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ANALYSES

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation).

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 1 August 1980
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

1. The Moscow Olympics. PANORAMA (Belotserkovsky, M 9:30) pointed to the anti-Olympic character of Soviet state sport, recalling how in 1952 Stalin began to use the Olympics as a propaganda instrument to demonstrate the superiority of his brand of socialism and inflate great-Russian chauvinism. Stalin also introduced huge premiums for records. The program cited from a Soviet Olympic Encyclopedia, prepared for printing before the invasion of Afghanistan, which on the one hand to all intents and purposes condemns the separation of sport from politics in its comments on the holding of the 1936 Games in Berlin, while on the other it condemns the "bourgeois concept of 'apolitical sport'." The program compared the state professionalism of the German teams at the 1936 Olympics with that of the socialist countries.

KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 1:30) cited an article by Anthony Austin in The New York Times on the cultural program offered during the Games, which appeared to meet with the general satisfaction of foreign visitors.

KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 3:30) reported on the religious facilities provided at the Games, noting a Kuwait trainer's displeasure over the proximity of a discotheque and a bar to the mosque in the Olympic Village (he said most Muslim visitors preferred to pray in their own rooms); the negligible attendance in the combined Buddhist-Jewish prayer room, largely a result of the boycott of the Games by major Buddhist countries and Israel; and the satisfactory attendance in the Christian prayer house.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Henkin, M 7:30) referred to reports of large-scale mutinies in the Afghan army, the discovery of the mutilated bodies of six Soviet citizens in Kabul, and a major Soviet offensive against the rebels. The program suggested that Moscow's aim is to crush the rebels and thus prepare the ground for the Helsinki follow-up conference in Madrid and for a "political" solution to the conflict in which Karmal appears as an independent figure.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 5) gave the full text of Sakharov's letter to Brezhnev offering a plan for the settlement of the Afghanistan crisis.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 3:30) quoted comment on the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki Agreement in The New York Times (Jerry Leiber, administrative rector of the American group for monitoring implementation of the Helsinki accords, on his meeting with Sakharov and other Soviet human rights activists), and the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, on the Soviet leadership's violations of the Helsinki accords by invading Afghanistan and suppressing human rights at home.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 4:30) gave the background to the case of scientist Vladimir Kislik, who has been trying to emigrate to join his wife and daughter in Israel and who was placed in a psychiatric institution in Kiev on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki Agreement. Noting this coincidence, the program commented that the Soviet delegation at the upcoming Madrid conference will have reason to be proud of the Kislik case since the right to medical assistance indeed constitutes one of the major human rights. Donald Manes, President of New York City's borough of Queens was said to have asked for a Soviet visa so he can investigate the case.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Nechayev, P 5:30) reported on the following recent cases of repression against Leningrad artists: Valentin Smirnov, a photographer, was sent to a psychiatric institution after organizing an exhibition of non-conformist art on July 1 together with a group of young artists; Feodosi Gumenyuk, in exile in Dnepropetrovsk, has lost his job after applying for an emigration visa; Anatoly Belkin, who illustrated an edition of Bulgakov's The Master and Margarita for the Ardis publishing firm in the US, was drafted into the army in May after having been subjected to a psychiatric examination.

PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 5) cited an article by Flora Lewis in The New York Times about a meeting with writer Georgi Vladimov in which he urged the West to continue -- in its own interests -- to support Sakharov and the human rights movement in the USSR.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Burststein, M 19:30) featured the 18th installment of the 54th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events, dated 15 November 1979, consisting of material from the section entitled "The Right to Emigrate."

4. The Media. KALEIDOSCOPE (Czugunow, L 2:30) cited an article by Jonathan Steel in The Guardian on readers' letters to Soviet newspapers. He quoted the head of the appropriate department of Pravda, Viktor Grishin, on how action was taken on grievances expressed by readers, and on readers' unanimity over Afghanistan. When asked whether people wrote in on Stalin's concentration camps, Grishin said the majority correctly understood the party's criticism of the personality cult. Steel concluded by observing that Lenin had said that a newspaper should be an agitator and a propagandist; he said nothing about it having to begin public debates on questions of party policy.

5. Soviet Reality. In PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Yegides, P 11), former teacher of Marxist ethics at a Moscow higher education institution Petr Yegides described his verbal exchanges at a round table discussion in Lyon with the head of the city's section of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Committee on various aspects of Soviet reality -- the poor performance of industry and agriculture, the low standard of living, the absence of democracy, the repression of dissidents, and the invasion of Afghanistan.

6. Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Zuckerman and Lvov, NY 12:30) featured an interview with Soviet emigre writer Arkadi Lvov, now resident in the US, who is working on a historical book entitled The Jews and Russia. Lvov noted how in his extensive research tracing the origins and history of Jewish life in Russia, he was forced to use Russian history books written in the pre-Revolutionary period because Soviet historiography, in what he termed as Orwellian-type methods, systematically deleted information on the role played by Jews in Russian history. Lvov filled in this information gap by giving some interesting facts about the influence of Judaism in old Russia.

7. Literature. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Henkina and Aksenov, M 28:30) featured a tape-recorded version of Vasili Aksenov's second lecture at the Institute of Oriental Studies in Paris. In this lecture, Aksenov described in detail how the uncensored literary almanac Metropol came into being, what the aims of its editors were, (not to destroy Soviet literature but to broaden its framework), and the violent reaction of official circles (unexpected to those who contributed to the almanac).

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) featured the 4th installment of Vladimir Voynovich's new book Pretender to the Throne: the New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin published by the YMCA-Press in Paris.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Henkin, M 4) gave the abridged text of an article by Barry Kolb in The Washington Star which in connection with the present talks between the Polish authorities and workers in the wake of the workers' unrest over the meat price hikes, speaks of an unexpected form of cooperation which could lead to a new economic reform.

2. The PRC. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 7:30) discussed information published in 1978 in the Chinese samizdat journal Exploration and new data based on interviews in Hong Kong's leftist press describing the brutality and hardship in one of China's notorious prisons for elite political prisoners, Qin Cheng, whose existence is being denied by the authorities to this day.

3. The Italian CP. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Maltsev, R 7) gave the contexts of an interview given by Berlinguer to Italian journalist and writer Arianna Falacci in which he spoke in particular of the PCI's independent policy vis-a-vis the USSR, saying that while critical of many aspects of Soviet reality, such as the lack of freedom, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the PCI strove to maintain good relations with the USSR; stressed the PCI's respect for the Italian constitution and the rules of democracy; and reaffirmed the PCI's advocacy of Italy's continued membership of NATO.

PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Maltsev, R 7) recalled the incident in which following the murder of Aldo Moro, Berlinguer denied parliamentary deputy Leonardo Sciascia's claim that Berlinguer had spoken of links between Italian terrorists and the Czech security service. In this connection, the program spoke of the links between Marxism-Leninism and terrorism.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Perouansky, M 7), based on a CND report from Munich of July 31, discussed the two latest threats to the peace-making process in the Middle East: the UNGA resolution affirming the right of Palestinians to an independent state, and the new law passed in the Knesset declaring Jerusalem the indivisible capital of Israel, including Begin's plans to move his office to Arab East Jerusalem. The Arab reaction, including that of President Sadat, as well as the reaction of US Secretary of State Muskie, was noted.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 3) quoted critical comment in the Stuttgarter Zeitung and The Philadelphia Inquirer on the UN General Assembly resolution and the Israeli law on Jerusalem.

2. Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 5) gave the substance of the US Congressional resolution adopted on the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki Agreement which, among other things, charged the US delegation at the upcoming follow-up conference in Madrid with raising, in a decisive and unequivocal manner, the questions of human rights violations in Helsinki signatory countries, and the persecution of human rights activists.

PANORAMA (Zuckerman, NY 4) reported on a meeting held in Washington in connection with the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki agreement between US State Department officials, members of the US delegation at the upcoming Madrid follow-up conference, and representatives of US human rights organizations (the "Helsinki lobby"). The program noted that the latter will be strongly represented at the Madrid conference, and that naturally not all their requests to the US delegation can be satisfied - for example, the request to intercede with the Soviet government to stop the jamming of RL Latvian broadcasts at least during the Madrid conference. A Washington CND special of July 31 was used.

PANORAMA (Krassovsky, M 5) quoted FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on the progress made in implementing the Helsinki Agreement in the five years since it was signed, and the special attention which will have to be devoted at the Madrid review conference to the implementation of the human rights provisions of the Agreement. FRG opposition leader and Chancellor-candidate Franz-Josef Strauss was quoted that the USSR views the final act not as a document of peace but as an instrument for expanding the sphere of Soviet domination.

3. Britain. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 3) highlighted the open letter by three prominent Labor Party members - William Rogers, David Owen, and Shirley Williams - criticizing the policies of the party's extreme left-wingers and hinting at the possibility of a new democratic socialist party.

4. France. PANORAMA (Mursky, P 6:30) gave the substance of Francois Mitterand's statement in an interview to Le Monde in which he criticized French foreign policy for its opportunism, as well as Giscard's meeting with Brezhnev, spoke of the strength of the "world conscience," advocated French assistance to the Afghan rebels, criticized the lack of coordination in the Western alliance, and said that while the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe is unacceptable for the USSR, the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles is also unacceptable for France.

5. US-Ethiopian Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) discussed the mysterious expulsion of US Ambassador Frederic Chapin by Ethiopian military dictator Haile-Mariam Mengistu, who gave no explanation for the action. The program quoted the official US position as expressed by State Department spokesman John Trattner, and reviewed both the deterioration in US-Ethiopian relations since Emperor Haile Selassie was deposed in 1974, and the growing Soviet influence in the area since then. A CND report from Washington of August 1 was used.

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

1. Literature. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Shamir, Isr 16) featured the third and final installment of a discussion by Israeli scholar and translator into Russian Israel Shamir of the works of the late Israeli novelist Shmuel Joseph Agnon, who won the 1960 Nobel Prize for Literature. The program gave an excerpt from Agnon's story "From the Heart of the Seas."

2. A Trend in the FRG to Work Less in Order to Have More Free Time was noted in KALEIDOSCOPE (S. Vardy, M 3:30), which cited an article in Der Spiegel.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in A-3 (Bensi, M 3:30) and C-1 (Bensi, M 3).

WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: Sakharov's letter to Brezhnev on Afghanistan (Sakharov, M 9:30); developments in Afghanistan (Henkin, M 4:30); the placing of refusenik Vladimir Kislik in a psychiatric institution (Roitman, M 2:30); repressions against Leningrad non-conformist artists (Nechayev, P 5:30); FRG assessments of the Helsinki agreement (Krassovsky, M 3); the US Congress' resolution on the fifth anniversary of the agreement (Orshansky, W 2:30); world press comment on the anniversary (Bensi, M 4); the UN General Assembly resolution on the Middle East, and the Israeli law on Jerusalem (Perouansky, M 3:30); world press comment on the latter (Bensi, M 3); Mitterand on the international situation (Mirsky, P 4); the dialogue between the Polish authorities and workers (Henkin, M 2); and the Soviet interpretation of the Olympic spirit (Belotserkovsky, M 5).

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 1 AUGUST 1980:

EGYPT WILL NOT PULL OUT OF THE PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS WITH ISRAEL
DESPITE ISRAEL'S NEW LAW DECLARING THE WHOLE OF JERUSALEM ITS
CAPITAL.

JIMMY CARTER SAYS HE WILL NOT LET PARTY DELEGATES PLEDGED TO SUPPORT
HIS RENOMINATION CHANGE THEIR POSITIONS.

PARTS OF EASTERN HUNGARY ARE BRACING FOR MORE FLOODING.

THE GREEK PREMIER HAS JOINED TURKEY IN CONDEMNING THE MURDER OF A
TURKISH DIPLOMAT IN ATHENS.

TWO FRENCH DOCTORS BACK FROM AFGHANISTAN SAY RESISTANCE FIGHTERS NEED
MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

THE EL SALVADOR JUNTA HAS PROMISED FREE ELECTIONS WHEN PEACE HAS BEEN
RESTORED.

BOLIVIA'S MILITARY LEADER SAYS ALL BOLIVIANS MUST PERFORM PATRIOTIC
GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

DISSIDENTS SAY FIVE NEW STRIKES IN POLAND HAVE ALL ENDED IN RISES FOR
WORKERS.

WESTERN NEWSMEN SAY PICTURES AND SLOGANS OF MAO ZEDONG ARE BEING
REMOVED IN SOME PARTS OF BEIJING.

ASEAN IS TO PRESENT KURT WALDHEIM WITH A PLAN FOR DEMILITARISED ZONES
TO PROTECT REFUGEES INSIDE CAMBODIA.

A WORLD RECORD HIGH JUMP MARKED THE END OF THE MOSCOW OLYMPIC
ATHLETICS PROGRAM.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 2 August 1980
Romano/Riollet/Tate

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

1. The Moscow Olympics. WORLD THIS WEEK (Belotsarkovsky, M 7) examined some of the results of the Olympics, noting that because of the boycott the Games were dominated by the "socialist" countries with highly developed state professionalism in sport. The program discussed the system applied by the Soviet press in reporting on the Olympics, commenting that it is absurd and of advantage only to countries with state professionalism in sport and does not take into account the size of a competing country's population. The program observed that in view of the non-participation of the best Western professionals, Soviet sportsmen made a weak showing. They came first in cycling but it should be remembered that the best Western cyclists are professional and do not participate in the Olympics. The GDR with its comparatively small population, was the hero of the Games, the program concluded.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 5) commented that, as regards political scandals, the Moscow Olympics will go down in history as the most scandalous of all the 22 Games. Even if there had not been Afghanistan and the boycott, the program said, scandalous aspects included the exile of dissidents, the flooding of Moscow with KGB and MVD troops, the removal of children, the isolation of foreigners, and the prohibition of material on political themes in the reports of foreign correspondents. The program discussed the possibility of giving the Olympics a permanent extraterritorial site in Athens.

WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 3) reviewed Georges Marchais' interview in Moscow with a French television team, in which the French CP head praised the beautifully organized and joyous Moscow Olympic Games and criticized those Western "gutter" journalists who have come to seek other stories in Moscow than the one they have been sent to cover. It was noted that l'Humanite initially deleted Marchais' offensive statements but was compelled to correct the passages two days later after its censorship trick was publicized elsewhere. The program recalled that during Marchais' last visit in Moscow on January 11 he wholeheartedly approved of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Bensi, M 2:30) quoted an athlete from Kuwait who told an UPI correspondent in Moscow that no respectable Muslim would have visited the mosque built for the foreign sportsmen on the Olympic premises because of the proximity of the recreation center where people are drinking alcohol and dancing, and that the Muslim athletes preferred to pray in their rooms. Also according to UPI, the synagogue and the Buddhist temple remained empty as a result of the boycott, and only the Catholic and the Lutheran churches received visitors.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights: Helsinki Agreement Anniversary.
ROUND TABLE (Perouansky, Fedoseyev, Roitman, and Bensi, M 20) assessed the achievements and setbacks in the implementation of the Helsinki Agreement, five years after it was signed. One of the panelists discussed the US CSCE Helsinki Commission report to Congress and focused on that section of the report which listed the USSR's violations of the Helsinki Agreement's human rights provisions. Another panelist noted the considerable progress since Helsinki in the confidence-building areas such as prior notification of military maneuvers but at the same time noted insufficiencies in scientific and cultural exchanges and a setback in the Jewish emigration record. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was seen as the biggest blow to Helsinki and one panelist discussed the East-West disagreement about the interpretation of the principle, contained in the Helsinki Agreement, of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. In conclusion, the program discussed the goals of the Madrid review conference, and when asked whether they feel the Madrid conference should be boycotted, all panelists agreed that to boycott the conference would not only be counterproductive but would also constitute a violation of the Helsinki Agreement.

WORLD THIS WEEK (Orshansky, W 3:30) reviewed statements made by President Carter, Secretary of State Muskie and National Security Advisor Brzezinski at White House and State Department meetings marking the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Agreement. The program discussed the US CSCE

Helsinki Commission report to Congress reviewing the implementation of the Helsinki Agreement's human rights provisions and quoted Commission Chairman, Dante Fascell, who accused the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR of blatantly and continually violating the pledges made in Helsinki in the human rights sphere. A CND report from Washington of August 1 was used.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Bensi, M 7) read from a letter signed Probatov, drawing the moral lesson from Father Dudko's recantation, saying that the truth which he had been teaching before he was silenced remains alive. The author of this samizdat document which was published in the Paris-based Russian-language Russkaya Mysl, presents himself as one of Father Dudko's spiritual sons.

WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 1:30) featured an excerpt from the RL Paris correspondent's interview with physicist Eduard Lozansky, who has been conducting a 12-day hunger strike in Paris while his wife staged a similar hunger strike in Moscow demanding the right to be reunited with her husband in the West. In this fragment of the interview, Lozansky gave his reaction to the AP report from Moscow that his wife will be given a decision within two weeks on the exit visa question.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Burstein, M 28:30) featured the 19th installment of the 54th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events dated 15 November 1979. This program read excerpts from the section "Arrests, Searches, Interrogations" and "Court Trials," dealing with the cases of dissidents Petr Razumny, Mikola Gorbal, Sergei Yermolayev and Igor Polyakov.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) read the fifth installment from Vladimir Voynovich's new book Pretender to the Throne: The New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by WMCA-Press in Paris.

3. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. WORLD THIS WEEK (Tumanov, M 1) noted briefly the conflicting and unconfirmed reports about intensified Soviet military moves in Afghanistan trying to crush a mutiny in an Afghan army division.

4. Labor. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky and Borisov, M 24) featured an interview with Vladimir Borisov, one of the founders of SMOT (the Free Interprofessional Union of Workers) and a member of its Council of Representatives, who on June 22 was forcibly expelled from the Soviet Union. He traced the history of this organization, describing its aims and social composition. It was built, he said, on the principle of autonomous groups whose members, unlike those in Klebanov's free trade union, are unknown to the authorities. SMOT, Borisov pointed out, now has about 200 members, whom it tries to assist as a normal trade union, and there is no desire to turn it into another

dissident organization. Unfortunately, he said, much time has to be spent on the defense of those members who have been arrested instead of on SMOT's basic work in factories. He expressed his appreciation of the support received from Western trade unions.

