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BROADCAST ARCHIVE

DAILY BROADCAST  
ANALYSES

RL-Russia  
1981 Jan-Feb

**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, 26 January 1981  
Felton/Romano/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 5) cited an article by The New York Times' Moscow correspondent about the US Embassy's repeated protests over the last 10 days to the Soviet government over the way the Soviet media have been reporting the issue of the US hostages in Iran. The program noted the hostile tone of a series of articles published by the Soviet media just prior to and after the release of the hostages, and mentioned that this had been accompanied by an increase in anti-US broadcasts by the pirate Baku-based "National Voice of Iran." Also noted were Muskie's protests to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin, and a protest statement by State Department spokesman Dyess. In conclusion, it was pointed out that Western diplomats are puzzled by this Soviet reporting at a time when the Soviet leaders are hoping to improve relations with the new Reagan Administration.

2. Soviet-West European Relations. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 5:30) gave the substance of an article by David Brand in The Wall Street Journal which discussed an apparent serious tactical error made by Soviet negotiators in their talks with eight Western European countries on the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. It was noted that the USSR was on the verge of signing the pipeline agreement last summer but held out too long, hoping to get a more favorable financial deal from France than it was getting from the FRG,

until the talks reportedly collapsed altogether last October and the USSR now has to start the negotiations from scratch. It was pointed out that since last fall, the political climate in Europe has changed, and now the eight Western European countries intend to act in unison. Also noted were reservations by the US that the pipeline might make Western Europe more dependent on the USSR; in this connection attention was drawn to the USSR's recent reduction, for technical reasons, of its natural gas supply commitments to the FRG.

3. Soviet-FRG Relations. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 3) reported on a case of shoplifting by two members of a Soviet women's volleyball team in the West German town of Bad Kreuznach. The program gave as mitigating circumstances the temptation presented by such a display of goods to someone from Baku -- where the two players came from -- or even Moscow, and the pettiness and clumsiness of the thefts. The local authorities, it was noted, eventually dropped proceedings against the two women.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gendler, NY 1:30) gave the full text of Solzhenitsyn's statement in which he spoke of a campaign of repression by the Soviet state security authorities against the Solzhenitsyn Fund for aiding Soviet political prisoners and their families, referring in particular to the mishandling and persecution of Sergei Khodorovich, and in connection with slanderous allegations by the KGB that the Fund was using CIA money, reaffirmed that all the Fund's assets consisted entirely of fees for Gulag Archipelago.

5. In RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6), Sakharov's stepdaughter Tatyana Yankelovich read in Russian, for the benefit of RL's listeners, the text of her statement in New York on January 22 at a reception given by the international Sakharov hearings committee and the Sakharov committee on the occasion of the first anniversary of Sakharov's exiling to Gorky. Among other things, Yankelovich said that Sakharov's arrest marked a change in the political and psychological atmosphere in the USSR, although various factors made her hope. She also said the authorities were demeaning themselves by their actions against Sakharov.

PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 4) quoted from an Amnesty International report showing that during the past 15 months more than 200 dissidents have been incarcerated in the USSR, receiving sentences of up to 15 years. They include religious believers, human rights activists, and defenders of nationality rights in various Soviet republics. The program referred specifically to such recently arrested dissidents as Victor Brailsky, Natalia Lazareva, Natalia Maltsova, and Tatyana Osipova.

5. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 2) discussed the just-published figures on the fulfillment of the economic plan for 1980, the last year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The program said the figures show that falling growth rates of the national income have become characteristic of the Soviet economy. Reference was made to underfulfillment of the grain production plan, a reduction in the production of all major livestock products as well as coal, and underfulfillment of the plans for potatoes and oil. It was also noted that, for the entire Five-Year Plan period, the growth rate of industrial production was only 24 per cent instead of a planned 34, and of agricultural production 9 instead of 16 per cent. RL Research Department material was used.

6. Rudenko. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 8) gave an obituary of USSR Procurator General Roman Rudenko. The program described Rudenko as undistinguished either as a lawyer or in the academic field, as a faceless, devoted servant not of the law, but of the conception of socialist legality which happened to be dictated by the party during the various stages of his career. It was noted that Rudenko, who during the Stalinist terror period had been responsible for overseeing the NKVD's "special conferences," was appointed by Khrushchev as Procurator General in 1953 and put in charge of the rehabilitation campaign and the process of "return to Leninist norms of socialist legality." The program pointed to Rudenko's subsequent involvement in the reprisal against Beria, the execution of currency offender Rokotov and Faybishenko in 1961 on the basis of a retroactive ruling, and the illegal repressions against the human rights movement, in particular the exiling of Sakharov without trial. Western participants in the Nuremberg trial were also briefly quoted on Rudenko.

7. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) continued to read materials from the second issue of the unofficial journal Poiski on a discussion held on the subject of "The Classics and Us" at the Central House of Writers in Moscow on 21 December 1977. The program featured an abridged stenographic report of the poet Stanislav Kunyayev's speech in which he attacks the poet Eduard Bagritsky for breaking with the Russian classic literary tradition. This was followed by a further excerpt from a commentary on the discussion by Poiski editor Raisa Lert, published in the same issue of this journal, in which she takes issue with this criticism.

8. Non-Conformist Art. IN AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Glezer, P 9) the director of the Paris "Moscow-Petersburg" gallery, Alexander Glezer, discussed the opening of a branch of this gallery in New York exhibiting works of Soviet non-conformist artists. He also noted the favorable US press reaction to both the new New York gallery as well as to the recently-opened museum of Soviet non-conformist art in Jersey



City. Glezer criticized the owner of a Pittsburgh gallery (Kornetchuk) that exhibits officially-sanctioned Soviet art works, including works by three Soviet non-conformist artists which Glezer claims were sold to this gallery by the Soviet Culture Ministry to show that complete artistic freedom exists in the USSR. Glezer said he viewed this action as an obvious Soviet maneuver to destroy the non-conformist art movement, and decided to open the New York gallery to promote the works of both emigre and Soviet non-conformist artists.

AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Dovlatov, NY 8:30) traced the development of the Soviet non-conformist art movement after the Khrushchev era. The program described the life of "official" and what it termed "real" (non-conformist) artists in the USSR, and pointed out that some of the most talented artists were forced to emigrate because they could no longer tolerate the artistic restrictions and the authorities' systematic persecution of the non-conformist movement.

9. Russian Modernist Art. AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Lvov, NY 10) reviewed the Thomas Whitney collection of Russian modernist art works recently exhibited at the Virginia University Museum in Charlottesville.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 5:30) surveyed the situation following Solidarity's call for a second work-free Saturday in a month. The program gave official statistics on abstention from work on January 24, and cited the PUWP organ Trybuna Ludu on the need to continue negotiations aimed at getting the country out of its present impasse. The program noted that the Soviet reactions to the crisis have cast a shadow on Solidarity, and asked in conclusion whether those responsible for the country's economic mismanagement, rather than Solidarity, ought not to be held accountable for the present state of affairs.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 3:30) began by quoting comment on the conflict between Solidarity and the government over a five-day working week in Les Echos, that Solidarity appears to have strengthened its position following last Saturday's work boycott, although the deterioration of relations between the two sides could leave deep traces, and it is becoming more and more difficult to restore a balance between moderates and radicals. Walesa realized this; not to take into consideration the country's catastrophic economic situation would be tantamount to suicide. Both sides are forced to continue talks, since they are sitting on a volcano. Die Welt was then quoted that while the Saturday Boycott was a victory for the independent trade unions, the dilemma remains that the overwhelming majority of the workers evidently do not want the present regime, which the Soviet leaders -- Poland's real masters -- want to keep.

2. The PRC. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Rahr, M 5:30) reported on the verdicts in the trial of the "gang of four." The program gave a brief biography of Mao Tse-tung's widow Jiang Qing, who received a suspended death sentence, and reviewed the sentences given to her co-defendants, all of whom have for all practical purposes been sentenced to life imprisonment. The program noted that Jiang Qing managed to shout several cultural revolution slogans and, as a result, was dragged out from the court room

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 2) quoted comment on the sentences passed in the trial of the "gang of four" in The Times, that the trial contradicts all Western principles of justice, and Le Quotidien de Paris, that Deng Xiaoping could not avoid sentencing Jiang Qing to death, but at the same time could not order execution of the sentence.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Iran. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4) described the joyous atmosphere upon the arrival of the American hostages in the US, noting that after their two-day stay with their families in West Point they will be greeted by parades in Washington and New York City. Attention was drawn to the controversy of whether or not the US should honor its agreement with Iran; Senator Charles Percy was quoted as advocating that the Reagan Administration should do so.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 2) quoted comment on the release of the US hostages in The Baltimore Sun, that President Reagan is right in declaring his intention to review the agreement on the release of the hostages, although his spokesman stated that he will fulfil the basic conditions; and The Journal of Commerce, that for the time being the US should not establish direct contacts with Iran.

2. The US. KALEIDOSCOPE (Storozhenko, NY 3), based on an article in The New York Times of January 21, reported on how the small town of Dixon, Illinois, where President Reagan spent his childhood, marked Inauguration Day.

3. El Salvador. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 3:30), citing an article in The New York Times, noted that guerrilla leaders in El Salvador have virtually admitted that their offensive failed because of lack of support from the population; this, the program explained, was no doubt due to the government's recent intensified efforts to implement its long-promised land reform policy. It was pointed out that the guerrilla leaders do not exclude a political solution to end the civil war, and on several occasions expressed a desire to establish contacts with the Carter Administration. Also noted was the US curtailment of economic aid to Nicaragua because of that country's support for the guerrilla movement in El Salvador.

4. The Islamic Conference Summit. PANORAMA (Rahr, M 6:30) highlighted the ceremonial opening of the conference, during which Saudi King Khaled's address was delivered by Prince Fahdi in Mecca, citing that part of the address in which the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was referred to as "an imperialist incursion." The program noted that the heads of state of Egypt, Afghanistan, Iran and Libya are not attending the conference. The program listed the major items on the agenda, which include the Palestinian and Afghanistan issues as well as the Iraqi-Iranian war.

5. Britain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 4) reported on the Labor Party's decision on a new procedure for electing its leader which gives the trade unions 40 per cent of the votes in an electoral college.

6. Israel. PANORAMA (Nudelman, Isr 9:30) gave a detailed account of the political scene in Israel after the Begin government's decision to hold early general elections on July 7. The program noted the government's intensive efforts to restore the public's confidence by offering it a new economic program; the campaign activities of the powerful opposition Labor Party; the status of the Palestinian autonomy talks; and the government's settlement policy.

7. France. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Salkazanov, P 5) noted the French Socialist Party's endorsement of Francois Mitterand as its presidential candidate, and discussed the party's election "manifesto" on domestic and foreign policy. Among other things, the program pointed out that French voters are challenging Mitterand to state publicly whether he would appoint communists to his cabinet if elected.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Chapkovsky, NY 8) gave facts and figures on France's ambitious nuclear energy program.

8. French-Moroccan Relations. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 4:30) discussed French Premier Barre's visit to Morocco against the background of France's efforts to resist all Libyan attempts to destabilize the African continent. Barre was cited on the political nature of his talks with King Hassan II, and the AFP was quoted on French-Moroccan efforts to expand bilateral military relations.

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

1. The History of the Yellow Ribbon in the US as a Symbol of Hope was examined in KALEIDOSCOPE (Fedoseyev, M 4) in connection with the display of yellow ribbons in the US on the occasion of the release of the US hostages from Iran.

**NEWS COVERAGE**

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 26 JANUARY 1981:

A TOP-LEVEL SOLIDARITY DELEGATION HAS GONE TO SOUTHEASTERN POLAND FOR  
TALKS WITH FARMERS AND WORKERS STAGING A SIT-IN.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ZIA UL-HAQ HAS CALLED FOR MORE PRESSURE FOR THE  
WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN FORCES FROM AFGHANISTAN.

THE NEW US ADMINISTRATION HAS CRITICIZED ISRAEL'S WEST BANK JEWISH  
SETTLEMENTS POLICY.

US PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS BEEN TOLD SOME OF THE FREED US HOSTAGES ARE  
SUFFERING FROM SEVERE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.

A REPORT FROM IRAQ SAYS KURDISH GUERRILLAS ARE HELPING THE IRAQIS BY  
FIGHTING THEIR OWN WAR AGAINST THE TEHERAN GOVERNMENT.

WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATS HAVE DEFEATED A  
MOVE BY PARTY REBELS TO CUT BONN'S DEFENSE BUDGET.

\*) THE ROMANIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

2. Technology. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Lvov, NY 10) reported on research being done at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the creation of remote-controlled robots duplicating the movements of the hands of an operator for work in space, on the ocean bed, etc.

3. Medicine. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 5) included an item on the fight to eradicate diseases.

4. Boys' Higher Aptitude for Mathematics Compared With Girls Could Have a Genetic Basis According to Researchers at the John Hopkins University in the US, it was reported in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 4).

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

WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics : the conflict in Poland on a five-day working week (Bensi, M 5:30); the Islamic Conference meeting in Saudi Arabia (Rahr, M 6:30); the political situation in Israel (Nudelman, Isr 6:30); world press comment on Poland, the sentences against the "gang of four" in the PRC, and US-Iranian relations following the release of the hostages (Bensi, M 5:30); the sentences against the "gang of four" (Rahr, M 5:30); the persecution of dissidents in the USSR (Czugunow, L 4); Solzhenitsyn's statement on repressions against the Solzhenitsyn Fund for aid to Soviet political prisoners (Gendler, NY 1:30); the French Socialist Party's approval of Mitterand as presidential candidate, and the party's election manifesto (Salkazanov, P 5:30); and the British Labor Party's decision on a new procedure for electing the party leader.

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# RFE-RL

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Tuesday, 27 January 1981  
Felton/Romano/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 4:30), based on a CND (Rand) report from Washington of January 24, noted the White House meeting between senior members of the Reagan Administration and a panel of foreign policy specialists led by former UN Ambassador William Scranton and including Brent Scowcroft, Helmut Sonnenfeldt and Rober Ellsworth. The panel was said to have submitted to the Reagan Administration a report with some 70 recommendations which it believes can place US policy towards the Soviet Union on a sound footing for the next decade. The recommendations call among other things for a renegotiation of the SALT II treaty, a continuation of the grain embargo, and regular high-level US-Soviet meetings. It was noted that Scranton, Scowcroft and Sonnenfeldt visited the USSR last November and gave the Soviet leadership a post-election assessment of Soviet-US relations. The program cited Scranton's comments during a press briefing, and quoted the panel's report that its recommendations are aimed at striking a balance in US-Soviet relations without the previous zigzags, and offer a realistic and pragmatic strategy toward the Soviet Union which has the support of the American people and its allies.

2. Soviet-Italian Relations. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 9) reported on the angry Soviet reaction to an interview given to French TV by Italian President Pertini in which he speculated on

foreign involvement in the training and arming of the "Red Brigades." The program noted that while Pertini did not mention the Soviet Union by name, his remarks suggested that terrorist activities may have been directed from outside by someone interested in destabilizing the internal order in Italy and Turkey, two NATO countries located on the Mediterranean Sea. The program concluded that the Soviet position on terrorism has been ambiguous: while the official media are replete with condemnations of terrorist groups and their activities, such as the "Red Brigades," some low-circulation ideological publications have been known to advocate violent methods in order to speed up the "world revolutionary processes."

3. Soviet-British Relations. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin and L. Machlis, M 4), pegged to the recent expiry of the copyright on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories, noted vain applications to the Soviet authorities by Doyle's heirs for the royalties on his books published in the USSR.

4. The USSR, the Madrid Conference, and Confidence-Building Measures. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechensky, M 3:30), pegged to the resumption of the Madrid Helsinki follow-up conference, noted past Western criticism at the conference

to the effect that the USSR has been fulfilling only the letter -- and that only to a minimal degree -- and not the spirit of the Helsinki Act's recommendations on military confidence-building measures. The main battle, however, the program said, may be expected during the discussion of new confidence-building measures to be proposed by the NATO countries, with the agreement of neutral and non-aligned states. These measures are to be obligatory, have real military significance, be fully monitored and be observed by all countries. The USSR, for example, would be required to give notification of maneuvers throughout the European USSR -- a proposal which Soviet delegates at Madrid have already declared unacceptable.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 3:30), pegged to the resumption of the Madrid Helsinki follow-up conference, noted that during the interval, Soviet punitive organs have been working without respite sentences having been handed out to human rights activists Alexander Lavut, Leonard Ternovsky, Alexander and Kirill Podrabinek, Felix Serebrov, Mart Niklus, Yuri Kukk, and Mark Morozov.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Fedoseyeva, M 4) marked the first anniversary of the death in a Yakutian prison camp of 84-year-old Vladimir Shelkov, Chairman of the All-Union Church of True and Free Seventh Day Adventists. The program quoted from an open letter by the Council circulated in samizdat describing

the circumstances of Shelkov's death, as a result of a severe cold which did not receive adequate medical treatment, and the camp authorities' refusal to hand over his body to his children on the grounds that he still had three years of his sentence to serve. The program included a RERUN on Shelkov's death from 31 January 1980.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Lyubarsky, M 7:30) included a profile of Soviet political prisoner Yevgeni Buzinnikov, a fitter from Belorussia sentenced in August 1978 to three years imprisonment on a charge of spreading fabrications about the Soviet system, including an account of the bloody suppression of workers' demonstration in Novochoerkassk in 1961. The program was pegged to Buzinnikov's 43rd birthday.

6. The Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Limberger, NY 8) pointed to the unenviable task of supply officials at Soviet enterprises in trying to cope with the deficiencies of the bureaucratic, cumbersome, over-centralized system, and the role played by the unofficial "pushers" (tolkachi) in organizing supplies on a barter basis in contravention of the planned economy system.

7. Strikes by Western Workers in the USSR were briefly noted in RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 1), specifically at the Togliatti auto plant in December 1978, and in February of the same year by Finnish workers building a mining and enriching combine in Kostamus, Karelia. The program observed that the Soviet press does not report on such labor conflicts -- only on those in capitalist countries.

8. The Komsomol. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Yurenen, P 4:30) drew attention to an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda of January 17 on the case of a Komsomol official who falsified membership figures in order to gain promotion -- when he was found out, he was dismissed, but was transferred to the post of school principal.

9. Literature. In CULTURE AND POLITICS (Yurenen and Gladilin, P 16) two prominent Soviet emigre writers reviewed and commented on the latest novel by celebrated Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov A Day Lasts Longer Than A Century published in Novy Mir (No.11/1980). One of the writers said that although it might be premature to speak of an approaching period of "thaw" or liberalization in Soviet literature, Aytmatov's novel would no doubt have been censured a few years ago. In this novel Aytmatov openly violates all of the taboos of silence imposed after Khrushchev on the tragedies of the Stalin era, and even refers to the forcible expulsion abroad of a writer who falls foul of the Writers Union. The other writer commented that only a writer such as Aytmatov, with his high official reputation and distinctions, could have been permitted to write so frankly;



he expressed the hope that the Soviet cultural establishment has come to realize that if it does not permit the publication of works on challenging themes at home, they will somehow be published abroad. Aytmatov's introduction to his novel was read.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) featured the final installment of material from the second issue of the unofficial journal Poiski on a discussion held in December 1977 in Moscow's Central House of Writers on the theme of "The Classics of Us," and critical comment by Poiski editor Raisa Lert, who in particular speaks of an attempt, under the guise of defending the Russian classical literary tradition, to legitimize national hatred as the basis of Soviet society's existence.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Rahr, M 8) highlighted the PUPP Politburo's announcement on the government's readiness to negotiate on the Solidarity trade union's demand for work-free Saturdays. The program also referred to Solidarity's support of the farmers' effort to organize their own Rural Solidarity, as well as its insistence on observance of the accords reached with the authorities last August, the most notable being the issue of censorship, felt by some as creeping back into the country's official press, and access to the mass media. The program concluded that since the proposed negotiations would be limited to the issue of a five-day work week, some of the planned warning strikes connected with other demands might become unavoidable.

PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 5:30) reported on a press conference held in Paris by the leader of the French trade union "Force Ouvriere," Andre Bergeron, quoting his announcement that the union had voted to send Solidarity two truck-loads of typographical machinery and other supplies. The program noted that the "Force Ouvriere" was among the first to provide the independent trade unions in Poland with moral as well as material aid, and contrasted the difficulties encountered by the "Force Ouvriere" in obtaining visas to take the trucks to Poland, with the expeditious processing of the travel documents for a delegation of the Communist-oriented CGT which visited Warsaw at the beginning of the month. The program noted the CGT delegates' positive reactions to their meeting with the representatives of the Solidarity organization.

Pegged to a PAP agency report that the Presidium of the Polish Writers Union has called for new laws to curb censorship and guarantee free access to the mass media, CULTURE AND POLITICS (Matusevich, M 11:30) gave a brief profile of Jan Szczepanski,

Polish essayist and novelist who was elected last December as Chairman of the Polish Writers Union. The program read the entire text of an interview given by Szczepanski to Sten Savik of the Norwegian newspaper Aftenposten. Szczepanski commented on the process of renewal taking place in Poland, and focused on the dramatic impact this has had on the Polish Writers Union, which has altered its statute so as to reduce the influence of the party on the organization. He pointed out that the Writers Union is nevertheless not participating directly in the censorship talks with the government, although it is pushing hard for the rehabilitation of persecuted writers and the publication of previously banned books. In conclusion, Szczepanski recalled that when Lech Walasa recently addressed the Writers Union, he asked writers not to lower their high literary standards for the benefit of the workers, and added that Polish workers have no problems understanding Czeslaw Milosz' poetry.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, M 3) gave the full text of an article by the Moscow correspondent of Dagens Nyheter in which he reports that young Poles studying at the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement on the outskirts of Moscow, now convinced that their diplomas and training will be useless, have joined Polish Embassy staffers in forming a branch of Solidarity. Previously, Polish construction workers building a new Embassy complex had formed a branch of Solidarity, and had succeeded in getting the quality of food in their Soviet-run canteen improved, for example.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 1) mentioned in connection with the Dagens Nyheter article that last November 17, The Christian Science Monitor's Moscow correspondent David Willis reported that Polish students were segregated from their Soviet colleagues in the hostel of a Riga institute on the grounds that all they could teach them was how to strike. It was also noted that Polish workers are employed on many construction projects in the USSR under Comecon agreements; however, there have been no reports of strikes.

2. The PRC. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 6:30) discussed the verdicts passed in the "gang" of four" trial and the reasons behind the Chinese leadership's decision to impose on Jiang Qing a suspended death sentence. In related developments, the program discussed Hua Guofeng's uncertain political status, the continuing power struggle within the PRC leadership, and Deng Xiaoping's recent speech on economic and social reforms in the PRC.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Iran. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 4:30) discussed the FRG's considerable role in bringing about the release of the US hostages on the basis of details being revealed by the FRG press and US officials.

PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) noted how the agreement on the release of the US hostages has become a major issue in Iran's internal power struggle, and drew attention to the war of words between newspapers supporting Iran's moderates led by President Bani-Sadr, and those backing the ruling Islamic fundamentalists. A CND report from Munich of January 27 was used.

2. The Madrid Conference. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 4:30) quoted deputy chief US delegate Spencer Oliver that the US will not depart from its determined position at the just-resumed Madrid Helsinki follow-up conference. Oliver said that he did not think that the US' human rights policy will be departed from by the Reagan Administration, and expressed hope for cooperation with the Soviet delegation, since the Soviet leaders have clearly realized the futility of evading the mechanism of monitoring implementation of the Helsinki accords.

PANORAMA (Rahr, M 6), commenting on the resumption of the Madrid Conference, noted that high on the agenda among the 87 new proposals to be discussed in the coming weeks are the Warsaw Pact-supported Polish and a French counter-proposal for a disarmament conference in Europe. The program pointed out that the second stage of the conference will also show to what extent the two superpowers intend to continue the detente policy, in which connection it was said that US foreign policy will no doubt assume new features under President Reagan. The program concluded by noting that pessimists feel that in view of the present political tensions the Madrid conference is doomed to failure, and that optimists hope that at least some agreement will be reached on a military detente and a disarmament conference in Europe, and that the Helsinki process will continue with a follow-up conference in either Brussels or Bucharest.

3. PRC-South East Asia. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4) reported on PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visits to Burma and Thailand. The program noted that before leaving Peking, Zhao stated that consultations with the two countries were of particular importance since the stability of the region was being threatened; he refrained, however, from making a direct reference to Vietnam or the USSR. The program cited The Times' speculations on the significance of Zhao's visits, and concluded that given Rangoon's aversion to publicity, little if anything will become known on the outcome of the deliberations in Burma.

4. US-Greek Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 3:30), based on a CND report from Athens of January 26, backgrounded the issues in the Greek-US talks in Athens on a new agreement on US military bases in Greece. Greek Foreign Minister Mitsotakis was cited that there are no major disagreements and that he expects the agreement to be signed by March.

5. Britain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 5) reported on the decision of the Labor Party's special conference to revise the procedure for electing the party's leader giving the trade unions 40 per cent of the votes in a new electoral college. The program noted that the right-wing "Council for Social Democracy" now has the support of 13 MPs. The Daily Mail, The Guardian, and The Times were quoted on the parallel with the split in the Russian Social-Democratic Party, and the undemocratic nature of the trade union block vote.

6. The US. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4), based on an article in The New York Times, reported on US Commerce Department and other data showing the US' impressive performance as a world export power, particularly in such fields as aviation, gas turbines, tractors, agricultural products and equipment, cigarettes, electronics, and movies.

7. Iran. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 0:30) reported that Khomeini has forbidden chess in Iran on religious grounds.

8. Egypt. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dreyer, NY 8) pointed to the improvement of Egypt's economic situation particularly following the conclusion of the Camp David agreement.

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

1. Aviation. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 4) reported on the successful test flight of a Lear "executive jet" built largely of plastic and having a greatly reduced fuel consumption.

2. The Cinema. KALEIDOSCOPE (G. Ben, M 3:30) reported on two incidents at the recent international film festival in Delhi. In the first, spectators barred from entering a hall where a Hungarian film was showing because their seats had been occupied by privileged guests, burst into the hall and broke up the performance. Order was restored only when it was announced there would be a special showing for them. In the second incident, there was a fracas caused by angry spectators disappointed that a Spanish film about the Franco era contained no violence and no sex.

3. Miscellaneous Items. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 3) included brief items on the therapeutic effect of crying, and the harmful effect of smiling falsely; the nutritive substances in chocolate; and the introduction of public telephones in FRG trains.

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

WORLD TODAY (Belotserkovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: developments in Poland (Rahr, M 5); the resumption of the Madrid Helsinki follow-up conference (Roitman, M 4); the issue of military confidence-building measures at the conference (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); the implications of the British Labor Party's decision on a new procedure for electing the party leader (Czugunow, L 4); recommendations to President Reagan by US foreign policy experts on US-Soviet relations (Orshansky, W 3); Soviet reaction to Italian President Pertini's statement on foreign involvement in terrorism in Italy (Bensi, M 7); Dagens Nyheter on the establishment of Solidarity branches in Moscow (Matusevich, M 3); strikes by Western workers in the USSR (Matusevich and Belotserkovsky, M 3:30); the FRG's role in the release of the US hostages from Iran (Krassovsky, M 3:30); and the US-Greek talks on US bases in Greece (Predtechevsky, M 3:30).

vr/DF

NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 27 JANUARY 1981:  
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THERE HAVE BEEN WARNING STRIKES AND PROTESTS IN POLAND BY WORKERS,  
FARMERS AND STUDENTS TO BACK A BROAD RANGE OF DEMANDS.

US PRESIDENT REAGAN, WELCOMING HOME THE EX-HOSTAGES, HAS PROMISED A  
POLICY OF SWIFT RETALIATION AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISTS.

FRENCH PRESIDENT GISCARD D'ESTAING HAS PROPOSED AN INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON ENDING FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO SAYS THE SOVIET UNION IS OPEN TO  
INITIATIVES FROM ANY COUNTRY AIMED AT STRENGTHENING PEACE.

THE UNITED STATES HAS TOLD THE SOVIET UNION ITS HUMAN RIGHTS  
VIOLATIONS CONTINUE TO HARM EAST-WEST RELATIONS.

THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT MEETING HAS CALLED FOR STEPS TO END ISRAELI  
CONTROL OF JERUSALEM AND TO DEFEND PALESTINIAN RIGHTS.

IRANIAN PRESIDENT BANI-SADR HAS CLAIMED HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS HAVE  
TWICE PLOTTED TO KILL HIM IN RECENT MONTHS.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND LAOS HAVE CALLED FOR TALKS  
WITH THE NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA.

# 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, 28 January 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) discussed statements made on Moscow Radio by Soviet writer Alexander Prokhanov following a visit to Afghanistan. In an effort to explain to Soviet citizens why the Soviet forces have still not succeeded in crushing the Afghan rebels, Prokhanov claims, for example, that foreign "special centers" have worked out a new subversive tactic under which the rebels have been ordered to form small groups which mingle with the peaceful population and carry out terrorist acts, which could create the illusion of a people's war. The rebels aim to uproot people and drive them into Pakistan. In Pakistani camps, the men are separated from their families and sent to courses on which instructors from European countries as well as China, Saudi Arabia and Egypt teach them terrorist warfare. The program noted firstly, that the Afghan rebels are suffering from a lack of foreign support; secondly, the masses of Afghan refugees fled from punitive expeditions by Soviet forces; and thirdly, one may ask why people do not give the terrorists away.
2. Foreign Relations. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) pointed to an ever clearer trend in the Soviet media to explain away the problems of the socialist camp by outside conspiracies. Taking January 28 as an example, the program referred to articles in Pravda and Krasnaya Zvezda, on an anti-Soviet campaign in

Japan and Japanese territorial claims against the USSR; writer Prokhanov's statements on Moscow Radio attempting to explain the protracted nature of the war in Afghanistan by foreign "special centers" and "special services"; Moscow Radio's broadcasting the contents of an article by Ignacek Krasicki in Trybuna Ludu on gross interference by NATO countries in internal Polish affairs; a reference in Sovetskaya Rossiya to a plot against Syria for, among other things, supporting the "revolution" in Afghanistan; and TASS criticism of Western Sovietologists for warning participants in socialist integration that Soviet oil reserves were dwindling. The program said the Soviet media were building up an encirclement psychosis, hostility and even hatred towards the outside world in order to make the Soviet people reconcile itself with colossal arms expenditures and a low standard of living. In conclusion, the late President Eisenhower was quoted as telling Bulganin that the USSR should demonstrate its desire for a universal relaxation of tension by deeds, not words.

3. Soviet-Japanese Relations. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Rahr, M 11) noted that Japanese public opinion is a powerful force in the issue of the islands at the southern end of the Kuriles which Japan demands that the Soviet Union return. The program reviewed the history of the islands, their cession to Japan in 1855, Stalin's demand for them, their conquest by Soviet troops after the Japanese capitulation, Japan's recognition of her loss of the islands, and her present effort to redefine them as the "Northern Territories" in order to be able to include the larger islands in her claim.

4. Soviet-French Relations. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 5:30) cited an account by one of the two French cosmonauts training at the Zvezdny center near Moscow which was published by Liberation in the form of a letter to his parents. The cosmonaut described his tough training program and his living conditions. The program commented on the high remuneration of the French cosmonauts, and asked how much a Soviet cosmonaut received.

5. Kopelev. PANORAMA (Krassovsky, M 4:30) gave the substance of Lev Kopelev's interview in Der Spiegel, citing his comments on his expatriation, the intensified repressions of Soviet dissidents, the events in Poland and the socio-political differences between Russians and Poles.

6. Vladimov. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) featured an excerpt from a story by Georgi Vladimov published in the unofficial Soviet journal Priski under the title The General and His Army, which is set in World War II.

7. Emigres. FOOTLIGHTS (Romadinova, NY 27:30) reviewed noteworthy performances by Soviet emigre artists in the West in 1980. The program included voice cuts of singer Aida Bedisheva, dancers Sulamif Messerer and Mikhail Baryshnikov, pianist Bella Davidovich, as well as Mstislav Rostropovich.



8. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Dreyer, NY 5) discussing the agricultural production targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan, said that in view of the disappointing results of the last Plan period, doubts may be entertained as to the feasibility of meeting these targets. The recent Soviet decree aimed at strengthening the private sector of Soviet agriculture suggests that the leadership shares these doubts.

WORLD TODAY (Gendler, NY 5:30) cited Richard Hudson in The Wall Street Journal on the recent resolution of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers on measures to increase agricultural production. Hudson spoke of the Soviet leaders' concern over the possibility of the "Polish virus" spreading to the USSR, and their conviction that agricultural self-sufficiency is a strategic necessity, but doubted whether the resolution will prove effective.

9. Ideology. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, M 5) noted a reference to a "coordination council of the Komsomol CC on problems of the intensification of the fight against bourgeois ideology and propaganda" contained in a Komsomolskaya Pravda report on a Komsomol-sponsored meeting in Riga devoted to popular music as a means of ideological subversion. The existence of a council with such an ominous name, the program commented, shows that the ideological control of Soviet youth is causing problems, and this is not surprising. But judging from the kind of music which the paper appears to advertize (such as Communard, Red Guard and Virgin Land songs), one can say that the "coordination council" has already lost the battle.

10. Nationality Affairs. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 5) drew attention to an article in Molodezh Estonii criticizing the teaching of the Estonian language in Russian schools in Estonia. The program author, who went to school in Riga, confirmed the newspaper's criticism, saying it could apply to all other Soviet national republics. In her view, this is due to the fact that Russians living in these republics do not actually need to learn the local language since most people speak Russian anyway, as she experienced in Lithuania.

WORLD TODAY (Matusevich, M 2) quoted from an article by Bohdan Nahaylo in The Spectator (January 24) saying that new documents and information which have just become available outside the USSR confirm that, towards the end of the 1970s, the Soviet authorities launched an intensified program of Russification in non-Russian republics. The recent article in Molodezh Estonii about linguistic problems in Estonia, the program remarked, as well as other documents, are evidence of the difficulties which the Soviet authorities are encountering in trying to implement this program.

11. Soviet History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Shragin, NY 7:30) discussed the Stalin Constitution's provisions for the leading role of the party, pointing out that the definition of the party and its role had nothing to do with the party members as such, and really meant obligatory unanimous support for Stalin's decisions. With the relative democratization of the party under Khrushchev, measures were introduced which made it less likely that all decisions would simply be made at the top and passed down. With the dismissal of Khrushchev, however, the old, i.e., Stalinist provisions were reinstated.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Paramonov, NY 8:30) continued to discuss the dissolution of the Marxist school of historiography founded by Pokrovsky which, through its insistence on a Marxist economic analysis of Russian history, had stood in the way of Stalin's efforts to reestablish a school of national grandeur in which he would be successor to a line of national Russian heroes. The program pointed out that Stalin exploited nationalism, "destroying Russian life under the dubious camouflage of "national restoration."

12. Ehrenburg. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 3:30) pegged to the 90th anniversary of Ilya Ehrenburg's birth, noted that the attempts of the Soviet regime to exploit the late writer for their propaganda purposes, as they have done with others, have failed, and this is because Ehrenburg's books have continued to live a life of their own. As a proponent of a European culture, as an enemy of chauvinism and of provincialism in literature, Ehrenburg cannot be of a great help to the regime, whatever his political opinions may have been. In addition, the program said, one should note his resolute opposition to anti-Semitism.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensl, M 5) pointed to the new wave of strikes, citing a Reuter's dispatch that the issue of work-free Saturdays has for Solidarity become a symbol of the government's uncompromising stand. The program briefly described Walesa's visit to Rzeszow in support of the Rural Solidarity's attempts to have its organization registered as an independent workers' union, and highlighted last Tuesday's TV debate between government officials and representatives of Solidarity during which the two sides unsuccessfully attempted to achieve a consensus over the issue of work-free Saturdays. An RAD paper was used.

PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 3) looked at Yugoslav media reaction to the latest developments in Poland. The program cited Borba, which blamed both Solidarity and the Polish government for their unrelenting stance on the issue of work-free Saturdays. The newspaper expressed fear that a prolongation of the conflict

could play into the hands of dogmatic elements on both sides, which in turn might encourage outside intervention in Poland's internal affairs. The program concluded by quoting Borba's comments on a Polish TV program in which the man-in-the-street indicated that he was tired of the prolonged crisis. An RAD paper was used.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 4) outlined some of the problems connected with proposed EEC sales of foodstuffs to Poland at reduced prices and under preferential credit terms, including various technical difficulties. The program cited the West German Handelsblatt and the Polish Polityka on the conflict between the EEC's offer to provide Poland with the necessary aid, and West European bankers' financial requirements. An RAD paper was used.

2. Czechoslovakia. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4) gave the substance of Eric Bourne's article in The Christian Science Monitor which backgrounded Charter-77's fight for the release of dissident sociologist Rudolf Battek, who has been under police detention since last June without formal charges being made against him. The Czechoslovak authorities, intensified repressions of dissidents were said to have followed right after the two statements by Charter-77 last fall in support of the Polish workers' struggle, and its appeal to the Madrid Conference.

3. The PRC. KALEIDOSCOPE (Storozhenko, NY 3) reported on a campaign by US and French feminists in defense of Mao's widow Jiang Qing, who has just been given a suspended death sentence.

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Iran. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 4:30) covered the latest developments surrounding the freed US hostages, including their press conference in West Point, statements by their spokesman Bruce Laingen, President Reagan's statement that 10+12 hostages are suffering from mental problems, and their triumphant reception in Washington and by President Reagan at the White House.

2. US-Jamaican Relations. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 5) discussed the political significance of President Reagan's meeting with Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, the first foreign leader he has received at the White House, and backgrounded Jamaica's efforts to achieve economic and political stability since Seaga's landslide victory over Marxist-oriented Michael Manley.

3. The "Islamic Conference" Meeting. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Nadirashvili, M 4:30) commented on the preliminary results of the Islamic conference summit's discussions on the Afghan crisis, the fight against Israel, and the Iran-Iraq conflict.

4. The FRG. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 3:30) reported on the heated FRG Bundestag debate over the state budget for 1981, and noted strong parliamentary opposition to a statement by the SPD's extreme leftist faction calling for a reduction of defense spending.

5. Britain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 2:30) noted the continuing increase in the unemployment rate in Britain to two million 240 thousand, and reported on the political controversy on this issue.

PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 5) backgrounded the British government's approval of Australian newspaper publisher Rupert Murdoch's purchase of The Times, its three supplements, and The Sunday Times.

6. France. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 7:30) gave the highlights of President Giscard d'Estaing's interview shown on French TV last Wednesday night. The program reported that in addition to his proposal, contained in a message sent to Brezhnev, to set up an international conference on ending foreign intervention in Afghanistan, the French President also discussed French foreign policy, including in Africa, and the current situation in Poland. The program also noted that Giscard used the opportunity to express his satisfaction over President Reagan's assumption of office.

7. French-Brazilian Relations. PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 4) discussed the visit to France by Brazilian President Figueiredo, noting the expected conclusion of a Franco-Brazilian agreement on agricultural, industrial and nuclear energy cooperation. Reference was made to Figueiredo's interview in Le Monde, and the relative democracy under Brazil's military dictatorship was noted.

8. UNICEF, Kampuchea and Africa. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 4) backgrounded UNICEF's decision to phase out its massive relief effort in Kampuchea and mount a major relief operation in Africa. Soviet and Hungarian opposition to this move was noted. A CND report from New York of January 26 was used.

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

None.

