness at appeal hearing.

Fire at Mount Athos monastery.

Syrian peace troops reach southern suburbs of the Lebanese capital.

Sadat calls for US arms and US initiative on the Mideast settlement.

Makarios calls UN resolution favorable basis for a Cyprus settlement

Greek government regrets planned demonstration at US Embassy in Athens.

Sadat on search for better relations with the USSR.

Chinese deputy premier receives US congressional delegation.

Romanian Defense Minister leaves for home.

Soviet nuclear experts fly to Libya to assist in setting up a nuclear research center in Tripoli.

Turkish Foreign Minister rejects UN resolution on Cyprus.

EEC-Syrian talks on trade agreement.

Brezhnev reportedly to meet Sadat on his visit to Yugoslavia.

Arab peacekeeping force scheduled to take up positions in central Beirut today.

NATO parliamentarians open week-long meeting.

Muzoreva says delay of plenary session may prevent failure of conference on Rhodesia.

Carter to give a press conference.

Clashes on Rhodesian-Mozambique border.

Government declares planned telephone workers' strike illegal in Portugal.

French by-elections.

Nationality census in Austria today.

East German freighters may use some American ports.

Peacekeeping force's advance into central Beirut delayed again.

Sadat accuses Israel of planning new war against the Arabs.

Eanes meets with Ponomarev.

Police clash with anti-nuclear demonstrators in Brockdorf.

Barre to tour Egypt.

Carter to take part in congressional debate over church's policy of barring blacks.

Library of Congress study says US more vulnerable to nuclear attack than USSR.

Greek government not to allow student march on US Embassy on anniversary of the 1973 storming of Athens University.

Police clear Madrid restaurant during celebration attended by Communist leaders.

More private consultations in Geneva today in an effort to break Rhodesia conference deadlock.

Clashes between warring factions continue in Beirut.

Saudi Arabia willing to mediate in the Western Sahara dispute.

Portuguese CP congress ends today.

Vjesnik says Brezhnev's visit will aid improvement of the Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Demonstration in Rome against Kappler release.

More Syrian troops moved toward Beirut, entry of peace force expected tomorrow morning.

Sadat denies that a meeting with Brezhnev is planned in Yugoslavia or elsewhere.

Chancellor Schmidt says US and FRG economies could stand oil price rise.

Rabin says Israel ready for talks with Egypt, but rejects Arafat-led Palestinian State.

Cunhal reelected Secretary-General of Portuguese Communist Party.

Cornelia Ender retires from competitive swimming.

Cuba denies major fighting in southern Angola.

Giscard meets with Karamanlis.

Spanish Socialist Party leader says austerity measures necessary to save democratic reforms.

Kuwait Foreign Minister scoffs at US suggestion oil price rise would damage world economy.

African nationalists hold Britain responsible for getting Rhodesian talks out of deadlock.

27,000 visit the US Bicentennial Exhibition in Moscow during the four days.

gk/DL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 272

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 272

for Monday, 15 November 1976

A. Barry, D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Dissidents. In A SPECIAL REPORT (Chenkin, Kuznetsov, and Meshener, L, M 16) pegged to the Sakharov Committee announcement that the Chilean government has agreed to release Chilean Luis Corvalan if the Soviet Government will release Vladimir Bukovsky, Joseph Meshener told RL's London correspondent about Vladimir Bukovsky with whom he was acquainted in prison. Meshener is a recent Soviet emigree, who was condemned by Soviet authorities in 1970 for writing letters to the CPSU CC and to the UN condemning the invasion of the CSSR and in defense of Sin-yavsky and Daniel, and Solzhenitsyn.

Two Major Schools of Thought in the Dissident Movement. RADIO SEMINAR No. 379 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) outlined the differing views on the future of the USSR expressed in the samizdat anthologies From Under the Ruins, in which "neo-Slavophiles" such as Solzhenitsyn, Igor Shafarevich and Vadim Borisov are represented, and the recently published Self-Awareness (Grigory Pomerants, Yuriy Orlov, Boris Shragin, Valentin Turchin, Pavel Litvinov, Mikhail Meyerson-Aksenov, et.al.), whose contributors consider themselves "liberal-democrats." Quotes were included from Solzhenitsyn, who is skeptical on multi-party democracy, and Litvinov, Meyerson-Aksenov and Shragin, who in their introduction to Self-Awareness champion Russian liberalism.

Grigory Pomerants' "The Modernization of Non-Western Countries." DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME No. 85 (Burstein, M 25) featured the final installment of this article from the anthology Self-Awareness, published recently by the Khronika Press in New York.

Petr Starchik sang 'I am Now Lying Prone' and 'Dirge Over the Meadows' in THEY SING No.481 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. The Soviet Economy. WASHINGTON REPORT No.219 (Beloborodov, W, 4:30) highlighted the report by a special committee of economists chiefly from the US and Western Europe on Soviet economic perspectives. The report was prepared for a joint congressional economic committee headed by Senator Hubert Humphrey which, among other things, showed that the gap between the US and USSR gross national products is continuing to increase rather than diminish, even during the period of the US economic recession. The report also referred to Soviet leaders' difficulties in successfully implementing economic reforms.

3. US Grain Exports to the USSR. MAN ON EARTH No.114 (Lobas, NY 4.30) referred to a letter to The New York Times by Professor of Biochemistry Rowe, who argued that in order to produce the millions of tons of grain exported to the USSR, the USA had to import millions of tons of oil; and reports in the US press on the USSR's growing dependence on US grain imports and trade with the West in general.

4. The Plan for Restructuring the Soviet Countryside. MAN ON EARTH No.114 (Lobas, NY 9) focussed on the disruption which has already resulted from the plan of the CPSU CC and the Council of Ministers to resettle 50 to 70 million peasants in urban-type rural settlements, involving the abandonment of 580,000 villages. The program referred to a story by Rudenko in the September 5 issue of Komsomolskaya Pravda on the fate of the old people left in the "villages without a future," and an article by Ivan Filonenko in the May issue of Nash Sovremennits on the gradual disintegration of these villages.

5. The USSR at the Paris International Film Festival was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Alekseev, P 5). The Soviet Union was represented by eight new films, the most interesting of which was Dersu Uzala directed by Okiro Kurosawa. An abridged version of this film was sent to Paris, although it had been stipulated that the complete version would be shown. Excerpts were given in the program from the public apology by a film festival representative and from Kurosawa's answer.

6. Brezhnev's Visit to Yugoslavia. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 3:30) quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on fears in Yugoslavia as to the country's fate after Tito, noted Tito's occasional compliance with Moscow's wishes, such as granting overflight permission for Soviet aircraft carrying weapons to Arab countries during the Yom Kippur war, remarked on his firm opposition to proletarian internationalism and the activities of pro-Soviet elements in the LCY; and excerpted The New York Times that the meeting between Tito and Brezhnev will probably take place in a calm atmosphere in view of the fact that at the East Berlin conference in June the USSR acknowledged the right of all "fraternal parties" to pursue their own course.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The Portuguese CP. BACKGROUNDER (Bensi, M 6.30) pegged to the 8th Portuguese CP Congress in Lisbon, discussed CP General Secretary Cunhal's speech which indicated a certain lack of self-confidence. Cunhal acknowledged recent errors made by the party, attacked Prime Minister Soares, proposed the formation of a leftist coalition, and repeatedly stressed that there can be no democracy in Portugal without the participation of the communists. It was noted that the proposal on a leftist coalition is unreasonable in view of frequent communist condemnations of the parties which would be its coalition partners. The agrarian reform problem as a chief stumbling block in contemporary Portuguese politics was also mentioned.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. Sadat's peace offer to Israel was the subject of ANALYSIS (Perouansky, M 6) which said that this offer, reiterated in the presence of US Senators in Cairo, is undoubtedly genuine in view of Egypt's economic difficulties and her need to convince the USA of her peaceful intentions in order to obtain American aid. It was observed that similarly, Israeli peace overtures must also be regarded as sincere. However, while Israel wants to have peace first, and discussing the creation of a Palestinian state later, Egypt is making a peace treaty conditional on the latter. In addition, Sadat is the only Arab leader to have so far made such an offer.

Events in Lebanon were dealt with in PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 3:30) which quoted the Neue Zuercher Zeitung that following the occupation of Beirut by the "inter-Arab forces" in which the Syrians are predominant, Lebanon will for the foreseeable future be in the hands of President Assad; the Sueddeutsche Zeitung that the Palestinians are now militarily and politically isolated and have no alternative but to accept the "strategy of peace" pursued by the conservative and moderate Arab leaders, and accept Israel's right of existence, which in turn would compel Israel to drop her objections to PLO participation in the Geneva conference; The Washington Post (Joseph Kraft) that the defeat of the Palestinians in Lebanon has diminished the influence and prestige of all their supporters, specifically Iraq, Libya, Algeria and the USSR. Although theoretically Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia could start a war against Israel, this is unlikely within the next two years. In the meantime, Israel and her friends should intensify their efforts to find a peaceful solution.

2. The Prospects of Concluding an Agreement on Rhodesia. ARTICLE (Ben, M 9) excerpted the Newsweek article by Mark Stevens and Arnaud de Bourchegrave writing from Geneva on the possibilities of concluding an agreement on Rhodesia. It was noted that the significant differences of views among the African leaders themselves which have recently been observed in addition to the continuing disagreement between Rhodesian African leaders and Ian Smith's white government are a real obstacle to peace in the area.

3. Indira Gandhi's Further Postponement of Parliamentary Elections in India. SPECIAL FEATURE (Ben, M 6) gave the text of an article on this subject in the November 6 issue of The Economist entitled "The Lady Spurs the Tiger on."

4. A Possible Hike in World Oil Prices. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No. 147 (Predtechesky, M 7:30) pegged to the upcoming December 15 OPEC conference in Qatar to discuss this matter, referred to the US warning of the grave economic consequences of an oil price increase; Soviet approval of such an increase; the moderate Saudi Arabian position and the tough Iranian one; the particularly adverse consequences of an oil price increase for the developing countries; the situation of major Western countries and their possible countermeasures; the fact that the East European countries are also confronted with increasing prices for Soviet oil.

5. The Results of the First Round of By-Elections Held Sunday in Seven French Districts were discussed in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) which explained the French system of by-elections to the National Assembly and particularly noted the defeat of the PCF candidate in Paris' fifth district where the Gaullist candidate was elected by an absolute majority.

6. Social Security in the UK. LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 4:30) gave details on the new law, effective Monday, which significantly increases pensions and unemployment compensation to adjust for inflation.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Saul Bellow's "To Jerusalem and Back" was reviewed in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No.92 (Navrozov, NY 8.30).

2. A Profile of Polish Writer Henryk Sienkiewicz, who in 1905 was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, was given in SPECIAL FEATURES (Kaniewicz, M 14) on the occasion of the 130th anniversary of his birth and the 60th anniversary of his death.

3. French Singer Charles Aznavour's Tour of the FRG was reported on in SPECIAL FEATURE (Oganessian, M 7).

NEWS COVERAGE
15 November 1976

Arab League peacekeeping forces move into Beirut.
Strougal pays visit to USSR.
Brezhnev begins visit to Yugoslavia.
French Premier Barre continues talks in Egypt.
Chile agrees to exchange Corvalan for Bukovsky.
The EEC Foreign Ministers meet on COMECON proposal.
UNITA claims capture of Cubans and Angolan soldiers.
The Rhodesia conference meets in Geneva.
OPEC Economic Commission starts meeting.
Czechoslovak authorities drop murder charges against Becvar.
Work is started on Mao's mausoleum.
Gierek ends visit to USSR.
Moscow listed as an unhealthful post for US diplomats.
UNSC resumes debate on Vietnam admission to UN.
Brezhnev starts talks with Tito in Belgrade.
US UN association report calls for freezing of defense expenditure by US and USSR.
The EEC ready for limited cooperation with Comecon.
Barre meets with Sadat.
French tourist expelled from USSR allegedly for bringing in anti-Soviet literature.
Mixed reaction to Richard's compromise proposal on Rhodesian black independence date.
Nine Africans dead in mine clash, another nine dead in fumes accident in another mine.
Israel scores draft UNESCO resolution on occupied territories.
Chinese delegation in Iran.
French court refuses to deport hijackers to the US.
The EEC to send mission to Yugoslavia.
Kosygin and Strougal sign nuclear cooperation agreement.

Chinese Deputy Premier denies lessening of tension with USSR.
Brezhnev and Tito speeches in Belgrade.

Carter press conference in Plains: hopes for SALT agreement by
next fall; intends pressing human rights with USSR.

The US State Department denies US is to reopen a monitoring
station in Thailand.

Callaghan and Barre warn of consequences of higher oil prices.

Another Soviet performance interrupted by pro-Jewish demonstrators
in Paris.

gk/ RD

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 273

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 273

for Tuesday, 16 November 1976

A. Barry; D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Dissidents. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 7) consisted of an interview with two recent Soviet emigres, religious writer Levitin-Krasnov and German Andreev, who discussed the aims and contents of the new Russian-language journal The USSR: Democratic Alternatives, released by the Achberg publishing house in West Germany. The first issue of the journal, an anthology of articles by Soviet emigres who wish to serve their native country and contribute toward the establishment of a true democracy in the USSR, contains articles by Leonid Plyushch, Mihajlo Mihajlov, Vadim Belotserkovsky, Julia Vishnevskaya, Efim Etkind, Levitin-Krasnov, German Andreev, and others.

Alexander Galich sang A Long, Long March in THEY SING No. 482 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. Aeroflot-PanAm Competition. PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No. 201 (R. Dudin, NY 9) focussed on a major stumbling block to the renewal of the 1972 agreement concluded between these two airlines. This impediment is due to the fact that since PanAm tickets are on sale in the USSR only in a small Aeroflot office tucked away in a Moscow hotel, and the bulk of Soviet passengers are officials who have no choice but to fly Aeroflot, the latter has cornered 20 per cent of the traffic between the USSR and the USA, as compared with 6 per cent for PanAm. The program related this to the USSR's need for hard currency.

3. Soviet and Western Woman's Journals. MODERN WOMEN No. 7 (Gordin, M 9) pointed to the heavily political content of Soviet women's magazines, comparing concurrent issues of Sovetskaya Zhenshchina and the West German Fuer Sie.

4. Life in the Soviet Far North. PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY No. 83 (Belotserkovsky, M 11) featured an interview with Yevgeniy Levich, who now works at the Weizmann Institute in Israel, having emigrated from the USSR in 1975. Levich described the tough conditions in a "construction battalion" in the north of the Yakutian ASSR, in particular recalling the young "vagrants" whom he met, fine lads despite their lack of education.

5. Nationality Policy. EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No. 19 (Silnitski, NY 9) pointed to some of the terms used by Moscow to mask its rigidly centralist nationality policy, such as "the drawing together and merging of the peoples" and the "fraternity" and "friendship" among them.

6. Two Plays With a Foreign Aspect. THEATER HORIZONS No. 111 (Yelizaveta Igoshina, P 9) reviewed two new plays published in the August issue of Teatr evidently aimed at demonstrating that the average Soviet citizen is perfectly free to travel abroad and feels quite at home there. The first, Under Lofty Stars, by Mikola Zarudny, is about the chairman of a show kolkhoz sent on a mission to Africa. The second, The Silent Old Man by Mikhail Bogucharov, is about two Nazi war criminals living in Western Germany. While presenting the usual "black and white" picture, the play nevertheless referred to suggestions made at the Nuremberg Trial that Soviet commanders should also be arraigned on account of the excesses committed by their soldiers in occupied Germany. The play also referred to the memorial to victims of Nazism erected in Khatyn. In this connection the program asked when such memorials would be erected in the USSR at Khatyn, for example, and described the play as a boomerang from the official point of view.

7. The Use of Literature to Indoctrinate Children was highlighted in CHILDREN'S READING No. 26 (Artamonov, P 8) which gave as an example an essay by the deputy chief editor of the journal Vozhaty published in the fifth issue of Pioner eulogizing the Young Pioneer leader.

8. Brezhnev in Yugoslavia. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 6) cited Borba on Brezhnev's successful foreign policy activities; the more restrained Politika evaluation of Brezhnev's activities; the weekly Nin's comment that the USSR is the most powerful socialist power and plays a leading role in the Warsaw Pact and that therefore its foreign policy concepts cannot coincide with those of socialist Yugoslavia whose policy is one of independence and non-alignment with military blocks; The Washington Post comment on Brezhnev's speech at an official dinner in Belgrade in which he accused Western politicians and journalists of allegedly trying to portray Yugoslavia as a poor defenseless "Little Red Riding Hood" threatened by the aggressive Soviet Union. The paper also noted Yugoslav concern about the noticeable tightening of control by the USSR over its Warsaw Pact allies. Le Monde noted that twenty years ago Soviet-Yugoslav relations were no better than the present Sino-Soviet relations; and The Financial Times recalled that it is Brezhnev's first visit to Yugoslavia since the signing of the joint Soviet-Yugoslav statement of 1971, stating that relations between the two countries were based on "socialist internationalism."

ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 7) referred to three major problems in Soviet-Yugoslav relations: the different interpretation of proletarian internationalism, Soviet tardiness in fulfilling its aid obligations to Yugoslavia and the Macedonian question. The program noted that, in a speech delivered at a reception held in his honor.

Brezhnev made no reference to the Belgrade and Moscow declarations of 1955 and 1956 respectively which affirmed Yugoslavia's right to pursue her own road to socialism.

9. CPSU-PCF Relations. FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 21 (Silnitskaya, NY 11:30) focussed on the section of Czech dissident Jiri Hochman's work European Communism: Its Past and Present which deals with the French CP. Hochman pointed to the highly negative consequences which adherence to the CPSU line has or would have had for the PCF in the past; recalled how the PCF, albeit reluctantly at first, condemned the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968, noted the PCF's present rejection of the CPSU's hegemony and proletarian internationalism and its promise to respect democratic procedures, although it still calls itself a "vanguard party;" referred to the PCF's limited financial means compared with those of the Italian CP; observed that of late the PCF has been taking a tougher stand vis-a-vis the CPSU. The program concluded by saying that the West European CPs will continue to move away from the CPSU for reasons of self-preservation.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. Indochina. Bernard Gwertzman's article in The New York Times on the repression in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam of persons who fought against the communists in these countries or whose views do not conform with the views of the communist victors, was excerpted in NEW YORK REPORT No. 5741 (Shilayev, NY 5).

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Situation in the Lebanon. In connection with the entry of Syrian troops into Beirut, thus virtually bringing the civil war in the Lebanon to an end, ANALYSIS (Mirsky, M 5:30) commented that the Palestinians may now recognize in some form or other Israel's right of existence.

2. French Prime Minister Barre's Visit to Egypt was discussed in PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 5) which stressed that France is continuing to follow a policy of rapprochement with the Arab nations and that President Sadat is conducting an active policy of cooperation with Western European nations, particularly with France. Such cooperation benefits both France and Egypt in allowing President Sadat to follow a more independent foreign policy since Egypt is less dependent on the USSR and US for arms and in helping France to defend its commercial interests in the Middle East.

3. The Future Carter Administration. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 770 (Savemark, W 5:30) focussed on Carter's Plains, Georgia, press conference statements, noting in particular his announcement of the appointment of Jody Powell as White House Press Secretary.

WASHINGTON REPORT No.220 (Beloborodov, W 5) highlighted Carter's Plains press conference statements stressing the primary importance of non-proliferation of nuclear arms and strategic arms limitations. He specifically stated his desire to conclude an agreement limiting offensive strategic arms by fall of 1977, and noted that while he supports the Ford administration's efforts to bring the current SALT talks out of their deadlock, any agreement concluded without him will have to be carefully studied when he takes office and if necessary discussed again with Soviet representatives.

ECONOMIC OBSERVER No.238 (Dreyer, NY 4:30) discussed President-elect Carter's unemployment policy and the current rate of US unemployment. The program attributed the high level of unemployment to an increase in the potential work force due to the growing number of working married women, the cut in college attendance, and the end of the Vietnam war and the reduction in the armed forces.