5. The Polovchak Affair. In ROUND TABLE (Roitman, Yudovich, and Perouansky, M 20) two former Soviet lawyers discussed the legal, moral and political aspects of the unprecedented case of a 12-year-old Ukrainian boy, Vladimir Polovchak, who requested and was granted temporary political asylum in the US, pending a legal decision on his status. The program backgrounded the incident and featured extensive excerpts from RL's Panorama program of July 29 (Washington bureau) in which two emigre Soviet lawyers, Kaminskaya and Simis, gave their professional opinion on the case. The participants of this round table discussion commented on the views of their lawyer-colleagues from Washington and deliberated on the central issue: the human and moral law of parents' rights versus the recognition of a child's decision to chart his own destiny. The point was made that the case would be easy if the boy, returning to the USSR with his parents would be given a second choice to emigrate to the US once he reaches adulthood. This was seen as unlikely by RL's Soviet legal experts who agreed that a Soviet court would rule from a political point of view rather than one serving the interests of the child.

6. Chess. IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin and Dembo, NY 8) reported on the World Chess Semifinals in Argentina, focusing on the match between Korchnoi and Polugayevski.

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

None.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WORLD THIS WEEK (A. Orlov, NY 3:30) discussed the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly calling for the formation of a Palestinian state and demanding an Israeli troop withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories by November 15. Bernard Nossiter's comment in The New York Times on the reasons for the EEC's abstention was noted and statements by Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn and Arab League representative Maksu were cited.

WORLD THIS WEEK (Perelman, Isr 4) reported on the Israeli press and official reaction to the new law adopted by the Israeli parliament affirming Jerusalem as the indivisible capital of Israel. The program quoted ambivalent views on

the new law by David Glas, the Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek and the strongly opposing views of a number of leftist parliamentarians. The sharp US and Egyptian reaction and a statement by Egyptian Foreign Minister of a possible postponement of the autonomy talks were noted.

WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 2) discussed King Hussein's visit to France in the context of the EEC's new Middle East policy and quoted a statement on French television by Israel's Ambassador, Meir Rosen, criticizing this policy.

2. Iran. WORLD THIS WEEK (Tumanov, M 1) noted briefly that the Shah's death will have no effect on Iran's domestic situation nor on the further development of Iranian-US relations.

3. Britain. WORLD THIS WEEK (Czugunow, L 3) reported on two stories involving leakage of information publicized in the British press. The first concerned the Granada Television, which is to go to the European Commission after the House of Lords upheld a Court of Appeal ruling that the company must name the person who passed to it confidential documents of the British Steel Corporation. The program gave the gist of a letter to The Times written by the Director-General of the BBC on this issue. The second topic was the Post Office Engineering Union's report on telephone tapping. The program gave the substance of an editorial in The Times saying that such interception may be justified only on an individual or specific basis.

4. Zimbabwe. WORLD THIS WEEK (A. Orlov, NY 0:30) mentioned briefly that the UN Security Council supports a request made by Zimbabwe on UN entry and that an official decision will be made on September 16, the annual opening of the UN General Assembly.

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Shmeman, NY 7) featured a talk on the question of immortality and its role in man's consciousness.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Sidorenko, M 5) read and commented on a passage from Saint Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians which is part of this Sunday's liturgy.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Bensi, M 6) read and commented on a passage from Saint Matthew's Gospel which is part of this Sunday's liturgy.

2. Sport. IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) described preparations for the World Games which will open on 25 July 1981 in Santa Clara, California.

vr/ JR

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 2 AUGUST 1980:

THE DEATH TOLL FROM TODAY'S MASSIVE EXPLOSION AT BOLOGNA CENTRAL
RAILWAY STATION IN ITALY IS STILL MOUNTING.

NEWS AGENCIES SAY A FIRE ON RED SQUARE MIGHT HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY
SOMEONE TRYING TO BURN HIMSELF TO DEATH.

TASS CLAIMS SOME WESTERN CIRCLES ARE TRYING TO PLAY DOWN THE
IMPORTANCE OF MOSCOW'S WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES FROM EAST GERMANY.

BOLSHOI BALLERINA LUDMILA VLASOVA IS REPORTED TO HAVE ASKED FOR AN
EXIT VISA TO JOIN HER HUSBAND IN THE WEST.

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH OLYMPIC TEAM HAVE DELIVERED AN APPEAL TO
THE SOVIET UNION CALLING FOR NON-INTERFERENCE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE FLOODING SITUATION IN EAST HUNGARY HAS EASED.

KURT WALDHEIM IS IN HANOI.

THE US WANTS TO DEPORT IRANIANS ARRESTED DURING CLASHES IN WASHINGTON
LAST WEEK.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT FORCES CLAIM TO HAVE DESTROYED A KURDISH GUERRILLA
BASE NEAR THE IRAQI BORDER, KILLING MORE THAN 100 INSURGENTS.

EGYPT HAS POSTPONED THE START OF A NEW ROUND OF TALKS WITH ISRAEL ON
PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY.

A PROMINENT ACTIVIST SAYS POLISH AUTHORITIES FAILED COMPLETELY TO
COPE WITH RECENT WORK STOPPAGES.

BOLIVIA HAS BROKEN OFF TIES WITH NICARAGUA.

A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN HAS DISCLOSED THAT PRESIDENT CARTER SENT A
COPY OF AT LEAST ONE CONFIDENTIAL STATE DEPARTMENT CABLE TO HIS
BROTHER REGARDING BILLY CARTER'S 1978 TRIP TO LIBYA.

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(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Sunday, 3 August 1980

Romano/Riollet/Tate

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

1. The Moscow Olympics. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (A. Orlov, NY 6:30) gave the contents of Roger Rosenblatt's article in Time magazine entitled "Victory Without Medals," which reviewed the politization of the Olympic Games in ancient and modern history, including the present Games in Moscow, and praised the US decision to boycott the Games on moral grounds.

2. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Czugunow, L 5) summarized an editorial in The Times of July 31 that commented on a study released by the US Information and Communication Agency which attempted to investigate the Soviet professional and political elite's perception and understanding of the US. The findings were based on interviews with Americans who have regular contacts with the Soviet elite, and the point was made that a wide gap of Soviet misperception of the US exists, because well-placed Soviets find it difficult to believe that the US society functions as Americans say it does.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. In DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Venclova, M 20) Lithuanian writer and former member of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, Tomas Venclova, reviewed the contents of issue No. 42 of the samizdat journal Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church. Venclova noted that the emergency of the Lithuanian Chronicle in 1972 served as a vehicle for many Lithuanian Catholics to voice their protest against the religious repressions in their country. Quoting passages from the above Chronicle's obituary of Lithuanian dissident priest Virgilius Vaugyalis, Venclova provided additional background information on the priest's life and human rights activities. He also listed the names of numerous Lithuanian religious and human rights activists who were arrested in Lithuania in the recent Soviet crackdown on dissidents.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) featured the sixth installment from Vladimir Voynovich's new book Pretender to the Throne: The New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by the YMCA-Press in Paris.

4. Art and Literature. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Gendler, NY 5) gave the substance of Craig Whitney's article in The New York Times of July 29 describing the emotional scene outside the Taganka Theater where thousands of Muscovites paid tribute and mourned the death of popular Soviet actor and singer Vladimir Vysotsky. Discussed also was Vysotsky's legendary popularity and the irreverent political content of his songs.

WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Miloslavsky, Isr 10) discussed the works of the contemporary Russian poet Aleksey Tsvetkov.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Sztein, NY 6) reviewed briefly a number of Russian books which have recently been translated into English and published in the US. These included: The Institute of Fools by imprisoned Soviet dissident Viktor Nekipelov, dealing with dissidents forcibly committed to psychiatric clinics for their political convictions; The Tales from Kalyma by Varlam Shalamov, describing his experiences in Siberian prison camps; Valentin Rasputin's A Farewell to Mother, with a brief excerpt from a review in The New York Times; The Nobel Prize by Yuri Krotkov who left the USSR in 1963 and was a close friend of the Pasternak family. The book discussed the conflict between Pasternak and Khrushchev on the issue of Pasternak's Nobel Prize. A brief review of US writer Peter Quinnell's book Vladimir Nabokov: His Life, Works and World was also provided.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Mirsky, P 6) gave the substance of an article in L'Express which discussed the wave of strikes in Poland and commented that whereas in the past the government responded with force to workers striking for higher wages, this time the Polish government entered into direct negotiations with the workers. This was seen as an unprecedented and encouraging development and a de facto recognition of the workers' right to bargain.

2. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Silnitskaya, NY 11:30) summarized and quoted a recent samizdat essay The Society of Fear by Czech philosopher Milan Simecka. The essay examines the fear prevalent in Czechoslovakia caused by a person's defenselessness before the total power concentrated in the ruling authorities and extending down to the lowest units of society. This, fear it was observed, paralyzes initiative in the country's economic life but has still greater impact on people working in science, culture, education and research. The essay discussed various forms of escape from this fear and suggested that it can be combatted by taking the way of truth.

3. Yugoslavia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 6) read an article "The Yugoslav Tragedy" by Mihajlo Mihajlov published in issue No. 24 of the Paris-based journal Kontinent. Its theme was that Tito's totalitarian one-party regime dealt with its opponents no less cruelly than the pro-Soviet regimes of other East European countries.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 7) excerpted a section of a new book The Red Monarch by Milovan Djilas extracts from which have recently been published in Der Spiegel. It described the "Desert Island" concentration camp for "Cominformists" in the northern part of the Adriatic Sea which Tito personally decided to set up in the fall of 1948 without consulting any of his colleagues in the Yugoslav CP.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US Presidential Election Campaign. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (L. Dudin, NY 8) analyzed the political scene in the US in the wake of the Republican Party Congress and gave a brief profile of George Bush, the party's vice-presidential candidate.

2. Australia. In WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Nekrasov, P 6:30) a Soviet emigre writer living in Paris and having recently visited Australia explained why he has fallen in love with that country.

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

1. Immigration to the US. MULTISTORIED MAERICA (Dudin, NY 7), noting that America is and has been a heaven for immigrants and refugees, discussed the relatively liberal US immigration laws despite the many problems created by the recently unexpected three massive immigration waves from Indochina, Cuba and Eastern European countries.

2. US Automobile Industry. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Limberger, NY 6) analyzed President Carter's plan to relieve the problems of the ailing US automobile industry, as outlined during his recent visit to Detroit.

vr/ JR

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 3 AUGUST 1980:

THE MOSCOW SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES HAVE BEEN FORMALLY CLOSED.

EGYPT HAS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY A NEW ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH
ISRAEL OVER PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY.

ITALIAN POLICE SAY THEY ARE TREATING YESTERDAY'S MASSIVE EXPLOSION IN
A CROWDED RAILWAY STATION AS A TERRORIST ATTACK.

WEST GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER HANS DIETRICH GENSCHER HAS SAID WEST
EUROPEANS ARE NOW EQUAL PARTNERS WITH THE UNITED STATES WITHIN NATO.

IRAN'S RELIGIOUS LEADER AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI HAS ACCUSED THE UNITED
STATES OF TORTURING ARRESTED IRANIANS AND CRITICIZED POPE JOHN PAUL
2ND FOR FAILING TO CONDEMN IT.

VIETNAM HAS TURNED DOWN PROPOSALS TO CREATE A DEMILITARIZED ZONE
INSIDE CAMBODIA ALONG THE TROUBLED THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER.

CZECHOSLOVAK DISSIDENT PHILOSOPHER JULIUS TOMIN HAS REPORTEDLY BEEN
GIVEN AN EXIT VISA.

A HIGH-RANKING SOVIET OFFICIAL HAS PRAISED ARGENTINA'S GRAIN POLICY.

MOSCOW HAS AGAIN WARNED WASHINGTON AGAINST HOLDING A UKRAINIAN BOY.

*THE FLOOD SITUATION IN POLAND AND HUNGARY IS IMPROVING.

TWO STAFF MEMBERS OF THE IRAQI EMBASSY IN EAST BERLIN HAVE BEEN
CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER.

*) THE HUNGARIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

RFE-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 4 August 1980
Felton/Riollet/Tate

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

1. The Moscow Olympics. PANORAMA (Fedoseyev, Belotserkovsky, and Roitman, M 24) featured a round table discussion of the results of the Olympics. Two main ideas were developed by the participants in the course of the program: 1. The Soviet Union has won the largest number of medals but the "hero" of the Games is the GDR if one takes into account the fact that it is a much smaller country than the Soviet Union and that it won most of its medals in major disciplines; 2. the Games were the most politicized in the history of the modern Olympics, and although the Soviet Union is not the only one to have mixed sport and politics, it has carried this further than any other country. The IOC was criticized for its lack of morality, and calls for a reform of the Games were welcomed.

- * RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 5), drawing up a balance sheet for the Games, said that because of the boycott, they were no more than a duel between the Soviet Union and the GDR, and that the real winner was not the Soviet Union but the GDR, the medals won by the East Germans weighing more heavily than those won by Soviet athletes. One must admit that the result was discouraging for the Soviet Union, the program said. The striking success of the GDR has shown the possibilities of state professionalism. Unfortunately, state professionalism is also spreading in Western democratic countries, phenomenon which is conducive to the development of dangerous and ugly practices such as the use of children in gymnastics, of super-tall and super-heavy athletes, and also of hermaphrodites. The Olympic movement now needs to be re-generated, the program said in conclusion.

PRESS REVIEW (RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD") (Rahr, M 8:30) quoted The Wall Street Journal, that the plusses and minusses on the side of the Games and the boycott balance each other out; The New York Times (Craig Whitney), on the transformation of Moscow during the Games; The Guardian, on the soulless perfectionism of the Games, the devaluation of the medals by the boycott, and the need for the West to find a more convincing answer to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; and the Frankfurter Rundschau, on Brezhnev's claim of the Helsinki principles being practised during the Games.

KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 6) examined the impact of the Olympics on Moscow, observing that despite the data cited in the Soviet media such as the planting of nine million flowers and the beautification work on two thousand Moscow streets, Muscovites were disappointed in some aspects, especially regarding food supplies and the lack of opportunities for contacting foreign visitors. The program reported the case of Christopher Brasher, Olympic correspondent of The Observer, to illustrate the tight security imposed by the police. Arrested when jogging toward the Lenin Hills, he was given a letter by Vladimir Popov, deputy head of the Soviet organizing committee, to clear the way for him in future, but it did not prevent his being arrested a second time. The program also cited articles by David Willis in The Christian Science Monitor.

PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 7) reviewed the assessments of the Games by French sportsmen and the media. The program noted criticism of the isolation of foreigners from the local population and the biased Soviet judges (L'Aurore was quoted in the latter connection). Especial reference was made to the meeting between four members of the French Olympic team on the one hand and Deputy Chairman of the Olympic Organizing Committee Popov and Head of the CPSU CC's Foreign Affairs Department Zamyatin on the other in which the former handed over a communique requesting the release of persons imprisoned on account of their opinions. The program author said that the AFP report on how the two Soviet officials promised to contact Sakharov and other dissidents suggested mockery by the former. The program also reported on Georges Marchais' promising pole vaulter Bellot to intercede with the Soviet authorities for permission to emigrate for Tatyana Lozanskaya and her 8-year-old daughter Tanya. Finally, Le Figaro was cited on the "ominous farce of the Moscow Games" having ended, while "in Afghanistan the fire of Soviet napalm bombs continues to burn."

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 7) gave details of an attempted self-incineration by an unknown Soviet citizen on Red Square on the penultimate day of the Olympics. The program included a list of similar cases known to have taken place in the Soviet Union in the past.

2. Soviet-US Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Beloborodov, W 6) reported on a conference of foreign policy experts held in Aspen, Colorado, on the subject of US foreign policy prospects for the 1980s. The program noted that while President Kennedy's national security adviser Bundy predicted that despite the worsening of the international situation due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the US and the USSR would sooner or later return to the policy of detente, the majority of participants were not so optimistic, Marshall Shulman, for example, warned that rivalry rather than co-operation would predominate in relations between the great powers in the next few years.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Burstein, M 20) featured the 20th installment of the 54th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events, consisting of excerpts from the sections entitled "Arrests, Searches, Interrogations," and "The Right to Emigrate."

4. The 1979 Sverdlovsk Epidemic. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Pedoseyev, M 6), noting Zhores Medvedev's article in The New Scientist on the Sverdlovsk "epidemic" taking the view that it was probably a genuine outbreak of anthrax and not a bacteriological weapons accident, remarked that Medvedev actually did not exclude the possibility of an accident in a laboratory, and that the only thing he said was that not one of the facts published in connection with the Sverdlovsk case indicates that the Soviet Union is storing bacteriological weapons containing anthrax bacteria. The program also raised the question why Medvedev does not refer to the reports on the case published in Foreign Report, The New York Times and the Bild Zeitung, but only the "distorted" report published later in Posev.

5. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) featured the seventh installment of Vladimir Voynovich's book Pretender to the Throne: the New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by the YMCA-Press in Paris.

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

1. The PRC. KALEIDOSCOPE (Storozhenko, NY 4:30) cited an article in The Wall Street Journal on the exorbitant charges for services exacted from foreign guests -- although not from those from Third World countries.

2. The Italian CP. PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 5:30) gave some of the points made by Berlinguer in his interview to Italian journalist Orianna Fallaci published in The Washington Post. The program noted in particular Berlinguer's statement that the time was not yet ripe for him to visit the US, his praise for ex-President Ford for striving to maintain good relations with both the USSR and the PRC, his claim that socialism, let alone communism, did not yet exist anywhere in the world, his criticism of Carter for failing to ensure ratification of SALT II, and of France for deciding to build the neutron bomb, his opposition to Spain's joining NATO, and his advocacy of Italy's membership of NATO.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Rahr, M 5) reported on the Begin government's shaky situation, noting that Deputy Premier Ehrlich has raised the question of early elections.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Rahr and Fedoseyev, M 4) quoted the Handelsblatt, La Republica, The Chicago Tribune, and The Baltimore Sun on the UNGA Middle East resolution, the Israeli law on Jerusalem, and the breaking off of the Palestinian autonomy talks.