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

WORLD TODAY (Matusevich, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the situation in Poland (Bensi, M 5); concern in Yugoslavia over developments in Poland (Chianurov, M 2:30); Polish Writers Union chairman Jan Szczepanski's interview to Aftenposten (Matusevich, M 8:30); Lev Kopelev's interview to Der Spiegel (Krassovsky, M 3); efforts in the USSR to counter pop music as a means of ideological subversion (Matusevich, M 4); the teaching of Estonian in Russian schools in Estonia (Gordin, M 2:30); an article in The Spectator on Russification in the USSR (Matusevich, M 2); an attempt to increase agricultural production in the USSR (Gendler, NY 5:30); Soviet writer Prokhanov on the situation in Afghanistan (Predtechevsky, M 5); Giscard d'Estaing's interview on French TV (Mirsky, P 4:30); the Islamic Conference summit (Nadirashvili, M 3); and President Reagan's meeting with Jamaican Premier Seaga (Orshansky, W 3).

vr/DF

NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL AFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 28 JANUARY 1981:  
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US SECRETARY OF STATE ALEXANDER HAIG HAS SAID THE UNITED STATES WILL  
NOT BE SENDING ANY ARMS TO IRAN -- EVEN THOSE PAID FOR BEFORE THE  
AMERICAN HOSTAGES WERE SEIZED.

SOLIDARITY HAS URGED ITS CHAPTERS TO END LOCAL AND REGIONAL STRIKES  
AND CALLED A NATIONAL ONE-HOUR WARNING STRIKE FOR NEXT TUESDAY.

THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT HAS ENDED.

THERE HAS BEEN CAUTIOUS REACTION TO THE CALL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN.

WESTERN NATIONS HAVE URGED THE SOVIETS AND THEIR ALLIES TO STOP  
HARASSING GROUPS MONITORING COMPLIANCE WITH THE HELSINKI ACCORDS.

AN ITALIAN POLITICAL LEADER HAS ACCUSED CZECHOSLOVAKIA OF TRAINING  
ITALIAN TERRORISTS.

US DEFENSE SECRETARY CASPAR WEINBERGER HAS SAID THE REAGAN  
ADMINISTRATION PLANS TO INCREASE AMERICA'S DEFENSE BUDGET.

# 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, 29 January 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 5:30) focused on President Reagan's statements on US-Soviet relations made at his first press conference since assuming office. The program quoted Reagan's comments that SALT II allowed both sides to continue producing nuclear weapons; that he believed in "linkage"; that detente had been a one-way street in favor of the USSR; and that the Soviet leadership reserved the right to commit crimes, to lie and cheat, in the name of achieving world revolution.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Krassovsky, M 1) quoted the SPD weekly Vorwaerts, that Reagan's policy could nolens volens cause movement on the Soviet domestic scene which neither the Moscow reformists nor the Gdansk workers have been able to achieve.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 4:30) cited testimony by US Defense Secretary Weinberger before the Senate Armed Services Committee on the need for the US to strengthen its defenses because of the unprecedented Soviet military buildup in the past 15 years, as well as similar statements made to Congress by General David Jones, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who also urged that the US improve the quality of its forces and adopt a global strategy, with the close cooperation of its NATO allies, to meet the potential Soviet challenge in the Persian Gulf, Southwest Asia and other regions. The program said that Congress is expected to react favorably to the recommendations.

PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 6) said a debate is under way in the US on whether the grain embargo against the USSR should be cancelled as President Reagan promised if elected. The program referred to statements of position, published in The Journal of Commerce, by the new Secretary of Agriculture, John Block, who is against the embargo, and by the Heritage Foundation, which favors the continuation of the embargo. President Reagan was said to have recently softened his opposition to the embargo.

PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4:30), noting the reduction of US-Soviet scientific exchanges as a result of the invasion of Afghanistan, Sakharov's exile, and repressions against Soviet dissidents, said that the exchange program was nevertheless not completely frozen, and contacts still existed in medicine and other humanitarian fields. Meanwhile, voices have been raised among the US scientific community to the effect that the boycott of scientific exchanges with the USSR has not brought about the desired results, and that contacts should be on all accounts maintained. The views of various US scientists were cited, including Kurt Gottfried, founder of the Shcharansky and Orlov Defense Committee, Robert Shriver from Stanford University, Alan Bromley, president of the American association for furthering scientific progress, Frank Von Hippel, and Jeremy Stown, director of the American scientists federation.

2. Soviet-PRC Relations. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) drew attention to an article in Krasnaya Zvezda giving facts and figures on the development and current strength of the PRC's nuclear forces. The program noted the objectivity of the technical information published in this newspaper. The article in question, said the program, while offering proof of the aggressive plans of the PRC leaders, at the same time had the function of not creating a too formidable impression on the readers; to this end, it commented that the PRC's intercontinental nuclear forces are as yet limited and are a cause for concern mainly to neighboring Asian states. The program rejected the latter argument, saying that the PRC's nuclear forces are defensive in nature.

3. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 8), noting that the Soviet media failed to report President Giscard's recent proposals for an international conference on Afghanistan, gave the essence of his plan and cited critical reaction to it by French leftist opposition leaders as well as by the ruling majority parties; French CP leader Georges Marchais, it was noted, failed to comment on the plan at all.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 0:30) included a brief item on barbiturate-taking by Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

4. The Soviet Media on the US Hostage Affair. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, M 5) said the centralization of Soviet propaganda did not prevent it from getting caught



in the most stupid contradictions. Soviet media coverage of the last stage of the release of the US hostages in Iran serves to illustrate this point. After recalling Soviet reports on January 20 on alleged US preparations for an intervention, the program quoted from a TASS dispatch on the same day referring to the hostages as 52 US nationals who had been arrested by the Iranian authorities on espionage charges, and a Pravda comment next day which had dropped the reference to the espionage charges. Finally, mention was made of a Literaturnaya Gazeta on January 28 saying that the release of the hostages was met with satisfaction in the Soviet Union, and almost suggesting that the Soviet Union had helped in their release.

5. The USSR and International Terrorism. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5:30) recalled the recent Soviet-Italian polemics over this issue, and gave the substance of US Secretary of State Alexander Haig's remarks expressing his belief that the USSR has been involved in activities that are supportive of terrorism. The program quoted from an editorial by the deputy secretary of Italy's Social-Democratic party, Ruggiero Puletti, which appeared in the party organ l'Humanite, charging that the Italian urban guerrillas, along with Arab, South American and African terrorists, were known to have been trained in Czechoslovakia. An RAD paper was used.

6. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Muslin, NY 3:30), reporting on the New York congress of the American physics society, noted the homage paid by participants to Sakharov's outstanding contribution in the field of science. The congress was addressed by Sakharov's daughter Tatyana Yankelovich, who regretted that no names of Soviet scientists could be found under the statements in defense of her father except those of scientists taking an active part in the human rights movement. Mention was also made in the program of statements in connection with the first year of Sakharov's exile by the president of the American teachers federation and the director of the US public Helsinki commission.

In HUMAN RIGHTS (Alexeyeva, NY 6:30) the representative abroad of the Moscow Helsinki Group, Lyudmila Alexeyeva, gave a breakdown of the 177 dissidents arrested for their participation in the human rights, religious and nationalist movements in the USSR in 1980.

In HUMAN RIGHTS (Yesenin-Volpin, NY 7) emigre Soviet human rights activist Yesenin-Volpin, who now resides in the US, examined to what extent the new Soviet Constitution can be used as an instrument in the struggle for human rights. Among other things, he noted that on some issues, such as "freedom of movement," which is not mentioned in the Soviet Constitution, it is preferable to rely on the various international pacts signed by the USSR.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) featured excerpts from a samizdat essay entitled "The Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow of an Independent Trade Union: Critical Notes on the Desirable and the Actual in the 'Mass Workers Movement in the USSR'," signed "Gleb Vysotin" and "Valentin Sereda" and published in Posev (1981, No. 1).

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Fedoseyeva, M 20) included a report in the 56th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events of the trial last March of Armenian Helsinki Group member Sirvard Avakyan, and a profile of political prisoner Mikhail Khorev, a member of the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists.

7. Demography. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechesky, M 1) drew attention to 1979 census data published in the latest year-book of the Large Soviet Encyclopedia showing that in the past 20 years the percentage of Russians in the total Soviet population has dropped from 54.6 to 51.8.

8. Ukrainian Radio Day. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fedoseyev, M 7) commented on Ukrainian Radio Day (January 29). The program said one would have expected that Ukrainian Premier Lyashko, speaking on Radio Moscow, would have said at least one word about the Ukraine's sovereignty, since it has a Foreign Minister. One would also have expected that he would say something about cultural life and the human rights situation in the republic. Instead, he talked only about the fulfilment of plan targets. The program recalled that the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan in the Ukraine in 1976 coincided with the foundation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and that all the sponsors of the group are now behind barbed wire. In conclusion, the program quoted from an anonymous samizdat appeal to the Ukrainian people, "all the governments of the world and the UN, denouncing the repressions in the Ukraine and their diabolical methodicalness. The fact that the document was anonymous, the program remarked, is unusual in such cases, but it may be explained by the intensity of the repression in the Ukraine, the worst in the Soviet Union.

9. The Norilsk Uprising. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Kryukova, M 9:30) reviewed Yevgen Gritsak's History of the Norilsk Uprising recently published by the Ukrainian emigre publishing house "Smoloskip." Gritsak was one of the leaders of the 1952 uprising. An excerpt from the book was given.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Belotserkovsky, M 4:30) highlighted the current tense situation in the country's continuing labor crisis. The program noted Solidarity's call for a suspension of all strikes on the eve of its representatives' meeting with government leaders. The program reported that a one-hour warning strike has been scheduled by Solidarity for next Tuesday, February 3, should the talks fail to produce an agreement on a five-day work week. The program concluded by providing excerpts from a TASS dispatch of January 29 in which the Soviet news agency used particularly harsh language in denouncing Solidarity's tactics:

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 4) reported on the latest developments in a sit-in protest by Polish students in Lodz. The program described the events that led to a meeting between the protesting students and government representatives, and noted that the previously interrupted talks with Deputy Minister of Higher Education Marjan Czajka are likely to resume after the arrival in Lodz of Minister Janusz Gorski. The students, said the program, are demanding democratization of higher educational institutions and autonomy in academic matters along the lines of reforms implemented at Warsaw University by its new rector Henryk Samsonowicz, a member of the Solidarity organization. An RAD paper was used.

2. The PRC and Southeast Asia. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 2:30) discussed the visit of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang to Burma and Thailand within the context of the PRC's intensified efforts to seek a solution to the Kampuchean question and to prevent a further growth of Soviet and Vietnamese influence in Southeast Asia.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechavsky, M 4:30) noted that the PRC's intensified diplomatic efforts to develop better relations with the ASEAN states led to a recent foreign ministers meeting in Ho Chi-Minh City between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and a proposal for the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between Vietnam and the five ASEAN states. It was noted that Vietnam would be required to make concessions on the Kampuchean question before seeking a normalization of relations with ASEAN and Western states.

3. The PRC. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechavsky, M 1) noted that the strict birth control methods in the PRC have begun to bear fruit.

4. The GDR. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechavsky, M 0:30) briefly noted that the GDR Composers Union has in conjunction with the radio committee ordered compositions based on themes by the late John Lennon.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 5:30) gave the main points of Secretary of State Haig's first press conference, including a voice cut of his comments that the fight against international terrorism will be the priority concern of the new administration, and that human rights will not be abandoned, as well as his charge that the USSR is promoting international terrorism, although it is also a victim of it. Also noted were Haig's comments that although he expected the US to honor its agreement with Iran on the hostages, the US will not supply Iran with military technology or spare parts. On Poland, Haig was cited that the new administration agrees with the NATO position that a Soviet intervention in Poland would have the gravest consequences for East-West relations, and that Poland's problems require internal reforms which is up to the Polish people and government to implement. A CND report from Washington of January 29 was used.

PRESS REVIEW (RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD") (Czugunow, L 4:30) quoted The Guardian, which drew a parallel between Reagan's and Thatcher's economic policies, warning that the latter has not proved a complete success, and observing that although in the US the government spends a smaller percentage of the national income than in almost all other developed Western countries, the White House still thinks this is too much; and The Economist, which noted Reagan's emphasis on domestic policy objectives, and Haig's statement on the need to make changes in the operation of the US government in order to restore confidence in the US by other countries, and on the foreign policy scene, said that Carter rendered Reagan a tremendous service by securing the release of the US hostages from Iran, that the Reagan Administration is in no hurry to renew the SALT talks, and that due to the upcoming elections in Israel a pause is possible in the process begun at Camp David.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Krassovsky, M 2:30) quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, on the difficulties which may be expected in coordinating the interests of the West European countries with the strategic concept of the Reagan Administration.

AT THE BOOKSHELF (Kafanova, NY 9:30) reviewed Victor Navasky's book Naming Names, about the McCarthy era in Hollywood.

2. US-Iran. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 5:30) reported on the joyous reception for the former US hostages in their home towns, and cited interviews with some of the hostages on CBS and NBS-TV in which they described the psychological terror they were subjected to in Iran, one of them criticizing Archbishop Capucci for failing to fully understand their situation in captivity.

3. US-Libyan Relations. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 0:30) briefly noted Gaddafi's congratulatory telegram to Reagan on his assumption of the Presidency in which he asked Reagan to more attentively observe the rights of the Red Indians since most of them are of Libyan origin.

4. The Middle East. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 3:30), noting the political echo at the UN over the freeing of the US hostages, discussed the text of a letter addressed to President Reagan by exiled Palestinian Archbishop Capucci and publicized by PLO representatives at the UN, in which Capucci recalls his role in the hostage crisis and urges President Reagan not to forget the rights of the Palestinian people. An expected controversy over a special stamp to be issued by the UN commemorating the rights of the Palestinian people was also discussed. A CND report from New York of January 28 was used.

5. Saudi Arabia. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4) placed the Islamic Conference summit in Taif in the context of Saudi Arabia's growing political authority in a divided Arab world. Saudi Arabia's plan to assume the leadership role in the Gulf region left vacant by the Shah were noted.

6. The FRG. RADIO JOURNAL" (Krassovsky, M 4:30) discussed the internal conflict within the SPD between the extreme leftists and Chancellor Schmidt primarily over the government's defense policies.

7. Britain. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Czugunow, L 4:30) quoted The Economist on the implications of a split in the Labor Party resulting in the formation of a social-democratic party.

8. The EEC. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 1) gave the results of a poll commissioned by the EEC on the attitudes of the populations of member countries to the EEC itself and to the member countries.

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

1. San-Quentin Prison. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 7:30) discussed conditions in San-Quentin prison in the US on the basis of the book Policy of Punishment by Eric Wright, who served as a Protestant chaplain in this prison.

2. Literature. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Zinik, L 7:30) reviewed Anthony Burgess' latest novel Earthly Powers.

3. Miscellaneous Items. KALIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 12) included items on the pollution of the Rhine by salt waste from Alsace factories; a traffic jam in Milan due to the relaying of a Verdi concert; a star chef at a prison in Vancouver; a Swiss town's claim for damages caused by Napoleon; a sheep pasture in the center of Bonn; a ban on singing in Italian trains; a method of testing violins devised by an English inventor; damages awarded a British woman for brain damage incurred in an auto accident which causes her to talk uncontrollably; a breakfast delivery service in the FRG; and candlelight piano performances by French pianist Richard Kleyderman.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in A-1 (Krassovsky, M 1), C-1 (Czugunow, L 4:30), and Krassovsky, M 2:30), and C-7 (Czugunow, L 4:30).

WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the continuing labor crisis in Poland (Belotserkovsky, M 6:30); the students' protest in Poland (Bensi, M 3); Soviet propaganda contradictions on the release of the US hostages in Iran (Matusevich, M 6); Ukrainian Radio Day (Fedoseyev, M 3:30); US physicists' tribute to Sakharov (Muslin, NY 3:30); US-Soviet scientific contacts (Muslin, NY 2:30); the debate in the US on the grain embargo against the USSR (Shilaeff, NY 4); US Defense Secretary Weinberger's testimony on US defense requirements (Orshansky, W 3); Haig's press conference (Orshansky, W 4:30); Vietnamese-ASEAN relations (Predtechevsky, M 2); the Islamic summit and Saudi Arabia (Predtechevsky, M 2:30); attacks against Chancellor Schmidt by SPD left-wingers (Krassovsky, M 3); and US and Italian charges of Soviet involvement in international terrorism (Bensi, M 2).

vr/DF

**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 Friday, 30 January 1981  
Pelton/Riollet/Romano

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 2) noted the particular interest aroused in the US media by President Reagan's press conference statements on relations with the USSR, including that detente has been a one-way street, and that the Soviet leaders have always reserved the right to commit crimes, to lie and to cheat, in order to achieve the goal of spreading communism throughout the world. Political observers also comment that the new administration is not against continuing strategic arms limitation talks, and is evidently inclined to remove the partial grain embargo.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Beloborodov, W 6:30) highlighted the report submitted by the US UN association to the Reagan administration which proceeds from the assumption that competition rather than cooperation will remain dominant in US-Soviet relations, and among other things calls for an increase in the combat readiness of US conventional forces, and continuation of the restriction on grain sales to the USSR. At the same time, cooperation should be broadened where the interests of both sides meet, and the Jackson amendment could be reviewed in the case of increased freedom of emigration from the USSR.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 2:30) reported on the planned visit of a US scientific expedition to Bratsk this summer to observe a total eclipse of the sun. Tourist expeditions are also being organized. The program quoted from an interview given to RL by the leader of the US expedition, Schneider.



2. Soviet-British Relations. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 4) commented on the recent Soviet-British trade talks in Moscow. Among other things, the program noted the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan as a hindrance to this trade, and displeasure by British ship owners over the excessively low Soviet freight charges, possible as a result of the miserably low pay of Soviet seamen. It was also remarked that the question of favored trade status was not raised, and that Britain has stopped large cheap credits to the USSR, and banned the sale of goods having strategic importance.

3. Soviet-Finnish Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 2:30), pegged to the 25th anniversary of the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Porkkala, recalled the circumstances of the incorporation of the whole of Finnish Karelia into the USSR.

4. Military Presence Abroad. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 4:30), recalling the statement made by USSR First Deputy Premier Pervukhin 25 years ago at the signing of a protocol on the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the naval base at Porkkala, Finland, that the USSR now had no military bases on the territory of other states, considering that foreign bases prevented peaceful cooperation between nations, listed the numerous subsequent cases of military intervention and military presence in other countries by the USSR and her allies. Commenting on the fact that it was also 25 years ago that the USSR signed an agreement with Afghanistan on the construction of aerodromes and a road from Kandahar to the Pakistani frontier, the program noted that these are now being used by the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. The program concluded by quoting President Reagan's press conference statement that the Soviet leaders had always considered they had the right to commit any crime, to lie and cheat, for the sake of achieving world communist domination.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA (Salkazanova, P 6:30) reported on measures taken in France on January 29, on the occasion of the resumption of the Madrid Helsinki conference, in support of human rights in the USSR and other countries. These include the foundation of a Paris Helsinki group by prominent French writers and philosophers such as Jean Elleinstein and Pierre Emmanuel; a demonstration outside the Soviet Consulate in Paris by a delegation of the French Committee for Solidarity with Jews in the USSR in protest against violations by the USSR of the Helsinki provision on family reunification; and a statement by the French PEN-Club calling for the release of Mikola Rudenko and Igor Ogurtsov.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Voronel, Isr 11) reviewed the film The Eduard Kuznetsov Diaries, shown recently on Israeli television, giving Kuznetsov's account of the 1970 Leningrad trial of persons involved in an attempted aircraft hijacking.



6. Aksenov. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 3:30) read the full text of Soviet writer Vasili Aksenov's statement to the press in California after learning of a Supreme Soviet decree expatriating him for activities allegedly hostile to the Soviet state. Background was given on Aksenov's literary and human rights activities.