The Screening of US Presidential Appointees was the subject of SPECIAL FEATURE (Ben, M 6:30) which presented the text of an article in the November 8 issue of US News and World Report entitled "How Presidents Fill Top-Level Jobs."

5. The US Vietnamese Talks in Paris were discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 5745 (Shilyaev, NY 5) which noted the State Department statement indicating that the first preliminary meeting in Paris of US and Vietnamese diplomats to discuss normalization of US-Vietnamese relations did not bring positive results. The US still intends to veto UN membership for Vietnam until Hanoi provides complete information on the missing US soldiers. The US has also continued to refuse to extend Vietnam the economic aid which it demands according to Paris Agreement.

6. Cyprus. NEW YORK REPORT No.5746 (Shilaeff, NY 5) focussed on the latest UN General Assembly resolution on Cyprus which in effect confined itself to appealing for the fulfillment of its previous - ineffective - resolutions. The program noted that the USA hopes for a successful mediation by Waldheim (with US and European assistance), the USSR insists on an internationalization of the Cyprus question and Peking warns of Soviet designs on Cyprus.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Jean Gabin. A BACKGROUNDER (Henkin, M 4) discussed the life and work of French actor Jean Gabin who recently died at the age of 72 and who is considered by many to be one of the greatest actors of his generation.

2. Literature in the USA was the subject of AMERICA: DEEDS AND PEOPLE No.16(Navrozov, NY 8), which pointed to the variety and freedom existing in US literature, which is oriented to the tastes of the reader and is not subject to regimentation by the government, writers' organizations, etc. The program drew a parallel with the literary scene in Russia between 1860 and 1918.

NEWS COVERAGE

16 November 1976

Brezhnev continues talks in Yugoslavia today.

Carter calls nuclear disarmament the main priority of his administration.

The conference on Rhodesia will hold another plenary session.

Luns warns the West over Soviet intervention in Angola.

Syrian peacekeeping troops tighten their hold on Beirut.

Soviet authorities drop charges against two Jews.

Barre returns from his trip to Egypt.

The West German Red Cross head holds talks in Poland.

The US again vetoes Vietnam's application for UN membership.

Giscard to visit Yugoslavia on December 6.

Newsman say yesterday's earthquake in China caused little damage.

The Quebec opposition party wins majority in the elections.

Carter names Powell press secretary.

Soviet Jews get Israeli commissions.

Deportation proceedings begin in New York against three immigrants from Latvia and Lithuania.

Soviet trawlers threaten British fishing stocks.

Jewish activists surprised at authorities' decision to drop charges against two Jews.

Ethnic Germans begin hunger strike for exit visas for relatives from Romania.

EEC ministers express concern over oil prices.

Zhivkov arrives in New Delhi.

Callaghan says dialogue with East must continue.

The King of Nepal arrives in the USSR.

The Spanish parliament debates changes in the parliamentary system.

Arab peace force in control of Beirut.

North-South dialogue commissions resume talks.

Mausoleum to be ready by July 1, 1977 in Peking.

Richard says it is unfair to demand that Britain set firm date for Rhodesian independence.

The Mozambique news agency claims that Rhodesian paratroops seized Mozambique arms base.

The USSR appoints new ambassador to Uganda.

Member of workers' defense committee said briefly detained in Poland.

Wolf Biermann stripped of his GDR citizenship.

The PLO allowed to open liaison office in Brussels.

EEC council of ministers discusses enforcement of 200-mile fishing limits.

Angola renews application to join the UN.

Zeri i Popullit warns on Brezhnev visits and communist summit in Bucharest.

Zambia and UNHCR to airlift aid for refugees from Angola.

Lebanese information minister says 60,000 have died in civil war, 200,000 have been wounded and 1,700,000 are in need of aid.

Chilean regime willing to release Corvalan in exchange for the release of Bukovsky.

Italian gets six years for smuggling drugs.

gk/RD

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 274

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 274

for Wednesday, 17 November 1976

D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Dissidents. NOTE (Rahr, M 3:30) focussed on an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta attacking Georgiy Vins, Secretary of the unofficial Council of Evangelical Christian Baptist Churches, sentenced in January 1974 for violating Soviet laws on "religious cults." The article accused Vins of "inciting believers to blind fury and open defiance of the law," and referred to "nonsensical" evidence presented this summer to US Congressional subcommittees on Christians being torn to pieces by dogs. The program noted that in court Vins made no such reference, merely giving figures on Soviet Baptists who died in imprisonment from 1929 to 1941, which the court was unable to refute. The program also showed that Vins' activities either were not in conflict with Soviet laws or, in the case of services at which children were present, conformed to an international convention signed by the USSR. The program was pegged to a resolution passed by the US Senate on October 1, calling on the Soviet authorities to free Vins and allow religious freedom in the USSR.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1246 (Burststein, M 30) featured readings of an open letter by candidate of the Philological Sciences, Igor Melchuk, to his colleagues on the subject of his failure to be re-elected as senior scientific associate at the Philological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences because of a letter of his which was published in the January 26, 1976 issue of The New York Times. This letter expressed disagreement with the Soviet media campaign against Solzhenitsyn, and contained the first part of a samizdat account of the session of the Institute's Learned Council at which this matter was discussed.

2. Unemployment. BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY No. 47 (Chianurov, M 4:30) pointed to reports in the Soviet press indicating that the USSR is faced with a serious and mounting unemployment problem, although officially unemployment is not supposed to exist in the USSR. Specifically, reference was made to a report by Azeri CP CC First Secretary Aliyev in Bakinsky Rabochy as well as material in Pravda Vostoka, Pravda and Nauka showing, for example, that in small towns in the Central Asian republics the unemployment rate is 15-20 per cent and that in North Kazakhstan alone there are over 50,000 unemployed. Population growth is one of the reasons, and mechanization of agriculture threatens to exacerbate the situation. Aliyev pointed in this connection to the social as well as the economic importance of the construction of new industrial enterprises.

3. Soviet Pedagogics. In PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET UNION No. 2 (Breytbart, NY 9) a graduate of the Moscow Pedagogic Sciences reviewed the development of Soviet pedagogics, referring to the revolutionary experimentation and "Americanization" carried out until the early 1930s; Stalin's reversal of this trend; Stalin's 1935 decree extending all kinds of sentences, including the death penalty, to 12-year-olds; and the 1940 resolution on "factory colleges" which were a means of exploiting child labor.

4. Brezhnev's Meetings with Yugoslav, Polish and Romanian Leaders PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky and Matusevich, M 5:30) quoted The Times (London) that political relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR continue to be clouded by ideological differences; The Guardian that Brezhnev's visit to Yugoslavia and Romania is a test case for proletarian internationalism; The Daily Telegraph that Brezhnev's aim was to ensure some kind of influence in Yugoslavia following Tito's departure from the political scene; the Greek Acropolis that Yugoslavia will never agree to Soviet tutelage; Corriere della Sera that Yugoslavia's non-alignment policy is not bound to the person of Tito, although Brezhnev's visit could speed a rapprochement between Yugoslavia and Comecon; Aftenposten on Poland's economic difficulties and the strength of Polish patriotism behind the party facade, the issue of Soviet intentions in Yugoslavia after Tito, and the significance of Brezhnev's first visit to Bucharest in the 12 years he has been in power.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Ben, M 15:30) pegged to Brezhnev's current visit to Yugoslavia, reviewed the changing relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia since World War II including Yugoslavia's break with Stalin in 1948, the reconciliation with Khrushchev in 1955, the deterioration in relations following the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, the East Berlin conference this June, etc. The program noted as current bones of contention Moscow's support of anti-Tito emigre groups, Soviet dilatoriness in fulfilling her economic aid obligations to Yugoslavia and the Macedonian question. Finally, it was observed that while Brezhnev tried to convince the Yugoslavs that they had no reason to fear the USSR, he referred to "socialist internationalism."

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. Wolf Biermann. A profile of this GDR protest singer was given in BACKGROUNDER (Krassowski, B 4) in connection with the GDR authorities' action in depriving him of his citizenship following a highly successful appearance in Cologne. The program noted that Biermann, a native of Hamburg who resettled to the GDR in 1953, is a convinced communist and Marxist, although he is critical of the way in which socialism is being constructed in the GDR. Heinrich Boell was quoted as describing the GDR authorities' action as "stupid."

PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 1) quoted the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, that depriving citizens of their nationality was a practice used in Nazi Germany and the USSR, that one of Biermann's songs on the GDR contains the line "we are strangers in our own country," and that many in the FRG will find it gratifying to have "their own Solzhenitsyn."

2. Chile's Prisoner Exchange Proposal. NOTE (Rahr, M 4) gave background information on the proposal made by the General Secretary of the Chilean cabinet, Behares, that Chile would release Chilean CP Secretary-General Corvalan and CP member and former Senator Montes in exchange for the release of Soviet dissident Bukovsky and a former close associate of Fidel Castro, Matos. The program noted that while a US lawyer was able to report that Corvalan's health is satisfactory, the same cannot be said of Bukovsky, as illustrated by a quote from an unanswered letter by one of Bukovsky's friends to the Head of the CPSU CC's Administrative Organs Department, Savinkin.

3. Albania. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1) quoted the Belgian La Soir, that the recent Albanian party congress indicates that Albania intends to continue her isolationist policy, and that the power struggle in China has caused some confusion in Albania.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. NATO Meetings. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4) focussed on the current session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in London, which will discuss Soviet plans to replace their present missiles with more modern ones, including MIRV missiles targeted at Western Europe, and also referred to the session of NATO's interparliamentary assembly in Williamsburg, Virginia, at which Netherland's representative Peter Dankert was sharply criticized for his reference to "pathological suspicions" in analyses of Soviet military might.

Kissinger's Statements at the Meeting of the NATO Inter-parliamentary Assembly in Williamsburg were the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 772 (Savemark, W 6) which focussed on his remarks on growing Soviet military might, cooperation within NATO, the prospects for a Sino-Soviet rapprochement, SALT, MFR, and the Helsinki agreement, which he said contained no clause legalizing Soviet domination over any other country, but permitted peaceful changes of European frontiers.

2. Political Developments in Spain. BACKGROUNDER (Predtechesky, M 5), pegged to the Cortes debates on establishing a new parliament elected exclusively by popular vote, referred to political developments which have occurred in Spain since Franco's death, such as permission for political parties to be formed, an amnesty for political prisoners, and strikes. The program noted that despite a drop in capital investment and increased unemployment and inflation, Spaniards are pleased with the new developments, which the Suarez government is carefully controlling.

3. The Separatist Election Victory in Quebec. NEW YORK REPORT No.5748 (DAVYDOV, NY 4:30) noted the Separatist party leader's announcement that in two years' time he intends to hold a referendum on the question of Quebec's secession from Canada (during the election campaign, however, it transpired only 18 per cent were for secession) and quoted political observers that the separatist victory was due rather to popular dissatisfaction with the record of the Liberal Party government.

4. The US Veto of UN Membership for Vietnam. owing to Vietnam's continued failure to provide information on 800 US soldiers listed as missing-in-action was the subject of UN REPORT No.742 (Bykovsky, NY 4:30). US delegate William Scranton's speech was excerpted.

5. An RL Interview with British Shadow Defense Minister Ian Gilmore was featured in LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 16:00). Among other things, Gilmore made a distinction between the "tyrannical regime" in the USSR and the ones imposed in Eastern Europe, described the Soviet arms buildup as far exceeding defensive requirements, backed up Thatcher's criticism of Soviet policy, paid tribute to the courage of Soviet dissidents, and opined that so far detente has not been genuine and natural.

6. Carter on the US Economy. NEW YORK REPORT No.5747 (Dudin, NY 4:30) focussed on President-elect Jimmy Carter's November 15 press conference in which he said a 5 - 7 per cent unemployment rate would have to be reckoned with in the initial period of his administration, and indicated he was in agreement with Federal Reserve chief Arthur Burns on inflation.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Consumer Protection. TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No. 185 (Patrushev, M 9) outlined consumer protection measures in the USA and other Western countries in order to counter Soviet press claims that consumers in the West are at the mercy of big business and dishonest advertising. The program noted the absence of effective consumer protection in the USSR itself.

2. Berdyaev on the State and the Individual. In HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES No.7 (Aksenov, NY 9), a Soviet samizdat and human rights activist now in the West quoted from Nikolay Berdyaev's The Realm of the Spirit and the Realm of Caesar on the freedom of the individual being a natural right of man on which the state, , has no right to encroach.

NEWS COVERAGE

17 November 1976

Poland rations coal.

Kissinger praises better relations between Egypt and Syria.

Biermann considers steps against loss of citizenship.

US TV officials negotiate for 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

Soviets reject claims over Vins.

Soviet says they will sign a nuclear treaty if other powers do.

Arab League peacekeepers prepare new truce moves.

Government ministers from Tanzania, Zambia, Angola and Mozambique gather for meeting in Maputo.

Kissinger criticizes Helsinki myths.

Huebl ends hunger strike.

NATO Defense Ministers discuss nuclear issues in London.

Cortes resumes debate on government reform proposals.

USSR will sign nuclear treaty if other powers also sign.

Venezuelan President links oil price increase to North-South dialogue.

UN report shows East European trade deficit.

Gunman attack Jordanian hotel.

Bomb threat clears American exhibition in Moscow.

Swiss policeman jailed on Soviet espionage charge.

East Germany says Biermann's Cologne concert triggered citizenship decision.

Kissinger doubtful on possibility of full normalization of US-Chinese relations.

Brezhnev returns from Yugoslavia.

Jordanian troops take hotel attacked earlier by terrorists belonging to "Black June" organization.

Foreign newsmen in Prague receive letters calling for release of political prisoners Jiri Mueller and Milan Huebl.

Yugoslav-Soviet communique.

Debate postponed on resolution condemning Israeli actions in occupied territories at UNESCO conference in Nairobi.

Mugabe and Nkomo willing to conduct further talks with Richard.

The management of American bicentennial exhibition in Moscow protests that bomb defusing experts took too long to reach exhibition site.

British Conservative MP accuses government of duplicity in deporting American journalist yet welcoming Ponomarev.

The US envoy in Yugoslavia resigns.

Sadat calls on Carter to give serious consideration to Middle East problem.

Indian radio reports nuclear test in China.

Aeroflot and KLM officials have commenced talks.

Further clashes between terrorists and police in Buenos Aires.

Starchik comments on conditions in Soviet psychiatric institutions.

Sweden to protest Soviet signals jamming communications.

Boell and other writers to give material help to Polish workers repressed for June riots.

Yugoslav official says differences remain despite success of Brezhnev's visit.

OPEC representative confirms Qatar conference will be postponed.

gk/RD

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 275

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 275

for Thursday, 18 November 1976

D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Soviet Interference with International Radio Communications. NOTE (Matusевич, M 6) focussed on an Aftenposten editorial entitled "Radio Hooligans" complaining of interference caused by a powerful Soviet short-wave radio transmitter located somewhere in the Gomel region. Besides the Scandinavian countries, Britain, the USA, Canada and the FRG are affected. The editorial considered it particularly outrageous that Moscow has so far ignored all official protests.
2. The 41st Issue of the Samizdat "Chronicle of Current Events" continued to be reviewed in SAMIZDAT REVIEW No.268 (Schlippe, M 22:30), which focussed on material in an interview given to Corriere della Sera by Literaturnaya Gazeta chief editor Aleksandr Chakovsky in which he explained that Solzhenitsyn's works were not published in the USSR because of their "anarchist spirit." The program also reviewed material from the "Chronicle" on the suppression of religion in Lithuania; the question of the emigration of Soviet Germans; the persecution of Crimean Tatars; and the dismissal of Pushkin House staffers Serman and Likhachev for political reasons.
3. Fantastic Literature and Satirical Naturalism. THE LITERATURE OF MORAL OPPOSITION No.33 (Svirsky, NY 15:30) discussed the Strugatsky brothers' Ugly Swans, a fantastic story about a dictatorship under an all-powerful "President" characterized by discrimination and repression, and Venedikt Yerofeyev's Moscow-Petushki, in which drunken workers show scant respect for the "achievements" of the revolution. The program observed that these two works illustrate well how in the USSR widely different genres are used as vehicles of angry protest against the regime.

4. The Poetry of Georgiy Adamovich was discussed in CULTURAL REVIEW No.1088 (Ivask, M 6:30) by Professor Yuriy Ivask, who knew him in the Paris emigration. Soviet critics classify Adamovich as an Acmeist..

5. Brezhnev's Visit to Yugoslavia. ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 6) said the final communique, with its references to "comradely," "voluntary" cooperation, non-interference, respect for the equal rights and sovereignty of each party, and freedom of choice between different roads to progressive social transformations and socialism, constitute a major victory in the fight in the world communist movement for freedom from the CPSU's hegemony; a fight initiated by Tito in 1948. The program opined that the benefactors include the many CPSU members who want genuine inter-party democracy.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2) quoted the French L'Aurore that the Yugoslavs want at all costs to prevent the USSR from giving Yugoslavia a status comparable to that of a Warsaw-Pact country; Le Figaro that Tito probably is more afraid of economic dependence on the USSR than of a hypothetical Soviet military threat; and the Italian Il Popolo that Brezhnev's visit is part of a Soviet attempt to clarify relations with other socialist countries..

6. The US Press on Relations Between the USSR and East European Countries. NEW YORK REPORT No.5752 (L. Dudin, NY 4:30) observed that the US press has been contrasting Brezhnev's optimistic statements on these relations in his speech at the recent CPSU CC plenum with the continued frosty relations between the USSR and Albania, Moscow's reported suggestion to the GDR that she turn to the USA for grain, Romanian coolness toward the Warsaw Pact, and the tense situation in Poland due to the economic crisis. The program was based on an article in US News and World Report.

B.. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The Biermann Affair. BACKGROUNDER (Mirsky, M 7) pointed to Biermann's communist convictions, noted his refusal to reconcile himself with the GDR's authorities action in depriving him of his citizenship, gave a voice clip of Boell's press conference remark that it was illusory to expect the GDR to reverse its decision, and presented a quote from one of Biermann's songs and a recording of two more.

PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 2) quoted Neues Deutschland that depriving Biermann of his GDR citizenship was an appropriate reply to his "hostile performance" in Cologne! The West Berlin Tagesspiegel on the absurdity of a situation in which GDR citizens who want to leave the country are prevented from doing so, as are those who want to return; the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung which made the same point and described the GDR authorities' charge that Biermann had "slandered" the GDR as a fabrication, since he had applied communist criteria to the GDR.

2. The Situation in Poland. PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 2) quoted The Guardian on the Polish government's aim of establishing closer contacts with the people and The Wall Street Journal on the Polish Government's attempt to broaden the state sector of agriculture and at the same time promote a further merging of private farms.

3. Human Rights in Czechoslovakia. NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30) reported on a press conference in Rome at which Italian Socialist Party Secretary Bettino Craxi and former Prague TV Director Jiri Pelikan pointed to the repression of dissidents in Czechoslovakia and called on world public opinion to support them. Craxi said his party demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia, an amnesty for political prisoners, and a stop to the repressions of dissidents. He called on the Italian government to point to Helsinki in talks with Czech and other East European officials. Pelikan referred to the purge and professional degradation of party members after 1968, read out a letter to Husak by relatives of political prisoners describing the intolerable conditions of the latter's confinement, and called on world public opinion to call for the release of Milan Huebl, Jaroslav Sabata, Jiri Mueller and other political prisoners.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Separatist Election Victory in Quebec. PRESS REVIEW (Salkazanov, P 2) quoted Le Quotidien de Paris which recalled De Gaulle's exclamation of "Long Live Free Quebec" in Montreal in 1967, and said France should declare its support for the new Quebec parliament; Le Figaro which termed it the beginning of a new era in Canadian history; Les Echos on the economic difficulties confronting the new government; La Liberation which spoke of a victory for a national minority.