PRESS REVIEW (WORLD TODAY) (Rahr, M 1) quoted The Times of India, on the breaking off of the Palestinian autonomy talks.

2. The US. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 6) previewed the Democratic Party Convention to begin on August 11 in New York noting Edward Kennedy's campaign for an open convention irrespective of the results of the primary elections. A Washington CND report of August 4 was used.

The strike in the US motion picture and TV industries was reported on in KALEIDOSCOPE (Storozhenko, NY 2:30).

3. US-Mozambique Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Storozhenko, NY 3) noted the interest now being shown by the Marxist government of Mozambique following independence almost entirely dependent on aid from communist countries, in US capital investments and technology. The program pointed to President Carter's statement, in his congratulatory message on the fifth anniversary of Mozambique's independence, on US interest in strengthening ties with Mozambique.

4. Britain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3) reported on the discovery of a radioactive leak at the Windscale nuclear power station, and referred briefly to Britain's nuclear energy program and nuclear fuel reprocessing plans. A London CND report of August 4 was used.

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

1. Demography. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 9) gave facts and figures on a slowdown in the increase of the birth rate in industrial as well as developing countries.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Klepnikova, NY 9) looked at some of the social and economic consequences of the increasing average age in the US. Among other things, the traditional age categories in which a person marries, retires, studies, etc. are becoming blurred.

2. Agriculture. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Limberger, NY 9) noted official campaigns throughout the world to persuade farmers to rely less on chemical pesticides.

3. Steam Engines. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 1) reported on a renewed interest in the application of steam engines in view of the fact that they do not need expensive oil as a fuel.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in A-1 (Rahr, M 8:30) and C-1 (Rahr and Fedoseyev, M 4 and Rahr, M 1).

WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: a balance sheet of the Moscow Olympics (Belotserkovsky, M 4:30); the attempted self-incineration on Red Square (Roitman, M 2); world press comment on the Moscow Olympics (Rahr, M 4); the Begin government's difficulties (Rahr, M 5); world press comment on the UNGA Middle East resolution and the breaking off of the Palestinian autonomy talks (Rahr, M 2:30); the upcoming US Democratic Party Convention (Orshansky, W 5); US foreign policy experts on the prospects for detente (Beloborodov, W 3:30); Berlinguer's interview to Fallacci (Limberger, NY 5); and Mozambique's interest in US aid (Storozhenko, NY 3:30).

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 5 August 1980
Felton/Riollet/Romano/Tate

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

1. The Moscow Olympics. PANORAMA (Rubin, NY 6:30), reviewing the Soviet Olympic year, noted the crucial failure of the Soviet ice-hockey team to win the gold medal at the Lake Placid Winter Olympics, and the fact that, towards the end of those Games, Soviet newspapers stopped publishing the unofficial points ratings, devised by Soviet sports statisticians themselves -- at the end, it was pointed out, the GDR had overtaken the USSR according to this system. The program then discussed possible reasons why in the just-ended Moscow Olympics, despite the unprecedentedly high Soviet victory, the Soviet press also failed to publish points ratings. It was suggested that the Soviet predominance was so great that the publication of these ratings would have had little point. Further, the superiority of such countries as Bulgaria, Romania, Poland and Hungary over countries with a classical sports tradition and a high standard of living, such as Britain, Australia and France, more than anything else shows that Western amateurs are no longer able to keep pace with the paid sports armies of the East European countries. Last but not least, the points ratings would have made the effects of the Olympic boycott particularly apparent.

* PANORAMA (Belotserkovsky, M 8:30) spoke of the negative effect on the Olympic Games of the state professionalism in sports existing in the USSR and other socialist countries. The program referred to such phenomena as child gymnasts, huge obese, pot-bellied weight-lifters, and doping and hormone-taking, and said

the 1980 Soviet Olympic Encyclopedia was certainly right when it spoke of the appearance of Soviet sportsmen in the Olympic arena heralding a new stage in the development of the Olympic movement. Unfortunately, said the program, the professionalism of the socialist countries is forcing other countries to follow suit; however, the democratic countries cannot compete in this area, not having the power to arbitrarily dispose of the necessary resources. The program began by remarking that the fact that Soviet propagandists had to cite Patriarch Pimen on the nature of the Olympic Games, shows what a predicament they must have been in.

2. The Vladimir Polovchak Affair. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 3:30) reported on a Chicago court's decision to put 12-year-old Ukrainian boy Vladimir Polovchak into state custody. The program reported on Vladimir's father Mikhail's statement before court that he had no objection to his daughter Natalya staying in the US, but he insisted on Vladimir returning with him to the USSR; Vladimir's statement that he did not like life in the USSR, where everything was three times dearer than in the US; and a psychiatrist's recommendation that Vladimir should live with his parents.

3. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Fedoseyev, M 6:30) said that the US CSCE Commission report reviewing implementation of the Helsinki Agreement announced that the USSR should be held accountable for its invasion in Afghanistan at the Madrid review conference, and asserted that by its invasion the USSR directly violated at least five of the ten principles in the Declaration of Principles of the Helsinki Final Act. It was noted that had Afghanistan been a signatory state of the Helsinki Agreement, the USSR would have violated all ten principles of the Agreement. The program quoted the text and provided comment on Principles Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10 violated by the USSR when it invaded Afghanistan.

4. Soviet-West European Relations. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 4) discussed a number of factors that have impelled both the FRG and now recently France to assist the USSR in the construction of its giant pipeline project that would bring natural gas from Siberia to many West European countries. The primary factor mentioned by the program was Western Europe's desire to free itself from total energy dependence on the politically unstable Persian Gulf states and from OPEC's arbitrary oil price policy. In conclusion, the program noted the concern expressed by many West European analysts who fear that under certain conditions the USSR could close the gas valve to Western Europe.

5. Soviet-Romanian Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 5), commenting on the state of Soviet-Romanian relations in the wake of Ceausescu's recent meeting

with Brezhnev in the Crimea, noted a coincidence of the two countries' interests in the continuation of detente, but for various reasons: while Moscow needs detente to draw attention away from Afghanistan, Bucharest needs it as a safeguard against Moscow.

6. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rahr, M 6) reported on the successful escape to Sweden of Lithuanian Vladas Sakalis, one of the 45 signatories of last year's appeal to world public opinion protesting the annexation of the Baltic states by the Soviet Union forty years ago. The program also talked about two documents (Nos. 17 and 26) of the Lithuanian Helsinki Monitoring Group which have reached the West recently.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Nechayev, M 6) carried an interview with Yulia Voznesenskaya, the Leningrad dissident feminist poet recently exiled to the West, who talked about the activities of the "Maria Club," the group of feminists of which she was one of the leading members in Leningrad, in campaigning for the Olympic boycott, against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and for peace.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Nechayev, M 20) featured an interview with Yulia Voznesenskaya, in which she gave details of the case involving a number of Leningrad artists, and herself, accused of having daubed political slogans on a number of public buildings in that city in 1976. According to Voznesenskaya, the group was given away to the KGB by poet Gennadi Tverdokhlebov, and a deal was arranged with the police according to which two painters, Rybakov and Volkov, would confess and the other people arrested in the case, including Yulia Voznesenskaya, would be released. The two artists were said to be serving their sentence in remote labor camps and to be completely cut off from the outside world.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 0:30) reported that an American Catholic nun who was a member of the US delegation at the UN-sponsored International Women's Conference in Copenhagen has decided to take up the cause of Ida Nudel, a human rights activist in the USSR presently in exile in Siberia.

7. Ludmila Vlasova. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 2) reported that ballerina Ludmila Vlasova has applied for permission to leave the Soviet Union and join her husband Aleksandr Godunov, formerly a principal dancer with the Bolshoi Ballet and now resident in the US. The program recalled the events of August 1979 when Vlasova decided to return from the US to Moscow despite her husband's defection.

8. Prison Camps. In CULTURE AND POLITICS (Dovlatov, NY 5:30), a Soviet emigre writer recalled the time he served as a prison camp guard when he was doing his military service. Camp guard units in the Soviet Union, it was pointed out, are part of the regular army.

9. The Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Limberger, NY 8) pointed to a major problem which the state planners can hardly gloss over in preparing the 11th Five-Year Plan, namely the acute manpower shortage. The program said that to a large degree this problem has been artificially created, attributing it in particular to low productivity due to insufficient mechanization and automation, absenteeism, equipment failure, poor labor organization, and a high rate of labor fluctuation, and moonlighting as a result of unsatisfactory working conditions. The 4-million-strong army was also mentioned as a labor reserve which cannot be tapped.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Yudovich, NY 10) pointed to the inefficiency of the state trading system introduced back in 1927 after private trading had been operating successfully under NEP. The program noted that despite repeated official admissions of the system's defects, the Soviet leadership declines to make the necessary radical changes for fear of losing its power.

10. Energy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Chianurov, M 9) gave the abridged text of CIA Director Stansfield Turner's report delivered this April 22 before the Senate energy committee in which he painted a gloomy picture of world energy prospects, and also pointed to an imminent decline in Soviet oil production, with consequences for the economies of the East bloc countries. Turner also referred in this connection to the USSR's increased activities in the Middle East, and the possibility on the one hand, of a Soviet military adventure, and on the other a Soviet proposal on detente under the condition that the USSR gets a fair share of Persian Gulf oil.

11. Military Affairs. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 5) summarized an August 4 article in The Wall Street Journal in which Dmitri Simes describes his impressions from several years ago and his current research which indicates a substantial increase in the degree of importance the Soviet Union is attaching to its military preparedness in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

12. Libraries. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Rudolph, NY 11:30) featured an interview with Evgeni Beshenkovsky, a former archivist at the Lenin Library in Moscow now working at Columbia University, who spoke about the cumbersome and backward fashion in which Soviet libraries are run, the Lenin Library employing ten times more people than the Library of Congress, for example. Beshenkovsky also described the double catalogue, one part listing the books accessible to the general public and the other the books which are only obtainable by special permission. In addition, the interviewee explained how the KGB tried to extract information from him on his dissident friend Gabriel Superfin.

13. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) featured the 8th installment of Vladimir Voynovich's Pretender to the Throne: the New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by the YMCA-Press in Paris.

14. Soviet History. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Nechayev, P 10) reviewed a book by the Russian historian Melgunov entitled The Red Terror in Russia which was reprinted in the US recently. The book was written in 1924 and had been long out of print.

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

1. Indochina. PANORAMA (Krassovsky, M 4) noted the unsuccessful outcome of UN Secretary General Waldheim's mission to Vietnam and Thailand which was aimed at finding ways to resolve the tense situation on the Thai-Cambodian border.

2. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 3), citing a Reuter report on strikes in the Polish port towns of Gdansk and Gdynia, backgrounded the wave of labor unrest in Poland which began on July 2 and said that the domino theory can now be applied to the labor scene in Poland. The program said new strikes are to be expected since the higher meat prices affect all Polish workers and the government granted pay rises to those workers who went on strike to demand them.

3. The PRC. KALEIDOSCOPE (Rahr, M 3) reported on the removal of some of the portraits and slogans of Mao Tse-tung from prominent buildings in Peking. The program noted that this action precedes the forthcoming session of the Assembly of People's Deputies, which is due to remove from the Constitution Mao's cherished "four great rights" - the rights of citizens to "speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters."

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Italy. PRESS REVIEW (Fedoseyev and Rahr, M 3:30) quoted comment on the bomb explosion in Bologna railroad station in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and The Times.

2. The Middle East. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Rahr, M 5), commenting on Israel's new law on Jerusalem and Sadat's response by postponing the resumption of the Israeli-Egyptian peace talks, mentioned the US position as expressed by State Department spokesman Trattner that the Israeli actions do not justify a halt in the autonomy talks. The program analyzed the emotional issue of Jerusalem and said that although no one can disapprove and

disagree with Israel's policy, it is at least clear, consequential and reflects the convictions of the Israeli government and public. The Egyptian tactic of breaking off and then resuming negotiations was noted, and the view was expressed that the Egyptian and Israeli relationship would diverge once Egypt receives the last strip of the Israeli-controlled Sinai.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Fedoseyev, M 2:30) quoted The New York Times (Bernard Gwertzman) on the US view that the Israeli law on Jerusalem does not justify a halt to the Palestinian autonomy talks, and The Daily Telegraph on Begin's apparent unconcern over what is happening in the outside world.

3. US-Iranian Relations. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 4:30), reporting on the case of the arrest of about 200 pro-Khomeini Iranian demonstrators in Washington, cited (with a voice cut) State Department spokesman John Trattner's statement rejecting Iranian charges of deliberate police mishandling of the demonstrators, welcoming Khomeini's proposal for a UN investigation of the case, and welcoming also a UN investigation of the US hostage affair. The program pointed out that the Iranian demonstrators were imprisoned for refusing to give their personal data to the US authorities.

4. The US. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 5:30) discussed President Carter's press conference of August 4 on the Billy Carter case, and noted the views of political analysts that the lengthy press conference was aimed at averting a scandal similar to Watergate on the eve of the Democratic Party Congress. A voice cut of Carter was given.

5. US-FRG Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 4) cited statements made in Bonn by the Deputy Chairman of the FRG Social-Democratic Party Hans Juerger Wischnewski upon his return from a one-week visit to Washington. He outlined the present good state of US-FRG relations and described the FRG parliamentary opposition's pessimism in this respect as an attempt to cast a shadow on Bonn's ruling coalition.

6. Ethiopian-Somali Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 7) cited an article in Le Monde quoting Somali President Siad Barre on plans by Soviet-backed Ethiopia to invade Somalia as part of a Soviet plan to dominate the Horn of Africa region.

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

1. A Swedish Firm Has Introduced Relaxed Working Hours for Women Employees Enabling Them to Take Time Off Whenever They Wish, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 1).

2. Retired Railroad Workers Are Operating a Private Mail Service in Italy, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 1).
3. French Sailor Eric Tabarly Beat the 75-Year-Old Record For a West-to-East Transatlantic Crossing in a Sailboat, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 3:30).
4. Procedures for Changing a Person's Name in France were described in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 1).
5. Bremen's Directory of Residents Will Henceforth Contain Not Only the Names of Male Householders But Also of Women "Related" To Them, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 1).
6. A Theater in Celle (FRG) Has Installed a Sound Reproduction System Giving Persons Furthest From the Stage Ultrasensitive Reception, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 1).

PRESS REVIEW was featured in C-1 (Fedoseyev and Rahr, M 3:30) and C-2 (Fedoseyev, M 2:30).

WORLD TODAY (Henkin, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: President Carter's press conference on the Billy Carter affair (Orshansky, W 4); Brezhnev's meeting with Ceausescu (Roitman, M 4); the violation of Helsinki principles by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (Fedoseyev, M 6:30); Wischnewski on US-FRG relations (Krassovsky, M 3); Western Europe's interest in Soviet natural gas (Chianurov, M 2:30); the breaking off of the Palestinian autonomy talks (Rahr, M 3); Waldheim's trip to Vietnam and Thailand (Krassovsky, M 3:30); the case of Leningrad artists who daubed political slogans on public buildings (Nechayev, M 2:30); Lithuanian samizdat, and the flight of Sakalis (Rahr, M 4:30); and the influence of the USSR on the Olympic movement (Belotserkoveky, M 6).

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NEWS COVERAGE

ALL FREE SERVICES AND PL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 5 AUGUST 1980:

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER SAYS HIS BROTHER BILLY HAD NO EFFECT OR INFLUENCE ON US POLICY TOWARD LIBYA.

UP TO A QUARTER OF A MILLION IRANIANS HAVE HELD A PROTEST RALLY IN TEHRAN AGAINST THE DETENTION OF IRANIAN STUDENTS IN THE US.

A BRITISH COMMITTEE SAYS THE WEST MUST MAKE IT CLEAR IT IS DETERMINED AND ABLE TO RESIST ANY FURTHER SOVIET MILITARY AGGRESSION. JAPAN SAYS ITS FORCES ARE NOT EQUIPPED TO COPE WITH A GROWING SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE IN THE FAR EAST.

AMERICAN SOURCES AT NATO SAY THERE IS SOME EVIDENCE MOSCOW IS REORGANIZING ITS MILITARY FORCES IN EAST EUROPE.

AN ISRAELI NEGOTIATOR SAYS THE DOOR HAS NOT BEEN SLAMMED ON A RESUMPTION OF AUTONOMY TALKS WITH EGYPT.

KURT WALDHEIM HAS WOUND UP TRIPS TO VIETNAM AND THAILAND AND NEWSMEN SAY HE HAS NOT ACHIEVED A SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DISPUTE.

TURKEY SAYS THE ATTACK ON THE TURKISH CONSULATE IN LYON WAS A HORROROUS ACT THAT CAN NEVER BE JUSTIFIED.

ITALY'S CABINET HAS PLEDGED ALL POSSIBLE STEPS TO TRACK DOWN THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR SATURDAY'S BOMB BLAST IN BOLOGNA.

SOME EAST GERMAN DISSIDENT INTELLECTUALS ARE RESURFACING ON THE CULTURE SCENE.

JULIUS TOMLIN AND HIS FAMILY ARE EXPECTED IN OXFORD NEXT MONTH.

A TOP ZIMBABWE MINISTER IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN QUESTIONED BY POLICE ABOUT THE MURDER OF A WHITE FARMER.