7. Emigration and Emigres. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Zuckerman, NY 6:30) presented an interview with Eli Valk, research director of the American conference in support of Soviet Jewry, who gave a statistical breakdown of the sharp decline in Soviet Jewish emigration in 1980 as compared with 1979. Valk noted, among other things, the methods employed by the Soviet authorities in their current restrictive emigration policy, and gave estimated figures on refuseniks and those whose application forms have been ignored by the authorities. Valk viewed the USSR's changed emigration policy as a demonstrative response to the deteriorating international situation.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) featured the first installment of an article by Andrzej Zdrawicz entitled "Russia Abroad: Books, People, Journals, Ideas" which was first published in July 1980 in the Polish samizdat journal Zapis and has now appeared in Russian translation in the 26th issue of Kontinent.

8. Agriculture. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 3:30), based on an RLR paper of January 21, reviewed proposals to improve Soviet agriculture put forward by Soviet agricultural workers for consideration at the 26th CPSU Congress, which is to examine and approve the 11th Five-Year Plan.

PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Abovin-Yegides, P 7), discussing a dialogue between kolkhoz chairman Grigorev and RSFSR First Deputy Agriculture Minister Naumov published in Sovetskaya Rossiya on 17 January 1980 pointed to the futility of their appeals for more discipline, responsibility, a "state approach," etc., on the part of agricultural workers; what is needed, said the program, are economic conditions such as to make it in people's own interest to act in accordance with the interests of the economy as a whole.

9. Space. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) reviewed Soviet space activities in 1980 on the basis of material in Aviation Week and Space Technology. Among other things, it was observed that while the number of Soviet launches was much greater than the US, the US was preoccupied with the development of the space shuttle. Most of the Soviet artificial satellites, it was noted, had a military application. Reference was also made to the record-breaking Soviet space sojourn.

10. Soviet History. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (B. Orlov, NY 5), recalling the 17th CPSU Congress of January-February 1934, the last before Stalin's "Great Terror," pointed to facts suppressed by official Soviet historiography on the congress, such as the preceding brutal collectivization and industrialization, famine, and the liquidation of anti-Stalin groupings.

11. Ehrenburg. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Matusevich, M 10; Paramonov, NY 8:30); Gladilin, P 10) was entirely devoted to Ilya Ehrenburg in connection with the 90th anniversary of his birth. The first contribution, by Paramonov, took a negative view of Ehrenburg's relations with the regime, seeing some of his more commendable actions under Khrushchev, such as his efforts to get Babel's works reprinted, as an attempt to salvage what was left of his self-esteem. Matusevich took the view that while all this may be true, it is not the whole truth, and said that in his best works Ehrenburg opened a window on the outside world for a younger generation. A passage from Nadezhda Mandelshtam's memoirs (a book which was said to contain radical judgments on many people) was also quoted to the effect that Ehrenburg opened the eyes of those who would later become the readers of samizdat. Finally, Gladilin recalled meeting Ehrenburg in 1961, a time when he was the most read writer in the Soviet Union.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5:30) gave the atmospheric background to the talks which have begun in Warsaw between Solidarity and government delegations led by Walesa and Pinkowski respectively on the subject of a five-day working week, the registration of Rural Solidarity, and access to the media for free trade unions. The program referred to Minister Stanislaw Ciosek's positive statement on Solidarity after attending a meeting of its central coordinating committee, although he warned of the critical state of the country; Walesa's call for peace and order and an end to all strikes; a threat by Warsaw Radio that if the present situation continued, the government would take all necessary measures to ensure the normal functioning of enterprises; and the TASS attack against Solidarity for cooperating with the "extreme rightist grouping KOR" (the program pointed out that KOR is in fact socialist-reformist), for using blackmail, threats, provocation, and even physical force (as if Solidarity, not the state, had a repressive apparatus at its disposal), and for making "impertinent" demands (although they are similar to those made by communist trade unions in the West). TASS, it was noted, also attacked the Solidarity leaders for ambitious leanings. Finally, the program quoted Solidarity representatives as indicating to Western correspondents that the trade

union leadership was unable to stop strikes from starting; however, the program noted, the workers showed a sense of responsibility in that most of the strikers responded to Solidarity's call to return to work. An RAD report (Robinson/30) was used.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6) commented on the TASS statement of January 29 implying that Solidarity, rather than the PUMP leadership, is responsible for food and housing shortage in Poland, and accusing the Solidarity leaders of ambitious leanings and of being under the influence of the extreme rightist KOR. It was noted that, for the first time, TASS expressed its own opinion on Poland, rather than quoting outside opinion. The program observed that Solidarity relied on the support of over 10 million workers, not on any mythical outside forces or the numerically small KOR, and as regards the dispute in Poland on a five-day working week, this was introduced in the USSR itself, for example, back in 1967.

PANORAMA (Vardy and Belotserkovsky, M 4) gave the abridged text of an interview given by chairman of Solidarity's Katowice branch Andrzej Rozplochowski to the weekly Plomien, organ of the Katowice Komsomol committee, in which he spoke of the enthusiasm felt for Solidarity by Poles of all ages, and the need to provide Polish workers with suitable material and spiritual conditions.

2. The PRC. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Shilaeff, NY 9:30) continued to discuss the draft of the new PRC charter, noting that it places less emphasis on the party's class, militant character, and defines the party's main task as planned, balanced development of a modern, democratic socialist state. The charter also constitutes a step towards a "party of the entire people." As regard international relations, said the program, the charter calls for opposition to the "hegemonism of the two super-powers US and USSR," but defines the party's international goals in a much less militant tone.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 3:30) listed some of the austerity measures introduced by China's three leading economic planners in charge of the PRC's economic modernization plan. The program cited a Reuter dispatch that one of the first victims of this austerity plan is the army, which has been urged to reduce military spending this year and cut back on construction projects. The PRC's cancellation of a joint steel construction project with Japan's Mitsubishi firm was also mentioned.

3. Southeast Asia. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 3:30) discussed the results of the two-day meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, noting their call for a regional conference to take place in March between the ASEAN countries and the communist countries of Indochina. Attention was drawn to the differences between the ASEAN and the newly-proposed Vietnamese plans for a resolution of the Kampuchean question.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 1:30) quoted comment on President Reagan's press conference in The New York Times, on the new administration's new style and Reagan's efforts to combat inflation.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 1:30) included an item on President Reagan's family tree, traceable to the birth of his great-grandfather in Ireland in 1829.

2. US-Iran. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 1) quoted The Washington Post on the relatively mild tone of President Reagan's press conference statements on Iran.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 2:30) reported on the case of the "53rd US hostage" in Iran, journalist Cynthia Dwyer, arrested last May as an agent of the CIA.

3. Spain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 5) discussed the unexpected resignation of Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez, pointing to his rather vague explanation for his decision in televised broadcast to the nation. It was noted that many attribute his resignation to increasing criticism of his style of leadership by the right-wing faction of his centrist party. The program backgrounded Spain's democratic reforms and achievements under Suarez' leadership, and reported that Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, one of Suarez' deputies, has been named as a successor.

4. Peru-Ecuador. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) discussed the border clashes between the two countries against the background of their long-standing territorial dispute as a result of the 1942 treaty in which Peru received close to 90 per cent of the disputed oil-rich territory. It was noted that Ecuador has consistently refused to recognize this treaty.

5. Namibia. PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 3:30), based on a CND report from New York of January 30, backgrounded the status of the UN talks on the question of Namibian independence, and said that the first formal test of the Reagan administration's policy on Africa will begin in a few weeks when the Namibian question will be discussed by the UN Security Council.

6. The FRG. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 3:30) backgrounded the FRG cabinet's compromise decision on the issue of co-determination in major coal and steel concerns. The FRG metal workers' union's negative reaction to the compromise was noted.

7. The Middle East. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Isr 8:30) discussed the Israeli official and public reaction to the Israeli supreme court's recent confirmation of the decision to deport two Arab mayors in the wake of last year's PLO terrorist attack against Jewish religious students in Hebron

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

1. The Extension of Maternity Leave in Denmark to 18 Weeks was noted in KALEIDOSCOPE (Vail, Copenhagen 2). The program said that while in the USSR such a step would be accompanied by fanfares and eulogies to the party and Brezhnev, in Denmark little is being made of it, and the government is even being pressured to extend maternity leave to 22 weeks; maternity leave is also being demanded for men.

2. The World Phonograph Record Fair in Cannes was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin and Demarest, M 2), which noted East European and Soviet representation.

WORLD TODAY (Fedoseyev, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: President Reagan's press conference (Orshansky, W 3:30); Soviet military presence abroad (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); the incorporation of Finnish Karelia into the USSR (Roitman, M 1:30); developments in Poland (Bensi, M 4:30); TASS attacks against Solidarity (Roitman, M 4); Soviet-British trade talks (Czugunow, L 3); the resignation of Spanish Premier Suarez (Bensi, M 4:30); the PRC's economic policy (Chianurov, M 3:30); the Peruvian-Ecuadorian border conflict (Predtechevsky, M 4); Soviet writer Vasili Aksenov's reaction to his expatriation (Orshansky, W 3); and the 17th CPSU Congress in 1934 (B. Orlov, NY 5).

vr/DF

C O R R E C T I O N

In the Russian DBA for Thursday, 29 January 1981, item A-5, line 8, please read "appeared in the party organ l'Umanita..."

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 30 JANUARY 1981:

LATEST REPORTS FROM WARSAW SAY SOLIDARITY AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT  
ARE APPARENTLY MOVING TOWARD A COMPROMISE IN NEGOTIATIONS ON THE  
FIVE-DAY WEEK ISSUE.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAY THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION HAS WARNED THE  
SOVIET UNION ABOUT MILITARY INTERVENTION IN POLAND.

SOVIET MEDIA HAS COMMENTED ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S REMARKS ABOUT SOVIET  
LEADERS AND SOVIET GOALS.

AT THE HELSINKI REVIEW CONFERENCE IN MADRID, THE US AND THE EUROPEAN  
COMMON MARKET HAVE REJECTED A SOVIET CALL FOR THE CLOSURE OF RFE/RL.

NORWAY'S PRIME MINISTER ODVAR NORDLI HAS RESIGNED.

SPAIN'S KING JUAN CARLOS HAS BEGUN CONSULTING POLITICAL LEADERS ABOUT  
A NEW PRIME MINISTER.

TEN WEST EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS HAVE EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT PROPOSED  
CUTS IN US AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

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 Saturday, 31 January 1981  
Riollot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK (Orshansky, W 4:30) said the week in Washington has been dominated by the resolute statements by President Reagan, Haig and Weinberger who have left little doubt about the political course which the new administration will follow toward the Soviet Union. A brief outline of these statements was given.

2. Labor. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 7) explained how the obligatory work book which each Soviet worker is obliged to have is used against the workers' interests.

3. Dissident and Human Rights. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 3) provided excerpts from a samizdat document in which Elena Moiseeva-Baranova appeals on behalf of her brother, Nikolai Baranov, a worker who is confined in a psychiatric hospital prison, having been arrested November 19 or 20 in Moscow. In 1979 he wrote an open letter to Harry Bridges. His conflicts with the authorities began 20 years ago, when he began demanding his rights.

4. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 11), noting that the publications of the Moscow Patriarchate are virtually restricted to foreign distribution, said that the needs of the 10 million Orthodox in the Soviet Union is partly met through samizdat, in particular by the almanac Hope, Christian Readings. A reading on the Virgin Mary was included in the program.

5. Religious Prophecy of Dostoevsky, Part 2. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Shmeman, NY 7:30) said that Dostoevsky rejected the explanation that man's actions could be explained through natural determinism, held instead to his freedom to be holy or criminal, to choose between good and evil.

6. Emigre Affairs. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) read the second and final installment of Andrzej Drawicz's article "Russia Abroad: Books, People, Journals Ideas" published in the 26th issue of Kontinent. Drawicz is a Polish specialist on Russian literature. His article was first published in the Polish samizdat periodical Zapis.

7. Chess. THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin and Dembo, NY 14) had an item on the forthcoming Korchnoi-Karpov match.

8. Sport. THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 3) noted the comeback of the "Traktor" ice hockey club from Chelyabinsk during the current Soviet hockey championship.

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

1. Poland. WORLD THIS WEEK (Bensi, M 6) said Walesa and Pinkowski have reached a compromise agreement on two of three key issues which were the object of protracted negotiations: the five-day work week and access to news media for the independent labor movement. Details of the agreement were given. On the third point, the farmers' independent union, the program said it was agreed that the matter would be examined by the Supreme Court on February 10.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 4), reviewing the situation in Poland, said that strikes had resumed after a pause, the issues this time being a farmers' union and the length of the work week. According to Solidarity data, between 70 and 95 per cent of the workers did not go to work on January 24, the program said. This and other actions contributed to the government's decision to negotiate. Another event of importance was the nomination of Lech Walesa for the 1981 Nobel Peace Prize by the 1980 winner.

POLYSCREEN (Yurenen, P 9:30) talked about Andrzej Wajda's new film The Conductor dealing with the problem of Poland's relations with nationals who have reached fame in the emigration.

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. ROUND TABLE (Matusevich, Fedoseyev, M; Muslin, NY 20:30) attempted to draw a balance sheet of Carter's human rights policy, noting the more or less successful aspects of



this policy and citing the views of critics and supporters. A further attempt was made at defining the main features of President Reagan's future policy in the field on the basis of already available evidence. Haig's statement on terrorism as an extreme form of human rights violation and Reagan's more pragmatic attitude toward South Korea were noted in that connection. The defense of human rights as a traditional component of American foreign policy was also stressed. The program was pegged to an article in Izvestia on January 21 assessing Carter's human rights policy as a total failure.

WORLD THIS WEEK (Storozhenko, NY 3) reported on the ceremonies marking the return to the US of the American hostages including the White House reception, the New York parade, etc.

2. The UN. A roundup of UN developments in WORLD THIS WEEK (A. Orlov, NY 4:30) mentioned the following: Waldheim's speech to the recent Islamic Conference summit in Taif, urging participants to intensify their efforts toward a settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict; the upcoming creation of a committee to mediate between Afghanistan and its neighbors in which Arafat is expected to play a major part; and the Security Council meeting on Namibia. UN representatives were said to have expressed the hope that the new US administration will support UN efforts toward a settlement of that last question. At the same time, the program also said, political observers draw attention to a letter by Haig to Waldheim remarking that UN debates often turn into useless exercises instead of dealing with the important issues. With regard to Arafat, the program mentioned a letter by Archbishop Capucci to President Reagan, saying that after the release of the US hostages in Teheran, time has come to do something for the Palestinians.

3. The Islamic Conference. WORLD THIS WEEK (Nudelman, Isr 3) gave a roundup of Israeli press commentaries on the results of the Islamic Conference summit in Taif, including quotes from Maariv, Haaretz, and The Jerusalem Post, taking the general view that the summit was a propaganda show rather than a serious affair.

4. France. WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 5) quoted from Giscard d'Estaing's TV talk on international affairs. The program noted that the TASS report on the talk ignored Giscard's remarks about Afghanistan.

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

1. Cinema. POLYSCREEN (Gabai, NY 10:30) featured a year-ender on the American movie scene in 1980.

POLYSCREEN (Yurenen, P 6:30) described two horror films shown recently on British television.

2. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 7) reconciled the various versions of Christ's healing the blind and presented a passage from the works of the late Bishop Methodius giving the moral that just as the blind man persisted in his faith and did not allow himself to be distracted by the tumult or the misunderstanding of others, so should the faithful today persist in their faith.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Sidorenko, M 2:30) was based on the reading for the fifth Sunday before Orthodox Easter.

3. Sport. THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 1:30) included news from the National Hockey League.

vr/ JR

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 31 JANUARY 1981:

SOLIDARITY'S NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMISSION MEETS SUNDAY IN WARSAW TO EXAMINE AN AGREEMENT REACHED WITH THE GOVERNMENT AIMED AT ENDING LABOUR UNREST IN POLAND.

IZVESTIA SAYS THE FIRST STEPS TAKEN BY PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ADMINISTRATION DO NOT SHOW CONSTRUCTIVE INTENTIONS.

AFGHAN'S DEFENCE MINISTER CLAIMS THE ARMY IS IN COMPLETE CONTROL AND THAT REPORTS ABOUT CONTINUED FIGHTING ARE WRONG.

IRAN'S PRESIDENT SAYS IRAN WAS AWARE AT THE START OF ITS WAR WITH IRAQ THAT IT WOULD NOT GET US MILITARY EQUIPMENT IT HAD ORDERED AND PAID FOR.

NICOLAE CEAUDESCU AND CVIJETIN MIJATOVIC MEET IN ROMANIA SUNDAY.

SOUTH KOREA'S PRESIDENT HAS ASKED KURT WALDHEIM TO HELP RESUME THE DIRECT DIALOGUE BETWEEN SOUTH AND NORTH KOREA.

CHINA'S PREMIER HAS PRAISED HIS COUNTRY'S TIES WITH THAILAND.

LEADERS OF NORWAY'S LABOUR PARTY HAVE BEGUN TALKS ON REPLACING PREMIER ODVAR NORDLI.

AND KING JUAN CARLOS OF SPAIN HAS HAD MORE TALKS ABOUT FINDING A NEW PREMIER.

**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 Sunday, 1 February 1981  
Gelischanow/Romano/Riollet

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

1. Dissidents and Human Rights. SPECIAL FEATURE (Rudolf, NY 28:30) gave a detailed account of the reception of New York City marking the first anniversary of Sakharov's exile, organized by the International Sakharov Hearings Committee, the Committee in Defense of Sakharov and hosted by famous Soviet emigre sculptor Ernst Neizvestny. The program featured the full text of a statement on Sakharov, read for RL by his stepdaughter, Tatyana Yankelovich, and gave voice cuts of brief statements on Sakharov's humanitarian ideals, courage and activities by Ernst Neizvestny, Lyudmila Thorn, head of the Sakharov Hearings Committee, Albert Shenker, head of the US Teachers' Union, Jay Mazur, Vice-President of the US Textile Industries' Union, the editor of the US journal Dialogue, the head of the "William Morrow" Publishing company who spoke in the name of the American Publishers' Association, the head of the US public Helsinki Watch Committee, the director of Freedom House and Soviet human rights activist Valentin Turchin. Neizvestny described his planned portrait of Sakharov, a sketch of which was unveiled at the reception, and noted plans to market it in lithograph and poster form, with all proceeds going toward the Sakharov fund.

\* 2. The USSR and Africa. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Mirsky, P 6), pegged to an article on Chad in the Soviet weekly Novoye Vremya of January 23, which failed to report Libya's capture of Chad's capital city, the program gave the substance of an

article in Le Matin of January 26, entitled "The Soviet Shadow Over the French-Speaking African States." The article suggests that the 3,000 Soviet and GDR specialists in Libya masterminded the Libyan operation in Chad, and that the USSR is expected to create increased tensions in the weak French-speaking African nations, if only to divert world attention from Poland and Afghanistan. It was further implied that had these African states been under US influence instead of French, the USSR would not have picked this field of operation for fear of risking a confrontation with the new Reagan administration in this region.

3. Estonia. On the occasion of the anniversary of the 1920 peace treaty between Estonia and the RSFSR, DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Pedoseyeva and Rahr, M 31) cited a passage from the peace treaty which declares Russia's unconditional recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the Estonian government. The program backgrounded the historic events that led to the Soviet occupation of Estonia on 17 June 1940 and commented on life in Estonia prior and after the Soviet occupation, noting the Estonian people's aspirations for independence as illustrated by last fall's student demonstrations in Tallinn. In addition, the program read ... in Estonian an Estonian samizdat letter of 28 October 1980 written by 40 Estonian intellectuals to the newspapers Pravda, Sovetskaya Estonia and Rahva Hääli expressing their view on the causes of the recent demonstrations in Tallinn. This was preceded by a brief introduction in Russian which highlighted the letter.

4. Economy. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Gendler, NY 4) cited an editorial in The Los Angeles Times of January 26, which examined the serious economic and agricultural problems facing the Soviet people and its leadership before the convening of the 26th CPSU Congress at the end of February.

5. Maxim Gorky. WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Gladilin, P 11:30) featured the second half of a study of Maxim Gorky's motives in his decision to drop opposition to the Bolsheviks and to cooperate with them after Kaplan's attempt on Lenin's life in the fall of 1918.