2. EEC-Comecon Relations. NOTE (Rahr, M 5) focussed on the EEC's reply to Comecon's proposal made this February to conclude an agreement on basic relations between the two organizations. In particular, the EEC took the view that trade relations would better be organized with individual countries.

Western firms would face restrictions in the use of hard currency earnings, and the existence of state monopolies in the East European countries would have adverse effects on the economic structure of the EEC countries. The program concluded by observing that the EEC countries are demonstrating their readiness to develop bilateral economic relations with Comecon trade partners as provided for in the Helsinki "second basket", in order to be in a better position to insist on fulfilment of the provisions of the "third basket."

3. US Aid to Portugal and Chile. NEW YORK REPORT No.5753 (Davydov, NY 4) pointed to US aid to Portugal aimed at bolstering democracy in that country. Also only one day after President-elect Carter announced that US aid would depend on a country's position on civil rights, Chile announced the release of all but 20 political prisoners whom it offered to expel or exchange (Corvalan for Bukovsky, Montes for Matos).

4. The Debate on a New Oil Price Hike. UN REPORT No.743 (Bykowsky, NY 4) contrasted Venezuelan President Perez UNGA speech advocating a new oil price hike as a means of redressing the imbalance between developed and developing countries. In the UNGA economic committee third world countries such as India warned of the serious consequences for international cooperation if a new oil price rise takes place.

5. The Situation in Thailand. SPECIAL FEATURE (Perouansky and Krassowsky, M 27) presented the text of a November 15 Newsweek article by Carter S. Wiseman and Holger Jensen entitled "The Calm After the Coup" which says that while the new military regime appears to enjoy popular support, it is questionable whether it can achieve its ambitious goals. Also, in an interview given to an RL correspondent Krassowsky in Thailand, Thai Interior Minister Samak Sundaravej described how the coup was triggered by popular anger over a play given by Bangkok university students which was disrespectful to the Crown Prince. The minister explained that basic democratic liberties had been retained and that the population supported the regime and its reform program, stressing Thailand's interest in good relations with communist countries.

6. Carter and Asia. NEW YORK REPORT No.5750 (Shilaeff, NY 5) focussed on Carter's assurances to Japan and Taiwan that the USA will continue to honor her obligations towards them and his modified stand on the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea.

7. A US Proposal to Cut Defense Spending. WASHINGTON REPORT No.221 (Beloborodov, W 5:30) gave details of a proposal made by a 24-men US research group that talks be started with the USSR on freezing military spending and the level of conventional forces. The group included prominent advisers of President-elect Carter; however, another group of experts also including advisers of Carter, called for increased US military spending in view of the Soviet military buildup.

8. Developments in the British Labor Party. PRESS REVIEW (Antonova, L 2) referred to British press reports, in particular in The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph, as a charge by Conservative MP for Aberdeen, Sproat, that at least 30 Labor MPs had views "virtually the same as those of communists and assorted Trotskyite groups." Sproat was backed up by a "social-democratic" group within the Labor Party. The program also referred to a demonstration against plans to cut spending on social services which was backed up by the Labor Party's leftist-dominated national executive committee.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Science News. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No.40 (Muslin, NY 29) featured an interview with US ichthyologist Eugenie Clark on sharks; a mysterious case of "disappearance" of uranium-235 in France; research on turning straw into fodder and food for humans; a new "bee's eye" lens developed in Israel permitting a reduction in camera size.

NEWS COVERAGE

18 November 1976

UNESCO conference in Nairobi approves draft resolution attacking Israel for alleged human rights violations in occupied Arab territories.

Thailand supporting Vietnam's application for UN membership.

A group of British physicians and scholars suggest a review of all relations between British and Soviet medical professions by USSR is "revenged" on psychiatrist Marina Voykhanskaya.

US State Secretary's assistant Reinhardt arrives for talks with Rhodesia conference participants.

Lebanese warring factions still fighting around Tripoli.

Arafat arrives for talks in Damascus re clashes between rival Palestinian groups in Beirut.

Supreme Soviet of RSFSR meets to discuss five-year plan.

A leader of the French communist youth organization condemns withdrawal of Biermann's citizenship.

Rumsfeld says US defence policy unlikely to change under Carter.

BBC to broadcast dramatization of Bukovsky trial tonight.

Biermann discusses the reasons why he was stripped of his East German citizenship.

Orthodox Church representatives to confer in Geneva November 21-22.

Hungarian defector allowed to remain in US for a year.

British Home Secretary justifies expulsion of American journalists.

Referendum on new Algerian constitution to be held tomorrow.

Ford hopes to conclude new SALT agreement before January.

China announces a nuclear test.

Austria offers Biermann residence.

Polish workers' defense committee protests to the Sejm; calls for an investigation of beatings and dismissals.

Sukhorukov appointed to command the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Europe.

Killanin arrives in Moscow for talks on 1980 Olympics.

Carter sends greetings telegram to NATO assembly in Williamsburg.

Chile to free another 175 political prisoners today.

Soviet Jews plan international symposium on Jewish culture in the USSR next month.

Sadat proposes US Congress initiate oil producer-consumer conference.

Clash between rival Palestinian groups in a Lebanese refugee camp.

The World Jewish Congress accuses the USSR of violating the Helsinki accords.

Sadat says the Mideast should be main priority for Carter.

The NATO assembly in Williamsburg calls for ban on export of nuclear processing facilities to non-nuclear countries; cites Poland as example for Church-state relations in East European countries.

US-Soviet fisheries talks resumed in Washington.

Richard meets with Mugabe and Nkomo.

Jordan accuses Iraq of complicity in terrorist attack on hotel.

OPEC oil ministers meeting to be postponed to avoid clash with North-South dialogue ministerial meeting in Paris.

The USSR returns Japanese fishing vessel and crew.

Mao's wife accused of trying to murder Chou En-Lai.

Carter thanks Podgorny for good wishes.

EEC answer to Comecon trade tie proposals delivered.

Angolan application to join UN to be discussed tomorrow by UNSC members.

USSR denies reentry to US embassy staff member.

Official Yugoslav document says Yugoslavia must not drop its guard.

27 executed in Ethiopia.

Chile releases 302 political prisoners.

NATO nuclear planning group ends two day talks: communique.

Cortes agrees to own dissolution to be replaced by more democratic body.

Austrian Foreign Minister criticizes CSSR for refusing Havel permission to attend premier of his play in Vienna.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 276

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA).

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 276
for Friday, 19 November 1976
D. Felton.

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Soviet Military Doctrine. Pegged to Missile Forces and Artillery Day, ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 5) examined some of the implications for Soviet military doctrine of the development of super-accurate warheads. This development may put an end to massive concentrations of men and weapons and instead place heavy demands on their quality and sophistication.

2. Dissidents. LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov and Telnikov, M 10) referred to a BBC radio broadcast consisting of a recording of Bukovsky's trial, and featured an interview with Vladimir Telnikov, an acquaintance of Bukovsky who was also imprisoned for dissidence in the USSR. The interview was contained in a BBC-TV program on Bukovsky aired on the same day. Mariya Slonim, a former Soviet political prisoner, who also knew Bukovsky, participated in the TV program too. Telnikov explained the reasons for Bukovsky's imprisonment and described what motivates dissidents. He also mentioned the British campaign in support of Bukovsky.

In SPECIAL FEATURE (Kuznetsov and Meshener, L 13:30) teacher Iosif Meshener, who recently left the USSR, recalled his acquaintance with Bukovsky as a fellow-prisoner in a Perm concentration camp and Vladimir Prison, noting in particular the courage Bukovsky displayed despite his extremely poor health. Reference was made to an interview in Literaturnaya Gazeta with USSR First Deputy Justice Minister Sukharev in which he claimed that Bukovsky had been condemned not for dissidence but for his concrete actions, i.e. distributing anti-Soviet literature. Meshener also rejected a Literaturnaya Gazeta charge that Bukovsky had received money from abroad.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 188 (Machlis, M 2) reported the Soviet authorities' decision to halt legal proceedings against Chernobylsky and Ass, who were accused of "malicious hooliganism" in connection with a demonstration at the Supreme Soviet building in Moscow following the rejection of their applications to emigrate to Israel. The program also gave the text of a letter sent by their wives to Jimmy Carter.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No 1247 (Schlippe, M 27) continued reading a samizdat recording of the March 25th meeting of the Learned Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Philology Institute at which senior scientific associate Igor Melchuk was deprived of this status owing to his support for Solzhenitsyn. The program also highlighted Grigory Pomerants' samizdat article "The Songs of Petr Starchik" (a dissident recently released from a psychiatric hospital).

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.188 (Machlis, M 1) reported that the Israeli government has conferred military ranks on former Soviet officers Mendel Marshak, Naum Kolshansky, Leonid Gofman, and (post-humously) Yefim Davidovich who were deprived of their Soviet ranks because of their "Zionist activities."

PRESS REVIEW (Salkazanov, P 2:30) quoted L'Express that Cultural Attache Borisov's protest against a Paris exhibition of works by non-conformist Soviet artists indicates that the Soviet authorities have evidently revised their position that such works constitute no damage if shown outside the USSR, and Le Monde that the Soviet authorities are to blame if Soviet artists criticize the social order in the USSR.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.188 (Krantsberg, M 3) excerpted Lev Krantsberg's poem Farewell to Russia.

3. The Media on the CIA. NOTE (Roitman, M 6) pointed out that the TASS attacks against the CIA are based on material freely available in the West, and that the existence of such material reflects healthy, democratic criticism of this organization. The program quoted such Western sources as John Barron (the author of KGB) on the massive espionage activities of the KGB. According to a British institute, 72 per cent of Soviet diplomats in West European capitals are professional spies, while a US Senate report maintains that some 400,000 persons are working for the KGB and the Soviet Army's Main Intelligence Department in the USSR itself.

4. The USSR and the Free Exchange of Information. SOVIET NOTES No.676 (Rudolph, NY 4:30) contrasted a reference to "improving mutual understanding in the spirit of Helsinki," made in the final document of an international conference of TV and radio union representatives held in Moscow with the USSR's failure to respond to US protests against a short-wave radio transmitter located on Soviet territory which is interfering with international communications, the USSR's refusal to grant entry visas to members of the US CSCE Commission, and Soviet jamming of RL and RFE.

5. The Second All-Union Conference of Young Film Workers now taking place in Moscow was placed by CINEMA, ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE No.282 (Matusevich, M 9) in the context of recent complaints in the domestic press about the mediocrity, insincerity and lack of originality in the work of young Soviet movie-makers. The program said that the problem is not confined to young movie-makers, but a product of a given ideological situation.

6. The Acclimatization Difficulties Confronting Writers and Film Makers Emigrating from the USSR to Israel were noted in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.188 (David Markish, M 6).

7. The End of the Literary Thaw in the Early 1960s was the subject of MY LITERARY GENERATION No.21 (Gladilin, P 9:30), which focused on a Kremlin meeting of the Moscow writers' organization on 7 - 8 March, 1963, at which Khrushchev publicly castigated such liberals as Voznesensky and Aksenov.

8. An Obituary of Russian-Born Byzantologist Georgi Ostroversky who died on October 24 in Belgrade where he resettled in 1933, was presented in SPECIAL FEATURE (Weidle, P 8).

9. The Events of 1917. In WITNESSES OF 1917 EVENTS No.42 (Rudin, M 13:30) Nikolai Arsenev, at the time a private tutor at Moscow University, recalled the incompetence of the Provisional Government and his own participation in an attempt to save Moscow from the Bolshevik takeover.

10. Brezhnev's Visit to Yugoslavia. PRESS REVIEW (Bansi, M 4:30) quoted Le Monde on the absence in the final communique of any reference to "socialist internationalism"; Corriere della Sera on the communique clearly being a compromise; The Financial Times on Yugoslav reports that the talks failed to include such topics as the European CP conference, the situation in the Balkans, Yugoslav mediation between the USSR and Egypt, a Yugoslav-Soviet friendship treaty, the upcoming Warsaw meeting in Bucharest, the use of Yugoslav port facilities by the Soviet Navy, and the question of internationalism; The New York Times on the absence of concrete Soviet guarantees on the question of noninterference in Yugoslav affairs; The Washington Post on the strength of the Yugoslav Army; The Times (London) on the final communique being an agreement on the right to disagree.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The Biermann and Kunze Affairs. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, Rahr, and Salkazanova, M and P 4:30) excerpted comments in the Frankfurter Allgemeine that Biermann has been forced to become aware not only of the GDR's deviation from true socialism, but the unattractiveness of communism itself; the Neue Kronen Zeitung that the Biermann affair has pointed up the limited horizons of the East German authorities; Die Zeit that Reiner Kunze does not consider his fate comparable to that of Solzhenitsyn; the Neue Zuercher Zeitung that the GDR authorities action over Biermann and Kunze is "grotesque" and indicative of insecurity since East German citizens have long been prevented from hearing or reading their works; Le Monde that Biermann had repeatedly turned down requests by the GDR authorities that he leave the country, but that this dissident communist has now been condemned to the status of a political exile; l'Humanite that the reasons for and circumstances of the GDR's action against Biermann are unacceptable; Le Figaro that the GDR authorities are adopting an increasingly tough line toward dissidents.

2. Eurocommunism. SPECIAL FEATURE (Ben, M 11:30) highlighted an article by Soviet scholar Mikhail Voslensky in Die Zeit in which he claimed that Eurocommunism is not at variance with socialism as practiced in the "socialist" country and will not lead to a schism in the world communist movement. The Eurocommunists, said Voslensky, are making legitimate use of the tactic of advancing democratic programs.

3. The Seventh Congress of the Albanian Communist Party. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No. 151 (Pusta, M 2:30) noted that despite a certain disorientation resulting from the power struggle in China, the Albanian leadership reaffirmed the "unshakeable friendship" between Albania and the PRC, on which it is heavily dependent particularly in the economic sphere. However, despite Chinese urging, Albania evidently is determined to pursue its policy of political and economic isolationism.

4. The Remnants of the Jewish Community and Jewish Culture in Poland. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.188 (Gordin, M 5) presented excerpts from a firsthand report by Rabbi Lerman, published in the West German Jewish newspaper Allgemeine Juedische Zeitung.

C. INTERNATIONAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. UN REPORT No.744 (Bykowsky, NY 4) noted that at the UNGA debate on Palestine PLO representatives Kaddumi made no reference to liquidating Israel as a state, but declared the PLO's readiness to accept a Palestinian state on the Jordan West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. However, diplomats feel this is only a tactical maneuver by the PLO which has been badly weakened by the fighting in the Lebanon.

NEW YORK REPORT No.5757 (Davydov, NY 4:30) focused on Kissinger's remark that the Carter administration will have a unique opportunity to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. However, Israel does not share Kissinger's optimism, and Rabin advocates a step-by-step approach.

2. Political Reforms in Spain. BACKGROUNDER (Rahr, M 5:30) reported on the Cortes' approval of a law calling for a parliament elected by popular vote. NATO has reacted positively to the move. Articles in The Washington Post and The New York Times were quoted.

3. The American Scene. AMERICAN PANORAMA No.145 (Storozhenko, NY 4) noted speculations about the composition of Carter's cabinet; said that some 93 per cent of black population voted for Carter; mentioned that Ford will receive a life pension of 100,000 dollars per annum; referred to the 90th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. An Interview with a Graduate of New York's Yeshiva University was featured in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.188 (Gittelson, NY 4).

2. An American Film About the Massacre of Israeli Sportsmen at the 1972 Munich Olympics. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.188 (Roitman, M 3) highlighted an article in Nasha Strana.

3. The Philosophy of Rene Descartes was outlined in NEW TRENDS IN EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY No. 2 (Pyatigorsky, L 13:30).

NEWS COVERAGE

19 November 1976

NATO Assembly deplores violation of human rights by East European countries.

Soviet authorities say they are ready to consider Swedish complaint over radio signals.

PLO and Lebanese Left accuse Syrian peace force of bias.

Saudi Arabia against oil price hike of more than 10 per cent.

Referendum on new constitution in Algeria.

Cortes approves parliamentary reform.

Egyptian banker wounded in Amman terrorist attack dies.

Romania to double trade with FRG by 1980.

State Department scores Soviet refusal to readmit US diplomat.

Kuomintang Congress ends.

Amnesty International welcomes release of Chilean political prisoners but says more are still held.

Biemann says GDR action sign of extreme weakness.

Carter assures Waldheim he will work for peace; to meet CIA director today.

Beirut airport reopened.

PLO mission refuses to comment on report it would be satisfied with Gaza and West Bank for Palestinian state.

Bremen and Riga newspapers conduct exchange.

Kissinger believes Sino-US relations will improve under new Chinese leadership.

Anglo-Iranian missiles for oil deal.

US calls for ban on radiological weapons.

Stefan Heym cancels visit to West Berlin for fear of sharing Biemann's fate.

Belgian mirage crashes, kills woman.

NATO Nuclear Planning Group communique issued in London.

Soviet-Greek trade talks in Athens.

Genscher's speech at opening of FDP congress.

Biemann hopes progressive solidarity will get him back to GDR.

UNSC Admissions Committee to examine Angolan application.

US Ambassador criticizes Israeli settlement in occupied territories.

Podgorny meets US environmental protection official.
Nkomo's headquarters destroyed by bombs.
Russian Federation adopts economic plan.
Japan to act on trade problems with EEC.
CSU to form its own faction in new Bundestag.
International grain expert predicts grain shortage.
King of Nepal ends talks in USSR.
FDP reelects Genscher.
Rhodesian Premier Smith sees chance of Western arms raid.
Polish bishops appeal for amnesty for workers.
NATO Assembly says MFR talks gap substantial.
Another UNESCO resolution criticizing Israel wins approval.
Oil price increase linked to success of North-South dialogue.
Cape Times journalist gets six years.
Carter declines meeting with Andreotti.
New charges brought against Isabel Peron..
US says no arms for Rhodesian Premier Smith.
American CSCE commission members complete French talks.
US warns NATO over Soviet competition for oil supplies.
OPEC officials reportedly recommend oil price increase.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 277

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA).

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 277

for Saturday and Sunday, 20 and 21 November 1976

Roy De Lon

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Brezhnev in Yugoslavia. ROUND TABLE I (Krassowsky, Bensi, Mirskii, and Predtechevsky, M 20) of November 20 addressed itself to the question of the specific topics of Tito and Brezhnev's "comradely and open" talks which were peace, detente, social progress, and party and state relations. Panelists stressed the meager results of the economic cooperation between the two countries which, according to plans, were to increase 240 per cent by 1980, recalled the recent history of threats against Yugoslavia under Stalin's rule, linked the Tito-Brezhnev talks with last June's conference of European CPs in East Berlin, where pledges of "comradely" and "voluntary" cooperation between the CPs were made; and examined the final communique issued in the light of the Soviet geopolitical interests in the Balkans.

Further ramifications of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and the Tito-Brezhnev talks, which were not expected to yield anything sensational, were analyzed on THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Gregori, M 1) of November 20.

2. World War II History As Taught to Soviet Schoolchildren was the subject of PANORAMA (Antonova, L 5) of November 20. The program was based on a review by The Observer of an English translation of the Soviet school textbooks, The History of the USSR and Modern History.

3. The Nearly Three-fold Increase of CPSU Membership during the past 30 years to almost 16 million was claimed by Kommunist in an article entitled "Lenin's Party -- A Worthy Reinforcement," which was reported by THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 5) of November 20. The program examined this claim in the light of the known fact that fewer and fewer individuals have chosen CP work as a career. The program listed the factors at work, including the paradoxical situation that, as Soviet society becomes more liberal-minded, the party leadership, to put it euphemistically has become increasingly conservative and conformist.