RFE-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 6 August 1980
Felton/Romano/Riollet/Tate

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

1. The Moscow Olympics. PANORAMA (Rubin, NY 6) analyzed the Soviet performance at the Games. The program said that despite the boycott, the Soviet successes in swimming cannot be belittled, and considerable progress was made in women's light athletics, particular in the sprints and middle-distance races. However, despite favorable conditions due to the boycott and the home-advantage, the footballers and basketballers had to be content with bronze, and the boxers won only one gold medal out of a possible 11. In men's light athletics, success was confined largely to the throwing events, where unobjective Soviet judges gave grounds for protest. The main harvest of medals came from shooting, rowing, wrestling, weight lifting and gymnastics, but only the latter three are universally popular, and the main competitors were absent.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 5) cited an article by Michael Kaufmann, The New York Times correspondent in Kabul, backgrounding the recent escalation of bloody hostilities between Karmal's Parcham and the opposing Khalk faction which has a broad base in the Afghan army. In conclusion, the program quoted UPI's interview with General David Jones, the Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, who said that now that the Olympics are over an increase in Soviet troop strength in Afghanistan may be expected.

PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 3) gave the main points of a report released by a special British parliamentary foreign affairs commission which heard testimonies, including by Lord Carrington, former Premiers Heath and Hume, and Soviet military affairs expert Prof. Erickson of Edinburgh University, on the implications

of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The report concluded that the West must continue to work for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and counter aggressive Soviet actions in the future, and proposed aid to Afghan refugees.

3. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 4:30) noted Senator McGovern's resolution submitted on August 4 calling for a start to the ratification debate on the SALT II treaty prior to the November elections or immediately afterwards since the treaty is "vital to the security of nations and the survival of humanity." It was noted that Senator McGovern also proposed to conduct an unofficial poll among Senators to determine how many are for or against ratification at this time. The program explained that as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Administration sought a Senate postponement of the ratification debate. Recent statements by Secretary of State Muskie were quoted in which he explained why he feels that the formal decision to resume the ratification process in the Senate should be taken only after the elections.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) cited Richard Burt's article in The New York Times which noted that President Carter has approved, after a four-year long debate, a new nuclear warfare strategy which calls for limited but accurate nuclear strikes against military targets in the USSR rather than cities. The program explained why this new strategy is being criticized by some US nuclear defense specialists.

4. Soviet-Japanese Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 5:30) gave the main points of the Japanese defense White Paper, in particular its findings on the magnitude of the Soviet naval buildup in the Pacific, the deployment of Soviet nuclear-armed bombers and missiles in the Far East, the military build-up on the Kuriles, and the USSR's use of naval and air bases in Indochina. The program commented that while the Soviet media speak of a Japanese military revival encouraged by the US, and the threat posed by the Sino-Japanese rapprochement to the entire Far East, they make no mention of the massive Soviet military build-up in the area, which is now forcing Japan to reconsider its defense policy and increase defense expenditures on modernizing and strengthening its armed forces.

5. Soviet-Chilean Relations. PANORAMA (Krassovsky, M 5), citing the Handelsblatt of August 4, discussed the unpublicized economic and trade relations between Chile on the one hand and the GDR and USSR on the other. The program outlined the Chilean-GDR trade exchange, which began on a semi-official basis in 1975, first through the Romanian Embassy in Chile, after which in June 1980 the GDR established its own official trade representation in Chile. Soviet-Chilean trade ties were said to have first started in 1975, with the Pinochet

government gradually agreeing to pay a part of Soviet loans extended to his predecessor Allende. It was pointed out that the USSR is reported to have sold a sizable number of T-54 tanks to Chile through the Bulgarian trade organization "Kintex."

6. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Nechayev, M 20:30) featured an interview with Leningrad feminists Tatyana Goricheva and Tatyana Mamonova, who arrived in the West recently, who answered questions about the activities of their group, the "Club Maria," and their samizdat publications Woman and Russia and Maria.

In RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Venclova, P 5:30), the Lithuanian poet Tomas Venclova commented on the successful escape of Vlada Sakalis through Finland to Sweden. France Soir was quoted that Sakalis' journey, which took him twenty days, was worthy of an Olympic gold medal.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 4) quoted Georgi Vins, the representative abroad of Soviet Baptists, about the intensified persecution of this religious community in the Soviet Union. Cases of people recently arrested in Kazakhstan and the Ukraine were mentioned.

7. Emigres. FOOTLIGHTS (Romadinova, NY 9) talked about the successful career in the US of the Soviet pianist Oksana Yablonskaya, who emigrated from the Soviet Union some two years ago.

8. The Economy. PANORAMA (Dreyr, NY 5:30) noted that the USSR is paying back a part of its debts to Western countries and at the same time has been negotiating on further credits from these countries, particularly for imports of industrial equipment. The program suggested that the USSR's motives could be to ensure that Soviet importers have sufficient funds for the upcoming new Five-Year Plan, to reduce the amount of interest on loans, government credits being cheaper than private commercial credits, and to make use of the opportunity offered by the present improvement of the USSR's balance of payments situation while it lasts.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Chianurov, M 4), based in part on an RLR paper of August 5, referred to current suggestions in the Ukrainian press for dealing with the problems of a general labor shortage compounded by a poor distribution of labor resources. The program pointed to the importance of the Ukrainian economy, past efforts at reforms which would induce workers to go where they are most needed, the failure of those efforts, and the probably failure of the present eminently logical suggestions due to the fact that the authorities invariably back off from any reforms which reach to the roots of the problem, such as providing the population with adequate supplies of basic essentials.

9. Military Affairs. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shilaeff, NY 4) excerpted an article in The New York Times by Drew Middleton discussing a recent CIA report forecasting an increase in Soviet military expenditure.

10. Education. PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 5), citing an article by Fred Hechinger in The New York Times of August 4, noted the substantially higher educational level of young people in the USSR now entering a variety of industrial fields and the armed forces. The program discussed both the weak and strong points of the US and Soviet educational systems on the basis of the conclusion of the first major comparative analysis in 20 years prepared for the US government. The key finding in the report was that the lack of exposure to mathematics and the exact sciences of US high school students threatens the US competitive position vis-a-vis the USSR.

11. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) featured the ninth installment of Valdimir Voynovich's Pretender to the Throne: the New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by the YMCA Press in Paris.

12. Soviet History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (R. Dudin, NY 6) recalled the CPSU CC resolution of 30 June 1956, "on Overcoming the Personality Cult and its Consequences," pointing out that it referred only to Stalin's crimes against the party and its members, not those he committed against ordinary Soviet citizens, such as the peasants during the collectivization campaign. Robert Conquest's The Great Terror was quoted.

13. Pre-Revolutionary History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Paramonov, NY 9:30) described the land reform launched under Tsar Alexander II in 1864, noting how the local self-administering zemstvo introduced an element of democracy into the absolutist state.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (R. Dudin, NY 6) recalled Prince Alexander Nevsky's victory over the Swedes at Novgorod in 1240, pointing to the varying treatment of this event in Soviet sources in accordance with current political requirements.

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

1. The PRC. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 7) discussed the political and economic reasons for the PRC's interest in developing its tourist trade. The program cited statistical data from Chinese press sources, showing that the number of foreign tourists increased by 300,000 from 1978 to 1979 and is expected to reach the one million mark in 1983 and 3.5 million in 1985. The program outlined recent measures undertaken by the PRC's Main Tourist Administration to develop the tourist trade together with related branches.

2. Hungary. KALEIDOSCOPE (Vardy and L. Machlis, M 3) reported the terse announcement in Hungarian newspapers that Maria Kadar, the wife of the Hungarian CP First Secretary, "has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner on the occasion of her retirement from the post of department head of the National Information Office." The program described the functions of the National Information Office and noted the low-key treatment that Mrs. Kadar has received over the years. An RAD paper of July 30 was used.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Rahr, M 8) quoted comment on the Israeli law proclaiming united Jerusalem as the country's capital in The Times, The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Washington Star, The Chicago Tribune, and Die Welt.

2. US-Iranian Relations. PANORAMA (Storozhenko, NY 3:30) reported on the release of the Iranian demonstrators in Washington, noting that the evidence disproves Teheran's claims that they were mistreated.

3. France. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 6) discussed the terrorist attack against the Turkish Consulate in Lyon for which the "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia" claims responsibility. The program noted the demands of the Armenian terror group and said that the French press is speculating that its actions may be directed by the PLO, Gaddafi, or the KGB. The program said, however, that it would be absolutely wrong to speak of an atmosphere of terror in France.

4. Britain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 4) reported on the new laws introduced by the Thatcher government limiting picketing and "closed shop" practices.

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

1. The Theater. FOOTLIGHTS (Zinik, L 6) talked about the present relations between the theater world of London and New York.

FOOTLIGHTS (Mekler, M 13) discussed US playwright Meredith Monk's play The Cup presently being performed by the West Berlin "Schaubuehne" theater.

2. The Use of Computers in Storing Data on English Literature was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis and Belotserkovskaya, M 3).

3. Researchers at Stanford University Medical School Have Developed Cells That Produce Pure Human Antibodies, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3).

4. The Experimental Breeding of Red Deer was described in KALEIDOSCOPE (Czugunow, L 2:30).

PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 8) was featured in C-1.

WORLD TODAY (Fedoseyev, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: Lithuanian poet Tomas Ventslova on the escape of Vlada Sakalis (Ventslova, P 2:30); a British parliamentary report on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (Czugunow, L 2:30); the power struggle in Kabul (A. Orlov, NY 3:30); Western credits for the USSR (Dreyer, NY 3:30); the CIA's prediction of an increase in Soviet military expenditure (Shilaeff, NY 3); the Japanese White Paper on defense (Krassovsky, M 4); GDR and Soviet trade with Chile (Krassovsky, M 3:30); the new laws in Britain restricting trade union practices (Czugunow, L 3); terrorism in France (Mirsky, P 4); the labor shortage in the Ukraine (Chianurov, M 3:30); and the persecution of Baptists in the USSR (Gordin, M 3). Voice cuts were given of US lawyers Lois Lipton and Julian Kulis on the Polovchak case (1); and President Carter and Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal on Carter's presenting the latter with a Congressional Gold Medal (0:30).

vr/gk/eag/JR

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RLNS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 6 AUGUST 1980:

THE US SAYS HEAVY FIGHTING INVOLVING SOVIET FORCES IN TWO AFGHAN PROVINCES APPEARS TO HAVE SLOWED DOWN.

AYATOLLAH KHOMENI SAYS IRAN'S POLITICIANS SHOULD STOP BICKERING OVER THE CHOICE OF A NEW PREMIER.

SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAQ SAY THEY WILL CUT POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TIES WITH ANY COUNTRY BACKING ISRAEL'S LATEST DECISION ON JERUSALEM.

● BONN HAS CONFIRMED THAT EDWARD GIEREK WILL MEET HELMUT SCHMIDT IN HAMBURG IN TWO WEEKS TIME.

THE POPE IS TO VISIT WEST GERMANY.

FRENCH POLICE HAVE ARRESTED A RIGHT-WING EXTREMIST WHO IS REPORTEDLY THE PRIME SUSPECT IN A BLOODY TERRORIST BOMBING IN ITALY.

REPORTS TODAY FROM WASHINGTON SAY PRESIDENT CARTER HAS APPROVED FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN US STRATEGY FOR RESPONDING TO A SOVIET NUCLEAR ATTACK.

THE MAYOR OF THE JAPANESE CITY OF HIROSHIMA CALLED TODAY FOR A WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE BRINGING TOGETHER THE US, THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER NATIONS.

SOUTH KOREA'S MILITARY-BACKED GOVERNMENT HAS DETAINED OVER 16,000 ALLEGED CRIMINALS IN A NATIONWIDE PURGE.

● A ZIMBABWEAN CABINET MINISTER HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

NEW TALKS ON CYPRUS WILL BE HELD THIS WEEK.

JIMMY CARTER AND RONALD REAGAN WERE BOTH CAMPAIGNING TODAY, TRYING TO ATTRACT BLACK VOTERS.

PHIL WALDMAN SAYS HIS TRIP TO VIETNAM AND THAILAND HAS EASED THE TENSION BETWEEN THEM.

RFE-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Thursday, 7 August 1980

Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. The Moscow Olympics. PANORAMA (Rubin, NY 6), agreeing that Moscow deserves praise for the ultra-modern organizational and technical level of the Olympic Games, quoted comment in The Los Angeles Times criticizing a statement by the IOC's new President Samaranch who wondered what Los Angeles could do to outmatch the Moscow Olympics. The newspaper said that the 1984 Games are not intended to rival those in Moscow either as an instrument of national politics or in terms of their cost, and described the real challenge to Los Angeles as holding off IOC pressure to outclass Moscow. In this connection the program cited an interview in The Baltimore Sun with John Naber, one of the officials of the 1984 Olympics Organizing Committee, who stressed that the Los Angeles Olympic Games will be financed exclusively by private funds in order to avoid government influence or interference.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gordin, M 4) cited an article by the Neue Zuercher Zeitung's correspondent in Kabul in which he described the atmosphere in Kabul's bazaars, and how people are struggling to make a living in their war-torn country. The population's attitude to the Soviet occupation forces was noted, as well its nostalgia for the time when Kabul was a peaceful and bustling city.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (A. Orlov, NY 5) excerpted an article in The New York Times (August 1) by Steven Rosenfeld in which he rejected as a Soviet deception the public expression by a number of Soviet officials of the view that Afghanistan has proved to be a snare for the Soviet Union, just as Vietnam did for the US. The article was written in answer to Leslie Gelb, a former adviser on disarmament to President Carter, who reported on such views after a recent trip to Moscow.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 9) featured an interview in RL's Paris studios with Vladimir Borisov, one of the founders of SMOT (the Free Interprofessional Association of Workers) who was forcibly expelled from the USSR on June 22 and whose wife, human rights and SMOT activist Irina Kaplun, was killed in an automobile crash on July 23. The RL correspondent expressed deepest condolences to Borisov on behalf of himself and other RL staffers, and noted that following Irina Kaplun's death the French trade union "Force Ouvriere" sent a telegram to President Giscard on August 5 requesting that he intervene to help the remaining members of the Borisov family leave the USSR. Borisov described how his family members are under constant KGB surveillance, expressed fears for their safety, and said that he wants to be reunited with them in the West. Borisov gave a number of facts on the circumstances of his wife's death which he managed to obtain from his family in the USSR, and explained why he is convinced that his wife's death was no mere accident but a KGB-staged reprisal. Borisov refuted as false recent claims in Paris newspapers, relying on anonymous dissident friends of the Borisov family, that his wife's death was due simply to a car accident. Borisov said he enquired with his friends and family members in Leningrad and Moscow, and no one could tell him who these so-called anonymous dissident friends were.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Nechayev, M 18) featured an interview with Natalya Malakhvoskaya, one of the four Leningrad feminists recently expelled by the Soviet authorities, in which she talked about the contents of the second issue of the samizdat periodical Maria which she helped prepared just before leaving the Soviet Union. The issue includes articles on the hard lot of Soviet women, education, children born in prison, abortion, etc.

"Who Won In Helsinki?" was a question pondered by HUMAN RIGHTS (Alexeyeva, NY 7). The program recalled the benefits which the Soviet Union has derived from some of the agreement's provisions while neglecting to improve its record in the realm of human rights, and concluded that the emergence of a body of dedicated Soviet and East European citizens who undertook to monitor the Soviet compliance in that area constitutes a force to be reckoned with.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) excerpted passages from the US CSCE Helsinki Commission report which described the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a recent example of a violation of the Helsinki Agreement, and the Soviet annexation of the three Baltic states as an example of a violation of the longest duration. The program also offered quotes from a letter, appended to the report, which was signed by 45 Balts whose views on this subject were supported by Academician Sakharov and the members of the Moscow Helsinki Group.

KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 2), pegged to the 35th anniversary of the explosion of an atomic bomb, excerpted Sakharov's appeal to Khrushchev against the resumption of atomic weapons tests, and his speech intended for the 25th Pugwash conference.

4. The Soviet Annexation of the Three Baltic Republics In the Light of the Helsinki Agreement was a topic of discussion in HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev and Venclova, M 12), which offered historical insights into the Soviet occupation of Lithuania and its incorporation into Soviet territory forty years ago as provided by Lithuanian writer and former member of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group Tomas Venclova. Negative reactions within Estonian dissident circles concerning the Olympic regatta events which were recently held in Tallinn were also noted.

5. Emigre Publications. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Perelman, Isr 19) reviewed the contents of the 53rd issue of the Russian-language Israeli-based journal Vremya i My. Excerpts from a number of articles published in this issue were read.

AT THE BOOKSHELF (Glezer, P 8) reviewed the contents of the 9th issue of Tretya Volna (The Third Wave), a Russian-language Paris-based journal devoted to art and literature.

6. Aircraft Hijacking. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6:30) drew attention to a report in Bakinsky Rabochy of July 27 on the trial in Baku of a Soviet citizen who attempted to hijack a TU-134 to Turkey. Recalling various similar cases which are known to have taken place in the past, the program said these were the result of the absence of freedom of movement in the Soviet Union, although it disapproved of such hijack attempts which endanger the lives of a large number of persons.

7. The Economy. PANORAMA (Tenson and Belotserkovsky, M 7) reported on the debate going on in the USSR on the reasons for the growing labor shortage, quoting Soviet sources that the main reason is the insufficient degree of mechanization and automation, including a chronic shortage of simple hand tools. The program was based on RLR paper 111/80 of August 6.

8. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) featured the 10th installment of Vladimir Voynovich's Pretender to the Throne: the New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin published by the YMCA-Press in Paris.

9. History. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (B. Orlov, NY 7) included a feature on General Denikin recalling his role during the civil war which was pegged to the anniversary of his death on 8 August 1947 in Ann Arbor (Michigan).

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

1. The PRC. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 4:30) summarized the findings of the recently published CIA study on the PRC's military spending during the last 15 years. The study assessed some of the reasons for the rapid rise of the PRC's defense spending in 1965-1971 (an average of 10 percent a year), and for the sharp decline since 1972 (1-2 percent a year), concluding that this low level may be expected to continue in the 1980's because of the country's continuing economic and technological weaknesses.