6. Marshal Voroshilov. SIGNAL (R. Dudin, NY 8:30) marked the 100th birth anniversary of Marshal Klement Voroshilov, a loyal Stalinist who supported Stalin in his struggle for power. In the post-Stalin years, Voroshilov fell into disfavor with Khrushchev and was forced into political retirement. Following Khrushchev's downfall Voroshilov was once again active in politics until his death in December 1969.

7. Recollections. In WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Miloslavsky, Isr 151), a Soviet emigre writer recalled the time when he was working as correspondent of a local radio station at a factory.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 7:30) presented a review of the major recent developments in Poland concerning the workers demand for a five-day week. In this connection, the program noted the meeting of Solidarity's leader Lech Walesa and Premier Jozef Pinkowski, the various work stoppages conducted throughout the country, and a communique issued by the government on the issue of five-day work weeks which proposes the creation of a mixed committee to review the fulfillment of agreements and other important current affairs and makes it clear that the positions of the government and Solidarity have become closer. The program reported on work stoppages on January 24 and Walesa's written message to all local Solidarity committees that all Saturdays would be considered work-free until a compromise decision is reached with the government whom he accused of attempting to divide the Polish workers.

PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Gendler, NY 6) cited the appropriate passages from Elizabeth Pond's article in The Christian Science Monitor of January 28, which analyzed the process of erosion within the Polish communist party in the face of the Solidarity challenge, and current party strategies toward the free trade unions by both hard-liners and reformers within the party. It was noted that Soviet concern over the current process of democratization in Poland is not because of military, economic or ideological considerations, but strictly political in nature. What is worrying the USSR most is the prospect that Poland's communist party could eventually lose the full dictatorial power and control of the country.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Pakhomov, M 12:30) presented the second part of an article by Polish writer Stefan Kisielewski in the West German journal Europäische Rundschau on the role of the Catholic Church in Poland. The program concentrated on the changes which occurred in church-state relations after 1956, noting that in principle the Catholic Church stopped being a political opposition against the communist system and became something of an "internal rival."

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 5:30) featured a short interview with West German journalist Karl Gustav Stroem, who recently visited Czechoslovakia and Hungary with a group of journalists accompanying West German Foreign Affairs Minister Genscher. Stroem focused on the reaction in Czechoslovakia and Hungary to the events in Poland, noting increased repressions against the Czech dissident movement and the efforts of the Czech government to use the national prejudices of the Polish and Czech peoples in order to guard the Czechs from the Polish influence.

2. The PRC. SIGNAL (Shilaeff, NY 9:30) assessed the possibility and significance of the planned changes in China's military leadership system which would transfer the party's present power over the army to the state and the army itself.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (R. Dudin, NY 7:30) reviewed former President Carter's achievements and setbacks in domestic and foreign policy issues during the four years of his administration.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Limberger, NY 6) reviewed US economic problems in 1980 and, listing President Reagan's three-point economic program, discussed the relatively optimistic prognosis for the US economy in 1981, published in US News and World Report and Time magazine.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (L. Dudin, NY 7:30), discussing the congressional confirmation procedures of the President's selected cabinet members, focused on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee confirmation hearings of Alexander Haig and the postponement of Raymond Donovan's confirmation as Secretary of Labor, because of investigations into his alleged involvement in a corruption case.

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

1. US Culture. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Gabal, NY 7) surveyed the cultural scene in the US, highlighting the following events: the opening of a recent exhibit in Washington of "Russian Avant-Garde Art from 1919-1930"; the world's oldest film director, George Cukor, shooting the Hollywood film The Rich and the Famous at the age of 81; an exhibit and auction in Phoenix of "wild West" art works by 24 cowboy artists; the Washington Choir Society's performance of Rachmaninov's Vespers under the direction of Rostropovich; the showing of two films by Soviet Armenian dissident filmmaker Serge Paradzhanov at a Columbia University Armenian art festival; and the promising career of 16-year old US ballerina Darcy Kistler, who recently performed at the New York City Ballet Company under the direction of George Ballanchine.

vr/ JR

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 1 FEBRUARY 1981:

POLAND'S SOLIDARITY UNION HAS SUSPENDED A NATION-WIDE WARNING STRIKE  
TUESDAY. IT HAS ALSO OUTLINED A PROGRAM OF FURTHER ACTION.

THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED A CEASEFIRE IN ITS BORDER  
FIGHTING WITH ECUADOR.

SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT CHUN DOO HWAN IS IN WASHINGTON FOR TALKS WITH  
PRESIDENT REAGAN AND OTHER U.S. OFFICIALS.

THE HEAD OF YUGOSLAVIA'S STATE PRESIDENCY CVIJETIN MIJATOVIC IS IN  
ROMANIA ON A TWO-DAY VISIT.

CHINA'S PRIME MINISTER ZHAO ZIYANG HAS CALLED FOR IMPROVED TIES  
BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

FRANCE HAS CONFIRMED THAT IT IS SUPPLYING IRAQ WITH FOUR MIRAGE F-1  
FIGHTER BOMBERS.



**REF-PL**

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, 2 February 1981

Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4) gave the substance of an article by Bernard Gwertzman in The New York Times analyzing the new US administration's initial plans to resume discussions with the USSR on strategic arms limitation. The program noted that the SALT II agreement stands no chance of ratification by the Senate under the Reagan administration unless substantial changes are introduced or a new SALT III agreement is negotiated. The program concluded that much will depend on Soviet activities in other areas which the current administration intends to link with any future negotiations with Moscow on the question of arms limitation.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fedoseyev, M 1:30) commented on the February 2 TASS rejection as "gross, malicious deceit" Haig's statement that the USSR frequently supported international terrorism. The program said the TASS statement is a propagandistic maneuver designed for the naive leaders of terrorist regimes and organizations, quoting TASS' allegation that "the organizers of the present campaign in the US... are equating terrorism with peoples' legitimate fight for their... liberation." Haig, the program pointed out, did not say anything of the sort; at his January 28 press conference, he described terrorism as a most terrible insult to human rights,

and said that through its policy the USSR frequently nurtured and supported terrorism. No "goals," said the program, make this crime any more noble; this is why President Reagan remarked at his recent press conference that in order to achieve their goals, the Soviet leaders considered they had the right to commit any crime, to lie and to cheat.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 7) quoted comment in The Washington Star, The Washington Post, The New York Times (James Reston), the Sueddeutsche Zeitung and Il Tempo (Giovanni Bensi) on the press conference statements by Reagan and Haig on the Soviet support for international terrorism and the USSR's readiness to commit any crime, to lie and to cheat, for the sake of achieving a world revolution. The newspapers spoke of the change in US policy towards the USSR, of plain speaking which is doubtless popular in the US but will result in tension in relations with the USSR and probably also with the US' allies. Giovanni Bensi in Il Tempo, speaking of the question of Soviet support for the "Red Brigades," noted that in some Soviet works on ideological themes, the tactics of leftist-extremist terrorists are virtually approved of.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Beloborodov, W 4) recalled how in 1974 Kissinger extended to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin the special privilege of being able to drive into the State Department's underground garage, and explained the reasons behind the Reagan administration's decision to end this privilege and put Dobrynin on an equal footing with other ambassadors in Washington. It was said that the main reason for this action is doubtless the fact that the US Ambassador in Moscow was never given any similar special privileges and, unlike Dobrynin, is being kept in complete isolation and has considerable problems in gaining access to members of the Soviet leadership.

2. Soviet-Finnish Relations. PANORAMA (Matusevich, M 5) observed that last week, Finland marked three anniversaries -- the 25th anniversaries of the USSR's return of the Porkkala peninsula to Finland, and of Finland's joining the Nordic Council, and the 30th anniversary of the death of Marshal Mannerheim. The program said that the anniversaries are symbolic of Finland's courage, political realism and flexibility, and her realization that she can rely only on herself in the face of a powerful communist empire.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 12) gave excerpts from Sakharov's 1968 Reflections on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom in which he speaks of the major dangers to world peace.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Fedoseyeva, M 11) excerpted statements made by human rights activists calling for a reform of the Soviet economic system, a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, the release of arrested Polski editors, and the release of the US hostages in Iran which were published in the 56th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Lyubarsky, M 9) included a profile of Tatyana Velikanova, now confined in a prison camp, on the occasion of her birthday.

4. Aksenov. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gendler, NY 3:30) featured an RL telephone interview with expatriated Soviet writer Vasilii Aksenov, who now works at the University of Southern California, in which he said that he saw no point in appealing against the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decision, since he had a fairly clear idea of the decision-making mechanism involved; that he did not think his relationship with his readers would be changed; and that such decisions merely harmed Soviet culture and Soviet society. The program noted that the US public Helsinki commission has sent the head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid conference an open letter stating that the expatriation of Aksenov, Lev Kopelev and Raisa Orlova is a further violation by the USSR of the Helsinki Act's humanitarian provisions.

5. The Economy. PANORAMA (Dreyer, NY 6) said that the unexpected buying spree in the USSR involving such items as washing machines, TV sets, furniture, furs and jewellery might be an indication that price increases for industrial and luxury consumer goods may be introduced after the 26th CPSU Congress. The program recalled the last major price increases for industrial and consumer items in the USSR in mid-1979, and pointed out that price increases for basic foodstuffs such as meat, dairy products and flour are unlikely at the present time in view of the events in Poland and promises by the Soviet leadership to maintain price stability for such products.

PANORAMA (Vail and Nadirashvili, M 11:30) said that one of the problems which has been widely discussed in the USSR in connection with the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress is the widespread failure to pay wages on time. The program referred particularly to a Literaturnaya Gazeta interview with the director of a Kaluga machine-building plant, Nikolai Belyayev, in which he blames the problem at his plant on the fact that the material incentive fund comes from profits, and the profit plan is increased year by year in accordance with the previous year's profit. Belyayev addressed an appeal to the delegates at the upcoming Congress to make the worker the true boss in his sector. RL's Copenhagen correspondent cited his own personal experience to illustrate that in the West, the problem of delays in wage payments is virtually non-existent.

6. Whale-Fishing. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Storozhenko, NY 2) said that while in January TASS announced that the Soviet Pacific fishing fleet would stop whale-fishing, in an interview on January 21 Soviet fisheries expert Vsevolod Sapronov indicated that the TASS announcement did not mean that the USSR would completely stop whale-fishing throughout the world. Indeed, said the program, it may be concluded that the USSR intends to strengthen its Baltic and Black Sea fishing fleets for whale-fishing in the southern hemisphere, particularly the Antarctic.

7. The Yale Russian Choir. FOOTLIGHTS (Pinsker, NY 14) reported on a concert given in Washington by the Yale Russian Choir, the first part being devoted to religious music and the second one to popular songs of the 19th century. The program noted that the choir had performed in the Soviet Union but that the Soviet public probably was unable to form a correct opinion about it since religious music was banned from the program by the Soviet organizers. The choice was between no religious music or no visa for the Soviet Union.

8. The British Public's Interest in Russian Art and Russian Artists was the subject of an item in FOOTLIGHTS (Romadinova, NY 7:30).

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5) reviewed the latest developments on the labor scene after Solidarity's National Coordinating Commission announced that as a result of a compromise reached on February 1, the nationwide one-hour strike planned for February 3 had been called off. The program quoted from the resolution adopted by Solidarity which stated that although the outcome of the talks "lagged far behind expectations," the agreement reached with the government is regarded merely as "the initial stage of the struggle for full implementation of the union's demands." The program reported that after the meeting, Walesa went to Bielsko-Biala in southern Poland -- where local strike actions have been in effect for over a week, affecting some 120 enterprises -- to meet with a government delegation for discussions of local strike leaders' demands for the dismissal of some regional officials.

PANORAMA (Gladilin, P 6:30) carried extensive excerpts from a recent issue of the French journal Paris-Match which contained an interview with the leader of the Rural Solidarity organization, Zdzislaw Ostatek. The journal gave a profile of Ostatek, whom it called "a peasant Lech Walesa," and outlined the aims of the as yet unregistered farmers' organization and the difficulties it has encountered in presenting its demands to the government.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-South Korean Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Matusovich, M 3:30), pegged to South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's visit to Washington, discussed the present state of South Korean-US relations, which it said improved after Chun's decision to commute the death sentence against opposition leader Kim Dae Wang. Reagan's position on human rights as outlined in a Newsweek article was noted, and the program concluded that Hwan's visit is expected to strengthen bilateral military, political and economic ties. The TASS coverage of the visit was briefly commented on.
2. The Middle East. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Nudelman, Isr 4:30) discussed the prospects for a summit meeting between Reagan, Sadat and Begin to take place either in March or April. The program noted that while US Secretary of State Haig made no mention of this at his first press conference, the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington was quoted as saying that he had managed to convince Haig last Thursday about the need to convene such a meeting soon. The program analyzed the current situation in the Middle East, and concluded that it was too early to draw any conclusions from Egypt's diplomatic overtures in view of the possible change of government in Israel.
3. French-Iraqi Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 5) noted the French government's belated admission that it has supplied Iraq with four Mirage F-1 fighter planes, part of a 60-Mirage plane deal with Iraq under a 1977 agreement. The program cited the text of a protest statement by the Iranian Embassy in Paris, and quoted comment in Le Quotidien de Paris critical of the French decision to supply arms to a country in a state of war.
4. Canadian-British Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugurow, L 4:30) discussed Britain's dispute with the Canadian government over the issue of Canadian constitutional changes, which under a British imperial act of 1867 have to be approved by the British Parliament. The positions of Canadian Premier Trudeau and the British government were given. A CND report from London of February 2 was used.
5. Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 3:30) listed the issues up for discussion at the just-resumed six-week session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva. It was noted that the Reagan administration will have the opportunity to demonstrate its position on various controversial aspects in the human rights field. A CND report from New York of February 2 was used.
6. The World Food Situation. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 16) featured excerpts from an article by Philip Handler,

President of the US National Academy of Sciences, on the worldwide battle against hunger which was published in a book recently issued by the agency for aid to developing countries, and has just been reproduced in the New York-based Russian-language Novaya Gazeta.

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

1. Science and Technology. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 7:30) reported on the first successful cloning of mammals, in this case mice, at Geneva University.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 2:30) reported on the development in the US of the world's first solar-powered laser.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Dembo, NY 9:30) reported on recent research on caries.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Sharov, NY 8:30) included an item on US research on superstition.

2. The Theater. FOOTLIGHTS (Pomerantsev, M 7:30) included a profile of Nelson Rodriguez, the Brazilian dramaturgist who died recently.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 7) was featured in A-1.

WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the latest developments on the Polish labor scene (Bensi, M 5); a Paris-Match interview with Rural Solidarity leader Zdzislaw Ostatek (Gladilin, P 6); the delivery of French "Mirage" aircraft to Iraq (Mirsky, P 5); the withdrawal of privileges for Soviet Ambassador to the US Dobrynin (Beloborodov, W 3:30); South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's visit to the US (Matusevich, M 3:30); world press comment on the US administration's polemic with the USSR (Bensi, M 6); prospects for a meeting between Reagan, Sadat and Begin (Nudelman, Isr 4:30); an RL interview with Aksenov (Gendler, NY 3:30); and repressions against the unofficial culture scene in Leningrad (Muslin, NY 3:30).

vr/DF

NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 2 FEBRUARY 1981:  
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LECH WALESA HAS JOINED IN THE GOVERNMENT-FARMERS TALKS IN RZESZOW  
OVER FORMATION OF A PRIVATE FARMERS UNION.

AT THE HELSINKI MEETING IN MADRID, BRITAIN HAS CRITICIZED THE SOVIET  
ATTITUDE TOWARDS DISARMAMENT.

MOSCOW AND WASHINGTON CONTINUE THEIR CRITICISM OF ONE ANOTHER OVER  
ALLEGED RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

PERU AND ECUADOR ARE REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED ON A CEASEFIRE.

THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE HAS OPENED WITH APPEALS FOR GREATER  
POWER TO CARRY OUT ITS TASKS.

PRESIDENT REAGAN SAYS THE US WON'T CUT ITS MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE  
PACIFIC.

KHOMEINI HAS TOLD IRANIAN MEDIA TO STAY CLEAR OF THE INTERNAL POWER  
STRUGGLE NOW UNDERWAY IN THE COUNTRY.

THE HEAD OF YUGOSLAVIA'S STATE PRESIDENCY HAS ENDED A TWO-DAY VISIT  
TO ROMANIA.

VIETNAM HAS ACCUSED CHINA OF SCHEMING TO MAINTAIN TENSION IN SOUTH  
EAST ASIA.

**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)

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Tuesday, 3 February 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4) summarized President Reagan's statements on US-Soviet relations made in a White House interview to correspondents of four leading US newspapers and Time magazine. The program noted Reagan's readiness to discuss nuclear arms control with the USSR whenever the latter is prepared to do so, his criticism of Soviet foreign policy objectives, his defense of his recent description of the Soviet leaders and their global aims, his belief that the US should have a military presence in the Persian Gulf in order to be able to counter Soviet moves in the region, and his comments on US policy towards Israel and the Palestinian people.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Muslin, NY 3:30) gave the gist of an article by Henry Trewhitt in The Baltimore Sun of February 2 commenting on President Reagan's position regarding the Soviet Union.

2. Soviet-PRC Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rubin, NY 4) included a feature showing how the PRC's sporting ambitions constitute a challenge to the USSR.

3. The USSR and Terrorism. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 9) said the sharpness of Haig's statement on Soviet involvement in international terrorism is understandable,



recalling in this connection the detestable, inflammatory statements circulated by the Soviet press shortly before the release of the US hostages claiming that under the cover of negotiations with Iran, the US was preparing a military intervention against that country. The Soviet motives behind these statements, the program said, were more than obvious, since prolongation of the captivity of the hostages was to Moscow's advantage. The program also remarked that while the Soviet leadership has always claimed to have been against terrorism in general, it has clearly not been against terrorism in particular cases. In this connection the terrorist activities of the Bolsheviks were recalled, as well as the assassination of Trotsky, the assassination of Ukrainian and Russian emigrés on West German territory by the KGB under Khrushchev, and the USSR's failure to condemn the terrorist acts by the PLO against Israeli civilians.

4. The USSR and Disarmament. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Matusevich, M 6:30) excerpted a report in the Danish newspaper Berlingske Tidende on a meeting between 400 Danish secondary school boys and Vladimir Baranovsky of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences who had been invited to talk about the disarmament issue in Europe. The meeting ended in failure, with the schoolboys harassing their guest with questions on Afghanistan, the Soviet military threat to Europe, etc.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 6) read the text of an appeal, published in Le Monde of February 3, by prominent French artists calling for the release from Soviet prison camps of Yuri Fedorov, Iosif Mendelevich and Alexei Murzhenko, sentenced at the 1970 Leningrad hijacking trial. The appeal was made in the name of the Eduard Kuznetsov Committee, which has started a campaign on behalf of the three prisoners.

PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5:30) cited an article by Kevin Klose in The Washington Post dealing with Soviet labor activist Alexei Nikitin, who found himself in a psychiatric ward after attempting "to right the wrongs" inflicted upon Soviet workers. The program outlined the career of Nikitin, a mechanical engineer from Donetsk and a party member, who correctly predicted an explosion in the Butovka mine in 1971 after discovering that the existing safety precautions were inadequate. The program concluded by reporting that Nikitin's efforts to bring the inefficiencies of Soviet labor laws to the attention of the authorities have resulted in his re-arrest and confinement in a psychiatric institution.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (previously DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME) (Fedoseyeva, M 20) featured a profile of Ukrainian political prisoner and member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group Oleksa Tikhy by his former fellow-prisoner Sergei Pirogov, who emigrated from the USSR in 1976.

6. Kopelev. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Matusevich, M 12) began by excerpting Willy Brandt's open letter to Lev Kopelev and his wife in which he expressed indignation at the Soviet decision to deprive them of their citizenship and assured them of his sympathy. The letter was published in Die Zeit. This was followed by excerpts from an article by Kopelev in Die Zeit expressing disappointment over the Soviet authorities' decision as well as a conviction that spiritual forces in the Soviet Union will be stronger than the arrogant power of dictators.