4. The Tenth Five-Year Plan was analyzed on THE SOVIET UNION (Kronchev, M 4) of November 20 which consisted of an interview with an RL researcher and reviewed speeches delivered by Baibakov and Garbuzov at the session of the Supreme Soviet and a Pravda article. The interview discussed the startling practice of using economic indicators hinged to two different base years; 1975 in the official text of the 10th five-year plan as published by Pravda and 1976 by the Supreme Soviet speakers Baibkov and Garbuzov. The practice obviously resulted in two different sets of economic indicators.

See end use
"The Tenth Five-Year Plan," Part 3 and the effects of the inflation on the national economy were examined in ECONOMISTS ON THE SOVIET ECONOMY No. 101 (Chianurov, M 9) of November 20 on the basis of an RL research paper (RL No. 451/76) entitled "The 10th Five Year Plan: An Exercise in TempORIZING."

5. Atomic Power Stations in the USSR. Their technological and scientific advancement was compared with those in the US, Switzerland, and the FRG by THE SOVIET UNION (Predtech-evsky, M 6) of November 20. The program pointed out that the construction of such stations in California is a political question, which becomes an electoral issue, whereas in the USSR "Academy of Science spokesmen glosses over the three chief dangers inherent in thermonuclear reactors: radioactive leaks, waste disposal, and the possible use of fissionable materials for nuclear weapons.

6. P. Starchik's Bedside Interview by foreign correspondents was included in THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 5) of November 20, which dealt with his decision to promise not to give public concerts in exchange for releasing him from a psychiatric ward. Starchik was cited as saying that he will continue to sing the lyrics of Soviet dissidents, but within small groups. The program recalled that the wave of international protests on his behalf was instrumental in gaining his release. The program also reported on the new victims of psychiatric wards, which are being used in the regime's struggle against the dissidents.

7. "Literature and History" was one of the subtitles of CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 49 (Igoshina, P 14:30) of November 20 in which the literary life in the far reaches of the USSR, like Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, was described. The program was pegged to an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta based on an interview with the famous Uzbek writer Khamid Gulyam. The program stressed the national diversity of the Soviet peoples whose literature has a distinct character stemming from separate historical experiences, and a poem by Olzhas Suleimenov published in Alma-Ata in 1964 was read.

8. Baptist G. I. Shipkov and his devotion to God to the very end was featured on RELIGION IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD No. 263 (Bourdeaux, L 9) of November 20. Anglican Pastor Michael Bourdeaux gave listeners a brief biographical sketch of this outstanding Baptist who, following his arrest in 1939, died for his beliefs in a Soviet prison.

9. Lieutenant Pilot Valentin Zasimov's Extradition to the USSR by the Iranian authorities was discussed on HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS No. 42 (Dudin, NY 9) of November 20. The program provided a detailed chronology of the events and outlined the pilots motivation in asking for a political asylum, "a right which was recognized even in antiquity." The world-wide protest against his extradition, including articles which appeared in The International Herald Tribune and Novoe Russkoe Slovo (NY), were cited.

10. Reformism in Agriculture, which was given praise by Literaturnaya Gazeta in the case of a kolkhoz agronomist, Minaev has led others to the doors of psychiatric wards, prisons, and labor camps said RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW No. 681 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) of November 20. Minaev, who was awarded by a promotion to chief agronomist for introducing a whole series of innovation in plant cultivation, concerned himself with matters outside of his area of responsibility. Innovators among the Soviet dissidents who do the same are punished for their pains.

11. Nadezhda Mandelshtam's "Second Book of Memoirs," Parts 1 and 2 were read on UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS Nos. 618 and 619 (Kunta, M 27:30 and 21) of November 20 and 21.

12. Human Rights and Other Domestic Problems. TOPICS OF DISCUSSION/No. 4 (V. Fedoseev, M 29) of November 20 stated that the main topic of the program last week was human rights which is not surprising since much of "Radio Liberty's" attention is directed to that very topic. After touching on the human rights issue, the program discussed unemployment in the USSR based on the First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP CC Aliyev's speech reported in the Bakinskii Rabochi, new social and political currents in the USSR, exemplified by the Moscow anthology From Under the Ruins which searched for a "socio-religious" or "socio-ethical" path for Russian development, a new collection of articles from which excerpts were read from the RL cycle of programs RADIO SEMINAR and HUMANISM AND CONTEMPORANEITY, V. Bukovsky's fellow cell-mate on conditions in a Perm camp, chemical pollution and antidotes recommended by a US scientist, and Charles Aznavour in the FRG.

Recommendations made by Amnesty International to the Soviet Government, Part 4 were examined on HUMAN RIGHTS No. 155 (V. Fedoseev, M 9) of November 21. The recommendations dealt with changes in the Soviet legal code to make medical treatment of dissidents mandatory.

The case of B.I. Eidsvig, (Part 2), the Oslo University student arrested in Moscow for distributing NTS leaflets, was discussed on SPECIAL PROGRAM (Matusevich, M9) of November 21. The program emphasized world reaction to the event, Soviet media treatment on TV, and Eidsvig's press conference after release.

13. The Slavists' Conference in St. Louis in October was attended and reported by a former faculty member of the eastern studies institute in Moscow on GUEST OF THE WEEK (V. Rudolf and V. Kozlovsky, NY 18) of November 21.

14. German and Soviet Totalitarianism, Part 1, was discussed on SITUATION OF SOCIETY IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No. 20 (Agursky, J 9) of November 21.

15. Leonid Krasnin's Death, (Part 1), in 1926 in London as a Soviet Ambassador to the UK was recalled on FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No. 117 (Yu. Gendler, NY 13:30) of November 21.

16. Samizdat: Linguist Igor A. Melchuk and Irina Brailovskaya's Declaration were the subjects of LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1248 (Schlippe, M 29) of November 21. The program was based on Samizdat Archive Nos. 2641 and 2702, which deal with events and documents dated March and September 1976.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. International Human Rights Issues were the subject of ROUND TABLE (Krassowsky, moderator, Benski, Mirsky, and Roitman, M 20) of November 21, which reviewed individual cases of persecution and the deprivation of human rights such as those of Biermann, Havemann, Kunze, Pelikan, Vins and the prisoners in Chile. It was observed that the human rights movement may now be considered as having matured into a new kind of International; a movement of universal concern for respect for human rights everywhere. The panel also compared the Biermann affair with the loss of Soviet citizenship by such defenders of human rights as Chalidze, G. Medvedev and Alliluyeva Stalin.

2. The Situation in Poland was described on PANORAMA (M. Bep, M 6) of November 20 on the basis of an article in Newsweek.

LAWYER'S NOTES (Roitman, M 9) of November 20 dealt with the internal Polish affairs which are at an impasse. Persistent economic problems, like sugar rationing and endless meat lines, were described as symptoms of deeper troubles which came to the surface during the 15 June 1976 food prices riots. The gross national product from 1971 to 1975 was compared with the increase of real wages and consumer goods and food. Gierek's attempts at dealing with these problems, including his trip to Moscow, were analyzed.

3. The "Misdeeds" of Mrs. Mao, which remind one of the dynastic struggles for succession to imperial thrones, were enumerated on PANORAMA (TB, M 7) of November 20 on the basis of an article published by the West German weekly Der Spiegel.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Taking of Beirut by the Arab Peacekeeping Force. was commented on THE WORLD LAST WEEK (S. Maevsky, M 4) of November 20. The program reviewed events since the November 15 sniper-clearing operation. The political positions of Israel, Iraq, and Syria were briefly outlined.

2. Rhodesia. The course of the Geneva conference was backgrounded in THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Mikhelson, G 3) of November 20 by informing listeners about the racial composition of Rhodesia and the role played by the UK and the black nationalist leadership at the negotiating table.

3. Carter's Statements on US Foreign Policy were reported on THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Savemark, W 3) of November 20, stressing Carter's press conference at which he announced that there will be no drastic changes in US foreign policy, that he hopes to conclude a SALT agreement before next fall, and that the Helsinki accords will be implemented.

4. Kissinger's Statements at the 22nd NATO Assembly Conference in Williamsburg were reported on THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Savemark, W 2) of November 20, which reviewed his assessment of the results of the Helsinki accords, noting his remarks on the right of the East European countries to sovereignty and the possibility that borders may be changed by peaceful means.

THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Shilyaev, NY 3) of November 20 described the parliamentary procedures at the 22nd NATO Assembly Conference in Williamsburg where the current problems faced by the alliance were openly discussed and resolutions adopted. The report concentrated on discussions concerning the Helsinki accords, and other issues including the problem of armaments, the participation in West European governments of national communist parties, and a reiteration of the chief goals and the mission of NATO.

5. The Draft Law on Spanish Parliamentary Reorganization which will be the subject of a nation-wide referendum before the end of the year, was analyzed on THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Rahr, M 2) of November 20. The program described the lower and upper house in the newly proposed parliamentary structure.

8. US Affairs. The role of US Senators in the American society was described on AMERICA -- DEEDS AND PEOPLE No. 19 (Navrozov, NY 9) of November 20. Their activities in popularizing their views and ideas which influence the American people were reviewed.

The US record corn harvest, the cheapest car, the increase of veterans' pensions, illegal immigration, and other topics were dealt with by AMERICAN PANORAMA No. 147 (Storozhenko, NY 9) of November 20.

6. The CSU Fraction in the Bundestag and the end of its coalition with the CDU was the subject of THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Krassowsky, M 2) of November 20, which traced the political history of that coalition since 1949 and described the roles played by Zimmermann and Strass. The latter emphasized at a recent press conference that their moves do not amount to a split in the parliamentary opposition, both parties being determined to maintain a common front.

7. Does a Foolproof System of Deterrence Exist in Europe and the World-at-Large, asked SIGNAL No. 400 (Predtechevsky, M 9) of November 21, which would be capable of providing security against an attack? The program was based on a review in Sueddeutsche Zeitung of new books dealing with the maintenance of peace in Europe by NATO forces. The author regretted that no open forum for specialists' opinions exists in the USSR.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. A Book by a British Gerontologist annotated in Time magazine, was reviewed on PANORAMA (TB, M 2) of November 20.

2. "Theatrical Festivals in France," Part 3, were reviewed on CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 49 (Shaginyan, P 14:30) of November 20, which focused on France's "little theaters" capable of mounting large spectacular shows. The program gave listeners a sample of the dialogue and stage action.

3. Religious Experience in the lives and works of such thinkers as S. N. Bulgakov and the French journalist A. Frossar was explored on SUNDAY TALK No. 1022 (Shmeman, NY 9) of November 20.

"About Miracles," Part 1 on WHAT IS SCIENTIFIC ATHEISM No. 8 (Shmeman, NY 9) of November 21 explained that a miracle can not be grasped by normal sensory apprehension.

NEWS COVERAGE

20 NOVEMBER 1976

The US is to abstain on Angolan UN admission vote.

Voting in referendum ends in Algiers.

Austrian section of Amnesty International asks Kreisky to intercede for Bukovsky.

The NATO Assembly calls for more naval strength in the North Atlantic to counter increased Soviet presence there.

Arafat returns from talks in Damascus.

Cuban CP official arrives in Mozambique.

Chinese Ambassador leaves post in Bonn.

Biermann and wife confident he will get back to GDR.

Spanish Cabinet approves a royal decree on the holding of referendum.

Strauss says that CDU/CSU cooperation will continue despite separate factions.

Mugabe and Nkomo to continue consultations in Geneva.

Carter meets with CIA director and will meet with Kissinger today.

Chinese authorities give earthquake warning.

Japan intends proposing third economic summit of industrial countries.

Funds pledged to UNHCR nearly up to budget target.

The US supports proposal to help develop Third World media.

US Senators end Mideast trip, leave for home.

Polish government spokesman attacks Workers' Defense Committee.

Podgorny receives Killanin: facilities in Moscow for all would-be Olympic visitors may not be adequate.

SALT talks adjourned sine die.

Sithole scores failure to tackle important issues at Rhodesia conference.

Overwhelming endorsement of new Algerian constitution reported in referendum.

More Syrian troops move into Lebanon.

Greece and Turkey to hold Aegean talks.

Right-wing demonstrators mark Franco's death.

French-Soviet technical contract signed.

Kosygin to visit Turkey.

Italian CP criticizes East Germany over Biermann.

Romanian CP daily comments on Brezhnev's forthcoming visit.

Peace day marked in Ireland.

ADN says intellectuals back move against Biermann.

Leningrad artists open show.

The US backs the news pool concept at UNESCO Nairobi meeting.

Carter continues series of briefings.

Syria agrees to an extension of the UN mandate.

NEWS COVERAGE

21 NOVEMBER 1976

Ivor Richard flies to London today to consult on the next steps in Geneva talks on Rhodesia.

Arab peacekeeping force to move into Tripoli today.

Vietnamese say US veto on Vietnam's entry into UN was an act of revenge.

Novosti economic commentator says US estimates of Soviet economy far-fetched.

Second stage of series of French by-elections.

Carter flies to Washington today for talks with Ford.

Venezuelan President in UK on official visit.

At least 20 wounded in a New York factory explosion and fire.

Syrian forces taking up positions in Lebanon.

Zhivkov winds up visit to India.

China and Bulgaria sign cooperation accord.

Richard still optimistic about outcome of the Rhodesia conference.

Brezhnev due in Bucharest tomorrow on a 3 day visit.

Spanish police detain Trotskyites.

Frantisek Kriegel and wife reportedly attacked (Paris).

French voters go to polls.

Israel against Syrian presence along Israeli border.

The Primate of Poland calls for justice built on mercy and peace.

Strauss denies ill feelings behind break with CDU.

Syrian units enter Tripoli and Sidon.

East Germany considers closing West German TV office.

Rhodesia conference chairman holds talks in London.

Orthodox Churches meeting opens in Geneva.

Thailand wants to strengthen ties with the US.

Zhivkov ends visit to India.

OPEC officials prepare suggestions for new crude oil prices.

Brezhnev travels to Romania tomorrow.

US-Romanian agreement signed.

Sarkis presents Lebanese reconstruction plan.

dg/RD

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 278

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA.)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 278
for Monday, 22 November 1976
D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Dissidents. RADIO SEMINAR No. 382 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) excerpted Soviet physicist Prof. Yuri Orlov's letter to Brezhnev in September 1973 in which he pointed to the Soviet scientific lag resulting from ideological restrictions as well as limitations on the exchange of people and ideas with the rest of the world. Orlov agreed, however, that the state could and should preach moral principles based on human experience. The program related Orlov's remark that Soviet scientists were only getting one-thirtieth of the Nobel prizes for the basic sciences to the fact that this year all the Nobel Prizes awarded in Stockholm went to Americans.

Nadezhda Mandelshtam's Second Book continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 620 (Kunta, M 28). In the present installment of her memoirs, Nadezhda Mandelshtam recalls the young Jewish sculptor Epstein.

Mikhail Ancharov sang At the Head of the Column and Drip-Drip in THEY SING No. 483 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. US-Soviet Scientific Exchanges. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5762 (Davydov, NY 4:20) summarized and excerpted an article in the November 18 issue of The Christian Science Monitor by the newspaper's Moscow correspondent David Willis entitled "How Joint US-Soviet Research Helps Both." In the article US officials gave a positive evaluation of US-Soviet scientific cooperation, especially in the environmental sphere.

3. Yale Professor Frederick Barghoorn's "Detente and the Democratic Movement in USSR" was reviewed in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No. 93 (Navrozov, NY 9). Barghoorn is of the opinion that there can be no detente as long as the Soviet regime violates the civil rights of Soviet citizens. The book makes especial reference to Sakharov.

4. The Potato Supply Problem. MAN ON EARTH No. 115 (Lobas, NY 13:30) pointed out that the figure of 9 million tons of potatoes which, according to a Trud editorial of October 14, are to be stored in the USSR this winter represent only 50 kilograms per head of the 186 million non-agricultural population. In view of the high market prices this figure is nowhere near adequate. In this connection, the program quoted extensively from the Soviet press on the huge quantities of potatoes being allowed to rot in the fields or awaiting transport.

5. Brezhnev's Visit to Yugoslavia and Romania. NOTE (Nadirashvili, M 5) observed that both Yugoslavia and USSR are genuinely interested in good relations with each other, although their interpretation of "friendship," "cooperation," "respect for sovereignty," etc. are not by any means identical. The relationship of Romania to the Soviet Union, as a Warsaw Pact country whose economy is closely linked with that of the USSR, and which has a similar political structure, is much different. The USSR would like a continuation of the recent ideological rapprochement with Romania and greater cooperation between the two states and parties. In particular Moscow would like more cooperation within the Warsaw Pact whose troops Romania has refused to have on her soil. In order to strengthen her hand, Romania concluded a ten-year economic cooperation agreement with the US, and, following Ceausescu's visit to the Crimea this August, the Romanians cautiously raised the Bessarabian problem.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2:30) quoted The Washington Post that while Brezhnev's visit to Yugoslavia in essence reaffirmed the status quo in Soviet-Yugoslav relations, his meeting with Ceausescu, who has been pursuing a limited independent policy, could bring more favorable results, and the Sued-deutsche Zeitung which felt that Ceausescu will temper his independence from Moscow, and observed that Ceausescu's stopover in Kishinev, the capital of the Moldavian SSR, has been interpreted by many observers as recognition of Moldavia's belonging to the USSR.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The Biermann Affair. NOTE (Rahr, M 6:30) recapitulated the story of how the GDR protest singer was deprived of his citizenship during a tour of the FRG, in particular referring to the works of GDR writer Rainer Kuntze which depict the repression of the GDR population by the authorities. The program discussed Biermann's communist convictions, the protest of the GDR intellectuals against the Biermann decision, as well as that by West German and Swiss writers including Heinrich Boell, who described the decision as "stupid," and the GDR threat to withdraw accreditation from West German TV correspondents in the GDR following a West German TV broadcast of Biermann's appearance in Cologne.

2. Polish Samizdat. EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No. 27 (Gorbanevskaya, P 13:30) reviewed the first two issued of a new Polish samizdat publication entitled Information Bulletin which contains eyewitness accounts of the June food price riots, material in support of the Polish workers by the intelligentsia, in particular Jacek Kuron's letter to Berlinguer, the appeal of the 13 writers and intellectuals to European political and cultural representatives, writer Jerzy Andrzejewski's letter of encouragement to Polish workers to continue their fight against repression, the formation of the Committee for the Defense of the Workers, and reports on new administrative instructions facilitating dismissals for participation in strikes, and legal procedures for summoning persons to be interrogated.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Peace Proposals in the Middle East. ANALYSIS (Mirsky, M 6:30) focused on Sadat's statement to visiting US Congressmen that Egypt would be ready to sign a peace treaty with Israel if Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territory; the mixed reaction in Israel, including Rabin's recent suggestion to Sadat of a personal meeting; PLO official Farouk Kaddumi's statement that the PLO would agree to a Palestinian state on the Jordan West Bank and in the Gaza Strip; Gaddafi's statement that in such a case either Israel or the Palestinian state would have to go - probably Israel.

2. Political Reforms in Spain. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 2) quoted the Spanish newspapers El-Pais and Ya on the Cortes' overwhelming vote in favor of political reforms being a decisive step on the road to democracy and constitutional legality; the Paris newspaper La Croix on the contribution of King Juan Carlos and the army to the reformists' victory; The New York Times on the vote constituting an irrevocable departure from the legislative system established by Franco.

3. The Situation in Portugal. SPECIAL FEATURE (Ben, M 6) reviewed a November 15 Newsweek article by Peter Webb and Helen Gibson entitled "Laying It on the Line" concerning Portuguese Prime Minister Soares' difficulties with leftist extremists who charge that his socialist government is failing to put socialist principles into practice.

NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30) pointed to signs of intensified leftist-extremist activity in Portugal such as the first congress of a new "Popular Unity Movement" with Otelo Di Carvalho as chairman, and the voting down of a parliamentary bill calling for a stop to land expropriation as a means of implementing the agricultural reform. Socialist Party official Gama, in reply to communist talk of a "popular front," said this combination was purely fortuitous.