2. Poland. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Rahr, M 8) quoted comment on the strikes in Poland in Le Monde (excerpting Tribuna Ludu), Tribuna Ludu, and Der Spiegel and The Daily Telegraph (interviews with Public Self-Defense Committee co-founder Jacek Kuron).

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Fedoseyev, M 7), based in part on a CND report from Munich and a Reuter dispatch of August 7, discussed the results of Iraqi President Hussein's visit to Saudi Arabia, the first visit there by an Iraqi leader in 22 years, and pointed to the political significance of the Saudi-Iraqi rapprochement for the Middle East region. The program noted the possible implications of the threat contained in the joint Saudi-Iraqi communique that the two countries would cut political and economic ties with any country accepting Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem, and noted that most countries - consumers of Arab oil which have relations with Israel maintain their embassies in Tel Aviv and not in Jerusalem.

2. Zimbabwe. WORLD TODAY (Czugunow, L 3) backgrounded the arrest of Zimbabwe Labor Minister Tekere on a charge of murdering a white farmer, noting that the incident further complicates the position of the Mugabe government.

3. US-Iranian Relations. PANORAMA (Storozhenko, NY 5:30) reported further on the incident involving the arrest of about 200 pro-Khomeini demonstrators in Washington who were detained by the authorities when they refused to give their personal details. The program reported on the refutation by the State Department and the prison administration of Teheran's charges of maltreatment of the demonstrators, and on the latter's announcement that they intend to hold further demonstrations of protest against the alleged brutality of the authorities. Finally, the program spoke of a feeling in the US that these "spontaneous" demonstrations are in fact organized; reference was made in this connection to evidence of at least 5 million dollars being channelled into the US for pro-Khomeini Iranian students and for the recruitment of Moslem blacks.

4. Bolivia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Limberger, NY 4:30) reported on former Presidential candidate Siles' forming a government in exile, criticism of the new military regime by the Church, and Bolivian concern over the cessation of US and other Western aid, although other Latin American countries, as well as South Africa, Israel and the USSR have offered aid.

5. US-PRC Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 4) reported on the upcoming arrival of a group of PRC journalists in the US for a two-year course at the department of journalism of Missouri University. The program quoted department head Roy Fisher, who recently returned from a trip to the PRC, that journalism in the PRC is now run by the professionals, not the politicians. A Washington CND special report of August 7 was used.

6. US-Somali Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Zuckerman, NY 5) summarized Henry Trewitt's article in The Baltimore Sun backgrounding the political problems that have complicated the US-Somali negotiations on the use of the Soviet-built naval base at Berbera. It was noted that the US began to express an interest in the base in the wake of the Iran and Afghan crises, and is now concerned that the Somali demand for US military assistance might involve the US in the Somali-Ethiopian war over the Ogaden region.

7. South Korea. PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 4) pointed to strong man Chon Too-Hwan's promotion to full General as indicating a further step on his road to election as President in next year's elections. The program also referred to the purge of journalists and state employees and to the conspiracy charge levelled against former Presidential candidate Kim Dae-Jung.

8. FRG-PRC Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 4) previewed FRG Economics Minister Lambsdorff's upcoming visit to the PRC, noting the continuous increase in trade between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations, and the PRC's large trade deficit with the FRG.

9. The 35th Anniversary of the Dropping of an Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima was the subject of KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M and Storozhenko, Muslin and Limberger, NY 20). The program reported on the memorial meeting in Hiroshima; the international conference in Japan on a ban on nuclear weapons; an article in The Christian Science Monitor on how Truman informed Stalin on the successful detonation of an atom bomb; the appeal by US doctors to Carter and Brezhnev on the consequences of an atomic war; Sakharov's appeal to Krushchev, and his speech intended for the 25th Pugwash conference in Kiyoto; recollections by US scientists Bradbury and Agnew, who were involved in the development of the US atom bomb; and 92 year-old Doctor Takuo Matsumoto, one of the oldest survivors of the Hiroshima

explosion. The program included RERUNS from October 4, 1979 and March 28 and June 18, 1980.

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

None.

PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 8) was featured in B-2.

WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the 35th anniversary of the dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima (Storozhenko, NY 3); Iraqi President Hussein's visit to Saudi Arabia (Fedoseyev, M 3); the case of the pro-Khomeini demonstrators in Washington (Storozhenko, NY 2:30); the CIA on PRC military expenditures (Orshansky, W 3); PRC journalists to study in the US (A. Orlov, NY 2:30); FRG-PRC economic relations (Krassovsky, M 3:30); developments in Bolivia (Limberger, NY 2:30); US-Somali relations (Zuckerman, NY 3); the arrest of Zimbabwe Labor Minister Tekere on a charge of murdering a white farmer (Czugunow, L 3); the situation in Kabul (Gordin, M 3:30); Soviet public references to the "Afghan trap" (A. Orlov, NY 3:30); the 33rd anniversary of the death of General Denikin (B. Orlov, NY 4); the labor shortage in the USSR (Tenson and Belotserkovsky, M 4); an RL interview with Soviet free trade union activist Vladimir Borisov (Mirsky, P 5); and the trial in Baku of a Soviet citizen who attempted to hijack an aircraft to Turkey (Roitman, M 4).

vr/eag/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 2 AUGUST 1980:

JIMMY CARTER HAS ORDERED A PROBE INTO WHETHER IRANIAN DEMONSTRATORS RELEASED FROM DETENTION WERE TREATED TOO LENIENTLY.

THERE HAVE BEEN MORE EXECUTIONS IN IRAN.

EDMUND MUSKIE HAS URGED FREE NATIONS TO CONTINUE DEMONSTRATING OPPOSITION TO THE SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN.

A ROMANIAN PLANE HAS CRASHED INTO THE ATLANTIC OFF MAURITANIA.

LEONID BREZHNEV HAS HAD TALKS IN THE CRIMEA WITH TODOR ZHIVKOV.

NEWS OF MORE LABOUR UNREST IN POLAND.

UNESCO REPORTEDLY WILL TAKE UP THE CASES OF TWO JAILED CS ACTIVISTS.

THE FRENCH HAVE ORDERED A RIGHTWING ITALIAN EXTREMIST HELD IN JAIL PENDING A DECISION ON HIS EXTRADITION.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT IN THE CASE OF THE UKRAINIAN BOY WHO WANTS TO STAY IN THE US.

INDIRA SANDHI THINKS CHINESE-TRAINED REBELS HAVE FOMENTED VIOLENCE IN INDIA'S NORTHERN BORDER AREAS.

THE PEOPLE'S DAILY HAS CALLED FOR A STRONGER AND FREER CHINESE PRESS.

AMERICAN ALLEN IS HEADING FOR MEXICO.

HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER IS EXPECTED TO VISIT BONN NEXT MONTH.



RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 8 August 1980
Felton/Riollet/Romano

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

1. The Moscow Olympics. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 5:30) reported on the visit to Moscow during the Games by Jos Beni, president of the Belgian committee for the boycott of the Games, who decided to prove that a foreigner could move about freely in Moscow, and, apparently unobserved, visited various dissidents, and stuffed letters from them to friends in the West into a Mishka bear. At the airport prior to departure, customs officials promptly opened the bear, and Beni realized that the KGB had been playing a game with him, and had reaped a rich harvest of incriminating documents.
2. The Polovchak Affair. PANORAMA (Fedoseyev, M 5), in connection with Soviet media charges of the "abduction" of 12-year-old Ukrainian boy Vladimir Polovchak and his 17-year-old sister Natalya, recapitulated the facts of the case, noting the latest court ruling that Vladimir be placed temporarily in the custody of a "neutral family," the controversy over the case in the US, and the widespread view that the fairest solution would be to allow Vladimir Polovchak to stay in the country until he became of age and could decide his own fate.
3. Soviet-FRG Relations. PANORAMA (Krassovsky, M 3:30) gave the gist of statements made by Willy Brandt and Egon Bahr on FRG radio on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-West German treaty in Moscow. Brandt spoke of the differences over the question of German reunification, while Bahr said the treaty was signed at the last possible favorable historical moment.

4. Soviet-Greek Relations. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 4) spoke of Greek dissatisfaction over the USSR's failure so far to fulfil the terms of economic and technical cooperation agreements signed during Karamanlis' visit to Moscow last October, particularly as regards oil, gas and electricity supplies. It was reported that the Greek Trade Minister rejected an opposition newspaper's allegation that the USSR was annoyed with Greece for not selling her 600,000 tons of wheat following the introduction of the US grain embargo. An Athens CND report of August 6 was used.

5. Soviet-PRC Relations. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 2) reported on the isolated situation of the Soviet Embassy in Peking, with over 400 staffers the largest in the PRC capital, to which only two PRC citizens are admitted, teachers of Chinese at the Embassy school.

6. Africa Policy. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 7:30) gave the main points of an interview given to Paris Match by Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in which, among other things, he spoke of the USSR's policy of destabilizing Africa, and her aim of paralyzing the West by denying her African raw materials, and urged the West to stabilize the prices of African raw material exports in its own interests.

7. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Alexeyeva, NY 7) backgrounded the case of human rights activist Tatyana Velikanova who has been under investigation for more than nine months since her arrest. According to Soviet law, the period of investigation cannot last more than nine months for a person in custody. Relatives of Tatyana Velikanova were said to have protested against this violation of the law to Roman Rudenko, the Procurator General of the USSR.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Burstein, M 20) featured the 21st installment of the 54th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events, dated 15 November 1979, consisting of material from the sections entitled "Arrests, Searches, Interrogations" and "The Right to Emigrate."

8. Korchnoi. PANORAMA (Tumanov and Gabovich, M 14) featured an interview in RL's Munich studios with Yevgeny Gabovich, a prominent Soviet mathematician who left the USSR in January 1980 and co-founded an international committee set up to secure permission to leave the USSR for the wife and son of chess grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi. Gabovich said that the committee consists of chess grandmasters, scholars and publicists and that it intends to launch a wide-ranging public campaign. He recalled organizing a press conference in Moscow a year ago during which Korchnoi's wife Bella refuted as false Soviet claims that she and her son want to remain in the USSR. Gabovich also spoke of his participation in the trial in

Leningrad of Korchnoi's son Igor, and said that the trial was a farce; Igor was not given an opportunity to explain why he evaded the draft, and was sentenced to two years in a labor camp in Kurgan Oblast. Gabovich read the text of an open letter which the committee sent to Soviet chessplayers and individual Soviet chess grandmasters asking them to support the Korchnoi family's right to emigrate, and then the text of a poem which Igor Korchnoi wrote in prison.

9. The Economy. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 3:30) cited an article by Michael Binyon in The Times on the sharp refutation by the Soviet media of Western reports of strikes in May at the Gorky and Togliatti automobile plants; a work stoppage on May 8-9 at the Gorky plant, it was explained, was due to celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany.

10. Corruption. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 5:30), dealing with the current campaign against corruption, quoted the Tbilisi newspaper Zarya Vostoka dated July 19 that state prosecutors have been dismissed in 40 of the Georgian SSR's 74 districts following the dismissal of Procurator General Leri Talakvadze. The problem facing Georgian CP First Secretary Shevarnadze, said the program, is a difficult one, reminiscent of Khrushchev's dilemma in denouncing Stalin but at the same time trying to persuade people that the party never made mistakes. The example of Azerbaijan, where a large-scale campaign against corruption was launched in 1976, was said to indicate that there can be little hope that the current purge in Georgia will prove very effective.

11. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) featured the 11th installment of Vladimir Voynovich's Pretender to the Throne: the New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by the YMCA Press in Paris.

12. Art. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Zuckerman, NY 4) excerpted an article by The New York Times' Moscow correspondent Anthony Austin on the upcoming exhibition in Moscow of works by the painter Yan Levenstein. Considered a kind of outsider in the Soviet artistic world, although not belonging to the group of non-conformist painters, Levenstein worked 15 years before now getting his first exhibition held by the RSFSR Artists Union. Asked by Austin about the reasons for this change of attitude, Levenstein answered that he was vain enough to think this had something to do with his talent, but there could also be other reasons he did not know.

13. Espionage. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Gross, M 16) featured another review of Kirill Henkin's book The Topsy-Turvy Hunter, which refers in particular to the case of Soviet spy Rudolf Abel.

14. The Katyn Massacre. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Gorbanevskaya, P 12), pegged to the 40th anniversary of the Katyn massacre, cited new, still unconfirmed, evidence concerning the places of execution of the Polish officers which has been brought back from the Ukraine by Polish workers employed on a construction site there. An article on this question circulated in Polish samizdat is now available in Paris.

15. The USSR's Categorical Refusal to Pay Royalties to the Heirs of Conan Doyle for the Publication of Sherlock Holmes Stories was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (L.Machlis, M 4), pegged to the expiring last week of the copyright on his works.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Belotserkovsky, M 7) spoke of the continuing strikes in Poland, noting the cautious approach taken by the authorities who are negotiating with the strikes, and quoting Public Self Defense Committee activist Jacek Kuron as saying in an interview to The Daily Telegraph that Polish workers have virtually broken the monopoly of the party and government in decisions concerning the country's fate. The program said that while Tribuna Ludu is unfortunately right in that the strikes are economically disruptive, this is true only for a centralized, socialist economy; the Public Self-Defense Committee therefore says the workers should not confine themselves to demanding pay rises, but should demand socio-economic reforms.

2. Yugoslavia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 5), based on an RAD paper of August 6, pointed to Yugoslavia's serious economic situation, characterized by unemployment, inflation, and a balance of payments deficit. The program attributed this not so much to external factors, such as the world recession, as to a neglect of market requirements, quoting Yugoslav economist Kiro Gligorik along these lines.

3. The GDR. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Rahr, M 2) quoted an ironic article by Axel Schuetzsack in Die Welt on the GDR Foreign Ministry's claim that the GDR has been fully carrying out its human rights obligations under the Helsinki agreement.

4. The PRC. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Pyatigorsky, L 8:30 and Henkin, M 3) gave the substance of an article by a correspondent of The Daily Telegraph on a visit to Tibet in which he reported on the suppression of religion there - for example, of several thousand monasteries which existed prior to the Chinese occupation, only three remain. The program said this is reminiscent of developments in the USSR in the late 1920s and the 1930s. The introduction to the program spoke of upcoming decisions at the meeting of the PRC National Assembly on improving the status of Tibet, in which regard the PRC leadership has recently made self-critical statements. The PRC's more liberal policy towards national minorities was seen in connection with the fact that they live in strategically important peripheral areas.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (L. Dudin, NY 4:30) previewed the Democratic Party Convention in New York, focusing on the rivalry between Carter and Kennedy, and the issue of whether delegates should be allowed to vote freely.

2. US-Iranian Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 5:30) reported on the further demonstration in Washington by pro-Khomeini Iranians in protest against alleged police brutality during the July 27 demonstration, noting that in the latest demonstration the Iranians had to be protected by the police against American counter-demonstrators; Carter's request for an investigation of the question whether the demonstrators might have been released prematurely; and a State Department statement that reports on Teheran's allocating 5 million dollars to Iranians in the US to hold demonstrations have been found unsubstantiated.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Fedoseyev, M 4) quoted The Chicago Tribune and The Los Angeles Times on the affair of the demonstrating Iranians in the US.

3. Iran. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Pyatigorsky, L 9:30), pegged to the recent mass demonstration in Teheran of women wearing the yashmak on the occasion of the birthday of Mohammed's daughter Fatima, and to Khomeini's message of greeting to all Iranian women, quoted a professor of Islamic theology at London University that Khomeini appeared to be acting as a kind of Stalin in sending such a message.

4. The FRG. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 4) gave the contents of Chancellor Schmidt's interview to the Koelner Stadt-anzeiger on the FRG's increased importance in the international arena.

5. The Pope's Scheduled Visit to the FRG in November. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Rahr, M 1:30) quoted an article on the subject by Friedrich Meixner in Die Welt.

6. Britain. KALEIDOSCOPE (Czugunow, L 2:30) reported on the celebrations of the 80th birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

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

1. Religion. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Pyatigorsky, L 9:30), taking as its point of departure the first line of a poem by Iosif Brodsky which runs "They destroyed the Greek church...", noted the phenomenon that some ultra-leftist French intellectuals, for example, have suddenly remembered religion.

2. Religion. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Pyatigorsky, L 6:30) referred briefly to scientology and transcendental and other forms of meditation as examples of the profusion of religions in the free world.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in B-3 (Rahr, M 2), C-2 (Fedoseyev, M 4), and C-5 (Rahr, M 1:30).

WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the continued strikes in Poland (Belotserkovsky, M 6:30); Soviet press denials of the May strikes at the Gorky and Togliatti auto works (Czugunow, L 3); the massive purge of state prosecutors in Georgia (Roitman, M 5); Greek dissatisfaction with economic relations with the USSR (Chianurov, M 4); Chancellor Schmidt on the FRG's enhanced world role (Krassovsky, M 3:30); Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny on the USSR's Africa policy (Mirsky, P 5); the 80th birthday of the British Queen Mother (Czugunow, L 2:30); the upcoming exhibition in Moscow of the works of Soviet painter Yan Levenstein (Zuckerman, NY 2:30); the case of Soviet human rights activist Tatyana Velikanova (Alexeyeva, NY 5); the latest developments in the Polovchak affair (Fedoseyev, M 4); and the Soviet authorities' refusal to pay royalties for the Sherlock Holmes stories (L. Machlis, M 3:30).

vr/eag/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 8 AUGUST 1980:

IRAN'S EDUCATION MINISTER IS NOW BEING SUGGESTED AT THE COUNTRY'S NEW
PRIME MINISTER.

THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL IS TO MEET IN PRIVATE MONDAY TO DISCUSS
ISRAEL'S CONTROVERSIAL MOVE OVER JERUSALEM.

POLISH GARBAGEMEN ARE THE LATEST WORKERS TO GO ON STRIKE.

A NEW POLISH COMMUNIST WRITERS' PUBLICATION CRITICISES UNOFFICIAL
WRITING BUT BLAMES ITS EXISTENCE ON OFFICIAL CENSORSHIP.