7. The Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dreyer, NY 6) said that in view of the discrepancy between plan and performance in the 10th Five-Year Plan period, the targets for growth rates of labor productivity under the 11th Five-Year Plan appear unrealistic. As a major factor in the slowdown in this growth rate, the program pointed to worker disinterest due to the difficult situation as regards consumer goods. It was noted that while at the beginning of last year Kosygin mentioned this factor in an article clearly addressed to those responsible for drawing up the 11th Five-Year Plan, price increases indicate that the Soviet leadership is trying to limit consumption, instead of satisfy it.

8. Education. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Voronel, Isr 8) expressed concern over the publication in the Soviet Union of a book for children under school age praising Soviet military might. Authored by Sergei Mikhalkov, it was published by the "Malysh" publishing house in an edition of 100,000. The tone of the book, with illustrations of missiles, guns, bombers and battleships, was said to be frightening.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 8) focused on the latest developments in what Kania recently described as "the greatest crisis in the history of People's Poland," a crisis now entering its eighth month. The program described the current stage of negotiations between the government and Solidarity, highlighting the latter's attempts to aid Rural Solidarity in its efforts to become registered. The program briefly summed up reaction to the situation in Poland on the part of the Soviet and East European media, and concluded that their allegations are not borne out by the facts, pointing to Solidarity's moderate stand as an example. An RAD paper was sued.

2. Comecon. ECONOMIC IN THE MODERN WORLD (Limberger, NY 10:30) said that the customary optimism displayed at last December's parliamentary meetings held in most of the East European countries to approve the 1981 economic plans was this time not sufficient to conceal the fact that these countries are

facing an economic recession. The program noted that, contrary to the assertions of the ideologists, the socialist countries are being affected by the difficulties experienced in the capitalist countries; in addition they have to cope with problems inherent in the socialist system. Reference was made to the growing problem of supplies of Soviet oil. A general outline was given of the individual situation in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and that in the GDR and Romania was also briefly noted.

3. Southeast Asia. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) reported on the latest diplomatic efforts to resolve the Kampuchean question. The program referred to the proposal by the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean Foreign Ministers at their conference in Ho-Chi-Minh City to convene a conference together with the five ASEAN countries; Thailand's rejection of this idea on the grounds that it wishes to preserve complete neutrality on the Kampuchean question; and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's indication that the PRC is now oriented not to Pol-Pot and his supporters but to democratic Kampuchean forces such as Sihanouk, and his attempt to win the support of the ASEAN countries in this question by announcing an end to PRC subversion in these countries.

4. Yugoslavia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 4), based on an RAD paper of February 2, noted that the post-Tito discussion of the country's internal situation has been moving in two directions. On the one hand, official speeches and articles present an optimistic picture, whereas in some lesser-publicized statements the situation in the party as well as the country's economic difficulties are presented in a pessimistic light. As an illustration, the program pointed to recent statements by former top Yugoslav party functionary Mitja Ribicic, who has changed from a dogmatist to a liberal, and now back to a dogmatist all in the span of a few months.

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-South Korean Relations. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 6) discussed the results of South Korean President Chun Doo-Hwan's talks with President Reagan, noting the substance of the joint communique as well as statements by Reagan, Chun and the White House spokesman about the US decision not to withdraw its troops from South Korea and US assurances to its Pacific allies that US military strength will be maintained in the region. It was noted that security questions, rather than human rights issues, dominated the talks and Chun can view the visit as a great success because it legitimizes his regime and increases his chances of being elected president for a seven-year term.

2. French-Iraqi Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 6) discussed the possible reasons behind the French government's decision to fulfil its arms supply obligations to Iraq at this time. It was pointed out that France views Iraq as a stabilizing factor in the Middle East, unlike the irrational Iranian regime, and the main objective of France's policy in the region is to ensure the smooth supply of Arab oil to the Western world.

3. Italy. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5) discussed Prime Minister Forlani's speech before parliament on the issue of international terrorism. The program recalled President Pertini's interview to French TV in which he stated that certain foreign powers seemed interested in destabilizing the internal situation in two countries on NATO's southern flank, Turkey and Italy. The program noted that while, for obvious reasons, Forlani's remarks were deliberately vague, an investigation into foreign involvement in terrorist activities in Italy is being pursued in order to prevent a major split in the four-party coalition government.

4. The Persian Gulf. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) noted the fairly good chances for success of a new unification plan by six Persian Gulf states (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman) whose foreign ministers will be meeting in Riad on February 4 to discuss practical steps towards the planned merger.

5. Norway. PANORAMA (Matusevich, M 5) backgrounded the resignation of Prime Minister Odvar Nordli and his replacement by Gro Harlem Brundtland, pointing in particular to the crisis within the ruling social-democratic Workers Party. Commenting on Izvestia's reference to criticism of the government over the decision to deploy US military equipment and over the increase in military spending, the program observed that it is precisely the small but vocal minority in the Workers Party objecting to government policy in this regard which has reduced public confidence in the party.

6. Disarmament. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 3:30), pegged to the resumption of the UN Disarmament Committee's session in Geneva, reviewed the difficulties facing the committee in its search for meaningful arms control measures, and noted that the success of this session will largely depend on the climate of Soviet-US relations. A CND report from New York of February 3 was used.

7. Nuclear Energy. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) featured the abridged text of an article by London-based journalist Leonid Vladimirov entitled "A Threat or a Hope? Notes on Atomic Energy" published in Posev(1980, No. 11).

8. British-Japanese Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 4) reported on the Japanese auto firm Nissan's plan to produce cars in Britain.

9. The Pope. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Storozhenko, NY 2:30), based on an AP dispatch of February 1, discussed the religious significance of Pope John Paul II's planned visit to the Philippines, Guam and Japan.

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

None.

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the US-Soviet polemics on international terrorism (Roitman, M 10); the terrorism debate in Italy (Bensi, M 4:30); The Washington Star on Reagan's policy towards the USSR (Muslin, NY 5); French arms supplies to Iraq (Predtechevsky, M 6); the resumption of the UN Disarmament Committee's session in Geneva (A.Orlov, NY 3:30); the session of the UN Human Rights Committee (A. Orlov, NY 3:30); the latest developments on the Polish labor scene (Chianurov, M 8); and diplomatic initiatives on Kampuchea (Predtechevsky, M 4).

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NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 3 FEBRUARY 1981:  
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POLISH PARTY LEADER KANIA HAS ACCUSED SOLIDARITY OF MOVING AWAY FROM  
ITS ORIGINAL CHARTER TOWARD THE ROLE OF AN OPPOSITION POLITICAL  
PARTY.

THE US DEFENSE SECRETARY SAYS THE QUESTION OF DEPLOYING NEUTRON  
WARHEADS IS BEING RE-EXAMINED BY WASHINGTON.

A SENIOR WHITE HOUSE OFFICIAL SAYS THE FUTURE OF U.S.-SOVIET TRADE  
WILL BE TIED TO THE KREMLIN'S ACTIONS ON POLAND.

SOUTH KOREA'S PRESIDENT HAS PLEDGED TO WORK TOWARD MORE DEMOCRATIC  
FREEDOMS.

THE KING OF SPAIN HAS GOTTEN A MIXED RECEPTION ON THE FIRST DAY OF  
HIS VISIT TO THE BASQUE REGION.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS CALLED FOR SPEEDIER  
ACTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

NORWAY IS TO HAVE ITS FIRST WOMAN PRIME MINISTER.

IRAQ HAS ACKNOWLEDGED DELIVERY OF FOUR FRENCH JET FIGHTERS.

THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT HAS VOTED AGAINST THE SALE OF TWO SUBMARINES TO  
TAIWAN.

THE UN COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT RESUMED WORK TODAY IN GENEVA.

THE ISRAELIS HAVE LAUNCHED ANOTHER RAID INTO SOUTHERN LEBANON.

A REPORT CARRIED IN A CHINESE NEWSPAPER SAYS THE NEPHEW OF THE LATE  
MAO ZEDONG IS TO BE PUT ON TRIAL.

**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, 4 February 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-Japanese Relations. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 7), based on a CND report from Washington of February 3, noted the Soviet government's protest over Japan's decision to mark February 7 as the "Northern Territories Day," thereby emphasizing Japan's claim to the southern Kuriles. The program gave data on the Russo-Japanese territorial agreements of 1855 and 1975 giving Japan title to the territories, and referred to the Soviet position that the islands were ceded to the USSR by the US and Great Britain in a secret Yalta protocol of February 1945 as a price for Stalin's joining the war against Japan, and the 1951 San Francisco peace treaty which the USSR did not sign and which deprived Japan of the Kuriles without saying to whom they should be transferred. The Soviet occupation of the Kurile islands in September 1945 was discussed, as well as the reasons for the USSR's unwillingness to recognize the existence of a territorial dispute over the islands.

RUSSIA YEATERDYA, TODAY, TOMORROW (Rahr, M 12:30) continued to review the arguments which can be presented for Soviet or Japanese suzerainty over the southern Kuriles. The Russian claims based on discovery or settlement, said the program, are

NB: The DBAs of the six major Services now include brief outlines of two of the most important composite programs in which the sequence of the segments follows the order in which they occurred in the show. These outlines follow Section "p".

weak compared with the Japanese position. On the other hand, Japan's claim that since at the end of World War II it did not give up control over the home islands it did not surrender the southern Kuriles is obviously incorrect inasmuch as in its unconditional capitulation Japan ipso facto accepted the right of the victors to dispose of such territory in accordance with the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. It is for this reason that the Japanese insist on referring to the islands in question as the "Northern Territories." But historical arguments are not the only ones, the program said. Self-determination, however, would not help much in solving the problem since the native population, Japanese Orthodox Ainu, were all deported and the Japanese population was neither large nor for the most part permanently settled. In fact, said the program, there is no basis for judging the conflicting rights of the expelled Japanese and the recently settled Russians. The Soviets cannot permit a referendum since this could create an undesirable precedent, e.g., for the Baltic republics. As was understood in 1855, the question of trade and cooperation is far more important than that of the ownership of unpopulated islands, the program concluded.

WORLD TODAY (Matusevich, M 3) quoted a passage from John Stevens' book The Kurile Islands; Russian-Japanese Border in the Pacific Ocean expressing the view that as far as the historical side of the question is concerned, the Japanese as well as the Russian arguments show inconsistencies. The program recalled that in 1956, the Soviet Union offered to return two of the four islands in the event of a peace treaty. The offer was withdrawn by Gromyko in 1960 following the renewal of the US-Japanese security treaty, and a few years later Khrushchev declared that the case was closed. In conclusion, the program raised the question whether this position, which is also that of Khrushchev's successors, really serves the interests of the Soviet people.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fedoseyev, M 2) drew attention to an AFP report from Moscow on a letter by Sakharov to the head of the US delegation in Madrid in defense of persecuted Soviet dissidents, in particular Yuri Orlov, Sergei Kovalev, Anatoli Shcharansky, Tatyana Velikanova, and Tatyana Osipova. In this letter, Sakharov also praises the firm attitude of Western countries in Madrid on the question of human rights.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Salkazanov, P 5:30) gave the text of an article by Yelena Bonner in l'Express on Sakharov's life in Gorky.

PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4:30) gave the substance of an interview given to US News and World Report by Max Kampelman, head of the US delegation at the Madrid Helsinki conference, in which



he commented on the main objectives of the conference, the USSR's record since Helsinki in the human rights sphere, and the USSR's loss of international prestige as a result of the Madrid conference, and said that detente and an improvement in US-Soviet relations will depend on whether the USSR honors its Helsinki commitments at home and abroad.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 15:30) featured a samizdat biography of Lithuanian political prisoner Genrikas Yashkunas (AS-4100) on the occasion of his birthday. The program author noted that Yashkunas was the last name in a list of 750 political prisoners in the USSR compiled by Kronid Lyubarsky; pointed out that his call for a referendum by "enslaved peoples" on leaving the USSR is not against Soviet law, and is also endorsed by the Helsinki Act; and referred briefly to personal impressions of Yashkunas by his former fellow prisoner Alexander Ginzburg.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Lyubarsky, M 4:30) the editor of the Brussels-based News From the USSR, described conditions in Perm prison camp No. 36 where Yashkunas is confined.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) featured the first half of an article by Polski editor Viktor Sokirko, published in Posev (1981, No. 1) entitled "The Economy in 1990: What Awaits Us and Is There a Solution?"

4. Emigres. FOOTLIGHTS (Romadinova, NY 8) reviewed Elis Mach's book The Great Pianists Talk, published in New York, in which the pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy, who left the Soviet Union in 1963, talks about himself and Russian music.

5. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Pirogov, M 5), noting criticism in the USSR of the inadequate recovery of scrap metal, said the situation is unlikely to improve until a mechanism will set up which does not depend on "pushers" and excessive supervision and control.

6. Whale-Fishing. KALEIDOSCOPE (Storozhenko, NY 2:30), using an article in The Los Angeles Times, commented on the USSR's announcement that it intends to cease whale-fishing in the northern Pacific. The program said this decision is more a reaction to economic realities than world opinion; the announcement says nothing about the fact that whale stocks have fallen rapidly as a result of over-fishing by the Soviet, as well as Japanese flotillas, neither does it indicate that the USSR intends to reduce its whale catch to a minimum. The program referred to international discussions on restricting whale-fishing.

7. Khrushchev. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Shragin, NY 6) recalled how the Soviet public first learned that Khrushchev had left his position for "reasons of health," then learned about the Party's firm opposition to "subjectivism"

(as yet unassociated with any specific individual), and then noticed that Khrushchev's name had disappeared from the press. This procedure, the program explained, was necessary because while it was Khrushchev who was guilty of subjectivism, it was also he who was responsible for the unwavering line of the Party and who had received the unqualified adulation of those who had now deposed him, Brezhnev among them. Brezhnev's adulatory statements on Khrushchev were quoted. The new leadership, said the program, could not attack him more openly without doing harm to itself.

8. Dostoevsky. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Paramonov, NY 8:30) said that the primary Soviet objection to Dostoevsky, and the reason his works were so long suppressed in the USSR was his hostility to socialism as a system which deprived man of his soul and reduced his goals to material comfort and was thus anti-human. But Dostoevsky's true importance, said the program, is far greater than as an enemy of communism, since he is a champion of the freedom of the human spirit.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 6), pegged to the continuing dispute in Bielsko Biala over the resignation of top local party officials accused by the workers of corruption and abuse of power, pointed to the Polish authorities' concern over the extent of popular discontent, and their efforts to place the blame for the present crisis on Solidarity. These accusations, said the program, are unjustified considering the appeals by Walesa and other Solidarity leaders to the workers to show moderation and responsibility. The program referred to Kania's speech at a meeting of a commission on preparation for the upcoming party congress in which he charged that Solidarity was trying to become a political organization, and spoke against the recognition of Rural Solidarity. At the same time, it was observed, Solidarity legal adviser Zbigniew Grzyszkiewicz, speaking in Chicago, stressed that Solidarity would never turn into a political movement, its sole aim being to defend the rights of the workers, including the right of individual farmers to an independent trade union. Polityka chief editor Rakowski, speaking in Davos, said the PUNP should reconcile itself to the end of the "era of autocracy." Rakowski rejected as premature the question of whether the Polish army would resist a Soviet intervention, which he said would not be in the USSR's interests. Differences within the Polish leadership were noted: while Polithuro member Olszowski, speaking at the conference on preparations for the party congress, attacked those who were spreading chaos and anarchy, an unnamed member of the preparatory commission stated that the main feature of the crisis is not an "openly operating opposition," but rather a "mass workers' movement against deviations from socialism." An RAD report (De Weydenthal/4) was used.

PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 4) pointed to the massive scope of economic aid being rendered to Poland by the USSR as well as Western countries which are equally interested in that country's political stability.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 3:30) pointed to expressions of growing concern in the Yugoslav media over the developments in Poland. The program referred first of all to an article in the Zagreb newspaper Vijesnik which blamed the increasing disorganization on the lack of understanding between the two sides, noting polarization within Solidarity between radicals and moderates, and hesitation by the government in fulfilling its obligations set down in the agreements with the independent trade unions. Borba was then quoted on the "upsurge of anarchy" in Poland. The newspaper said the demands of the strikers have begun to assume a political character, and quoted Zycie Warszawy that the individual farmers want to form their own organization because they are fed up with rural bureaucracy. An RAD report of February 2 was used.

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Weinberger's Press Conference and the Neutron Weapon. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5) summarized US Defense Secretary Weinberger's first press conference in which he criticized the Carter administration's refusal to deploy the neutron weapon and suggested that the new administration will re-examine the possibility of production and deploying this weapon after prior consultation with the US' Western allies. Weinberger was also cited as saying that the US would sympathetically consider any requests from Israel to station US troops on its territory, and that the US intends to take appropriate steps to strengthen Saudi Arabia's military capability.

2. The Neutron Weapon. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4:30), pegged to US Defense Secretary Weinberger's statements on the neutron weapon, described the technical features of this intense-radiation warhead and noted the Carter administration's handling of the deployment issue; here, it was pointed out that Carter approved the production of the necessary components, arguing that Soviet actions would affect future deployment considerations. The program discussed the USSR's nuclear and conventional weapons superiority in Europe, and said that the Reagan administration is determined to improve Western military capabilities and is considering producing and deploying the neutron weapon following consultation with the US' European allies decision. A CND report from Munich of February 4 was used.

3. France-Iraq-Iran. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mitsley, P 4:30) noted a deterioration in French-Iranian relations as a result of France's delivery of Mirage aircraft to Iraq. The program noted that France had reduced her Embassy staff in Iran to a minimum.

4. Italy. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Matlsev, R 7) backgrounded the controversy in Italy over President Pertini's recent reference to foreign involvement in terrorism in Italy, leading to Prime Minister Forlani's statement that terrorism in Italy, which had social roots, was indeed receiving aid and support from abroad, but there was no evidence of direct interference in internal Italian affairs by foreign states. The program also noted Forlani's comments on the USSR having recently intensified its expansion and thus made detente impossible, and on the need for Italy to cooperate more closely with other Western countries in the defense of democracy, and observed that these comments were negatively received only by the communists and the proletarian unity party.

5. Peru-Ecuador. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Storozhenko, NY 2) noted that although Peru and Ecuador have agreed to a cease fire in their border conflict, the diplomatic clashes between the two countries continue, with each accusing the other of aggression. Background was given on the territorial dispute resulting from a 1941 treaty.

6. France. PANORAMA (Salkazanova, P 7) looked at the line-up of candidates for the upcoming presidential elections.

7. The FRG. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 6:30) listing the FRG's internal political, economic, and social problems, commented that the country's basically healthy structure should enable it to resolve them.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 5) discussed the controversy in the FRG over the Defense Ministry's miscalculation of the cost of the "Tornado" fighter plane program, noting Defense Minister Apel's statement that he does not intend to resign over this issue.

8. Mercenaries. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 4) discussed the problems confronting the UN committee tasked with the drafting of an international convention against the use of mercenaries. The divergent African, Soviet and Western views on the definition of a mercenary were noted. A CND report from New York of February 4 was used.

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

1. The Theater. FOOTLIGHTS (Gadai, NY 9) discussed the play A Life by the Irish playwright Hugh Leonard, which is now showing on Broadway.

FOOTLIGHTS (Zinik, L 5) included a feature on the award by the West End theater association in London of a prize for a stage version of Charles Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby.

2. Cinema. FOOTLIGHTS (Mekler, M 5:30) talked about the West Berlin premieres of Fassbinder's film Lili Marlene and Peter Zadek's review based on Hans Fallada's novel Everyone Dies His Own Death.

3. Sport. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 4:30) reported on this year's Prix d'Amerique horse race in Paris.

4. Einstein. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 2) included an item on Princeton University's attempts to publish Albert Einstein's so-far unpublished documentary legacy in the face of opposition by his trustee Otto Nathan.