4. The Dissolution of the Alliance Between the CDU and the CSU in the FRG. PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 2) quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that the CSU decision paves the way for the creation of coalition governments between, for example, the SPD and the CDU; The Times (London) on Strauss having "dug a pit" for Kohl; Corriere della Sera on an "unprecedented crisis" with consequences of "historical significance;" La Stampa which predicts a coalition between the SPD and the CDU; Le Figaro which predicts an all-German CSU and a bid by Strauss to become chancellor in 1980.

BONN REPORT (Krassowski, B 4:30) said the feeling of observers is that the CSU decision to terminate the alliance with the CDU will have a far-reaching effect on the FRG party-political landscape. Kohl and Wehner are both concerned about the consequences for the balance of political forces.

5. The Expulsion from Britain of US Journalists Philip Agee and Mark Hosenball in connection with their investigatory and publicistic activities was the subject of LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 5). The program noted the extreme rarity of an expulsion of a US citizen from Britain and pointed to the demands in the British press that the Home Affairs Minister provide evidence in support of his decision.

6. The Austrian Language Census. SPECIAL FEATURE (T. Ben, M 2:30) gave background information on the census carried out in Austria on November 14 to establish the size of linguistic minorities, in particular the Slovene. The disturbances in Carinthia connected with the Slovene issue were noted, as well as Yugoslav charges that Austria has violated the Helsinki agreement. The program related these charges to Yugoslavia's own nationality difficulties, and noted the irony of the fact that Yugoslavia also attacks Bulgaria, which refuses to carry out such a census, for violating the rights of the Macedonians living there.

7. The Results of the Second Round of By-Elections in France were discussed in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4:30), which said that they constitute a victory for the government coalition and a defeat for the communists, and confirm the growing popularity of the socialists.

8. The Two Hundred Years History of American Agriculture. MAN ON EARTH No. 115 (Lobas, NY 13:30) gave facts and figures from a recent issue of the US Department of Agriculture's journal Foreign Agriculture devoted to this topic.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

None

NEWS COVERAGE

22 NOVEMBER 1976

Rabin appeals to Sadat for direct talks on Mideast peace.
Arafat arrives in Cairo after talks in Damascus on Lebanon.
Senator Mansfield advocates early diplomatic ties with China.
Di Carvalho appointed president of radical left group in Portugal.
GATT officials begin talks in Geneva on state of world trade.
Greece negotiating with NATO on future Greek status in the alliance.
UNESCO conference in Nairobi approves resolution laying down basis for third-world newsagency.
Carter and Ford meet today in Washington.
EEC Finance Minister expected to approve 500 million-dollar loan to Italy today.
Israel becomes part of regional grouping of European countries within UNESCO.
Campaign begins against Mao's nephew.
Thailand to step up conscription.
Richardson confers with Ceausescu; meeting of US-Romanian joint economic committee.
Venezuelan President Perez has talks with UK leaders in London.
Results of by-elections in France.
Syrian forces will not advance beyond Lebanese port of Tyre.
Brezhnev arrives in Romania on 3-day visit.
French CP again condemns GDR for withdrawing Biermann's citizenship.
CDU leadership meets to study CSU decision.
Arrests in Spain.
Soviet sub in difficulties off Japan.
US Assistant Treasury Secretary says US concerned with effect on world economy if oil prices go up.
Richard to try to break Rhodesia conference deadlock.
Brezhnev sees good opportunities for expanding cooperation with Romania.
CDU threatens to set up party organization in Bavaria.
Sakharov says police searched flat of woman lawyer.
Spanish police arrest five communists.

Polish bishops discuss Church-state relations.

Israeli troop reinforcements reportedly sent to Lebanese frontier.

US Helsinki commission ends trip to Britain.

Andreotti talks of communist role in EEC.

Communists in three Western countries attack East Germany over Biermann.

OPEC denies planned 20 per cent price increase.

Paris committee pleads for Corvalan-Bukovsky exchange.

Soviet, West German firms to build Greek electrical system.

The US and the USSR agree on joint weather rocket testing.

Criticism of Ulster independence proposal.

Greece and Turkey disagree over air control.

dg/RD

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 279

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA).

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 279

for Tuesday, 23 November 1976

D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Dissidents. In PARIS REPORT (Ryser and Nekrasov, P 4), Soviet writer Viktor Nekrasov commented on a letter to Waldheim from the International Human Rights Committee. The letter was also signed by Viktor Nekrasov, Vladimir Maksimov, Natalya Gorbanevskaya, Vadim Delon, Leonid Plyushch, Ota Filip, Ludek Pachman and French and British writers and public figures. The document supported the Chilean government's proposal to exchange Corvalan for Bukovsky, ironically referred to this proposal by "the most inhuman of all governments, the Chilean" to "the most progressive of all governments, the Soviet," and opined that the Soviet government now realized that Bukovsky, of whom the Russian people are proud, could not be kept in prison any longer.

NOTE (Roitman, M 5:30) focused on a statement by Sakaharov to foreign correspondents in Moscow that Soviet defense attorney Dina Kaminskaya apartment has been searched by the militia and that "slandorous anti-Soviet material" had been confiscated. The program pointed out in this connection that Kaminskaya has in the past brilliantly defended such dissidents as Galanskov, Bukovsky, Litvinov and Marchenko, but is now, in violation of Soviet law, barred from political trials.

An RL interview with Andrey Amalrik at Utrecht University was featured in EUROPE TODAY No. 74 (Rahr, M 11). Amalrik spoke of his present teaching activities at the university and his plans to go to the USA; said that the period since he wrote his Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984? had shown he had overestimated China's military development and underestimated the Soviet regime's flexibility, but that the democratic movement

in the USSR has demonstrated its viability, and could play a major role in the event of internal difficulties arising from the inevitable power transfer in the USSR. He also referred to three main streams in the democratic movement -- the advocates of "socialism with a human face," the "liberal-democrats" and the "nationalists" and the regime's tactic of attempting to weaken the movement by expelling its most prominent activists.

In TESTIMONIES No. 44 (Kuznetsov, L 9) Soviet writer Anatoliy Kuznetsov, who now lives in London, interviewed former Soviet political prisoner Iosif Meshener, who described the routine and inhuman treatment in a Mordvinian prison camp. In particular, Meshener, sentenced for criticizing the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, and coming out in support of Sinyavsky, Daniel, and Solzhenitsyn, said his experiences tallied with the description of prison camp life given in the latter's One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich.

PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY NO. 84 (Belotserkovsky, M 11) featured the second part of an interview with Yevgeniy Levich, a candidate of the physical sciences who left the USSR in 1975 and now works at the Weizmann Institute in Israel. He described the intolerable working conditions in a "construction battalion" in Tiksi Bay area in the extreme north of the Yakutian SSR. In particular, he and his fellow "soldiers" had to build roads and houses in snowstorms and temperatures of up to 60°C with only primitive hand tools at their disposal, and perform such dangerous tasks as cleaning out gasoline tanks. Medical care was also inadequate.

MODERN WOMEN NO. 8. (Gordin, M 9) described the fate of microbiologist Nina Strokataya, a member of the Ukrainian section of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Group now serving a prison term in a Mordvinian concentration camp on a charge of having failed to dissociate herself from her husband Karavansky's "anti-Soviet" (i.e. Ukrainian nationalist) activities.

The 41st issue of the samizdat "Chronicle of Current Events" began to be read in LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1249 (Burstein and Schlippe, M 26). This first installment featured material on the Naritsa-Narymov case; the report on the state of religion in the USSR delivered in May by the Deputy Chairman of the Council on Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, Furov; and the letter by Lev Regelson and Gleb Yakunin to the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, Philipp Potter, on the anti-religious activities of the Soviet authorities.

Nadezhda Mandelstam's Second Book of reminiscences continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS NO. 621 (Kunta, M 25:30).

Vladimir Vysotsky sang the song On a Deceased in THEY SING No. 484 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. Vladimir Alkhimov's Appointment as Board Chairman of the USSR State Bank was the subject of PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No. 202 (R. Dudin, NY 9), which noted the positive reaction in US and West European business circles, who appear to regret that he will evidently no longer be co-chairman of the American-Soviet trade and economic council. As one of the deputies of Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev, Alkhimov played a key role in the Soviet purchases of US grain in 1972. His appointment is also seen in the context of the huge Soviet debts in the West. Business Week was quoted.

3. Nationality Policy. EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No. 20 (Silnicky, M 9) reviewed an anthology called The Nationalities Question in the USSR published last year in New York and consisting of documents compiled in the USSR, which present the views of individual nationalities in the USSR. The program observed that the anthology demonstrates the existence of national awareness among the peoples of the USSR and its suppression by the authorities, and also shows that Russian political thinking could take an anti-imperialistic position vis-a-vis the other nationalities.

4. The Ideological Tutelage of Science. In SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No. 83 (A. Vardy, M 9) was pegged to the recent death of Aleksandr Maksimov, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The script author, who attended his lectures, observed that Maksimov's obituary in Voprosy Filosofii made no reference to the damage he did to Soviet science. Maksimov condemned and rejected the theory of relativity, quantum mechanics, classical genetics, the theory of the expanding universe, psychological diagnostics, the resonance theory in chemistry, etc. on purely ideological grounds. The program quoted criticism of Maksimov by Soviet scientists such as Tolpygo and Blokhintsev, but observed that the teachings of Maksimov and like-minded colleagues have never been officially disavowed.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. Brezhnev in Romania. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky and Bensi, M 3:30) quoted Der Tagesspiegel, that Ceausescu has begun to show greater compliance with the demands of the CPSU; The Times (London) that an analysis of Bucharest newspapers indicates that Romania is determined to continue its relatively independent course; The Financial Times, that Brezhnev intends to find a new form of cooperation with Ceausescu and increase Soviet control over the East European countries, Ceausescu's Middle East and China policies having been a source of irritation to the Soviet leadership for a long time; the Neue Zuercher Zeitung that the Soviet leadership has tolerated Ceausescu's independent foreign policy mainly because, unlike the "Prague Spring" leaders, he has shown not the slightest intention of liberalizing Romania's internal policy; Corriere della Sera, that Ceausescu's visit to the Crimea in August paved the way for an improvement in Soviet-Romanian relations, which became possible in the first place because the Helsinki agreement gave Romania some guarantee of Soviet non-interference.

2. The Biermann Affair. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi and Predtechevsky, M 2:30) quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that the GDR threat to close down an FRG TV office in East Berlin following the broadcast of a Biermann concert, demonstrates the weakness of the GDR regime; the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, which said communist leaders, whether in the USSR or the GDR, are afraid of free and uncensored information, and compared the GDR threat to Soviet attacks against RL and RFE; and Der Spiegel that the Soviet leadership has now begun to have doubts as to the stability of the East German regime.

A profile of GDR Writer Reiner Kuntze, a friend of Wolf Biermann expelled from the GDR Writers Union on October 29, was given in NOTE (Mirsky, M 7). A report by a correspondent of Die Zeit was used.

3. The Situation in Poland. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 2) quoted the Neue Zuercher Zeitung that the recent Giersek-Brezhnev meeting brought no relief of Poland's critical internal situation, but that the conflict between the regime and civil rights activists has become more acute; The Belgian newspaper Le Soir, on the surprising decision by the Polish authorities to introduce coal rationing, which caused considerable concern among the population.

4. Sino-Soviet Relations. NOTE (Krassowsky, M 4) focused on a TASS statement of November 22 which gave a positive evaluation of Chinese media reports admitting to the "errors" committed during the cultural revolution, in particular the economic disruption it caused. The statement singled out references in the People's Daily to the need to create a material-technical base in the PRC as a prerequisite for a higher form of administration. The program placed the TASS statement in the context of restrained Soviet media reporting after Mao's death and Soviet expression of a desire to normalize relations with the PRC.

5. Political Developments in the PRC. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5766 (Shilaeff, NY 4) pointed to the political significance of an article by Zhen Ping in the People's Daily, castigated the "band of four" for its attacks against "any kind of production activity" and quoted Marx, Engels and Lenin - not Mao - on the vital importance of catering for the basic material needs of the masses.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. A Press Conference Given in London by the Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 9:30) said the members of the commission pointed to the value of the Helsinki document, noting such positive results as advance warning of maneuvers by the USSR and the establishment of a monitoring committee in Denmark; agreed with a Soviet charge that the barring of entry to the US of a Soviet trade union delegation violates the Helsinki agreement; regretted the refusal of the USSR and the East European countries to admit the commission, describing this also as a violation of the Helsinki agreement, but rejected the Soviet charge that the commission aimed at interfering in internal Soviet affairs. The commission attributed the Soviet decision not so much to fear that the commission would meet the Orlov group as to a generally hostile attitude. Voice cuts of commission chairman Dante Fascell and members Claiborne Pell and Millicent Fenwick were included.

2. The NATO Parliamentarians' Meeting in Williamsburg. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5764 (Hendler, NY 5) focused on the resolution calling on NATO members to pay more attention to their obligation incurred after Helsinki and the resolution authored by Canada's Ralph Stewart calling for the admission of parliamentarians to the Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade. Reference was also made to Stewart's critical remarks on the negative Soviet attitude to commissions and groups monitoring the observance of the final documents signed in Helsinki.

3. Ford's Reception of Carter was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT NO. 775 (Savemark, W 4) which focused on their statements on the smoothness of the power transfer. Voice cuts were included.

4. The Situation in Thailand. In TALK (Krassowsky and Nadirashvili, M 6) RL special correspondent Krassowsky, who recently returned from a visit to Thailand during which he spoke with the Interior Minister, expressed optimism on the country's future if the new military leadership implements the necessary social, economic, political and other reforms and builds up an effective military capability. The skepticism of certain politicians in the USA and Thailand's neighboring countries was described by Krasowsky as testifying to the "specific political views" of these persons and their experience of Vietnam.

5. Miscellaneous US Items. AMERICAN PANORAMA No. 148 (Storozhenko, NY 7) contained brief items on the American tradition of Thanksgiving; the record citrus fruit crops this year; and private spending on food and consumer goods in America.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. An Obituary of French Writer, Art Expert and Former Culture Minister Andre Malraux was given in PARIS REPORT (Alekseyev, P 5) /

2. The Use of Drugs and Medical Techniques to Boost the Performance of Sportsmen was the subject of WORLD OF SPORT NO. 296 (Menchukov, M 4:30), which pointed to a significant statement made at a recent session of the Presidium of the USSR Sports Medicine Federation that "in recent years a highly effective system of medical-biological treatment has been developed which goes beyond traditional medical aid to sportsmen." West German woman sprinter Annegret Richter was quoted as condemning such medical stimuli.

NEWS COVERAGE

23 November 1976

Allon reiterates that Israel is ready for peace talks with Egypt at any time.

UNSC adopts resolution admitting Angola to UN.

West German Social Democratic Party expresses hope GDR will reconsider decision on Biermann.

Carter confers with Ford in Washington.

Orthodox Conference in Geneva calls for early convocation of Pan-Orthodox council.

Referendum on Spanish parliamentary reform scheduled for December 15th.

Thai border police clash with Cambodian troops.

State Department says no fisheries agreement reached with USSR.

Christian peace movement in defense of Biermann; four Biermann supporters in GDR withdraw their support.

French author and former Gaullist minister Andre Malraux dies; reaction of French leaders.

Brezhnev continues talks in Bucharest, lays wreaths, etc.

State Department on PLO office in US.

Karami and Chamoun disagree on role of Lebanese army in civil war.

Moyors of four US cities return from visit to USSR.

Pravda designates release of political prisoners in Chile as a "farce" but does not mention proposal to exchange Corvalan for Bukovsky.

US-Romanian joint economic committee winding up two day session.

Soviet tourist agency publishes newsletter dealing with 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Rude Pravda criticizes l'Unita for article on repression of priests in CSSR.

Italian government employees stage 24 hour strike.

Israeli cabinet meets on situation in Southern Lebanon.

Fourteen arrested in Cairo for anti-government plot.

Italian Christian Democrats do well in local election.

Increase in radioactivity after Chinese nuclear test no danger to US population.

Nuclear blast in Siberia registered.

East German citizen reaches FRG after flight to Denmark.

Shibaev elected new Soviet trade union chairman

CSU says sole object of setting up its own parliamentary fraction is victory for opposition in next elections.

Soviet Union gives Poland credits to buy food.

Lysenko dies.

Greek airliner crashes with fifty persons presumed dead.

Constitutional reforms planned for Libya.

Belgian CP newspaper scores GDR for depriving Biermann of citizenship.

Fire in Hermitage theater building in Leningrad.

Richard puts new proposals to Nkomo and Mugabe in Geneva.

US Commerce Secretary meets with Romanian foreign minister.

OPEC oil ministers to meet in Qatar December 20.

Malik relinquishes post of USSR Permanent Representative at UN.

UPI opens office in Leningrad, TASS in San Francisco.

US rejects UN proposal that Israel should be out of occupied territories by June 1, 1977.

Most members of Polish Workers' Defense Committee briefly detained.

USSR releases more Japanese fishermen.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 280

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA).

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 280

for Wednesday, 24 November 1976

D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Soviet-US Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5767 (Davydov, NY 4:30) pointed to the favorable Soviet reaction so far to Carter's statement on US relations with the USSR, particularly concerning SALT. According to the Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor there are good grounds for expecting detente to again become a key factor in US-Soviet relations.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 5769 (Davydov, NY 5) pointed to the highly positive appraisal by US scientists of cooperation with the USSR in medical science, especially on cancer research and heart diseases. However, the two sides cannot agree on the definition of schizophrenia which, in the USSR, extends to "antigovernment" activity. The program quoted The New York Times and a statement by US Assistant Health Secretary Theodore Cooper, who recently paid a visit to the USSR.

2. Dissidents. HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES No. 8 (Aksenov, NY9) drew a parallel between the humanist Lev Tolstoy and the humanist Sakharov, who both identified themselves with the weak and oppressed. Quotes were given from Tolstoy's article "I Cannot Be Silent" and Sakharov's Nobel Prize lecture.

Nadezhda Mandelshtam's Second Book of Reminiscences continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 622 (Kunta, M 27:30).

3. Aleksey Shibayev's Appointment as Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. NOTE (Krassowsky, M 4:30) said the Soviet media's references to the great successes "recently" achieved by the trade unions in their educational and organizational work aimed at implementing the goals set by the CPSU CC illustrate that the trade union apparatus is merely a tool of the party leadership. This is underscored when it is realized that the top trade union post was vacant from 22 May 1975 to 22 November 1976.

4. Agricultural Investment. BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY No. 48 (Chianurov, M 4:30) noted that the huge sums invested in the mechanization and industrialization of Soviet agriculture have failed to produce anything like a commensurate increase in agricultural output. Already, this has resulted in a lowering of the standard of living. Academician Aleksandrov, for example, is of the opinion that a further distribution of the national income in favor of agriculture cannot be tolerated. Soviet economists point to mismanagement as the main factor. For example, machinery is written off prematurely or not used efficiently. The program was pegged to the decision to invest 172 billion rubles, or 28 per cent of the national income, in agriculture during the present five-year plan period. RL research paper 437/76 was used.

5. The Fundamentals of Soviet Pedagogics. In PUBLIC EDUCATION No. 3 (Breitbart, NY 9) Yakaterina Breitbart, a graduate of the Moscow Pedagogic Institute imeni Lenina, noted that Soviet pedagogics - indeed "socialist" pedagogics in general - is characterized above all by collectivism, coercion (everyone must be "happy") and the belief that everything bad is exclusively the result of external social conditions. In this connection Breitbart observed that in the West the theories of Soviet pedagogic scientist Makarenko are popular primarily in circles connected with children's corrective institutions.

6. An Obituary of Soviet Scientist Trofim Lysenko, who died on November 20, was given in LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 5), which pointed to the pernicious influence of his theories on Soviet agriculture and biology. These fell into disrepute only after Khrushchev's ouster in 1964 and are still to be felt today.