ETHIOPIA AND SOMALIA HAVE SWAPPED CHARGES ABOUT OGADEN FIGHTING.

HELMUT SCHMIDT SAYS HE IS CONFIDENT HIS TALKS WITH ERICH HONECKER
WILL BEAR FRUIT.

IN YUGOSLAVIA THERE HAS BEEN MORE CRITICISM OF DISSIDENT WRITER
MILOVAN DJILAS.

HUNGARY AND POLAND ARE STILL TRYING TO COPE WITH THE EFFECTS OF
FLOODING.

* MAJOR HURRICANE HEADS FOR THE US.

A CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL SAYS THERE WAS TROUBLE AT A NUCLEAR POWER
PLANT FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE RED CROSS SAYS IT IS BEING ALLOWED TO VISIT DETAINED PEOPLE IN
BOLIVIA.

* THE US AND SOVIETS HAVE DISCUSSED GRAIN.

*) THE BULGARIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK SERVICES DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

REF-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Saturday, 9 August 1980

Romano/Riollet/Tate

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

1. The Moscow Olympics. WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 6) raising questions about some of the results of the Moscow Olympics and the objectivity of the Soviet judges, discerned an alarming trend of favoritism in sports there.

WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 6) reported on the gathering in Washington of the US Olympic team, organized as a gesture of recognition for the team's acceptance of the Olympic boycott.

2. Soviet-US Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK (Beloborodov, W 5:30) noting the administration's adoption of a new limited nuclear strike strategy, analyzed the basic changes of this new defense policy as compared with the older outmoded concept of massive retaliation, formulated by President Lyndon Johnson's National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy. It was noted that this older concept is now largely outdated, primarily because of the rapid expansion of Soviet nuclear capability. Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger was said to have conceived a similar strategy in the mid-70s, which was further developed by National Security Advisor Brzezinski and Defense Secretary Brown.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 4) featured an excerpt of an interview taken in RL's Paris studio with Vladimir Borisov, one of the founders of SMOT (The Free Interprofessional Association of Workers in the USSR), who was expelled from the USSR on June 22 and whose wife was killed in an automobile crash in the USSR on July 23. In this fragment of the interview, Borisov expressed a desire to be reunited in the West with his orphaned one-year-old child and other members of his immediate family and emphasized his firm conviction that his wife's death was not accidental but premeditated murder.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 4) pointed to a doctrinary unsound passage in Father Dudko's recantation, which constitutes one more indication that the real authors of the statement should be found among the "theologians" of the KGB. The program also contrasted Father Dudko's tragedy with the buffoonery of Patriarch Pimen's being awarded a Soviet order on the day of Father Dudko's recantation, and being interviewed on the Olympic Games and the Helsinki Agreement.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 4) read the text of a statement in support of Father Dimitri Dudko, by Archbishop Antoni of Geneva and Western Europe, published in Russkaya Mysl.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Burshtein, M 20) featured a further installment of the 54th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events, dated 15 November 1979, consisting of excerpts from the sections entitled "The Persecution of the Crimean Tatars" and "The Right to Emigrate."

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) featured the 12th installment of Vladimir Voynovich's book Pretender to the Throne: The New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by YMCA Press in Paris.

4. Labor. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 7) read a samizdat document, dated September 1979 on the bus drivers' strike in Togliatti in August 1979 written by Mikhail Zotov, an employee in the Togliatti milk combine and a member of SMOT (the Free Interprofessional Union of Workers). The document outlined the drivers' demands and gave an account of the negotiations with the local authorities in which it was reported the drivers succeeded in getting their demands satisfied without any of their activists being arrested or fired.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simes, W 7) compared collective agreements between labor and management in democratic countries and in the Soviet Union. A description was given of the strike and bargaining which led to a new three-year contract in the US coalmining industry in March 1978. The program observed that in the Soviet Union workers have very little say in the conclusion of collective agreements between trade unions and enterprises and are unable to compel management to honor a collective agreement relating to improvement of working conditions.

5. Chess. WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin and Dembo, NY 7) included a discussion on the Kornchnoi-Polugayevsky match.

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

1. Poland. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Vardy, M 4) excerpted a statement published in mid-July by the Polish Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR) in connection with the increase in meat prices and the labor unrest in the country. The statement called for better conditions for private farmers, publication of accurate data on the Polish economy, and the granting of civic rights recognized in legislations and international human rights documents. Workers, said the statement, should not limit themselves to demands for pay increases.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. ROUND TABLE (Fedoseyev, Rahr, and Roitman, M 20) discussed Israel's new law on Jerusalem and the world reaction to this issue. It was first noted that the immediate consequence of great political significance was Sadat's postponement of the Egyptian-Israeli autonomy talks. One panelist suggested that the world reaction should be differentiated between so-called "destructive critique" by Muslim and East European states who always condemn Israel no matter what action she takes and the "positive critique" by EEC countries and the US who see the timing of this move as damaging to the entire Middle Eastern peace process. Another panelist wondered why the Israeli Parliament approved the law at this time knowing well that Sadat would have to respond the way he did. The history of the status of Jerusalem since the division of Palestine was reviewed, the moderate views of Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek were outlined and each of the panelists was asked to provide his own personal opinion on this new Israeli law.

Noting that the UN Security Council will hold a consultative session on the status of Jerusalem, WORLD THIS WEEK (Perelman, Isr 4) gave Israeli press reaction to Sadat's postponement of the Egyptian-Israeli autonomy talks, a comment in the Egyptian newspaper Al Akhram that Egypt is asking the US to condemn Israel and support the Muslim states' proposal to take sanctions against Israel, and Begin's reply to Sadat in which the Israeli Prime Minister is reported to have accused Egypt, and Deputy Foreign Minister Butros Ghalli personally, for conducting an anti-Israeli policy damaging to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

2. Iran-US Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK (A. Orlov, NY 4), reported on a demonstration by Iranian students in Washington on August 7 and the controversy in official Washington circles surrounding what US immigration authorities termed as a premature decision to quickly release Iranian students detained in a similar rally on July 27.

3. France. WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 3:30) reported on a number of terrorist incidents in France this past week, including the bloody attack against the Turkish Consulate in Lyon with the "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia" claiming responsibility; a bloodless terrorist operation in the 14th Arrondissement of the City of Paris' Passport Section; and the arrest in Nice of an Italian citizen suspected of having participated in the neo-fascist bomb explosion in Bologna's railway station which killed close to 80 people.

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

1. The US Labor Scene. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Silnitskaya, NY 3:30) excerpted an article by Wanner Woodworth in The New York Times of June 25 reporting that the shareholders of a meat-processing company, the Rath Packing Company in Waterloo, Iowa, voted to turn the firm over to its employees. The workers appointed ten of the former 16 directors to stay on the board and will soon hold 60 per cent of the stock, thus bringing about a new form of partnership between management and the trade unions.

2. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Shmeman, NY 7) gave the sixth installment in a series on the Christian meaning of man.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 7) read and commented on a passage from St. Matthew's gospel which is part of this Sunday's liturgy.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Sidorenko, M 4) read and commented on a passage from St. Paul's epistle to the Corinthians which is part of this Sunday's liturgy.

3. Films. POLYSCREEN (Gabai, NY 8:30) reviewed the new US Western-genre film The Long Riders, dealing with the notorious Jesse James gang.

POLYSCREEN (Yurenen, P 7) reviewed the latest film by French director Alain Resnais, entitled My American Uncle, and commented that one can understand why the film was a commercial failure and not enthusiastically received by French audiences despite its numerous distinctions at this year's Cannes Film Festival.

4. Italian TV. POLYSCREEN (Maltsev, Rome 9:30) discussed the format of a popular Italian TV show entitled Your Opinion in which viewers are invited to express their opinions and conduct a dialogue per telephone with experts on a variety of social and human interest topics.

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 9 AUGUST 1980:

EGYPT HAS DISMISSED AS UNHELPFUL ISRAEL'S LATEST LETTER ON THE
PROBLEMS FACING THE WIDEST PEACE PROCESS.

THE LATEST EFFORT TO BRING LEBANON'S WARRING FACTIONS TOGETHER HAS
COLLAPSED.

IRAN'S PRESIDENT SAYS HE WILL ACCEPT THE MAN SUGGESTED BY PARLIAMENT
AS PRIME MINISTER.

NEW NEGOTIATIONS AIMED AT RESTORING PEACE IN CYPRUS GOT UNDERWAY IN
NICOSIA TODAY.

A SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL HAS CONFIRMED THE U.S. HAS REVISED
ITS NUCLEAR STRATEGY.

ETHIOPIA HAS COMPLAINED TO THE UN ABOUT ALLEGED SOMALI AGGRESSION.

TEXAS IS BRACED FOR THE ANTICIPATED ARRIVAL OF A FIERCE HURRICANE.

THE EAST EUROPEAN FLOOD SITUATION CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

RFE-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Sunday, 10 August 1980

Romano/Riollot/Tate/Perry

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

1. The Moscow Olympics. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Mirsky, P 6) quoted parts of an article in Le Quotidien de Paris written by a French journalist who went to the Moscow Olympics as an ordinary tourist driving his own automobile. He described the intensive two hour search to which he was subjected by the customs officials at Brest who even read through his private letters and listened to his cassettes. He also noted that Intourist guides were assigned to individual French tourists for the duration of their stay in the USSR and that measures were taken to prevent contacts between foreign tourists at camping sites and the local population.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. TESTIMONIES (Nechayev, M 28:30) featured interviews with two organizers of the feminist movement in the Soviet Union, Tatyana Mamonova and Tatyana Goricheva, who were expelled from the USSR and arrived in Vienna on July 20. Mamonova, who contributed illustrations to the samizdat almanac Woman and Russia, described her experiences in nonconformist art circles in the Soviet Union, gave her impressions of French culture, discussed the repression of feminists in the USSR, and outlined her plans for forming an international feminist union. Goricheva, a philosopher who played an active part in publishing samizdat journals, described the religio-philosophical seminar which she helped to organize in Leningrad in the fall of 1974. She gave a detailed account of her personal philosophical and religious evolution from atheism via existentialism to the Russian Orthodox Church. She also described the women's club called "Maria" founded in Leningrad on March 1 this year, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union, and discussed the relationship between feminist and religious activities. The program concluded with her impressions of life in Vienna.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Burststein, M 24) featured the 23rd installment of the 54th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events dated 15 November 1979. This program read excerpts from the section "In Exile" discussing the cases of several Ukrainian dissidents who received prison and internal exile terms for their human rights activities.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) read the 13th installment from Vladimir Voynovich's new book Pretender to the Throne: the New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by YMCA Press in Paris.

3. Books. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Dovlatov, NY 8) talked about the black market in the Soviet Union, noting the demand for good books published in limited numbers in the USSR and books published in the West, like the journals Kontinent and Vremya i My, was practically unlimited and the prices very high.

CULTURE AND POLITICS (Yukenen, P 7:30) included an item on the Turgenev Library founded in Paris by the Russian writer, noting that it is still in operation. The program was pegged to an open letter by one of Vechernaya Moskva's readers asking about the fate of that library. The answer given by the secretary of the State Literature Library, A. Shiryaev, was that it may have been destroyed during the war but this needed to be verified.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. The impact of Russian dissident thinking on the developments in the Czechoslovak human rights movement was discussed in EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 17:30) which read an article "Czechoslovakia and the Russian Dissidents" by a Czech historian and one of the signatories of Charter-77, Jan Tesar, which appeared in the Paris-based journal Kontinent. Making a reference to Vladimir Bukovsky's book Back Came the Wind, which was recently published in the West, the author draws comparisons between manifestations of dissidence in the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya, P 11) examined some aspects of the Czechoslovak human rights movement as viewed by a prominent former Soviet dissident Natali Gorbanevskaya. The program briefly recalled the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, the aftermath of the Soviet invasion with all its political consequences, and the emergence of Charter-77; it concluded by stressing the role that samizdat has played in the formation and the development of the human rights movements in the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

2. The PRC. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Shilaeff, NY 5) excerpted an article in Time of August 11 reporting on the lowering of the status of Mao Tse-tung and the removal of some of his portraits from prominent buildings. Most striking, said the article, was the announcement that Mao's chosen successor Hua Guofeng will resign as Premier when the People's Congress meets at the end of this month. The reshuffling of top government posts, it was observed, denotes a clear victory for the forces of modernization and pragmatism over the proponents of conservative party orthodoxy.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Zuckerman, NY 4) excerpted an interview published in US News and World Report of August 11 given to its correspondent William Hartley by King Hussein of Jordan. Hussein criticized President Carter's Middle East strategy on the grounds that it deals only with the Egyptian-Israeli aspect of the problem, which Hussein regards as the least complex. The program gave Hussein's views on the US role in the Middle East, his attitudes to the question of US and Soviet bases there, and his stated intentions in going to Moscow in October.

PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Krassovsky, M 5) gave the substance of an article by Dietrich Strothmann in Die Zeit of August 8 reporting the views of former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban on the Israeli law proclaiming united Jerusalem as the country's capital. Eban said that the law was irrelevant, unnecessary and senseless, and that never before has there been such an estrangement between the Israeli state and its friends in the West as has developed since the law was enacted.

2. The US. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (L. Dudin, NY 7:30) discussed the problems facing the US Democratic Party on the eve of its National Convention in New York City. The program noted that the problems were recently exacerbated by the Billy Carter case and Senator Kennedy's call for a change in the convention rules that would release delegates from their pledges and let them vote for whomever they please.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (R. Dudin, NY 7) noting the constitutional powers of the US Supreme Court, discussed a number of recent decisions and their impact on American life. These included: the Supreme Court's supplemental ruling on abortion; the decision that judges may not exclude the press and public from criminal trials except in exceptional cases; the ruling on the constitutionality of a government policy granting 10 per cent of government contracts to firms belonging to racially discriminated minorities; and a ruling on standards aimed at protecting the health of workers.

3. US Women. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Konson, NY 6) discussed the growing role of women in professions which were previously the domain of men, such as the police force and the US Navy and Air Force.

4. US Coal. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Limberger, NY 7) discussing the growing importance of US coal as an alternative energy source, noted the coal pipeline dispute in the US and the views of those who favor and oppose the planned 1,500 mile pipeline intended to transport coal.

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

None.

vr/JR

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 10 AUGUST 1980:

IRAN REPORTEDLY IS MOVING TO EXPEL ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND NUNS.

IRAN'S PRESIDENT BANI-SADR WAS CRITICISED TODAY BY MEMBERS OF THE
COUNTRY'S PARLIAMENT OVER THE NOMINATION OF A NEW PRIME MINISTER.

NEWS AGENCIES SAY ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU WILL VISIT JORDAN
SHORTLY.

US SECRETARY OF STATE MUSKIE SAYS THE STATUS OF JERUSALEM REMAINS AN
OPEN ISSUE.

KABUL RADIO REPORTS GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAVE CRUSHED AN ATTACK AGAINST
A TOWN NEAR THE SOVIET BORDER.

KOR SAYS WORK STOPPAGES ARE CONTINUING IN POLAND.

HURRICANE ALLEN HAS HIT TEXAS, BUT ITS FORCE WAS LESS THAN EXPECTED.

CUBA HAS SEIZED A HIJACKER WHO DIVERTED AN AMERICAN PLANE TO HAVANA.

CHINESE PARTY CHAIRMAN HUA GUOFENG SAYS HIS PREDECESSOR, MAO ZEDONG,
BORE RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRIEVOUS MISTAKES MADE IN THE LAST YEARS OF
HIS ROLE.

REF-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 11 August 1980

- Felton/Riollet/Romano/Tate/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 5:30) quoted statements made by Brzezinski in San Francisco on the aims of the Administration's new nuclear strategy, which he linked to the massive growth of Soviet military capability. He also stressed the Administration's commitment to ratify the SALT II treaty as soon as it is politically possible and noted that the future of US-Soviet relations depends fully on the evolution of the USSR's position on Afghanistan. The program also discussed the contents of US Secretary of State Harold Brown's message to the Foreign Ministers of the NATO allies explaining the objectives of the new US nuclear strategy.

PANORAMA (Beloborodov, NY 7:30) began by quoting Muskie's recent speech to US steelworkers in Los Angeles in which he criticized as unrealistic and contradictory the Republican Party's campaign platform calling for US military superiority over the USSR. The program explained and analyzed the essence of the Republican Party's defense thinking, its position on arms control and the SALT II treaty, as well as the divergent views among Ronald Reagan's own advisers on the issue of the US-Soviet military balance. It was pointed out that Reagan himself has not yet formulated a firm and final position on this vital question. The program cited a comment made to RL by Fred Ikle, one of Reagan's leading advisers on defense and former head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, that at the present time the debate on US military superiority is of merely theoretical interest. Once Reagan is in power, Ikle stressed, his first task will be to approach not so much the issue of US superiority, but to solve the problem of the vulnerability of US forces confronted with an unprecedented buildup of the Soviet military machinery.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rubin, NY 3:30) reported on the upcoming visit of the Soviet basketball team to the US despite the Olympic boycott. This visit is no surprise, the program commented, since the boycott could not make Soviet authorities cancel those trips abroad which serve to advertize the regime and bring financial advantages to Soviet sportsmen.

2. Soviet-FRG Relations. WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 5) quoted remarks on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-West German treaty regulating relations between the two countries by Brandt, Bahr, Genscher and the FRG parliamentary opposition.

3. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan was the subject of an item in PANORAMA (Rahr, M 7:20) which briefly analyzed military and insurgent activities in two strategically important Afghan provinces. Citing eyewitness reports by a Japanese correspondent and two French medical doctors who had recently returned from Afghanistan, the program provided new details of daily life in the occupied country, including information on the activities of Soviet troops and further restrictions on the freedom of movement of civilians. In conclusion, the program mentioned the possibility of a political rather than a military solution of the problem, citing an AFP report on a Pakistani proposal for solving the Afghan crisis. CND reports and dispatches of AP and UPI were used.