5. The 125th Anniversary of the Steinway Piano Firm was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Romadinova, NY 4:30) which noted that unlike in the West, Steinway pianos are hard to come by in the USSR. The program also noted the firm's connection with Russia and latterly Soviet pianists such as Bella Davidovich and Mstislav Rostropovich's daughter Yelena.

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

WORLD TODAY (Matusevich, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: US Defense Secretary Weinberger's press conference (Gendler, NY 4); the neutron bomb weapon issue (Predtechevsky, M 5); the interview with US chief delegate at the Madrid Helsinki conference, Max Kampelman (Gendler, NY 4:30); Yelena Bonner on Sakharov's life in Gorki (Salkazanov, P 3:30); the latest developments in Poland (Bensi, M 6); the situation in the FRG (Nadirashvili, M 6:30); the resignation of Norwegian Premier Nordli (Matusevich, M 5:30); the controversy in Italy over foreign involvement in Italian terrorism (Maltsev, R 6); the Soviet-Japanese dispute over the Kuriles (Shilaeff, NY 6:30 and Matusevich, M 3).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" included features on France's sale of Mirage aircraft to Iraq (Mirsky, P 4:30); the controversy in Italy over foreign involvement in Italian terrorism (Maltsev, R 7); Yugoslav concern over developments in Poland (Chianurov, M 3:30); the Tornado affair in the FRG (Predtechevsky, M 5); a UN conference on mercenaries (A.Orlov, NY 4); and the Peruvian-Ecuadorian conflict (Storozhenko, NY 2).

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NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 4 FEBRUARY 1981:

LOCAL STRIKE LEADERS IN SOUTHWESTERN POLAND TODAY INSTRUCTED WORKERS  
TO CONTINUE THEIR STOPPAGES FOLLOWING THE BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS  
AT BIELSKO-BIALA.

● BONN SAYS IT WILL CONSULT WITH WASHINGTON ON A POSSIBLE CHANGE IN US  
POLICY ON THE NEUTRON WARHEAD.

US PRESIDENT REAGAN SAYS HE STILL HAS NOT MADE UP HIS MIND WHETHER TO  
END THE EMBARGO ON GRAIN SALES TO MOSCOW.

A CANADIAN DELEGATE AT THE HELSINKI TALKS IN MADRID SAYS ANY MEETING  
ON MILITARY SECURITY SHOULD BE LINKED TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE.

IRAQ REPORTEDLY NOW HAS RECEIVED SOVIET-MADE TANKS FROM SEVERAL EAST  
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

AN IRANIAN COURT HAS QUESTIONED AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST HELD SINCE  
LAST MAY.

PERSIAN GULF FOREIGN MINISTERS HAVE MET TO DISCUSS COLLECTIVE  
SECURITY.

PARCEL BOMBS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THREE ROMANIAN EXILES IN THE WEST.

● CHINESE PARTY CHAIRMAN HUA GUOFENG HAS MADE HIS FIRST PUBLIC  
APPEARANCE IN TWO MONTHS.

NORWAY'S NEW PREMIER HAS OUTLINED HER GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

BASQUE RADICALS HAVE DISRUPTED KING JOAN CARLOS' VISIT TO THEIR  
REGION.

# 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, 5 February 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4:30) cited Raymond Apple's article in The New York Times which analyzed the present state of US-Soviet relations in the wake of recent statements by President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig criticizing the USSR's foreign policy objectives, and noted Soviet media reaction to Washington's new course. The point was made that once the "dust settles" over the recent polemics, the US and the USSR will gradually seek ways to normalize relations, and that only a Soviet move into Poland could disrupt hopes for an improvement in bilateral ties.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 5) excerpted an article by Christian Schmidt-Hauer in Die Zeit of February 6 commenting on President Reagan's accusing the Soviet Union of continuing to aim for a world revolution. To continue to see world revolution as a Soviet objective, said Schmidt-Hauer, is to look for dangers where none exist. In fact, what characterizes Soviet great-power policy today is its anti-revolutionary character.

NB: The DBAs of the six major Services now include brief outlines of two of the most important composite programs in which the sequence of the segments follows the order in which they occurred in the show. The outlines follow Section "D".



2. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 6:30) discussed the curious conflict between the French CP and the French Socialist Party over who should get the credit for the reunification of the family of Estonian film director Vladimir Karasev who stayed in France after attending the Cannes film festival in 1976, and whose wife and son were recently allowed to leave the USSR after appeals from a number of organizations, including Amnesty International, the French-Soviet Friendship Society, the Human Rights League, and the municipal council of the French city of Brest.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 14:30) included the text of Document No. 150 of the Moscow Helsinki Group (AS-4189) on the case of Vazif Maylanov, on 2 December 1980 sentenced by the Daghestan SSR Supreme Court to seven years imprisonment followed by two years' exile after protesting against the exiling of Sakharov; and an appeal by Kiev refusenik Liliana Varvak which was appended to another document of the Moscow Helsinki Group (AS-4182).

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 5:30) included a profile of Ukrainian political prisoner Miroslav Simchich, who on 30 January 1968 was re-arrested and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for fighting against Soviet forces in the Ukrainian Rebel Army (UPA).

3. Emigre Publications. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Voronel, Isr 11) talked about Mark Girshin's short story "Sekretaryuk Against Glavinzh" published in the Jerusalem-based Russian-language emigre publication Twenty-Two.

4. The Economy. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 20:30) featured the second half of an article by Polski editor Viktor Sokirko, entitled "The Economy in 1990: What Awaits Us and is There a Solution?" and published in Posev (1981, No. 1), in which he points to the possibility of an economic catastrophe in the USSR by 1990.

5. The Nationality Question. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 10) noted that February 2, the day of the signing in 1920 of a peace treaty between the RSFSR and Estonia under which the former recognized the latter's independence, is no longer celebrated in the USSR. It was pointed out that while present Soviet nationality policy is based on the "federal structure" of a multi-national state, it is also based on the party's "leading role," which nullifies this principle. The program quoted the US CSCE Commission report that the Soviet leadership's practical policy in the nationality question is aimed at creating a "Soviet people" with Russian as the predominant language. The report also notes that the non-Russian nationalities are excluded from real participation in the taking of major decisions.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Alekseyeva, NY 3:30), quoting the US CSCE Commission's report, gave a few facts and figures on the Soviet authorities' Russification campaign consisting, for example, in increasing Russian-language instruction, and encouraging Russians to resettle in the nationality republics and vice versa; as regards the former, Estonian Yuri Lin used the word "colonize" in his testimony to the US CSCE Commission. The program recalled the demonstrations in Georgia in connection with an attempt to replace in the new Constitution the reference to Georgian as the republic's state language, as well as anti-Russian demonstrations in Dushanbe in May 1978, and Yakutsk in June 1979.

6. Uzbekistan. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fedoseyev, M 4), commenting on Uzbekistan Radio Day (February 5), which is a part of preparations for the CPSU congress, contrasted Uzbek Premier Khudayberdiyev's impressive account on Moscow Radio of the cotton harvest in the republic with the shortage of cotton goods in Soviet shops. The program quoted Sakharov as writing in April 1974 that Uzbek school children had spent months helping on the cotton fields and most of them developed respiratory troubles caused by herbicides. It was noted that Khudayberdiyev also failed to mention such things as the deportation of Crimean Tatars to Uzbekistan in 1944, and the authorities' continued refusal to let them return to their homeland, as well as the acute housing shortage in Uzbekistan due to the population's high growth rate.

7. Corrective Labor. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 7:30), noting that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that no one should be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, quoted Solzhenitsyn in Gulag Archipelago on the hypocrisy of Vyshinsky's claim that the educational function of the Soviet corrective labor camp made it fundamentally different from the "bourgeois" prison, where naked violence reigned. Even now, said the program, prison practise in the USSR remains far behind humanitarian theory. Reference was made to the rehabilitation system in US prisons.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 7:30) observed that while Article 20 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, echoing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, stipulates that "punishment does not have the objective of causing physical suffering or degradation," the Corrective Labor Code adopted by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in 1970 envisages restrictions on prisoners' food which allow prison authorities to torment prisoners by hunger.

8. Lev Tolstoi. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Sezeman, P 8) reviewed three books on Lev Tolstoi published in Paris recently: Sofia Andreyevna Tolstoi's Diaries; a book of photographs of the Tolstoi family by Sergei Tolstoi; and Martin de Courcelle's Tolstoi Or The Inexplicable Coincidence.

9. Fokine. KALEIDOSCOPE (Romadinova, NY 4:30) gave a profile of Russian choreographer Michael Fokine on the occasion of the centenary of his birth.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Bensi, M 4:30) gave another example of tendentious Soviet reporting on events in Poland, this time a February 5 TASS comment signed Andreyev which talks of forces "hostile towards the popular-democratic system" and widespread "intervention by imperialist states." Izvestia was quoted attacking foreign radio stations including Radio Liberty which, the program remarked, does not broadcast in Polish. Soviet press analyses of the Polish crisis were said to not only contradict in a number of points the analysis made by responsible persons in Poland, but also to contradict each other. The program quoted Radio Warsaw that many participants in a recent party meeting in the Polish capital, attended by Kania and Olszowski, had criticized the draft theses for the forthcoming party congress claiming that the current crisis is characterized by "open activity of the opposition." In the view of these critics, it would be better to speak of a "mass workers' movement." The program also quoted from a TASS commentary of February 3 which rejected the view that the national-liberation struggle in the Third World could arise as a result of Soviet intervention, claiming that this view results from a reluctance or an inability to understand the objective historical character of these changes." With regard to Soviet statements about the intervention of the imperialists in Poland, the program remarked in conclusion, one could also say that such a view results from "a reluctance or an inability to understand the objective historical character" of the changes taking place in Poland today.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Nadirashvili, M 4) quoted comment on the situation in Poland in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, on Soviet media attacks designed to create the impression that Solidarity is a conspiratorial organization whose activities contradict the interests of the Polish workers and are being condemned by the latter; the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, on differences within the Polish leadership between orthodox and moderate elements represented by Olszowski and Kania respectively; and Die Weltwoche, on differences between Solidarity's leadership and radical rank-and-file members, as well as differences on whether to maintain contacts with KOR.

2. Kampuchea. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 4) discussed the essence of the rival PRC and Vietnamese proposals on the Kampuchean question in connection with a statement by Singapore's deputy premier accepting, on behalf of the five ASEAN states, the Chinese plan for a Kampuchean united resistance front against the Vietnamese. A CND report from Munich of February 4 was used.

PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 6) excerpted an interview given to Newsweek by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, one of two figures recently named by PRC Premier as a potential leader of a united Kampuchean resistance movement, in which he spoke about his plans in this regard.

PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5) cited an article by John MacBeth in The Far Eastern Economic Review on former Kampuchean Premier and now head of the National-Liberation Front of the Khmer People Son Sann, and his plans for creating a "third force" in Kampuchea.

3. The PRC. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaef, NY 6:30), noting the continuing political and economic instability in the PRC, discussed the country's serious economic problems and pointed out that these have forced the leadership to temporarily postpone its ambitious economic modernization plans, including the cancellation of major projects with Japan. Reference was also made to the return to centralized control practices, as well as the broad ideological campaign stressing the party's leading role in all sectors, including the military. Comment in The Journal of Commerce and The People's Daily was cited.

4. The GDR. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 4) discussed the contents of Amnesty International's letter to SED chief Honecker on the GDR's poor human rights record. The letter urges the GDR leadership to respect human rights, revise the GDR's laws, and release political prisoners in compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which the GDR ratified in 1973.

5. Romania. PANORAMA (Gladilin, P 5) commented on the letter bomb attacks against Romanian emigre dissidents Nikolai Penescu and Paul Goma in Paris, and Serban Orescu in Cologne. It was noted that all three recently held a press briefing at the Madrid Conference to publicize Romania's violations of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki agreement. The program discussed Paul Goma's press conference given after a policeman who attempted to defuse the letter bomb was injured. Goma said he had received numerous death threats in Romania by mail and phone since his exile in Paris three years ago, and expressed the conviction that the letter bombs

were the work of the Romanian security organs. The program recalled in this connection the assassination in London in 1978 of Bulgarian emigre Georgi Markov, and the unsuccessful assassination attempt in Paris against a staffer of RFE's Bulgarian Service, Vladimir Kostov.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Limberger, NY 4) gave the main points of President Reagan's TV speech on the serious state of the US economy.

PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 4) gave the substance of Hedrick Smith's article in The New York Times which, on the eve of President Reagan's first televised address to the nation, analyzed the problems connected with the President's task of building up public confidence in his economic recovery program. Congressional support for and skepticism on the program were noted, as well as the results of a recent New York Times-CBS poll on the state of the US economy.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 7) excerpted a comment by US author Robert Ringer on Douglas Casey's Crisis-Investing Opportunities and Profits in the Coming Great Depression, and Jeremy Smith's The Coming Currency Collapse and What You Can Do About It giving a gloomy picture of prospects for the US economy.

2. US-South Korean Relations. PANORAMA (Matusevich, M 4) pointed to the symbolic significance of the fact that South Korean President Chon Doo Hwan was among the first of President Reagan's visitors. The program quoted Berlingske Tidende that Reagan has rejected Carter's human rights policy which often resulted in losing allies instead of promoting democracy and the human rights situation.

3. French-FRG Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 5), reporting on the Giscard-Schmidt meeting in Paris, noted that although the meeting was originally planned to deal with bilateral cultural relations, the changing world situation and President Reagan's new foreign policy course dominated the talks. The program discussed the two leaders' positions on East-West relations, including Poland and Afghanistan, and their respective reactions to President Reagan's tough course towards the USSR. Comment in Le Figaro and Le Quotidien de Paris was cited.

4. East-West Relations. WORLD TODAY (Czugunow, L 3) reported on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's interview to Dutch TV in which she spoke on relations between the West and the USSR. The program focused on Thatcher's statements that detente could not be unilateral, that it should include fulfilment by the USSR of the Helsinki provisions, and that if the USSR did not want the deployment of cruise missiles in Western Europe, it should start to withdraw its SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

5. Italy. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 5:30) reported on the arrest of terrorist Maurice Bignami, and the Constitutional Court's approval of referendums concerning life imprisonment, anti-terrorist laws, the carrying of fire-arms by private citizens, the participation of civilian judges in military tribunals, and abortion.

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

1. The Latest Generation of Economy Cars was discussed in KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 3).

2. Literature. KALEIDOSCOPE (Kafanova, NY 5) gave a profile of US author Ray Bradbury.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Kafanova, NY 6) reviewed the book Soon to Be a Major Motion Picture by Abbie Hoffman, one of the leaders of the US youth movement in the 1960s.

3. Yelena Blavatsky. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Kafanova, NY 7:30) talked about Yelena Blavatsky, the Russian-born founder and head of the Theosophical Society, on the basis of Marion Mead's biography entitled Madame Blavatsky published in the US.

PRESS REVIEW (Nadirashvili, M 4) was featured in B-1.

WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: world press comment on the situation in Poland (Nadirashvili, M 4); the Soviet media on Poland (Bensi, M 4:30); President Reagan's charge against the USSR of aiming for a world revolution (Predtechevsky, M 5); President Reagan on the US economy (Limberger, NY 4); Uzbek Radio Day (Roitman, M 2:30); the centenary of the birth of Voroshilov (B.Orlov, NY 5); US-South Korean relations (Matusevich, M 4); the Schmidt-Giscard meeting in Paris (Mirsky, P 5); Thatcher on detente (Czugunow, L 3); upcoming referendums in Italy (Bensi, M 3); the PRC, Vietnam, ASEAN and Kampuchea (Predtechevsky, M 4); letter bomb attacks against Romanian emigres in France and the FRG (Gladilin, P 2:30); and developments in the PRC (Shilaeff, NY 2:30).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the Schmidt-Giscard meeting (Mirsky, P 5); upcoming referendums in Italy (Bensi, M 5:30); the PRC, Vietnam, ASEAN and the Kampuchean question (Predtechevsky, M 4); the situation in the PRC (Shilaeff, NY 6:30); the Amnesty International appeal to the GDR (Czugunow, L 4); and President Reagan's TV speech on the US economy (Limberger, NY 4).

vr/DF

C O R R E C T I O N

In the Russian DBA for Wednesday, 4 February 1981, first item in A-1, line 7, please read "and 1875 giving Japan title to the territories..."

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 5 FEBRUARY 1981:

THE WARSAW SOLIDARITY BRANCH HAS CRITICIZED THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW  
STRIKE PAY REGULATIONS AND CALLED FOR THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

THE US STATE DEPARTMENT HAS DENIED THAT DEFENSE SECRETARY  
WEINBERGER'S RECENT REMARKS ABOUT THE NEUTRON WARHEAD CONSTITUTE A  
POLICY STATEMENT.

PRESIDENT REAGAN SAYS HE STILL HAS NOT MADE A DECISION ON LIFTING THE  
PARTIAL GRAIN EMBARGO AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.

AT MADRID, ROMANIA HAS SUBMITTED ITS OWN PROPOSAL FOR A MEETING ON  
EUROPEAN MILITARY SECURITY.

THE LEADERS OF FRANCE AND WEST GERMANY HAVE MET TO DISCUSS THE  
SITUATION IN POLAND AND THE EFFECT OF THE SOVIET INTERVENTION IN  
AFGHANISTAN.

NO INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED TODAY AS THE SPANISH KING ENDED A VISIT TO  
THE BASQUE REGION.

IRAN'S PRESIDENT SAYS FRANCE'S DELIVERY OF WARPLANES TO IRAQ WILL  
HARM TEHERAN-PARIS RELATIONS.

OFFICIALS OF THE NON-ALIGNED NATIONS HAVE MET IN NEW DELHI TO PREPARE  
FOR A FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING.



**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 Friday, 6 February 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 4) quoted Afghan resistance leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar as telling a press conference in Frankfurt that the number of Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan amounts to 130,000. The program remarked that this figure does not coincide with other figures from other sources, such as the State Department, "objective data" indicating a figure of 85,000. The number of Soviet casualties, according to Hekmatyar, is 30,000, as compared with 15,000 according to other sources. However, said the program, Hekmatyar was completely right when, after noting the hopeless situation of the Afghan partisans, he said: "We shall nevertheless not lose courage, and we will show the free world the sacrifice we are ready to make for the sake of our freedom."

2. Soviet-Japanese Relations. PANORAMA (Matusevich, M 4) pointed to the Soviet media's present strong anti-Japanese campaign, and in connection with Izvestia's comment that

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NB: The DBAs of the six major Services now include brief outlines of two of the most important composite programs in which the sequence of the segments follows the order in which they occurred in the show. The outlines follow Section "D".

Japanese reactionary forces are using a fictitious "Soviet threat" as a smoke screen for militarization, observed that the USSR's massive military build-up in Southeast Asia, its intervention in Afghanistan, and its turning of Vietnam into an aggressive force have led the Japanese people to rethink its 30-year long pacifist policy. Japan's most irreconcilable difference with the USSR, however, was said to be the dispute over the southern Kurile islands occupied by the USSR in 1945, and on this issue, the program noted, the entire nation, including communists and socialists, is united. Japan's demonstrative commemoration of February 7 as "Northern Territories Day" is being met with vehement protest by the USSR.

3. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Storozhenko, NY 3) drew attention to a note delivered by the Soviet UN mission in New York to the US diplomatic mission at the UN protesting against hostile acts against Soviet mission staffers and their families by members of militant Jewish organizations. A US mission spokesman was quoted that the note was being carefully studied. As regards the Soviet charge that the US authorities took no measures to stop such hostile acts, the program said this was not so; the Soviet mission members themselves failed to cooperate with the US authorities, for example, by refusing to testify in court after having been attacked.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rubin, NY 4) commented on the results of a US-Soviet boxing match in Las Vegas which was won by the Soviet team 10 to 2.