7. Soviet-Romanian Relations. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 3) quoted the Italian newspaper Il Popolo that Ceausescu will have to pay a political price for an improvement in the economic relations with the USSR; The Financial Times which also speaks of concessions which Romania will have to make in order to improve relations with the USSR, referring in this connection to Romania's reserve toward the Warsaw Pact; Le Monde that foreign policy differences will continue, Romania being mainly interested in a broadening of economic, technical, and scientific cooperation with the USSR;

L'Aurore on the significance of the fact that on the eve of Brezhnev's visit, US Commerce Secretary Richardson arrived in Bucharest to sign a ten-year economic agreement.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The Warsaw Pact. Pegged to the latest session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) said that the function of this organ is basically to launch propaganda or political initiatives aimed at influencing world public opinion. As an example the Committee's 1966 call for a European security conference was mentioned, which however backfired in the sense that it produced the "third basket" at the Helsinki conference. The program also said that the Warsaw Pact itself has grown from a political propaganda instrument into an instrument for disciplining the East European countries and exercising control over their military apparatus.

2. Ideological Ferment in Eastern Europe. PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 3) quoted L'Aurore that the beatings up of "Prague Spring" leaders Jiri Hajek and Frantisek Kriegel were not fortuitous; The Sued-deutsche Zeitung that the open discussion in Poland between the government and its critics is unusual for Eastern Europe, and that the rough tone used by the media towards the intellectuals contrasts with that used toward the Polish Episcopate; the Neue Zuercher Zeitung on the "psychological shock" inflicted on Gierek and the party leadership by Polish bishops' call for an amnesty for all participants in the June food price riots.

SPECIAL FEATURE (S.Vardy, M 7) gave the texts of the following documents: an appeal by 900 workers at the Ursus factory to Gierek demanding the reinstatement of all their comrades dismissed in connection with the June food price riots; the November 14 declaration in support of this appeal by the Polish Committee for Defense of the workers in which the trade unions were criticized for failing to defend the workers' interests; a letter to Sakharov by Committee member Emil Morgiewicz asking for his support for Polish workers.

3. Yugoslavia. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No. 152 (Pusta, M 9) gave the substance of an article in the November 22 issue of Newsweek entitled "After Tito, what Then", focusing on passages on the political and military measures undertaken by Tito to ensure Yugoslavia's freedom and independence after his death.

4. Relations Between the Czechoslovak and Italian CPs. NOTE (Bensi, M 5) focused on a recent attack by Rude Pravo against the PCI organ L'Unita for excerpting a Vatican Radio broadcast on administrative and legal repressions against Czechoslovak priests, including Urbanec, Javorski, Soukup, Spacek and Tkac. Rude Pravo fiercely rejected these charges, speaking of "slander against Czechoslovakia which has no precedent in the history of the communist press." The program described this latest polemic as a further illustration of the gulf between Eastern and Western European CPs.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 3) quoted the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on the Israeli government's uncertainty over the situation on its border with Lebanon, and its nervousness over Sadat's recent peace overture.

2. Angola's Admission to the UN was noted in UN REPORT No. 746 (Bykowsky, NY 2:30) which quoted UN diplomats as saying that the US refrained from vetoing Angolan membership because the African delegates promised to support the Geneva talks on Rhodesia.

3. Suarez' Visit to Portugal. BACKGROUNDER (Rahr, M 5:30) placed this visit in the context of the fact that both Spain and Portugal are presently trying to effect a controlled transition from dictatorship to democracy. The ambitions of the leftists in both countries were noted.

4. The Resolution Restoring Israeli Membership in UNESCO adopted at the organization's Nairobi conference was noted in UN REPORT No. 746 (Bykowsky, NY 1).

5. The Compromise Resolution on Freedom of Information, adopted at the UNESCO conference in Nairobi with African support, was noted in UN REPORT No. 746 (Bykowsky, NY 1). The USSR wanted the resolution to call for government control of the media.

6. The Debate in the USA on National Defense Policy was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 222 (Beloborodov, W 6:30), which outlined the view of Senators Nunn and Bartlett, Prof. Eugene Rostow, et alii, that US defense spending must be increased in view of the USSR's military might, and the opinion of Admiral Larocque, that there is no cause for alarm since the USA is still militarily stronger than the USSR.

7. Carter's Visit to Washington, where he conferred with Ford and leading Congressmen, was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No.776 (Savemark, W 3:30), which focused on his statements an intention to consult closely with Congress, to reduce unemployment by 1 1/2 per cent and to increase the GNP by at least 6 per cent by the end of 1977.

8. French Reaction to the Death of Writer and Politician Andre Malraux. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) noted the tributes paid to Malraux, including that by the PCF. Only the director of Le Quotodien de Paris said Malraux's reputation as a prophet was undeserved.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Signs of a Possible Renaissance of the Centers of US Cities was the subject of TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No. 187 (Patrushev, M 9), which quoted US press material.

NEWS COVERAGE

24 November 1976

Ceausescu assures Richardson over freer emigration.

Romanian-Soviet friendship rally to be held today.

The US urges restraint in Lebanon.

USSR test-fires a new intercontinental nuclear missile.

Mugabe and Nkomo expected to reply today to British offer on Rhodesian independence.

Ukrainian Americans form Helsinki watch group.

Polish police detain intellectuals helping workers; then release them.

A Frenchman is expelled from the USSR.

Waldheim recommends the renewal of the Golan mandate.

Brezhnev and Ceausescu sign a declaration.

Americans and West Germans expelled from the USSR.

Polish news media call for daylight saving time to save coal and electricity.

US Helsinki watch members return more encouraged.

Carter says economics will play role in his foreign policy.

Australia checks report on alleged leak to USSR.

US Senator aids Lithuanian father and son.

L'Unita rejects Rude Pravo criticism.

US authorities warn of fallout from Chinese nuclear test.

Palestinians fail in attempt to open information office in Washington.

Richardson arrives in Budapest from Bucharest.

Polish spokesman says USSR gives aid to Poland.

Spanish premier holds talks in Portugal.

The USSR frees Japanese fishermen.

Soviet police search apartments of six Moscow Jews.

Britain to seek further improvement of East-West relations.

Egyptian officials visit Syria.

Syrian troops in Lebanon appear to await outcome of diplomatic moves.

Swiss couple arrested on Soviet espionage charges.

Earthquake in Eastern Turkey. At least 3,000 dead.

Queen opens new session of British parliament.

The USSR to supply India with 1.4 million tons of petroleum products in 1977.

The Italian Foreign Minister holds talks with his British counterpart.

Troops sent to Fukien province to take part in campaign against "group of four."

Artist Yevgeniy Abezgouz given permission to emigrate.

Husak, Giersek, and Kosygin arrive in Romanian capital to attend Warsaw Pact summit.

Rhodesian aircraft take part in retaliatory strikes across Mozambique border.

Sakharov open letter in support of Polish Workers' Defense Committee.

Polish workers defense committee says price rise demonstrations and firing took place in more towns than officially admitted.

Venezuelan President holds talks with Podgorny; Kremlin banquet in his honour.

Hua Kuo-feng lays foundation stone of Mao Mausoleum.

Two East Germans cross border to the West.

Second man pleads guilty to murder of Soviet Embassy employee in Washington.

gk/ RD

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 282

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA.)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 282
for Friday, 26 November 1976
D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. The Autumn Sessions of the Republican Supreme Soviets. NOTE (Raitman, M 5:30) observed that following the failure to meet the original targets set by the last five-year plan concerning living standards, the targets set under the new five-year plan, which are being approved at the above-mentioned sessions, are lower and more realistic, and the well-being of the population being given a lower priority. For example, industrial workers in the RSFSR are being promised a pay hike of only 18 per cent, as compared with 23 per cent under the previous five-year plan, and kolkhozniki 25 instead of 33 per cent.

2. Dissidents. NOTE (Rahr, M 5:30) reported on a press conference in Munich held by the International Sakharov Committee hearings in connection with the publication of a German-language edition of the protocols of the first Sakharov hearings held last October in Denmark. The program quoted Committee Chairman Feldsted Andresen, that Moscow has so far failed to reply to the Corvalan-Bukovsky exchange proposal; Crimean Tatar Mafukhze Tsezur, that since the last hearing the situation of the Crimean Tatars in the USSR has not changed for the better; Andrey Grigorenko, that the situation in the USSR had not changed for the better, as illustrated by the fate of Bukovsky; Armenian cybernetician Eduard Oganesyan, that since Copenhagen the situation has worsened as regards the study of the Armenian liberation movement before 1917; engineer Aleksandr Vardy, that no improvement has been observed in the field of youth education.

Nadezhda Mandelstam's Second Book of Memoirs continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 624 (Kunta, M 28:30).

3. Soviet Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 189 (Zuckerman, NY 5) featured an interview with Prof. Vitaly Rubin, who, in 1973 organized an unofficial seminar in Moscow on the subject of Jewish culture, and emigrated to Israel a few months ago. He had received an invitation to the US, European and Israeli universities to take part in a symposium on Jewish culture in the USSR scheduled to take place this

December. Rubin spoke of a renaissance of Jewish national consciousness in the USSR after Jewish life had been destroyed by Stalin, but said he did not believe in a renaissance of Jewish national culture in the USSR since no free culture could exist there.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 189 (Roitman, M 11:30) featured an interview with Maya Ulanovskaya, who resettled from the USSR to Israel in 1973 with her son and aged mother, on her material situation (she is satisfied with her flat - better than in the USSR - and her librarian's pay), the acclimatization difficulties of her mother, and her concern over the possibility of Israel becoming involved in a new war in which her son would have to serve.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 189 (Zuckerman, NY 9) featured an interview with Leiser Ram, author of a 3-volume work on the Jewish community of Vilnyus, in which he rejected charges made in the July issue of Novoye Vremya by the chief editor of the Lithuanian CP CC organ Kommunist, Zimanas. Zimanas asserted that Ram made no mention of communist participants in the underground movement in World War II, that the Zionists collaborated with the Germans, and that Vilnyus ghetto leader Yakov Gens was a Fascist. Ram also observed that, although Zimanas alleged that old architecture was now carefully being restored in Lithuania, under the Soviet regime all Jewish monuments were razed to the ground.

In a brief news item JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 189 (Roitman, M 1:30) reported on an appeal by the World Jewish Congress in Geneva to Helsinki signatory countries to bring up the question of the persecution of Soviet Jews at the follow-up conference in Belgrade.

4. The USSR and the Freedom of Information. Pegged to an international journalists' conference held in Venice to discuss the fulfillment of the Helsinki provisions on the freedom of information, ROME REPORT (Maltsev, M 6) referred in particular to Pravda correspondent Prozhogin's rejection of charges of Soviet non-fulfillment of these provisions by talking of interference in internal Soviet affairs; demands by the majority of journalists, including Jacques Amalric of Le Monde, for a precise definition of the "non-interference" decided on at Helsinki by the follow-up conference in Belgrade; Prozhogin's call for a shutdown of Radio Liberty and his demand, supported by Alexandro Cardulli of L'Unita, for strict control of TV broadcasting, especially via satellite; the reference by participants to certain positive results of the Helsinki conference, especially regarding exchanges of information with Poland and Hungary.

In KUZNETSOV'S TALK No. 158 (Kuznetsov, L 13:30), writer Anatoliy Kuznetsov, who now lives in London, pointed to the Orwellian "double-think" terminology employed in the Soviet press as a reflection of the fact that the Soviet system as a whole is founded on lies. The Soviet people seek refuge from this intolerable situation in alcohol, religion, hobbies, sport, the family, etc. The program pointed to such persons as Sakharov, Solzhenitsyn and Bukovsky as illustrative of man's natural resistance to that which is unnatural.

5. The Literary "Freeze" in the Early Sixties. In MY LITERARY GENERATION No. 22 (Gladilin, P 8) writer Anatoli Gladilin recalled how in 1962-63 Khrushchev reversed the "de-Stalinization" process in Soviet art and literature. Progressive writers such as Voznesensky and Aksenov were pilloried and their works banned from publication, so that many were forced to take up menial jobs. Also a purge was carried out in the Moscow Writers' Organization. Some writers, however, toed the new party line. Gladilin opined that, while Khrushchev thought he was fighting against abstractionists and modernists, he was, in fact, a tool of conservative party apparatchiki. However, said Gladilin, non-conformist writers were not subjected to undue personal molestation, and when Khrushchev was ousted, the feeling was that things would not become any better.

6. WITNESSES OF 1917 EVENTS No. 43 (Rudin, M 12:30), featured journalist Petr Sobolev, who, before the Revolution, worked as a correspondent for the St. Petersburg newspapers Novoye Vremya and Vechernyeye Vremya, becoming head of the latter's chronicle department in 1916. Sobolev recalled the February Revolution in St. Petersburg, in particular how he negotiated with the Council of Soldiers' Deputies on the ban they tried to impose on his newspaper's publication, and the newspaper workers' refusal to print an anti-war poster of the Council of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies.

7. Brezhnev's Visit to Bucharest. PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 3) quoted Dagens Nyheter that the main reason for Romania's rapprochement with the USSR is the confidence she has acquired during a period of relative independence from the USSR; Die Zeit that while as a result of previous pressure Ceausescu is trying to avoid openly breaking the rules of the game in Eastern Europe, Romania's adherence to her independent line is indicated by the fact that simultaneously the Defense Minister was in Moscow and his deputy in Peking, and that on the eve of Brezhnev's arrival a new trade agreement was signed with the US; the Frankfurter Rundschau that Brezhnev's visit brought nothing new and while Brezhnev said he considered Romania a member of the "socialist community" obligated to loyalty to "proletarian and socialist internationalism," Ceausescu spoke of the need to consider "concrete prerequisites for the building of socialism" in individual countries.

8. Detente. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5765 (Vernikov, NY 5:30) gave the substance of an article by the Moscow correspondent of The Baltimore Sun, Hella Pipers, who pointed to a growing feeling among US and Soviet governmental and non-governmental observers that the present complications in detente are too serious to be dismissed as temporary. Pipers observed, for example, that at a reception in Moscow, both US Charge d'Affaires Jack Matlock and Americanologist Grigoriy Arbatov were in basic agreement on a stagnation, if not a retrogression in detente. She referred to incidents involving Soviet and US diplomatic personnel in the US and the USSR, Soviet involvement in Angola, and Soviet violations of the Helsinki agreement.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The Situation in Eastern Europe. LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 5) gave the contents of an article in the latest issue of The Economist entitled "Cracks in the Iron Triangle," subtitled "Mr. Brezhnev Has Problems With His Half of Europe, and Neither Soviet Money Nor Soviet Tanks Are the Solution for Them." The article points to the disturbing - from the Soviet standpoint - economic and political situation in Poland and the GDR.

2. The Biermann Affair. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 3) gave copious excerpts from a lengthy article in Die Zeit on the massive GDR press campaign against Biermann, and the impressive demonstration of support for Biermann in the GDR which is embarrassing the regime.

3. The Poetry of Edvard Kocbek, a Yugoslav poet, philosopher and Slovenian resistance fighter in World War II, was discussed in A POET ON POETRY No. 126 (Betaki, P 8:30). One of Kocbek's main themes is that only those of "uneasy heart" can retain their individuality.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Dissolution of the CDU/CSU Alliance in the FRG. SPECIAL FEATURE (Krassowsky and Nadirashvili, M 17) gave information on these two parties, including their organizational structure, and examined the reasons for the split, the reaction of the CDU and the government coalition parties, and the implications of an extension of CSU activities beyond Bavaria.

2. Syrian-Egyptian Relations. ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) observed that, following Syria's successful intervention in the Lebanon, a reconciliation has taken place between Syria and Egypt, illustrated by Egyptian Vice-President Mubarak's call in Damascus for a coordination of the two countries' military strategy against Israel. For his part, Sadat has made a peace offer to Israel. The indications are that the general feeling in Israel is that time is working against her.

3. The US, China and Taiwan. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5779 (Shilaeff, NY 3:30) noted that Senator Mike Mansfield's recommendation, following his visit to China, that the US dissolve its defense treaty with Taiwan should the CPR demand it, has met with opposition on the part of his colleagues and the media. Senator Carl Curtis, for example, who visited China as head of a 6-man delegation, said that a normalization of US-CPR relations would come without a substantial change in the USA's Taiwan policy, since China needs the US as a guarantee against the Soviet threat.

4. Reforms in Spain. ROADS TO DEMOCRACY No. 1 (Predtechevsky, M 7:30) gave factual information on the reform of the Spanish Cortes, which could pave the way for Spanish membership of NATO and the EEC. The program noted the restraint shown by the regime in the year since Franco's death, and pointed to the country's economic difficulties.

5. Partial Autonomy for Scotland and Wales. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) quoted the Sueddeutsche Zeitung that the Labour government's motive in drafting a bill giving Scotland and Wales a degree of autonomy was the fear of losing Labour's northern constituencies to the nationalists and separatists; the Neue Zuercher Zeitung on the question of what Scottish and Welsh autonomy will mean in practice; the Muenchner Merkur on the danger of a split in the Labour Party which could lose Scotland for the party and thereby put an end to its governing role; the Swiss Tages-Anzeiger which termed the action a bold and risky move.

6. France's Economic Situation. PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 4) noted Premier Barre's warning that on the success of his economic recovery program depended the fate not only of the government coalition but of French democracy. The program noted that even business circles are wavering in their support for the program, and pointed to the discord between Giscard and the Gaullists.

7. French Trade Unions. In THE FRENCH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT No. 2 (Shchatinsky, P 8), a former Soviet worker who is now a factory worker in France noted the casual attitude of the French (as compared with the Soviet) worker toward striking. The difference between the communist-dominated CGT and the generally apolitical Force Ouvriere was noted, and the power of the French trade unions as illustrated, for example, by the fact that the canteen in the script author's factory was equal to the standard of a top-class restaurant in a large Soviet city.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. The Philosophy of the English Political Thinker Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), who was the first philosopher in modern times to study the state as a political organism, was outlined in NEW TRENDS IN EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY No. 3 (Pyatigorsky, L 13:30).

2. An Art Exhibition Held in Paris Under the Slogan "The New Subjectivity" was reported on in SPECIAL FEATURES (Gavrilov, P 7:30).

NEWS COVERAGE

26 NOVEMBER 1976

Mugabe and Nkomo to meet on British compromise proposal for Rhodesia.

US Charge d'Affaires in Bierut confers with Sarkis.

Iran accuses South Yemen of shooting down plane, South Yemen holding pilot.

Richardson holds talks with Yugoslav officials.

More shortages reported in Poland.

West German university presidents demand free return of Biermann.

Egypt and Syria to coordinate military strategy against Israel.

China's UN representative to leave post.

Italian left-wing politicians criticize Concordat.

Thousands expected to attend Ulster peace rally in London.

East German army deserter goes on trial in Essen.

Arab peacekeeping forces to begin collecting heavy weapons.

The US and the USSR criticized at the UN.

British Communists call for reconsideration on Biermann.

Rude Pravo renews criticism of l'Unita.

The Socialist International opens meeting in Geneva.

Tito says attempts by separatists to undermine stability thwarted.

Warsaw Pact meeting ends in Bucharest.

Soviet missile tests back to Pacific.

Another earthquake reported in Turkey.

Plyushch to speak in London tomorrow.

Brandt elected president of Socialist International.

TASS correspondent arrested in Thailand.

Warsaw Pact summit communique.

A member of the Soviet trade mission arrested for spying in West Germany.

The head of the Soviet delegation to Sino-Soviet border talks said returning to Peking.

Sakharov and 18 other civil rights activists call on world's scientists to fight for release of Kovalev.

French writers call on GDR to restore citizenship to Biermann.

Fahmi says new Mideast war inevitable if Geneva peace conference does not resume.

Havemann said to be under house arrest.

Tito receives US Commerce Secretary.

Venezuelan President's press conference in Moscow.

Richard says date of independence no longer obstacle to progress in Rhodesia talks.

TASS scores meeting in London tomorrow in defense of Bukovsky and Gluzman.