4. Military Affairs. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Limberger, NY 4:30) excerpted an article in The Baltimore Sun of August 7 by Henry Bradsher discussing a recent CIA report on Soviet military expenditures.

5. Society. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6:30), pegged to the university entrance examinations now going on throughout the USSR (except Moscow and Tallinn), pointed to the paradox of a workers and peasants state in which, according to Soviet polls, the majority of young people do not want to become workers or peasants. Gosplan's attempts to regulate the flow of university students, in the program's view, are fundamentally unsound. The result is a surplus of specialists in some economic branches and a shortage in others. The interest of the planners in diverting young people toward the productive sector as a result of the labor shortage due to low productivity was also viewed with scepticism. The only solution, the program commented, is to raise productivity, adopt free market mechanisms, etc., in other words to make reforms which the decrepit leadership is unwilling to undertake.

6. Dissidents and Human Rights. In DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Levin and Davydov, M 20), former Soviet political prisoner Yegor Davydov spoke about Ukrainian political exilee Zinovi Antonyuk, whom he knew personally.

7. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) featured the 14th installment of Vladimir Voynovich's book Pretender to the Throne: the New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by the YMCA Press in Paris.

8. Science. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Solovev, NY 10:30) included an item on the late Soviet psychologist Alexander Luriya, who died in 1977 aged 75, a brilliant scientist who was psychologically broken by the repressions of the Stalin era. Reference was made to Luriya's autobiography, which was said, however, to cast little light on his dual existence.

9. Soviet History. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kruzhin, M 4:30), based on RLR 113/80, reviewed the contents of volume 11 of the Soviet History of the Second World War. This volume, devoted to the Soviet Far Eastern campaign on August-September 1945, in the program's view shows clearly that Soviet intentions were less to help the Americans and the British than to secure a base for communist expansion in the region.

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

1. Poland. The continued wave of strikes engulfing an increasing number of Polish enterprises was the subject of an item in RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Belotserkovsky, M 6:30). Citing the Public Self-Defense Committee report released on August 10, the program stated that 150 enterprises have been affected by work stoppages thus far. According to a West German agency dispatch of August 10, the leadership still appears undecided on how to handle the problem, but some of its members are in favor of legalizing strikes to diffuse the workers' dissatisfaction with existing conditions. The program analyzed the reasons for the Polish authorities' willingness to negotiate on the workers' demands, and concluded that the strength of the Polish labor force lies in its straightforward and disciplined manner of defending its vital interests.

2. The PRC. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Rahr, M 8), discussing the de-Maoization campaign in China, noted a PRC CP-CC decree virtually declaring the end of personality cults in China, including that surrounding the late Mao Zedong. The program noted party Chairman Hua Guofeng's interview with the Yugoslav newspaper Vjesnik in which he expressed criticism of his mentor Mao, but at the same time tried to cast much of the

blame on the party and the "gang of four." This was contrasted with recent statements made by PRC CP CC Secretary General Hu Yaobang, a close associate of Deng Xiaoping, who blamed Mao and not the party for the major mistakes that have caused the party and the people such misfortune. A parallel was drawn with the Soviet de-Stalinization campaign. The program concluded by saying that the upcoming 12th party Congress will determine who is to blame, the party or Mao.

PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) gave the substance of an article in The New York Times by Charles Mohr discussing the findings of a recently published CIA study on the PRC's armed forces. The study concluded that the modernization of the PRC's large but antiquated army is likely to be a slow process, and that the country will have to give first priority to correct the weaknesses of its economy before it can extensively upgrade its defenses. The program noted that the US Defense Department essentially shares this view and said that William Perry, the Defense Department Secretary's assistant for science and technology, will leave for Peking possibly in September to discuss questions of US technological aid to China. It was pointed out that the Defense Department stressed that Perry will not discuss the sale of US military equipment to China and that US policy against such sales is fixed.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. PANORAMA (L. Dudin, NY 4:30) previewed the Democratic Party Convention in New York, focusing on the expected showdown between Carter and Kennedy supporters over the question of an "open convention."

2. Iran. PANORAMA (Fedoseyev, M 5:30), based on a CND report from Munich of August 11, gave a profile of the new Iranian Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali Rajaie, pointing to his close association with the Ayatollah Beheshti and his strict Islamic policies as Education Minister in the past year. The program noted that Rajaie's appointment is another victory for those who want to impose a fundamentalist version of Islam on Iran, and a blow to moderates such as President Bani-Sadr who want to concentrate on the country's economic and political problems. The Iranian press campaign against the Catholic Church on the day after Rajaie's appointment was seen as no coincidence.

3. The Middle East. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Fedoseyev, M 7:30), commenting on the Israeli law on Jerusalem, said the noise made around this affair by Soviet propaganda only aims at drawing attention away from Afghanistan. As for critical Western observers, they should not be suspected of sharing pro-Soviet or pro-Arab views: they know well that Israel, unlike the Arabs,

has always guaranteed free access to the city for pilgrims of all faiths. Actually, the criticism of these observers is limited to saying that the law is presently inopportune, coming at a time of negotiations between Egypt and Israel. Sadat's decision to break off the negotiations were said to have been due to other reasons; the US, said the program, shares Egypt's criticism of the Jerusalem law, but considers that it does not constitute an obstacle to the continuation of the talks.

4. FRG-GDR Relations. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Rahr, M 6) quoted Der Tagesspiegel, which in connection with the 19th anniversary of the Berlin Wall, noted how the center of economic and industrial power in the German Reich has shifted from what is now the GDR to what is now the FRG; and the Muenchner Merkur, which in connection with Schmidt's planned meeting with Honecker, said that concessions which the GDR may make in the sphere of human rights should not be regarded as achievements.

5. Western-Third World Relations. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Fedoseyev, M 2:30) quoted The Daily Telegraph on why the third world countries tend to lean more toward the USSR and other socialist countries despite the greater volume of aid they receive from Western countries.

6. Great Britain. Some of the problems facing the British economy were highlighted in RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3:30). The program referred to the current status of the proposed denationalization of the shipbuilding industry, a pay increase for teachers exceeding national guidelines, and the installation of a gigantic computer system to be used for tax assessment and related purposes.

7. French-Ugandan Relations. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 4) reported on the French food aid program to the starving population in northeast Uganda, noting that it promises to be particularly effective in view of the fact that the French are taking care of the distribution side. It was also pointed out that Soviet aid to Uganda has been confined to military assistance to the Idi Amin regime.

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

1. Science. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 6:30) reported on US plans in the field of thermonuclear energy.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Chapkovsky, NY 8:30) reported on findings by US scientists on the influence of light on biological processes in man, animals and plants.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 1) reported that satellite observations of the Bradfield, Sargeant and West comets have confirmed the theory of their common origin and similar chemical compositions.

2. Art. AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Gross, P 7:30) reported on a Matisse exhibition in Paris.

AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Sezeman, P 7:30) talked about a number of places associated with Monet and Van Gogh.

3. The Prussian Museum in West Berlin was the subject of an item in AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Mekler, M 12:30).

4. The Activities of "Europe Assistance," a West European Firm Handling Domestic Problems and Emergencies of Persons on Vacation were described in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 2).

5. Price Increases in Paris Cafes and Restaurants During the Summer Tourist Season were the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 4:30).

6. British Vegetarians Have Proposed the Introduction of One Meatless Day A Week in the UK, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 2).

7. The Consumption of Spaghetti in Italy was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 2).

PRESS REVIEW was featured in C-4 (Rahr, M 6) and C-5 (Fedoseyev, M 2:30).

WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-FRG treaty (Krassovsky, M 5); press comment on FRG-GDR relations (Rahr, M 5); the continuing strikes in Poland (Belotserkovsky, M 6:30); the new Iranian Premier Rajai (Fedoseyev, M 5); the situation in Afghanistan (Rahr, M 7:30); the Israeli law on Jerusalem (Fedoseyev, M 6); and the abolition of the personality cult in the PRC (Rahr, M 7:30).

vr/eag/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 11 AUGUST 1980:

AMERICA'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS OPENED ITS NATIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK CITY; DELEGATES ARE EXPECTED TO NAME JIMMY CARTER AS THE PARTY'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

ISRAEL TODAY RELEASED THE TEXT OF THE LETTER SENT BY PREMIER MENACHEM BEGIN TO EGYPT SPELLING OUT HIS POSITION ON THE FUTURE STATUS OF JERUSALEM.

US DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN SAYS WASHINGTON'S NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY WILL HELP AVOID WAR.

IRAN'S NEW PREMIER SAYS HE WANTS HIS MINISTERS TO FOLLOW KHOMEINI POLICIES.

KABUL RADIO HAS REPORTED CLASHES IN HERAT.

PAKISTAN HAS TOLD THE SOVIETS TO CUT THEIR EMBASSY STAFF IN ISLAMABAD.

A CONFERENCE TO REVIEW THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY HAS OPENED IN GENEVA.

A WARSAW STRIKE LEADER DETAINED EARLIER TODAY REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN RELEASED.

WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT HAS BEEN FORMALLY INVITED TO TALKS IN EAST GERMANY LATER THIS MONTH.

CHINA'S LEADERS HAVE CRITICISED WHAT THEY SEE AS THE EXCESSIVE COMMEMORATION OF THE LATE CHAIRMAN MAO IN PUBLIC PLACES.

RFE-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Tuesday, 12 August 1980

Felton/Riccioli/Romano/Tate/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 5) drew attention to President Carter's recent directives aimed at ensuring the operation of the US civil and military leadership during a nuclear war with the USSR.

2. Soviet-FRG Relations. PANORAMA (Krassovsky, M 5) marked the 10th anniversary of the FRG-Soviet treaty by noting statements from Bonn and Moscow praising the many positive economic and political developments since the normalization of bilateral relations. The program noted the USSR's great political gains in signing the treaty, and said that the then-Chancellor Brandt, acting under Soviet pressure, recognized the inviolability of the present East European borders. However, in a statement on the tenth anniversary of the treaty, Brandt stressed that the issue of reunification of the two Germanies remains one of the major problems in the Soviet-FRG normalization process. In conclusion, the program quoted a Radio Moscow commentary by Yuri Borisov of August 11 highly critical of the FRG, and asked how this can be reconciled with statements by the Soviet leadership that the treaty is a factor of peace and stability and has provided a solid basis for the transition from a policy of confrontation to one of cooperation.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Rahr, M 5) quoted comment on the 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG in the Stuttgarter Zeitung, which spoke of the need for full interlinkage of East and West European economic interests as a guard against a military conflict; Die Welt (Matthias Walden),

that the treaty consists merely of a list of Soviet demands; and more calm comment in Nazione (Italy), on there being no alternative to detente, and The Times, that Schmidt as well as his upcoming conversation partners Gierak and Honecker, all want to prevent the cooling of US-Soviet relations from spreading to Europe

3. Soviet-COMECON Relations. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 4:30) discussed an article in Problems of Peace and Socialism by leading Soviet economist and the Director of the Institute for the Economy of the World Socialist System, Oleg Bogomolov, who warned the COMECON countries that the USSR might be approaching the limits of its capacity to supply them with energy. The program pointed out that Bogomolov's forecast is nothing new to the West, recalling similar predictions made in a 1977 CIA study, various scholarly papers by the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, and a book by Columbia University Professor, Arthur Klinghoffer, entitled The Soviet Union and International Energy Policy. It was said that Bogomolov's article is apparently aimed at playing down the bleak Western prognoses, and at indicating to the USSR's COMECON partners that Soviet oil supplies are not unlimited. The program said that with the exception of Poland and Romania, Eastern Europe is almost totally dependent on Soviet oil, and examined some of the adverse economic and possibly political consequences of an approaching Soviet oil squeeze. An extensive excerpt from Bogomolov's article, outlining the USSR's energy problems, was given.

4. Soviet-French CP Relations. WORLD TODAY (Gladilin, P 4:30) discussed an article by Lev Makarevich in Novoye Vremya in which he reminds French communists of the wave of repression launched against them in 1939 by the Daladier government. The program pointed out that the reason for these alleged repressions was that, as a result of the Stalin-Hitler pact, French communists began to sabotage the French war effort.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Nechayev, M 28:30) featured an interview with Yulia Voznesenskaya, the Leningrad poetess and feminist activist who was forced to leave the Soviet Union recently. She answered questions about her first arrest in 1961; Tatyana Gnedich, another poetess and translator from Leningrad who has had a major influence on her work; and the books she has written in prison camps which are awaiting publication.

In DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Levin, M 20), former Soviet political prisoner Yegor Davydov spoke about the fate of Ukrainian political exilee Zinovi Antonuyk, whom he knew personally.

6. Korchnoi. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gabovich, M 1) briefly reported on the creation of an international committee in defense of the members of Viktor Korchnoi's family to campaign for the reunion of the chess master with his wife and son still in the Soviet Union.

7. Food Supplies. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 5) cited Soviet figures illustrating the extent of the current meat shortage, singling out the fodder shortage as the prime reason for this state of affairs. The program was pegged to an article by Gosplan official Yelistratov in the latest issue of Ekonomika Selskogo Khoziaistva implicitly admitting that the average Soviet meat consumption has been stagnating in recent years. The figure given was 57 kg per capita, which places the Soviet Union behind its East European partners and even further behind the developed Western countries. Use was made of RLR 110/80 and 114/80.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kruzhin, M 3:30), based on RLR 109/80 of August 4, commented on a recent report in Krasnaya Zvezda on the difficulties which workers in the military supply system have to cope with, for example transporting potatoes, apples, etc., thousands of kilometers from places like Azerbaijan and Georgia to the Leningrad military district. The program author asked why the latter should be necessary.

8. The Political System. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Limberger, NY 8) discussed the law on the powers of kray and oblast soviets adopted at the latest session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, saying that it contains nothing essentially new. The program contrasted the passage on the soviets being accountable only to the people, which elects them, with the real situation, in which the soviets are merely bureaucratic tools of the party. The most noteworthy provision of the new law was seen as that calling for some of the profits of republican and all-Union enterprises to be transferred to the oblasts' budgets. The program author began by recalling an incident in which, as a newspaper correspondent, he overheard Chairman of the Moscow Soviet's executive committee Promyslov deferentially saying "Promyslov reporting" to someone on the telephone.

9. Muslims. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rahr, M 4), based on RLR 286/80, quoted the secretary general of the World Muslim League, Syed Mohammad Ali al-Harakan, as urging that a Soviet-sponsored Muslim conference to be held in Tashkent in September be boycotted as a show of solidarity with the Afghans resisting the Soviet intervention. The conference is to be the centerpiece of celebrations by Soviet Muslims marking the beginning of the 15th century since Hegira.

10. Philby. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6:30) drew attention to the fact that the text of an interview with British spy Kim Philby published in the latest issue of Nedelya is the same as that of a Philby interview published in Izvestia on 19 December 1967. The only difference is that the interview is this time signed "Vadim Kassis," whereas in 1967 it was signed "Barsov" and "Korotkov." The Nedelya interview was pegged to the recent publication in the Soviet Union of Philby's memoirs. The publication of the book was first announced in the Soviet weekly New Books in the USSR in 1971. The reason for the delay is not known.

11. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28:30) featured the 15th installment of Vladimir Voynovich's Pretender to the Throne: the New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by YMCA Press in Paris.

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

1. Poland. The continuing wave of strikes in Poland was discussed in RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 4). The program cited the Public Self-Defense Committee's report which indicated that the number of enterprises affected by work stoppages has been on the rise; the latest example was last week's strike of garbage disposal workers in Warsaw. The program stressed that the strikers' actions were motivated by economic rather than political or ideological reasons; that neither the strikers nor the authorities appeared interested in aggravating the existing situation; and that the strike committees and their leaders are not attempting, at least for the time being, to engulf the entire country in a wave of strikes. A Polish RAD report and an article in The Baltimore Sun of 11 August were used.

2. The PRC. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Rahr, M 6:30) discussed the upcoming session of the PRC's National People's Congress within the context of the PRC's plans to rejuvenate its leadership through an orderly transfer of power. The program noted that this session could also spell an end to the personality cult in China, and quoted in this connection Chairman Hua Guofeng's interview in the Yugoslav Vjesnik in which he criticized Mao but at the same time praised Tito. The program commented that Hua's criticism of the former and praise for the latter was motivated by political expediency. An RAD paper of August 12 was used.

3. The GDR. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Krassovsky, M 4:30) included an item on the chronically inadequate and uneven supply of quality consumer goods and such foodstuffs as fruit and vegetables in the GDR, largely a result of the priority given to exports. The program noted the existence of black and hard currency markets as a consequence, as well as the GDR security organs' fear that the dissatisfied workers could follow the example of their Polish colleagues.

4. Hungary. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 2:30) reported that in September the study of the Bible as literature will be introduced in Hungarian high schools. It was noted that the decision to allow such study was taken after lengthy debates among the party's ideologists. The program gave the views of Hungarian educationist Gyorgy Versenyi, who wrote in the Education Ministry's weekly journal that a knowledge of the Bible is essential for understanding the works of world literature, including Hungarian classical poetry.

5. The French CP. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 7:30) analyzed an article entitled "Agency of False News" which appeared in l'Humanite of 11 August, backgrounding the French CP organ's allegations that AFP had manipulated its correspondents reporting from Afghanistan. The agency's official denial of the accusations, and a reply given l'Humanite by AFP journalists, some of whom are members of the French CP, were also quoted.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 4:30), reporting on the first day of the Democratic Party National Convention, that President Carter is now assured of being renominated. President Carter's campaign manager, Robert Strauss, was quoted on the necessity to restore party unity.

2. Muskie's Interview to "U.S. New and World Report" was highlighted in PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 6), in which he spoke of the US's relations with her allies, the Middle East talks, US-Soviet relations, which he said could not be normal as long as Soviet troops remained in Afghanistan, and US-Iranian relations and the hostage problem.

3. The Middle East. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Pedoseyev, M 6:30), based on Christopher Wren's report in The New York Times (August 11) quoted excerpts from Begin's letter to Sadat saying that he had always claimed Jerusalem for Israel.