Vatican attacks call for Italian tennis team not to play Chileans.

dg/RD

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 283

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA).

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 283
for Saturday and Sunday, 27 and 28 November 1976
Roy Delon

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Brezhnev's Visit in Romania was the subject of ROUND TABLE No. 1 (Krassowsky, Mirsky, Predtechevsky, and Rahr, M 20) of November 27. The panelists discussed the significance of the November 24 agreement on cooperation and friendship between the CPSU and the CC RCP, and analyzed what is new in the party and government agreement. The panelists agreed that it is too early to give a definite analysis of the agreement.

2. Dissidents. Actions taken on behalf of V. Balakhonov and V. Bukovsky by international organizations were described on PANORAMA (Salkazanova, P 6) of November 27 on the basis of an article in L'Express.

The as yet unaccepted offer to exchange the Chilean prisoner Corvalan for V. Bukovsky was backgrounded on THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 4) of November 27.

3. US Television Companies Compete for Rights to the 1980 Olympic Games. PANORAMA (Davydov, NY 4) of November 27 explained that, in addition to sports, Moscow wishes to include some other aspects of the Soviet scene to be shown in a favorable light. by US television networks. The program was based in part on a report by Variety that two networks have offered 70 million dollars each for exclusive rights, an offer which has yet to be acknowledged by the Soviet Government.

4. Galitch' Suggestion: Don't Let Yourself Be Fooled and Don't Fool Yourself when they tell you about hunger strikes in some foreign land, as in Literaturnaya Gazeta's article about a Greek political prisoner. CULTURE, EVENTS AND PEOPLE I (Galitch and Artamonov, M 5) of November 27 drew listeners' attention to the plight of such Soviet prisoners as V. Bukovsky under the subheading "On Understanding the Text of the Literaturnaya Gazeta Upside Down."

5. The Tenth Five-Year Plan As a Means of Raising the Standard of Living was discussed on ECONOMICS ON SOVIET ECONOMY No.102 (Chiaurov, NY 10) of November 27. The program focused on those parts of Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU CC Plenum which dealt with the growth of wages, consumption, construction and the improvement of social insurance and provided an analysis of those aspects of the national economy with the use of statistical data which neither Brezhnev nor Kosygin clarified.

6. Feodosii Kosoi: A Eighteenth Century Builder of God's Kingdom and his role which was not confined to a framework of the Orthodox Church, were recalled on ESSAYS ON HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH (Levitin-Krasnov, M 9) of November 27.

7. Dimitry S. Lukachev, the Prominent Soviet Historian was the subject of RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW No.682 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) of November 27. Lukachev was identified as a leading specialist in old Russian literature who has given encouragement to young writers.

8. Samizdat: "The Chronicle of Current Events", No.41, Part 3, was read on LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1251 (Burshtein and Schlippe, M 30) of November 27. The text dealt with events in Lithuania, Tverdokhlebov's exile, arrests, searches, and police interrogations. Readings included reports on dispersals of funerals and weddings in accordance with Russian Orthodox rites, the preference for talking to a priest rather than a CP organizer by a patient in Birzhal, and other recent news of state persecution of Soviet citizens.

9. Nadezhda Mandelshtam's "Second Book of Reminiscences." Parts 8 and 9, were read on UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 625 and 626 (Mandelshtam and Kunta, M 29:30 and 26:30) of November 27 and 28 respectively.

10. A Talk With Geologist Yakov Vinkovetsky, author of "A Letter From Russia to Russia" published in Kontinent (Paris), who left the USSR in 1975, included a discussion of his reasons for leaving his land on SUNDAY GUEST No.6 (Vinkovetsky and Rudolf, NY 18) of November 28.

11. Leonid Krasin, His Life and Activities which ended 24 November 1926 in Britain, where he served as a Soviet representative, were recalled on FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No.118 (Gendler, 13:30) of November 28. The program was based partly on his biography published in London in 1929 by his widow.

12. HUMAN RIGHTS No.156 (V. Fedoseev, M 9) of November 28 dealt with the defense of Soviet political prisoner V. Bukovsky by the Paris Committee, which appealed on his and Corvalan's behalf to Kurt Waldheim in 1974.

13. HAVE YOU NOTICED? (Pylaev, M 9) of November 28 reviewed the new novel by Anatoli Ivanov The Eternal Call. The novel was partly serialized in Ogonek and published in a full text by Moskva magazine and deals with the Great Fatherland War and the initial reverses suffered by the Red Army. The author pointed out the sensational aspects of the novel, which mentions the name of Trotsky in connection with the counter-revolutionary organizations and the political background of Stalinism.

14. "What Can the RSFSR Consumer Expect?" THE SOVIET UNION (Kroncher, M 3) of November 27 was pegged to a 19 November 1976 Pravda report on the 1977 national economic plan for the RSFSR and the 10th Five Year Plan. The program dealt with the projected growth rate of wages, including those paid to collective farmers, and the rise of the GNP.

15. T.D. Lysenko and the excessive praise showered at him by the Great Soviet Encyclopedia and other media were discussed on THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky and Vardy, M 8) of November 27. The program gave a sober analysis of Lysenko's work as a geneticist in the light of A. Sakharov's criticism of him during an open public forum in 1964.

16. "Was There An Atomic Catastrophe in Estonia?" THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 5) of November 27 tried to answer that question on the basis of sources published in the West (Svenska Dagbladet) and the indirect evidence of increased radioactivity in Finland and the increased number of deaths reported in the Soviet Estonia after 25 October.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. Wolf Biermann. His November 25 Munich concert was attended by two RL staff members, who gave "their private and subjective impressions" of the concert on ROUND TABLE No.2 (Mirsky and Melnikov, M 20) of November 28. The authors asked themselves this question: What came to my mind on first hearing Biermann? They gave their answers: Special semantics, which reflect the mood of oppression among the GDR's best intellectuals; the personal and intimate character of Biermann's performances traceable to 12 years of private singing to limited audiences; the underhanded and unexpected manner in which a special session of GDR's Politburo deprived him of citizenship; the utopian character of his communism; and his reception in the FRG.

2. Havemann under House Arrest. THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Mirsky, M 3) of November 27 noted the circumstances of his detention at home and the official version of this action by the GDR government and related it to human rights issues, familiar to RL audiences by citing the treatment of D. Kaminskaya, the defense councillor of V. Bukovsky, A. Marchenko, P. Litvinov, and Y. Galanskov.

3. The Situation in Poland was described on PANORAMA (Antonova, L 6) of November 27 on the basis of an article in The Times (London). The program focused on the economic and political difficulties facing the Warsaw regime, which came to a head during the June food price riots.

The harassment of members of the Polish Workers' Defense Committee was reported on THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Mirsky, M 1:30) of November 27.

4. "What Is the Basic Difference Between Maoist and Revisionist Economic Policies?" PEKING AND ITS POLICY No.398 (Shilyaev, NY 9) of November 27 suggested some of the possible answers on the basis of what is being said by political observers about the "moderate" economic thinking of the new leader Hua Kuo-feng which, in fact, might be called Maoist.

5. M. Thorez As The Faithful Implementor of Stalin's Ideas and Orders. A review of the recently published French biography was given on THE WORLD OF BOOKS No.235 (Geller, P 10:30) of November 27.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. "How Can America Be Moved Forward Again?" An answer was given on the basis of an article in the US News and World Report on PANORAMA (Storozhenko, NY 4) of November 27, citing a wide sampling of public opinion, e.g. Henry Ford II, General Maxwell Taylor, George Meany, and others.

America's transitional period was discussed on THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Savemark, W 4) of November 27 by providing a general background of the US political tradition, stressing the openness of public debates on domestic and foreign affairs on the eve of a new administration.

2. Israel's Status in UNESCO Restored and the Resolution on the Freedom of Information were the subjects of the WORLD LAST WEEK (Bykovsky, NY 2:30) of November 27. The program outlined the world-wide mission of UNESCO, gave the background of the Arabic population now under the Israeli control, and the Third World's and the USSR's position at the Nairobi conference.

3. The Middle East. A review of Middle East Affairs with special attention to Syria-Egyptian cooperation were included in THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Mirsky, M 2:30) of November 27. The program also stressed how Arab and Israeli interests impinge on Lebanon.

4. The Socialist International Congress in Geneva was opened by its newly elected President Willy Brandt reported THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Mirsky, M 2) of November 27. Included was a list of ruling Socialist leaders attending the Congress and a voice clip of Willy Brandt's call for a more lively cross-current of international public opinion, with a corresponding decline of paper work and resolution.

5. The Opening of the British Parliament was noted on THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Mirsky, M 3) of November 27.

6. The Catastrophic Earthquakes in Turkey were reported on THE WORLD LAST WEEK (Mirsky, M 1) of November 27.

7. The Possibility of Achieving a Ban on Chemical Weapons was examined on SIGNAL No.401 (Predtechovsky, M 9) of November 28. The program was pegged to the UNGA resolution on the use of such weapons and cautioned that the road between a resolution and a complete ban is a long one.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. J.B. Priestley's New Novel was reviewed on IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS No.234 (Barns, L 7:30) of November 27.

2. "The 14th New York International Film Festival" was the subject of CINEMA IN NEW YORK No.30 (Gabai, NY 6:30) of November 27 which centered on documentary films.

3. "Religious Experience," Part 4, as manifest in the lives and works of S.N. Bulgakov and French journalist A. Froassar, was continued on SUNDAY TALK No.1023 (Sheman, NY 9) of November 27.

gk/RD

NEWS COVERAGE

27 and 28 November 1976

Italian writers intervene for Biermann.

Perez urges USSR to promote detente.

Simon stops in Britain on way to Moscow.

US and USSR sign fishing accord.

The Vatican urges separation between sports and politics.

Tito says nationalists failed to undermine country's stability.

Warsaw Pact declaration cited nuclear disarmament as the most urgent world problem.

East Berlin police maintain a heavy guard around Haveman's house.

Turkish authorities recover 3,300 bodies of earthquake victims.

TASS criticizes a London rally for Bukovsky.

Spanish riot police clash with striking construction workers.

Yamani calls for peace in Middle East to defuse oil as a weapon.

Deadlock over Rhodesian independence may be broken.

The US and the USSR exchange charges over human rights.

Perez leaves the USSR.

Bukovsky-Gluzman rally scheduled for today in London.

Sarkis holds more talks on forming a new government.

South African police break up march by blacks.

Mexico turns over more land to peasants.

The Socialist International debates a New World Economic Order.

The Soviet negotiator returns to Sino-Soviet border talks.

Kohout spotlights plight of film makers.

The Turkish earthquake toll stands at more than 4,000.

Veteran Soviet actor Zakhava dead.

The way is now open to discussion of composition of interim Rhodesian government.

UNESCO general conference passes resolution to set up news agency for developing countries.

The prospects of Syrian-PLO deadlock over a surrender of heavy armaments.

The ANC accuses Britain and African countries of seeking to make Nkomo premier ad interim.

The USSR has failed to take up an EEC invitation to discuss fishing in EEC 200-mile zone.

Agerpress (Bucharest) publishes text of draft treaty on renunciation of use of nuclear arms.

More tremors in the quake-stricken area of Turkey.

Rabin calls for a Helsinki-type Geneva Mideast peace conference.

Posters are reported in Canton praising Teng Hsiao-ping.

The Spanish left discusses its attitude toward a referendum on parliamentary reform.

Communist-backed trade unions hold mass meetings in Portugal to protest against government austerity program effects for workers.

Richardson reaffirms US support for Yugoslav independence.

The Socialist International winds up its three-day congress.

East Germany is continuing its campaign against Biermann.

The Socialist International congress ends with a pledge to extend and consolidate East-West detente.

Carter is preparing a pardon for Vietnam draft evaders.

Premier Smith said that in his opinion the Geneva talks are only now about to start in earnest.

Richardson says Yugoslavia has agreed to safeguards that would prevent "strategic" American products to be transferred to the Soviet Union.

North Yemen charged that "hostile" warplanes have violated its airspace twice during the past nine days.

Strougal leaves for a four-day official visit to Iran.

About 170,000 people are homeless after recent earthquake in Turkey.

The Geneva conference on Rhodesia has scheduled a full meeting tomorrow.

Three children are victims of a booby trap intended for security forces in Northern Ireland.

A unit of Soviet naval ships will pay an official friendship visit to an Iranian port.

The Soviet Union and China are expected to resume talks shortly on their dispute over national boundaries.

A military tribunal in Taipei has sentenced seven persons for an attempt to overthrow the government.

The Soviet Union and Venezuela have signed an agreement on re-arranging their oil sales.

The capital of Kashmir was hit by an earth tremor today.

In a pastoral letter read in all of Poland's Catholic churches areas of conflict between church and state were listed.

Richardson has ended a visit to Yugoslavia and left for Ankara.

In an interview published today, Sadat said he told Brezhnev he wanted to meet him to normalize relations.

Jordanian prime-minister has reshuffled his cabinet.

The Spanish left threatens to abstain in a referendum on parliamentary reform unless all parties are officially recognised.

Rabin said Israel could not tolerate Syrian or Palestinian forces in the South Lebanon.

Strougal arrived in Teheran.

Radio Luanda announced a government reshuffle.

Israel calls for special all-Lebanese force to control Southern Lebanon.

Spanish and Portuguese leaders warn against communism at Socialist International Congress.

King Hussein swears in new cabinet.

L'Unita says Havemann's house arrest damages the reputation of the GDR.

The Venezuelan opposition criticizes the agreement with USSR to supply oil to Cuba.

A Soviet delegation leaves for Havana to attend the Cuban armed forces celebrations.

Two leading Spanish communists are briefly detained.

Saudi aid for Lebanon.

The USSR agrees to supply Kuwait with arms.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Healey confers with US Treasury Secretary Simon.

Dissidents propose a monument to victims of the Stalin era.

gk/RD

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 284

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA).

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 284

for Monday, 29 November 1976

D. Felton

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Dissidents. A rally in London in defense of Bukovsky, Gluzman and other Soviet political prisoners was the subject of LONDON REPORT (Kuznetsov, L 9). The meeting was held on 27 November by the British section of Amnesty International. The program featured a reading by Natalya Gorbanevskaya of the speech she delivered at the meeting, in which she gave a first-hand account of a special Soviet psychiatric hospital. She referred in particular to inmate Olga Nozhak, who had been confined there for 15 years (since 1955) for protesting against administrative-psychiatric repression. Other speakers were Leonid Plyushch, who described conditions in the Dnepropetrovsk hospital, British psychiatrists, and some prominent public figures.

NOTE (Mirsky, M 6) focused on a letter by eight Leningrad citizens to Lev Zaykov, Chairman of the Leningrad City Executive Committee, in which they offered to pay for the erection in Leningrad of a monument to the victims of Stalinism. The signatories are sculptors Olga Slutkovskaya (who offered to design the monument), poetress Yuliya Voznesenskaya and Natalya Lesnichenko, actor Dmitriy Akselrod, worker Yuriy Lutsky, typist Nelli Poletayeva, philosopher Yuri Shtern, and photographer Yuri Andreyev. The program said it is about time such a monument is erected, 20 years having elapsed since Khrushchev's de-Stalinization speech, and pointed to the letter as an example of "civic initiative," which is especially significant in view of the fact that the de-Stalinization campaign has been stopped.

The 41st issue of the samizdat Chronicle of Current Events, continued to be read in LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1252 (Burstein and Schlippe, M 24:30), which featured material on Soviet political prisoners.

RADIO SEMINAR NO. 383 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) recapitulated Andrey Amalrik's classification of the different official and unofficial ideologies in the USSR in his recent article "Ideologies in Soviet Society." The program quoted from the March 1970 letter to Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny signed by Sakharov, Valentin Turchin and Roy Medvedev which talks of the "anti-democratic distortions of socialism under Stalin." The same view was expressed by Petro Grigorenko and Father Sergei Zeludkov. In his Reflections Sakharov speaks of the "moral attractiveness" of socialism." Brezhnev was quoted as saying that the USSR's failure to catch up with the USA was due to "features alien to socialism."

Nadezhda Mandelstam's Second Book of Memoirs continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS NO.627 (Fedoseyeva, M 29:30) which presented the chapter entitled "Contemporaries."

Alexander Galich sang A Fairy Tale in THEY SING No.845 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 1 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) featured articles from the New York paper Novoye Russkoe Slovo (November 18, 1976) which concentrated on an article entitled "The Iron Curtain" on trigger-happy East German border guards on the border with the FRG; from Vestnik Russkovo Khristianskovo Dvizheniya (Herald of the Russian Christian Movement) focussing on an editorial on the centenary of the publication of a Russian-language edition of the Bible; from the Tel-Aviv journal Zion which dealt with an account by a certain Hanna Meierstein on how she came to emigrate from the USSR to Israel.

3. Land Melioration. MAN ON EARTH No.116 (Lobas, NY 13:30) pointed to the poor returns from the huge investments in land melioration in the USSR, where grainyields, for example, are only 25 centners per hectare as compared with 31-35 in major "capitalist" countries. In the USA, a highly effective method of automated irrigation, based on the principle of "water the plant, not the field," is in operation, while an even better system devised by Soviet scientists 10-15 years ago has yet to be put into practice. Brezhnev and Kosygin were quoted on the need for more effective melioration, as was the August resolution referring to "grave shortcomings" in this field. The program attributed this state of affairs to the forcible imposition of melioration measures "from above."

4. The Soviet Seizure of Eastern Poland in September 1939, following the conclusion of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, was described in EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No.28 (Gorbanevskaya, P 14). The Polish-language compilation The Katyn Crime in the Light of Documents, published in London in 1948, was quoted.

5. The Meeting of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee in Bucharest. PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 3) quoted The Times (London) which observed that Soviet leaders should make less propaganda and get down to business in the area of arms limitation,, and that the difference between the subject matter of MFR and SALT is becoming more and more arbitrary as a result of present-day weapons development and the Viennese Die Presse, which describes the Warsaw Pact appeal to NATO for a rejection of the use of atomic weapons as a "cheap propaganda trick."

6. The History of US-Soviet Disarmament Talks, starting from Khrushchev's September 1959 proposal for total disarmament, was outlined in MILITARY DETENTE No.37 (Lavrov, NY 13:30). Khrushchev was quoted as admitting in his memoirs that this proposal was more a propaganda maneuver than a serious proposal, and reference was made to Khrushchev's rejection of inspection and MacMillan's 1960 proposal to set up a technical disarmament commission. The fictitious US "missile gap" in the early sixties, the Cuban crisis of 1962 in which the USA called Khrushchev's bluff, and the 1963 test ban treaty were also reviewed. A quote was given from Sakharov's On the Country and the World, in which he described how in the summer of 1961 Khrushchev overruled his objections to a new series of tests of super-powerful hydrogen bombs.

Voice clips of Elmo Zumwalt in which he outlined the US proposals to establish a ceiling on intercontinental missiles and to refrain from building anti-missile systems were also used.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. Human Rights in Poland. NOTE (Bensi, M 7) gave the substance of a pastoral message from the Polish episcopate charging the Polish government with violating human rights by taking discriminatory measures against believers and conducting anti-religious propaganda. Reference was also made to the episcopate's previous call for a general amnesty for all workers arrested in connection with the June food price riots, and Cardinal Wyszynski's earlier attack against compelling workers to put in unpaid overtime. In this connection, the Cardinal's activities in the field of human rights were reviewed. Finally, reference was made to an interview given to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the editor of the Catholic monthly Wież in which he called for independent trade unions and freedom of expression, and another mass statement interview by Polish PEN Club Secretary General Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, pointing to the Polish Catholic Church's role as a champion of human rights.

2. GDR Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 3) quoted the Sued-deutsche Zeitung that the placing of Prof. Havemann under house arrest illustrates the GDR authorities' concern over the increasing audacity of the GDR dissidents; the Stuttgarter Zeitung that the measures against Havemann and Biermann are part of the GDR's policy of ideological self-isolation; the Italian CP weekly Rinascita that the GDR authorities' action against Biermann constitutes a grave violation of socialist legality.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 3) quoted The Washington Post that Syria and Israel have a common interest in presenting a renewal of Palestinian attacks against Israel from Lebanon, and The Baltimore Sun on Syria's desire to preclude an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon. Israel's concern over the burden on her economy which would result if she has to station sizeable forces on her border with Lebanon to counter a Syrian military presence in southern Lebanon was also noted.

TEL-AVIV REPORT (Perelman, I 4:30) gave some facts and figures from a speech by Israeli Defense Minister Simon Peres at a session of the Maarakh parliamentary group in which he pointed to Israeli's considerable increased military might. In this context he mentioned Israel's rejection of a Kissinger suggestion that Israel tolerate the presence of a limited number of Syrian troops in southern Lebanon. Statements by Rabin rejecting such a possibility were also quoted.

2. US-South Korean Relations. NEW YORK REPORT NO.5772 (Shilaeff, NY 5:30) suggested as reasons for Jimmy Carter's declared intention of gradually withdrawing US forces from South Korea a desire to remove another obstacle to improving US-Chinese relations, and the feeling that the South Korean Army is now strong enough to fend for itself. Former US Defense Secretary Melvin Laird was quoted as saying that similar plans had previously been rejected by Kissinger. The program also referred to Japanese concern over the possibility of US withdrawal.

3. Concern in the USA Over a Possible Oil Price Hike at the upcoming OPEC conference was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No.5759 (Shilaeff, NY 3).

4. The 13th Congress of the Socialist International. GENEVA REPORT (Mikhelson, M 4:30) referred to Mitterrand's reference to the "tragic errors" committed by the Communist International, Willy Brandt's and his Swiss colleague Huboscher's doubts about the genuineness of the change in position of the West European CPs, and Rabin's proposal to use Helsinki as a model for achieving peace in the Middle East.

5. The Orthodox Church Conference in Geneva, devoted to preparations for a Pan-Orthodox Council and the question of cooperation with other Christian denominations, was the subject of NOTE (Rahr, M 6) which pointed to the problem of relations between "registered" church organizations in the USSR and Eastern Europe, and diaspora organizations in the West. There are also differences on fundamental issues between the Constantinople and Moscow Patriarchates. The latter insists on the inclusion on the agenda of such questions as "cooperation in the strengthening of peace, freedom, fraternity and love among peoples." The program also referred to a report that the Council would not occupy itself with doctrinal questions.

6. The Future of the US Republican Party. NEW YORK REPORT NO. 5776 (Dudin, NY 4:30) pointed to the party's critical situation following Ford's defeat by Carter, and indications of a coming power struggle between conservative and liberal elements.

7. The Upcoming Extraordinary Congress of the Gaullist UDR Party, at which the party is to be given a new name and a new structure, was reviewed by PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) in the context of the differences between the Gaullists and President Giscard d'Estaing.

8. Prof. Mark Falkoff's Article "Why Allende Fell," published in the July issue of the journal Commentary, was summarized in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No.94 (Navrozov, NY 9).

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Sidney Lumet's New Film "Network" a satire on the world of TV, was reviewed in CINEMA IN NEW YORK NO.32 (Gabay, NY 9:30).

2. Art and the Business World in the USA. ART AND LITERATURE No.540 (Lvov, NY 13) described how in the USA, the business world has become a major customer and sponsor of art.

3. Impressions of the Art Galleries of Paris were given in CULTURAL REVIEW NO.1089 (Gavrilov, P 7).

NEWS COVERAGE

29 November 1976

Assad to visit Egypt to coordinate Arab policy vis-a-vis Israel.

Assembly of West European Union opens today.

Leaders of Ulster Womens' peace movement in Norway for award.

In interview to Time Rabin says only new US initiative could advance cause of peace in Mideast.

US Commerce Secretary Richardson in Turkey to report to Ford on aid requirements for earthquake victims.

US Treasury Secretary Simon in Moscow to address annual meeting of Soviet-US trade and economic council.

TWA jet struck by lighting makes safe landing in Shannon.

Delegates at Geneva conference on Rhodesia today turn attention to question of transitional administration.

OAU Secretary-General says African and Arab heads of state will probably hold summit next March.

Venezuelan President praises reforms being enacted in Spain.

FRG and China begin trade talks.

Strougal continues visit to Iran.

Rescue operations in Turkish earthquake area under way again.

British CP observer who attended Bukovsky-Gluzman rally will report to party executive committee.

Ministers from six copper-exporting countries meet in Santiago to confer on stabilization of prices.

Italian teletype operators strike as first stage of nationwide stoppage of industrial workers.

Orthodox bishops decide to prepare for a dialogue with Roman Catholics.

US gives international Red Cross 7 Million in aid for Lebanon.

Swiss writer donates large sum to Polish workers' defense committee.

New snowfalls hamper rescue operations in Turkish earthquake area.

Chinese People's Daily warns against attempts to sever Chinese-Albanian friendship.

Sarkis conferring with his advisers on location of peacekeeping force in South.

Richard conferring with Mugabe and Nkomo.

UNESCO defers media resolution in Nairobi.

Soviet vessel sinks off Rhodes.

Hanoi radio reports stepped-up communist activity in Thailand.

Venezuelan President arrives in Portugal on state visit.
Mombasa-Nairobi passenger express derailed, hundreds of dead
and injured feared.
Libya withdraws from Arab League truce force in Lebanon.
Soviet Merchant Marine Minister visits Greece.
Tupolev-104 reportedly crashed yesterday in USSR.
EEC leaders open two-day summit in The Hague.
Suarez meets with Christian Democrats.
Strougal confers with the Shah in Teheran.
China recalls its Ambassador to UN.
Italian communists enter WEU.
US-Soviet grain shipping talks resume in Washington.
Portuguese communists assail government on land reform.
Sadat may meet with prominent Jews living outside Israel.
Mihajlov goes on hunger strike again.
Richard comes under fire from blacks and whites.
Israel proposes border agreement with Lebanon.
Hungarians accept amnesty to return home.

gk/RD

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 285

(A summary of the news coverage by the Russian-language programming appears at the end of the DBA).

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 285

for Tuesday, 30 November 1976

D. Felton; J. Vale

A. SOVIET TOPICS -- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. US-Soviet Trade Relations. PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No. 203 (R. Dudin, NY 9) quoted from a report by The New York Times Moscow correspondent Christopher Wren in mid-October on the successful progress of two joint US-Soviet ventures - the construction of an ammonia combine on the Volga near Togliatti, and a huge port at Ventspils, Latvia. A visit to the USSR at the beginning of November by Occidental Petroleum boss Armand Hammer, who negotiated these projects, during which he was given front-page treatment by the Soviet media and received by Brezhnev, was related by the program to the latter's probable desire to gain information on the intentions of the new Carter administration.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 5780 (Davydov, NY 3) was pegged to a Moscow meeting of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, attended by approximately 250 American businessmen. Disappointment was noted among Americans working in the Soviet Union. US-Soviet trade was described, however, as not being in such a bad state, the volume of trade having increased from 172 million dollars in 1971 to 2.5 billion dollars this year. The increase was attributed to the export of US agricultural produce, rather than industrial goods, which has increased rather slowly. The success of individual companies doing business with the USSR was noted as varied. It was suggested that to trade with the USSR one should be more of a politician than a businessman.

2. Dissidents. NOTE (Roitman, M 6:30) postulated a connection between the TASS reports on the successes of the Jewish National Theater and the opening of a youth club in Birobidzhan in which Jews perform their national dances. A prior TASS release which tried to justify the campaign of apartment searches directed against Jewish activists in Moscow was noted, as well as the fact that all nine Jews who had had their apartments searched were organizers of an unofficial scientific symposium on the problems of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union, which is planned to take place December 21-23.

PARIS REPORT No. 786 (Ryser, P 7:30) gave the slightly abridged text of a letter to Le Monde by poet Vadim Delaunay in response to the newspaper's publication of a Novosti statement, without accompanying commentary, on Bukovsky and Gluzman on the eve of a Paris meeting to protest the lot of Soviet, Czechoslovak and South American political prisoners. Delaunay pointed out many instances of factual errors in the Novosti report.

Nadezhda Mandelshtam's Second Book of reminiscences continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 628 (Kunta and Fedoseyeva, M 25).

Yuli Kim sang Ballad on a Dancing Sunbeam and The Parachutist in THEY SING No. 486 (Mitina, M 4:30).

3. Conditions in Soviet Labor Camps. In TESTIMONIES No. 45 (Kuznetsov and Meshener, L 9), former Soviet political prisoner Iosif Meshener described the concentration camp where he was confined as an "academy of life" which made him realize that communism was a mistake. The camp's inmates personified the history of the Soviet regime. He also recalled how a KGB colonel tried to enlist his services to denounce his fellow prisoners, and by attacking Zionism actually awakened his Jewish national consciousness.

WORLD OF BOOKS No. 236 (Agursky, L 8:30) reviewed the book Vorkuta by former Polish partisan Edward Buca, in which he gave a frank description of conditions in Vorkuta labor camps, where in 1953 he organized a strike among the inmates. The book has just been published by the Constable Press in London.

4. USSR-Palestinian Relations. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 42 (Perakh, M 8:30) said that Moscow's attitude towards the PLO changed from indifference, prior to the June 1967 war, to animosity owing to the PLO's uncontrolled activities after the war, and, starting from 1968, to interest and support in view of the PLO's increasing political significance and the USSR's difficulties with Egypt. The Syrian attack against the Palestinians in the Lebanon placed the USSR in an embarrassing situation, nevertheless, Moscow opted for the PLO. The PLO, however, has no intention of becoming a satellite of Moscow.

5. The Nationality Question. EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No. 21 (Silnicky, NY 8:30) continued to review a collection of documents published last year in New York under the title The Nationalities Question in the USSR. The program focused on a document by Ukrainian communists pointing to the CPSU's centralist, chauvinistic nationality policy, and one by Latvian communists in the same vein, and a less nationality-

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oriented document by representatives of the Estonian technical intelligentsia speaking of the spiritual void created by the materialistic communist ideology and calling for the democratization of Soviet society. The program said the nationality problem has become exacerbated by Soviet aims at integrating the East European countries into a multi-national community.

6. The Development of Armenian Science. SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No. 83 (A. Vardy and R. Akopyan, M 9) took issue with claims by Armenian party and Komsomol First Secretaries Demirchyan and Katandzhyan, Academy of Sciences President Ambartsumyan, et alii on the high level of development of Armenian science by noting that no Armenian scientist, in contrast to scientists from countries with a comparable size and population, has ever won a Nobel Prize. This was attributed to the fact that scientific research in Armenia is dictated by Moscow, isolation from foreign scientists, and a lack of modern equipment.

7. An Obituary of Chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers Grigoriy Arzumanyan was given in SPECIAL FEATURE (Oganesyan, M 3), whose author knew him personally. The program described him as a charming, gentle-natured man who despite his high office retained his human qualities. Reference was also made to the fact that his brother Anushavan was sent to a concentration camp under Stalin.

8. CHILDREN'S READING No. 27 (Artamonov, P 8) described how in the USSR children's literature gives young people a completely false view of reality. Its aim is to mobilize their support for the party's resolutions and projects, and induce them to join the Komsomol.

9. Sino-Soviet Relations. PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 2:30) quoted The Daily Telegraph that while Ilichev said when he left Peking 18 months ago that he would return only for talks in the case of a change for the better on matters of Sino-Soviet differences, the Chinese media continued to vilify the USSR. Deputy Premier Li Hsiang-nang said in the presence of Soviet Ambassador Tolstikov that Soviet hopes of an end to the Sino-Soviet conflict were vain. The program excerpted the Sueddeutsche Zeitung that Ilichev's talks in Peking may be expected to clarify the significance of the absence of a reference to the territorial dispute in China's October Revolution message to the USSR.

10. Yugoslav-Albanian-Soviet Relations. Pegged to the Yugoslav and Albanian national holiday of November 29 commemorating the establishment of communist regimes in those countries in 1945 and 1944, respectively, ANALYSIS (Bensi, M 6:30), highlighted the great differences between these two countries' political and social structures and that of the Soviet Union. Their relations with the USSR were also

analyzed. Two articles commemorating these national holidays in Izvestia were quoted, in which the USSR's desire to normalize relations with Albania and Soviet "friendship" toward Yugoslavia were expressed. It was noted that there was no corresponding detailed declaration of friendship toward the Soviet Union in the Yugoslav press, and an Albanian newspaper countered with charges of Soviet imperialism.

B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. Developments in China. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5781 (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) pointed to indications of a certain "de-Maoization" process in the CPR; for example the wall posters in southern China which not only pillory the "band of four" but laud Teng Hsiao-ping. However, the program said, a Stalin-type debunking of Mao seems out of the question, since only recently the foundation stone was laid for a Mao mausoleum. The program noted in this connection the increasingly nationalist flavor of present-day communism, and the fact that for China Mao is both Stalin and Lenin. Reference was also made to indications that Foreign Minister Chiao Kuang-hua has fallen from favor.

2. Developments in Eastern Europe. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi and Henkin, M 2:30) quoted La Stampa that the Biermann and Havemann affairs in the GDR, and the campaign for political and civil rights in Poland, belie Brezhnev's dismissal of reports of difficulties in the socialist countries as "imperialist slander;" the Sueddeutsche Zeitung that Havemann has been criticizing the GDR regime since the sixties, and doing so from a Marxist standpoint; Corriere della Sera that the Bucharest conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee indicates a tightening of Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe; La Croix that the creation of the two new Warsaw Pact organs give the Pact an additional political dimension and paves the way for greater political coordination, one of its first tasks being to prepare for the Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. NEW YORK REPORT No. 5773 (Kuzmina and Gendler, NY 2:30) presented the Middle East as one of the major problems to be tackled by the incoming Carter administration. Connecticut Senator Ribicoff's suggestion that Kissinger be appointed special consultant on Middle East questions was cited. The US refusal to extend the visa of PLO representative Sabri Gurius, who gave incorrect information pertaining to his birth and citizenship upon entering the US, was noted.

TEL AVIV REPORT (Perelman, I 4) described the new anti-Israeli UN resolution which differs from preceding ones in that the demands of the Palestinians were presented in a clearly-worded legal form, and are softer in tone. Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir was quoted as saying that while Israel was prepared to make territorial concessions, she insisted on secure frontiers.

2. Discussions with the Opposition in Spain. NOTE No. 533 (Rahr, M 6:30) was pegged to Suarez' talks with representatives of Christian-Democratic groups, during which he consented to resume discussions on the demands of these and other opposition groups in the near future. The contents of the communique presented to the Spanish Prime Minister by the opposition parties were also discussed. Their demands included the exclusion of the Communist Party and "workers' commissions" from participation in the December 15 referendum on reform of the Spanish parliamentary system.

3. The Seizure of Hostages. UN REPORT No. 749 (Bykowsky, NY 3:30) focused on the UNGA discussion on drafting an international convention on hostage-taking. It was noted that this resolution, proposed by the FRG, is supported by 18 countries, among which there is not one Arab country. The Libyan delegation proposed making a distinction between "innocent hostages" and other hostages thus leaving the decision on whether the abductors were guilty of kidnapping to the discretion of the country involved.

4. Carter's CBS TV Interview was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 779 (Savemark, W 4), which focused on his remark on the SALT stagnation being due to differences within the present US administration, and his expression of optimism over the fact that Kissinger had assured him that the Soviets had never made any categorical statement to him which had subsequently proved to have been false, although there had been cases of misinterpretation.

5. English Trotskyites. LONDON REPORT No. 787 (Vladimirov, L 5) summarized an article in The Times (London) disclosing the existence of Trotskyite infiltration of the ruling Labour Party. These Trotskyites, it was noted, are not oriented toward Moscow, but are a considerably more radical group. The Times article quoted a former Labour Party leader, who at one time had collaborated with a group of Trotskyites, that the Trotskyites would have no influence if they were to act openly in the political arena.

6. Miscellaneous US Items. AMERICAN PANORAMA No. 149 (Storozhenko, NY 5) contained brief notes on President Ford's intention to resettle in Monterey, California; Sovietologists' advice to Carter to wait a while before meeting with Brezhnev; and black Congresswoman Barbara Jordan's reported refusal to serve in the Carter administration.

D. CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC TOPICS OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:

1. Miscellaneous US Items. AMERICAN PANORAMA No. 149 (Storozhenko, NY 5) featured brief items on a new wave of immigrants from Asia, Central America, Southern Europe and the West Indies; the tourist industry; a new edition of the Bible; a "Noah's Ark" operation in the Panama Canal Zone; and women's fashions.

2. Esther Vilar's "The Manipulated Man" was the subject of MODERN WOMAN No. 9 (Gordin, M 9).

3. An Exhibition in Paris of the Works of German Artist Paul Wunderlich was reported on in SPECIAL FEATURE (Gavrilov, P 6:30).

NEWS COVERAGE

30 NOVEMBER 1976

US-Soviet trade meeting opens today.

Soares refuses communist request to discuss rightist threat with socialists.

Soviet Jews ask US to raise in UN the question of suppression of Jewish culture in USSR.

Meshener in defence of Bukovsky.

North Yemen forbids foreign flights over Bab-el-Mandeb straits.

Schmidt says oil price rises may have adverse effect on aid to developing countries.

Soviet delegation arrives for celebrations marking 20th anniversary of Cuban army.

UNESCO conference ends today in Nairobi.

Senator Kennedy to ask Senate for 10 million dollars aid for Turkey.

Greece opens air corridor for relief flights to Turkey in wake of quake.

Powerful earthquake hits parts of Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

UNGA condemns nuclear tests.

TASS announces death of Armenian Prime Minister Arzumanyan.

Official enquiry begins today into latest Soviet air crash.

Rhodesian Foreign Minister concerned that conference has lost sight of main objectives.

Sweden introduces draft resolution in UNGA committee on rights of political prisoners.

Soviet-Chinese border talks resumed.

Opposition says Suarez ready to negotiate with non-government parties on further democratization.

Retiring Mexican President Echeverria ready to oppose Waldheim for election as new Secretary-General of UN.

Five bomb explosions cause considerable damage in Mexico City.

Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation in France by invitation from French CP.

Pravda reports publication of book by Brezhnev.

Rescue operations continue on site of yesterday's train disaster in Kenya.

Italian Parliament today begins debate on status of Roman Catholic Church.

Schmidt disapproves anti-capitalist resolution passed by Socialist International.

Andreotti says main aim of his forthcoming visit to US is to get economic support for Italy.

Heinrich Boell appeals on behalf of Mikhail Shtern.

Death of Vice-President of Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Pokrovsky.

Lebanese Moslems support Palestinians who refuse to surrender heavy arms.

Richard discussing transitional government with nationalist leaders at Rhodesia talks.

More than 7 million Italians striking.

FAO reports more plentiful food supplies.

Soviet Merchant Marine Minister visits Athens shipyards.

Soviet grain shipments to Poland continue.

Simon wants Soviet-US trade improved.

EEC summit ends in The Hague.

Three Frenchmen appeal to leave USSR.

UNESCO conference ends in Nairobi.

Boelling denies Bahr meeting with Brezhnev aide.

Pesnyary to open 13-day concert tour of US.

Carter says he might use Kissinger for special assignments.

Two Irish housewives receive special Norwegian peace prize.

Venezuelan President calls for better deal for Third World.

Madame Mao wanted to be Empress.

GDR warns against contacts with Havemann.

Australian report on USSR's Indian Ocean presence.

Rhodesian black militants reject interim government proposals.

Brezhnev urges US to remove obstacles to trade.

Sarkis discusses failure to disarm rival factions.

Communists win seats in WEU Defense Committee.

Spanish Socialist Workers Party allowed to hold congress.

Malik makes UN farewells.

Rhodesian Foreign Minister attacks Mugabe.

Standing Committee of Chinese parliament discusses appointments and dismissals.