4. FRG-PRC Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 4:30) highlighted FRG economics minister Lambsdorff's visit to Peking. In addition to discussing a variety of economic topics, Lambsdorf touched upon some political questions as well. The program quoted a comment on the visit in Die Welt.

5. Chile. PANORAMA (Storozhenko, NY 3:30) backgrounded Pinochet's announcement of a plebiscite on September 11 on a new constitution which would allow Pinochet to remain president until 1989.

6. Danish-GDR Relations. PANORAMA (Weil, Copenhagen 4:30) cited a report in the Danish newspaper Politiken about the Sakharov Committee's recent proposal to the International Women's Congress in Copenhagen for the exchange of GDR spy Joerg Maier, imprisoned in Denmark, for three GDR women who have been serving a prison term in the GDR on charges of treason, but in reality for their desire to leave the GDR. The program noted that the Sakharov Committee was instrumental in the Bukovsky-Corvalan

exchange in 1976 but that a proposed exchange of political prisoner Igor Ogurtsov for Uruguayan communist Masseur failed because of Soviet intransigence. In a special RL interview the Chairman of the Sakharov Committee, F. Andresen, identified the three women as Monika Schlosser, Helga Neuhauser and Karina Goimann, and when asked why the spy-for-political prisoner exchanges between Chile and the USSR have stopped, replied that there are no prominent communists in Chilean prisons that would be of interest to the USSR. The program concluded by saying that shortly after the RL interview with Andresen, the Danish Foreign Minister gave the Committee an official rejection on the grounds that the early release of prisoners is a royal prerogative.

7. Nuclear Non-Proliferation. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Muslin, NY 4), based on a CND report from New York of August 11, back-grounded some of the problems facing the Geneva-based second review conference on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

8. The World Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dreyer, NY 8) drew attention to the findings of a US State Department pamphlet showing in particular tendency for the center of world economic power to drift away from the US towards the Western Pacific region. The pamphlet also noted an increase in the share of Western Europe in the world's gross economic product, and a decrease in that of the USSR.

9. France. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 3:30) reported on the case of Jean-Jacques Graf, a bookseller in a Paris suburb, whose premises were damaged on August 7 by a bomb for which "The Committee for Safeguarding the Islamic Revolution in Iran" claimed responsibility. Graf, it was noted, had been mistaken for a scientist of the same name who heads a project to supply Iraq with a French atomic reactor.

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

1. Cairo's Public Executioner Has Come Out of Retirement To Train His Successor, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 1).

2. The "Drunk Mobile," a New Automobile Developed in the US Containing a Computer Programmed to Prevent Drunken Driving was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 2).

PRESS REVIEW was featured in A-2 (Rahr, M 5).

WORLD TODAY (Gordin, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the US Democratic Party Convention (Limberger, NY 4); meat consumption in the USSR (Roitman, M 4); the 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG (Krassovsky, M 4); Begin's message to Sadat (Fedoseyev, M 6:30); a Moslem appeal for a boycott of a Soviet Moslem conference in Tashkent (Rahr, M 3:30); a Novoye Vremya article on the alleged repressions of French communists under the Daladier government (Mirsky, P 4:30); the continued strikes in Poland (Chianurov, M 4); the Sakharov Committee's spy exchange proposal (Weil, Copenhagen 3:30); the upcoming session of the PRC National Assembly (Rahr, M 3:30); and a Kim Philby interview published in Nedelya (Roitman, M 5:30).

vr/eag/ JR

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 12 AUGUST 1980:

A POLISH POLITBURO MEMBER HAS SAID THERE MAY BE MORE STRIKES IN THE FUTURE BUT HE CONTENDS THE UNREST HAS PASSED ITS PEAK.

ANDREI SAKHAROV HAS CALLED ON THE WEST TO TAKE A TOUGH STAND ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE COMING MADRID CONFERENCE.

A WEST GERMAN PARLIAMENT MEMBER HAS CALLED ON THE SOVIETS TO RESUME THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

THE US HAS REAFFIRMED ITS DESIRE FOR EGYPT AND ISRAEL TO CONTINUE THEIR TALKS ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY.

THE AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI HAS MET THE COUNTRY'S NEW PREMIER AND ITS PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT CARTER HAS WARNED OF THE RISKS TO WORLD PEACE POSED BY THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

FRANCE HAS PROPOSED A PEACE CONFERENCE FOR THE HORN OF AFRICA.

JAPAN HAS WARNED SOUTH KOREA THEIR TIES COULD BE HARMED IF A LEADING KOREAN DISSIDENT IS EXECUTED.

US SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY HAS HOWED OUT OF THE 1980 PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

LEFTISTS ARE GOING AHEAD WITH THEIR PLANS FOR A GENERAL STRIKE IN EL SALVADOR.

RFE-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

(An * next to a program indicates designated for translation)

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 13 August 1980
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Beloborodov, W 5) discussed the controversy surrounding US Secretary of State Muskie's complaint that he learned about President Carter's decision to revise US nuclear war strategy from newspaper reports. The program quoted explanatory and apologetic statements from White House and State Department spokesmen Powell and Trattner, and said that Defense Secretary Brown immediately dispatched a responsible Pentagon official to brief Muskie on all aspects of the strategy, contained in Presidential Directive No. 59. Also cited was the text of Brown's letter to NATO Defense Ministers explaining the new strategy, which he said would make nuclear war less likely, and was linked to the growing Soviet ability to conduct nuclear strikes against selective military and administrative targets in the US. Citing TASS criticism of the new US strategy as an "insane step" indicative of how the Carter Administration had lost touch with reality, the program pointed to a comment made to RL by the National Security Council's press spokesman, who dismissed the Soviet remark as cheap propaganda. He accused the USSR of practising a double standard, and said that the new US strategy contains nothing that cannot be found in Soviet military strategy.

PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 5) reported on Secretary of State Muskie's separate interviews with ABC and NBC TV on August 13. Muskie was quoted on the foreign policy implications of Presidential Directive No. 59 outlining the new nuclear strategy, his unhappiness that the State Department had been bypassed in the drawing up of the directive, and his belief that the role of the State Department will be enhanced in future nuclear defense policy decisions (a voice cut was given). Muskie also said that he had in the interim been briefed in detail on Directive No. 59, that the new policy represents a mix of options, not a drastic shift in US strategic aims, and that the focus of the policy is on deterrence.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 5) gave the contents of an article in The Washington Post by its correspondent in Kabul, Stuart Auerbach, who examined the Soviet army's performance in Afghanistan in its first sustained combat test since the end of World War II. He said that while the USSR has shown itself to be inflexible and slow to respond to spreading popular resistance, its new military equipment, being tested in battle for the first time, is described as superior to anything at the disposal of Western armies. Examples are the MI-124 helicopter gunship and a new type of armored vehicle which is in essence a light tank. The article noted estimates of Soviet aircraft losses in Afghanistan, and citing diplomats accredited in Kabul, said it is believed the occupation of Afghanistan costs the USSR ten million dollars a day, although no one can actually prove the exact figure.

3. The Moscow Olympics. In WORLD TODAY (Rahr and Makarenko, M 11) former political prisoner Mikhail Makarenko, who once attempted to organize a Picasso exhibit in Novosibirsk, explained his latest campaign in which he toured Germany from Dachau to Berlin, displaying his placard of the Olympic mascot Misha holding up a barbed-wire-enclosed sign saying "And We Are the First." The subheading and supporting information on the 10,000 pamphlets he distributed say that 15 years before Dachau the Decree on the Red Terror created the world's first concentration camps. Makarenko explained his personal "Olympic run" as being in support of the struggle which he believes is going on between a resisting population and a persecuting government in the Soviet Union. Makarenko explained that if the West supports the persecuted majority in South Africa, he thinks the same thing should be done on behalf of the workers, the peasants, and the scientists in the Soviet Union who are resisting by withholding the fruits of their labor.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) gave the substance of Sakharov's appeal to Western participants in the upcoming Helsinki follow-up conference in Madrid to take a firmer position on human rights than they did at Belgrade. He called in particular for the immediate release of all political prisoners in the USSR and Eastern Europe, and for a political settlement to the problem of Afghanistan.

In DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Alexeyeva, NY 7) a representative abroad of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group recalled the case of Yuri Orlov, the founder of the group, who is presently serving a forced labor term in a Perm camp. The program was pegged to Orlov's birthday on August 13. He is now 56.

In DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Salova, M 7), a member of the Aid Fund for Political Prisoners now in the West talked about the case of Alexander Podzabinek, the founder of the Working Group

for Investigating the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes who was arrested on June 30 while serving a five year's exile sentence in Yakutia and is presently awaiting a new trial. The program was pegged to Podrabinek's birthday on August 8. He is now 27.

In DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Isakova-Davydova, M 7), a member of the Aid Fund for Political Prisoners now in the West backgrounded the case of Malva Landa, one of the leading members of the Fund who is presently living in internal exile in Kazakhstan. The program was pegged to Malva Landa's birthday on August 14.

5. Korchnoi. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 3) reported on the formation of an international committee for the defense of the family of Soviet emigre chess grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi whose aim is to secure permission for Korchnoi's wife Bella and his son Igor to rejoin him in the West. The program referred to the committee's appeal to Soviet chess grandmasters. Finally, a poem by Korchnoi's imprisoned son Igor was quoted describing his prison.

6. Vysotsky. SPECIAL FEATURE (Gladilin, P 28:30) featured a tribute to the late singer and actor by artist Mikhail Shemyakin, the actor Anatoli Shaginjan, who made a film with him years ago, and writers Viktor Nekrasov and Anatoli Gladilin. They all described Vysotsky as an extraordinary phenomenon in Soviet life and culture, and as the most popular figure in the whole country. They suggested that the chicaneries of the Soviet authorities, who withdrew many of his films and never let him publish his songs, may have hastened his death, which in the view of Shemyakin was actually suicide. Several of Vysotsky's songs were featured.

7. Agriculture. PANORAM (Chianurov, M 3:30) said that Western experts predict that this year's Soviet grain harvest will be above last year's, in the order of 210-220 million tons, but below the plan target of 235 million tons. In any case, the USSR will have to import at least 30 million tons. RLR paper 180/80 was used.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Dreyer, NY 4:30) pointed to the meat shortage in the USSR as a result of the US embargo on deliveries of fodder grain, a shortage which the Soviet media try to explain by distribution difficulties. The program said that in the second quarter of this year, meat production was 6 per cent lower than during the corresponding period last year. It was also noted that adequate meat supplies in Moscow during the Olympics were guaranteed at the expense of other areas of the country.

8. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Panich, M 28) featured the 16th installment of Vladimir Voynovich's Pretender to the Throne: the New Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin, published by the YMCA Press in Paris.

9. Soviet History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Levin, M 14:30) recalled the circumstances of Stalin's rush to seize as much territory as possible in China, Japan and Korea following the capitulation of Japan in August 1945. The program also spoke of Stalin's breaking his agreement with Chiang Kai-shek.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Kruzhin, M 7:30) commented on statements made in the 11th volume of the Soviet History of the Second World War concerning the Soviet campaign in the Far East in August and September 1945. The program pointed to false and contradictory statements concerning Japanese and Soviet intentions, but said that the History makes it clear that the USSR's motive for entering the war against Japan was not to fulfil her obligations as an ally of the US and Britain, but to seize Manchuria and the northern part of Korea in order to create a basis for the communization of China and other Asian countries. RLR 113/80 of August 15 was used.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (B. Orlov, NY 6) recalled the party resolution of 14 August 1946, entitled "On the Journals Zvezda and Leningrad" and completely ignored in official party historiography, which together with other similar resolutions was aimed at preventing Soviet culture from being infiltrated by Western influences, and castigated Akhmatova and Zoshchenko.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Belotserkovsky, M 8) commented on PUWP CC Politburo member Lukaszewicz's statement that the strikes in Poland would not bring any serious changes in the country's political system, that the strikers were merely seeking satisfaction of their economic demands, and that no one was questioning Poland's allegiance to socialism. In addition, the government expected from industry an increase in labor productivity in order to cover the 3.5 billion zloty cost of the wage increases. The program said the very de facto recognition of the right to strike constitutes a substantial change in the system; in this connection, Jacek Kuron was quoted that the Polish workers had virtually broken the monopoly of the party and government. The program also observed that in the USSR too, the evidence points to an evolution in the authorities' attitude toward strikes.

2. The French CP. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 5:30) reported on a further attack by l'Humanite against AFP for allegedly falsifying the facts on Afghanistan. The program noted that l'Humanite's Kabul correspondent claims that the Afghan people greeted the Soviet soldiers with flowers and embraces. It was also pointed out that l'Humanite expurgated a protest against both l'Humanite and AFP by AFP staffers belonging to the CGT so that only the protest against AFP remained. Le Quotidien de Paris was quoted on these polemics.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 4) reported on the second day of the Democratic Party Convention in New York, focusing on Edward Kennedy's speech and the adoption of some of his economic proposals in the party platform.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 6) quoted comment in The Los Angeles Times (editorial) and The New York Times (Taubman and Reston) on the Democratic Party's National Convention, in particular President Carter's victory over Senator Kennedy in the rules fight, and the lack of unity within the ranks of the Democratic Party.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Fedoseyev and Krassovsky, M 7:30) quoted comment on the US Democratic Party Convention in The Times, The Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and the Sueddeutsche Zeitung.

2. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Perelman, Isr 5) discussed Israeli press reaction to the Sadat-Begin exchange of letters against the background of a heightened propaganda war between the two leaders which is threatening the entire Middle East peace process. Comment was quoted in Maariv, Yediot Akhronot, Davar, Al-Ahram and The Jerusalem Post. Noting the visit to Bucharest by Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali, the program wondered whether President Ceausescu might be preparing a new Middle East initiative.

3. Iran. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 5:30), based in part on a CND report from Munich of August 12 and an article in The Financial Times discussed the steady breakdown of Iran's economic infrastructure since the revolution and examined the question of who is to be blamed for the country's desolate economic situation. The reputation and former policies of the newly appointed prime minister were seen as not very encouraging for Iran's economic situation.

KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 5) reported on the effects of the revolution on everyday life in Iran. The program referred to the refusal of bank employees to accept French bank notes bearing the picture of a bare-breasted woman; soaring prices; bans on drinking, dancing, criticizing the regime, etc.; xenophobic political slogans; and the gloomy atmosphere of once lively Teheran. A French tourist was quoted on his experience of the Iranian bureaucracy which remains despite the revolution.

4. British-Iranian Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3), based on a CND report from London of August 13, discussed the strains in British-Iranian relations over the arrest in Iran of three British citizens and speculations that it might be linked with recent clashes in London between Iranian students and the British police.

5. Latin America. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 3) discussed the significance of an economic pact signed in Montevideo by 11 Latin American countries aimed at creating a regional common market. The program briefly reviewed the 20 year history of this project, and noted that the pact will take into account the different levels of economic development of the 11 countries with a combined population close to 300 million.

6. The Berlin Wall. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 6:30) backgrounded the events that led the GDR to build the Berlin Wall 19 years ago. The status of Berlin was discussed as well as the steady improvement in FRG-GDR relations. The program questioned why the GDR still deems it necessary to maintain the wall when it claims that its people not only live better than those in the FRG but are also morally and politically committed to the socialist system and would not think of abandoning it for the capitalist FRG.

7. India. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 4:30) spoke of continued discrimination and repression against the "untouchables" in India despite the fact that this is forbidden by law.

8. Eskimos. KALEIDOSCOPE (S. Vardy, M 3) reported on the world Eskimo conference in the Greenland administrative center of Godhavn at which Greenland Eskimos demanded a decisive voice in Danish foreign and defense policy and insisted that Denmark leave the EEC, and participants called for a reunification of all Eskimos in a single state with sovereign rights to all its natural riches.

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

None.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in C-1 (Fedoseyev and Krassovsky, M 7:30).

WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the US Democratic Party Convention (Limberger, NY 4); US press comment on the Convention (Orshansky, W 5:30); tension in British-Iranian relations (Czugunow, L 2:30); Sakharov's appeal in connection with the Helsinki follow-up conference in Madrid (Fedoseyev, M 3:30); the 34th anniversary of the Soviet party resolution against Western tendencies in Soviet culture (B. Orlov, NY 6); the international committee in defense of Viktor Korchnoi's family (Gordin, M 3); the meat shortage in the USSR (Dreyer, NY 3:30); this year's Soviet grain harvest (Chianurov, M 2); the 19th anniversary of the Berlin Wall (Krassovsky, M 11); and former Soviet dissident Mikhail Makarenko's "Olympic run" (Rahr, M 11).

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NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 13 AUGUST 1980:

SOME TAXI DRIVERS HAVE GONE ON STRIKE IN WARSAW.

A TOP EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSED THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION IN BUCHAREST TODAY WITH ROMANIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

THERE HAS BEEN A SHARP DECLINE IN US-SOVIET TRADE.

35 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN HOSPITALIZED IN WESTERN HUNGARY WITH SALMONELLA POISONING AND DYSENTRY.

THERE'S BEEN ANOTHER HIJACKING OF AN AMERICAN AIRLINER TO CUBA.

VIETNAM HAS REPORTEDLY MOVED MORE OF ITS TROOPS UP TO THE THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER.

WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR HELMUT SCHMIDT SAYS HE EXPECTS US-SOVIET ARMS LIMITATION TALKS TO OPEN LATER THIS YEAR.

A NATIONWIDE STRIKE CALL BY LEFTISTS IN EL SALVADOR HAS APPARENTLY FAILED.

THE AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI IS CONTINUING HIS MEETINGS WITH IRANIAN POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS PROTESTED TO THE US OVER THE UKRAINIAN BOY WHO REFUSES TO RETURN TO THE USSR WITH HIS PARENTS.

THE PRESIDENT OF SOUTH KOREA'S OPPOSITION NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY, KIM YOUNG-SAM, SAID TODAY THAT HE IS RESIGNING AND RETIRING FROM POLITICS.