4. The USSR and Eurocommunism. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Hensi, M 2) noted Pravda's excerpting an article in the Portuguese CP journal Militanti to the effect that certain Eurocommunist parties saw in the Polish developments a confirmation of some of their opportunistic theses; and quoted Portuguese newspaper Diario di Noticias on the French CP's return to the embraces of Moscow's orthodoxy, the Italian CP's continued defiance of Moscow, and the Spanish CP's being the weakest link in the Eurocommunist chain, pro-Soviet elements in Andalusia and Catalonia having removed senior officials loyal to Carrillo.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 15:30) included the texts of two samizdat documents on the interrogation of Moscow mathematician Ilya Burmistrovich in connection with the case of Moscow Helsinki Group member Tatyana Osipova, who was arrested last May 27 (AS-4177 and 4186).

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 4:30) the representative abroad of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Vladimir Malinkovich, gave a profile of Ukrainian political prisoner Danilo Shumuk, who has spent 37 of the 67 years of his life in imprisonment, and joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in 1979.

6. Emigration and Emigres. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Zuckerman, NY 12:30) featured an interview with emigre Soviet writer Eduard Topol, who discussed the contents of the latest issue of Present Tense (a quarterly publication of the American-Jewish Committee), which was devoted entirely to the theme of Soviet emigration and contained articles by many recent Soviet emigre writers and artists, and illustrations of works by the latter.

In JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Isr 16) the chief editor of the Israeli Russian-language monthly Twenty-Two, Rafail Nudelman, reviewed the contents of the latest (15th) edition of the journal.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) featured "An Essay on Censorship" by Ilya Suslov (Vremya i My, No. 56); "Potato Crumble" by Yuz Aleshkovsky (Novaya Gazeta, January 24-30, 1981); and "Did You Understand?", by Felix Kandel (Kontinent, No. 16).

7. Infant Mortality. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4) discussed findings made public by the US Census Bureau about the steep rise of the infant mortality rate in the USSR, with a 35 per cent increase recorded in 1970-1975. Murray Feshbach, one of the report's authors, was cited that almost all of the data upon which the report is based came from official Soviet sources, and that after 1974, when the USSR stopped publishing infant mortality data, the Census Bureau had to examine other Soviet figures. The dramatic rise in infant mortality was attributed to a range of medical, social and environmental causes, as well as to a reduction in the Soviet health budget, which has fallen to the 1950 level.

8. Invalids. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6) drew attention to the fact that the Soviet media have so far been silent on the Year of the Invalid, 1981, as if this subject were tabu, whereas they wrote a lot about the Year of the Child in 1979 and the Year of the Woman in 1980. The reason for this silence, in the program's view, is that the USSR has nothing to boast about the situation of its invalids. Soviet invalids, with the exception of war invalids, who are treated a little better, receive a monthly allowance amounting to 25-30 rubles (the subsistence allowance in the USSR being 50 rubles). The program also noted that the situation is probably worse in Poland, but at least the Poles talk about it (an article on the subject was published in Trybuna Ludu on January 14). However, said the program, the situation in Czechoslovakia is better than in the USSR.

9. The Lumumba University. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 2) drew attention to the fact that the current US-Soviet polemics on terrorism coincide with the

21th anniversary of Lumumba University. The program recalled that the first person put in charge of recruitment for the university was Pavel Yerzin, a KGB Major-General. The university was also mentioned in connection with the existence of a Mexican terrorist organization disbanded in 1971, and with a Ceylonese terrorist organization in the same year. Finally, said the program, the international terrorist Carlos was also said to have spent some time in this Soviet institution.

10. Pilot Russian-Language TV Programs Are Being Shown in New York, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Zuckerman, NY 2:30). The programs were initiated by Yuri Orlikov, a thermal engineer who emigrated from the USSR four years ago.

11. Chekhov. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gabal, NY 6:30) reviewed the staging of Chekhov's Seagull in New York by Romanian theatrical producer Andrei Serban.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 4) noted the end to the strike in Bielsko Biala after Prime Minister Pinkowski agreed to an investigation of the charges levelled by the workers against four local officials, and the planned strike in Jelenia Gora. The program pointed to the threats emanating from Poland's Warsaw Pact allies, with their references to "anti-socialist forces," and observed that Moscow Radio omitted the passage from a recent speech by Kania in which he appealed to party members not to take part in strikes. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung was quoted that it is unfair to blame the striking workers for the ruination of the economy; the economy has been ruined by the party and government in the course of an entire generation. Finally, the program commented on the expulsion from the party of former Premier Jaroszewicz, who is blamed for the present state of the Polish economy, saying that this measure has been taken too late to evince a positive public reaction. RFE/RL Daily Report/5 and RAD report (De Weydenthal/6) were used.

PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 4:30) reported on a speech delivered by PUWP CC member Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the annual symposium of West European managers held in Switzerland on the state of the Polish economy. Rakowski described the economic situation as catastrophic, said he did not believe that the USSR wished to intervene directly in Polish affairs, and described the criticism emanating from the Soviet, GDR, Czech, and unfortunately now also the Hungarian press as part of a psychological campaign aimed at putting pressure on the PUWP. Rakowski said the developments in Poland have produced

political changes in Eastern Europe such as have not occurred since World War II. The new Polish trade unions are now more independent than the Yugoslav. The PUWP, he said, will carry out real economic reforms, and create a new political system in which power will be divided between the party, the new trade unions, and the Catholic Church. Rakowski also spoke on Poland's debts to the West, and said he did not believe that the USSR regarded the granting of credits by the West as interference in Polish affairs.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 2) quoted Le Monde on the growing tension in Poland, with an increasing confidence gap between the authorities and the population, and the extremely delicate question of recognition of Rural Solidarity, which for the Soviet leadership raises the specter of the "kulak" class.

2. The PRC. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 4), citing an article by Michael Parks in The Los Angeles Times, discussed Hua Guofeng's uncertain political future despite his reported support by the military, and noted that his reappearance after a 10-week absence suggests not a regaining of power but rather an indication that Deng Xiaoping is allowing him a graceful exit as part of a compromise aimed at easing the lengthy political crisis.

3. Yugoslavia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 5), based on an RAD paper of February 4, gave statistical data on Yugoslavia's grave economic problems and noted how recently introduced austerity measures had by the end of 1980 achieved some positive results in Yugoslavia's foreign trade and its credit rating with the IMF and some Western countries.

4. The Spanish CP. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) reported on the semi-autonomous Catalanian branch of the Spanish CP's withdrawal from Eurocommunist positions, noting Soviet support for the Catalanian communists, and Spanish CP leader Carrillo's reference to outside involvement in a plan to eliminate Eurocommunism in Spain and other countries. The program noted, however, that the Catalanian communists are themselves divided on Eurocommunism. An RAD Munich report of January 22 was used.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Neutron Weapon. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 4) quoted comment on US Defense Secretary Weinberger's recent statements on the neutron weapon in The Baltimore Sun (Henry Trehitt), on objections to this weapon on the grounds they make a nuclear war more acceptable; and The Daily Telegraph, that the neutron weapon is an ideal means of restraining Soviet offensive power.

PRESS REVIEW (WORLD TODAY) (Bensi, M 0:30) quoted Le Quotidien de Paris, that Weinberger has opened a new era in US military policy.

2. Bush's and Haig's Interviews. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Salkazanov, P 8:30) gave the substance of the first interviews given to West European journalists by Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig, published in Le Figaro Magazine. Bush was cited on the new administration's policy on such issues as human rights, the US-Soviet military balance and the concept of "linkage" in US-Soviet relations. Haig gave an analysis of the West's economic, moral and military might, the arms control issue, and the US' interest in a strong and unified Western Europe, and greater contacts and consultations with her European allies.

3. The MFR Talks. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 3), based on an RAD paper of February 6, discussed the recent resumption of the MFR talks in Vienna, examining some of the reasons why the talks have achieved no substantive progress in the eight years of their existence.

4. French-FRG Relations: PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 6), discussing the results of the Giscard-Schmidt meeting, gave the substance of the joint declaration in which they expressed determination to cooperate with the new Reagan administration in what they termed a spirit of confidence, noted that East-West stability depended on a balance in security, called for a European disarmament conference with confidence-building measures to be applied from the Atlantic to the Urals, and for political restraint on Poland in the spirit of the Helsinki Agreement, reaffirmed France's recent proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan, and urged all countries to help the poorer nations.

5. Britain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 4) reported on the latest developments in the deepening schism within the Labour Party.

PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 3) reported on measures planned by the British government against excesses by racist groups.

6. France. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) reported on the tough conditions laid down by the French Socialist Party's new chairman Lionel Jospin for a renewal of the leftist alliance with the French CP for the upcoming presidential elections. The program suggested that the conditions will hardly be acceptable to the PCF.

7. The Netherlands, Taiwan and the PRC. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4) noted the PRC's growing political influence in Western Europe in connection with the Dutch parliament's vote rejecting the government's approval of the sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

8. Spain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gendler, NY 2:30) discussed the significance of King Juan Carlos' visit to Spain's troubled Basque country, and described the visit as a success, especially since well-wishers outnumbered the Basque separatist protesters. The King's address to members of the autonomous Basque parliament, which was interrupted by a group of Basque separatist deputies, was noted.

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

1. Space. KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3) reported on the two weeks postponement of the launching of the US space shuttle due to difficulties with a heat shield.

2. The Retirement of the British Royal Air Force's Oldest Active Pilot, 58-Year-Old Polish-Born Jerzy Kmetik, was noted in KALEIDOSCOPE (Czugunow, L 2:30), which referred to his service with General Anders' army.

3. The British Museum's Reading Room was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Czugunow, L 3), which noted that Vladimir Solovov, Marx and Lenin were among its users.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in A-4 (Bensi, M 2), B-1 (Bensi, M 2), and C-1 (Bensi, M 4 and 0:30).

WORLD TODAY (Fedoseyev, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: world press comment on developments in Poland, Eurocommunism, and the neutron bomb (Bensi, M 4:30); Reagan's TV speech on the US economy (Limberger, NY 3); developments in Poland (Bensi, M 3); PUWP CC member Rakowski on the Polish economy (Chianurov, M 2:30); the situation in Afghanistan (Predtechevsky, M 4); interviews by George Bush and Alexander Haig to West European journalists (Salkazanova, P 7:30); the Yugoslav economy in 1980 (Chianurov, M 3); the growing schism in the British Labor Party (Czugunow, L 3); a protest by the Soviet UN

mission in New York about harassment of staffers (Storozhenko, NY 1); and Year of the Invalid in the USSR (Roitman, M 5).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the interviews by Bush and Haig to Western journalists (Salkazanov, P 8:30); the growing schism in the British Labor Party (Czugunow, L 4); King Juan Carlos' visit to the Basque country (Gendler, NY 2:30); the Yugoslav economy in 1980 (Chianurov, M 5); and Hua Guo-Feng's reappearance on the PRC political scene (Shilaeff, NY 4).

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#### NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 6 FEBRUARY 1981:

THE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS REACHED AGREEMENT IN  
THE BIELSKO BIALA VOIVODSHIP THIS MORNING TO END MORE THAN A WEEK OF  
STRIKES.

POLISH MEDIA HAVE REPORTED THAT LESZEK MOCZULSKI AND OTHER LEADERS OF  
THE CONFEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT POLAND HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH  
ANTI-STATE ACTIVITY.

FRANCE AND WEST GERMANY HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR DETERMINATION TO ACT  
JOINTLY AGAINST WHAT THEIR LEADERS DESCRIBE AS INTERNATIONAL  
"DESTABILIZATION" AND ITS DANGER FOR WORLD PEACE.

THE WHITE HOUSE HAS SAID AMERICA'S EUROPEAN ALLIES HAVE BEEN TOLD  
MOST POLICIES OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS -- INCLUDING THE NEUTRON  
WEAPON ISSUE -- ARE BEING REVIEWED.

PARIS SOURCES HAVE BEEN QUOTED AS SAYING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS  
PREPARED TO DELIVER THREE ROCKET-ARMED PATROL BOATS TO IRAN.

AFGHANISTAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER SAID TODAY HE IS WILLING TO HOLD TALKS  
WITH IRAN AND PAKISTAN ABOUT THE SITUATION IN HIS COUNTRY.

\* ISTANBUL'S DEPUTY CHIEF OF SECURITY HAS BEEN ASSASSINATED.

LEBANESE LEFTISTS HAVE KIDNAPPED A JORDANIAN DIPLOMAT.

A SENIOR US DELEGATE AT THE HELSINKI REVIEW CONFERENCE HAS SAID  
EAST-WEST RELATIONS HAVE BEEN HARMED BY THE FAILURE OF SOME COUNTRIES  
TO HONOR THE HELSINKI ACCORDS.

OUTING SPANISH PREMIER ADOLFO SUAREZ HAS URGED HIS RULING CENTRIST  
PARTY TO UNITE AROUND HIS PROPOSED SUCCESSOR LEOPOLDO CALVO SOTELO.

\*) THE ROMANIAN 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 Saturday, 7 February 1981  
Gelischanow/Ricollot/Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK (Gendler, NY 1) noted President Reagan's meeting with correspondents of leading American newspapers and journals at which time he said that the US is ready to start talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons if the USSR is willing to do so. In addition, Reagan criticized the USSR's foreign policy methods and goals.

WORLD THIS WEEK (Beloborodov, W 4) dealt with apparently contradictory statements of the Reagan administration which express hope for the improvement of Soviet-US relations while at the same time severely criticizing Soviet foreign policy. The continuation of the grain embargo was also mentioned in that connection.

The program observed that President Reagan himself has said that the Soviet leaders prefer to deal with a firm but predictable policy in their relations with the US. In addition, the program pointed out that reliable sources in the White House have explained that the Reagan administration is assuming that should the USSR be confronted with US resoluteness to repulse Moscow's expansionist actions, it could conclude that a policy of more restraint is the wiser choice in the given situation.

2. Terrorism. ROUND TABLE TALK (Fedoseyev, Bensl, and Roitman, M 20) was devoted to international terrorism and pegged to the Soviet propaganda campaign against the US following Haig's

charges of Soviet involvement in terrorist activities. In an attempt to define the border line between terrorism and a national-liberation movement, the program indicated that as far as purely pragmatic Soviet policy is concerned the answer to the question whether the activities of a given political organization constitute terrorism or belong to the national-liberation movement depends on whether the organization serves a useful purpose. This was said to explain why the PLO, ETA, and IRA are considered by Moscow to be part of the national-liberation movement, and why the Baader-Meinhof gang and the Red Brigades are viewed as terrorists. The program then focused on the debate on terrorism in the Italian parliament. It was noted in this connection that while the debate failed to establish a clear link between the Soviet Union and Italian terrorists, there is evidence that links exist between these terrorists and friends of the Soviet Union, such as the PLO or Czechoslovakia. Former Czechoslovak security general Sejna was quoted that there existed three training camps for terrorists in his country. Feltrinelli's secret trips to Czechoslovakia before his death were also mentioned. In conclusion, the program cited a CIA study indicating that terrorism has predominantly hit American and Western Europe and to a minimal degree the USSR and the East European communist countries, a fact which was considered by the participants in the discussion as a convincing refutation of Soviet charges against the US.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 14) began with the text of a samizdat account of the interrogation of Ivan Kovalev in connection with the case of his wife Tatyana Osipova (both are members of the Moscow Helsinki Group), who is charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda (AS-4175). It was explained that one of the documents mentioned by Kovalev was an appeal dated 23 August 1979 by 45 Balts calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Baltic republics.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 6) the representative abroad of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group backgrounded the case of the imprisoned leader of the Group, Mykola Rudenko.

4. Film. In POLYSCREEN (Krugly, P 8:30) former Soviet theater and film actor Lev Krugly who recently emigrated from the Soviet Union to the West and is currently living in Paris, described the rigid and strict guidelines in Soviet film-making as well as censorship of completed movies by giving numerous examples of cases he was acquainted with while working in the Soviet Union.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin and Dembo, NY 7) discussed the difficulties encountered by American and Soviet hockey referees, discussing, in part, differences between the two. An article in Newsweek was used.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6) described the Soviet Sport Federation, observing how it is often the scapegoat for troubles in the Soviet sports world.

5. Dostoyevsky. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Shmeman, NY 7:30) featured a talk on Dostoyevsky's religious understanding of freedom.

6. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 10) talked about three saints who will be celebrated in the coming week, Basil the Great, Gregory the Divine, and John Chrysostom, and read excerpts from their works published recently in the 4th issue of the religious samizdat almanac Nadezhda which was said to continue the tradition of the pre-revolutionary Christian Readings.

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

1. Murder Attempts on Political Emigrants from Eastern Europe. WORLD THIS WEEK (Salkazanov, P 3) highlighted an article by leading French communist Pierre Daix, who resigned from the party in protest at the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia, in Le Quotidien de Paris, on the murder attempts on political emigrants from Eastern Europe, the latest of which were directed against Romanian exiles Paul Goma and Nicolae Penescu.

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. WORLD THIS WEEK (Gendler, NY 3) highlighted the main developments in the US, reporting on President Reagan's remarks on American TV concerning America's economic problems; Defense Secretary Weinberger's first press-conference and his criticism of the Carter administration for not producing the neutron bomb; and the visit of South Korea's President Chun Doo Hwan to Washington.

2. French-FRG Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK (Salkazanov, P 4:30) reported on the main points of the joint French-West German declaration drawn up at the end of Chancellor Schmidt's visit to France on how to achieve stabilization of relations between East and West and preserve global peace.

3. The UN. WORLD THIS WEEK (Orlov, NY 6) drew on various sources, including a special CND report from New York and an article in The New York Times, to report on the most important

developments in the UN the past week. The program dealt with the session of the UN human rights committee in Geneva, referring briefly to the speech of the American representative Michael Novak; the session of the UN disarmament committee in Geneva; and the opening of the special UN committee dealing with the preparation of a treaty against the use of mercenaries. In addition, the program noted the appointment of Peruvian Peres Dequevara to mediate in negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, briefly outlining the question of who should participate in the talks.

4. Israel. WORLD THIS WEEK (Nudelman, Isr 5:30) described the pre-election setting in Israel, focusing on the Labor Party conference which presented a new economic program to the voters designed to curb inflation and restore economic growth in the country. The question of Palestinian autonomy in the upcoming elections was also dealt with.

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 4:30) read and commented on a passage of St. Luke's gospel which is part of this Sunday's liturgy.

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

2. Film. POLYSCREEN (Matusevich, M 8) dealt with the works and philosophy of French producer Jean-Luc Goddard, focusing on the experimental stage in his film making

POLYSCREEN (Yurenen, P 9:30) continued the discussion of French producer Jean-Luc Goddard, by reviewing his latest movie which is a return to his old film-making form.

vr/JR

NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 7 FEBRUARY 1981:  
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● SLOVAKIA'S NATIONAL COMMISSION HAS CALLED A SPECIAL MEETING SUNDAY IN  
JELENIA GORA.

RADIO WARSAW SAYS THE JELENIA GORA STRIKE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING  
PROPOSALS TO RENEW THE TALKS THAT WERE BROKEN OFF THIS WEEK.

FRANCE'S GAULLIST PARTY HAS CHOSEN ITS LEADER JACQUES CHIRAC AS ITS  
CANDIDATE IN THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

JORDAN HAS BLAMED SYRIA FOR THE KIDNAPPING OF A HIGH-RANKING  
JORDANIAN DIPLOMAT IN THE LEBANESE CAPITAL BEIRUT YESTERDAY.

DIPLOMATS WHO HAVE MET FOUR BRITISH CITIZENS IMPRISONED IN IRAN SAY  
THEY APPEARED WELL-TREATED AND IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

A FIRE IN A CIRCUS IN INDIA HAS KILLED AT LEAST 58 PEOPLE AND INJURED  
SEVERAL HUNDRED.

● SOUTH AFRICA AND MOZAMBIQUE HAVE TRADED ACCUSATIONS OVER LAST WEEK'S  
SOUTH AFRICAN COMMANDO RAID INTO MOZAMBIQUE.

IRAQ HAS SAID IT IS WILLING TO RECEIVE A DELEGATION OF NON-ALIGNED  
STATES TO MEDIATE ITS WAR WITH IRAN.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT HAFEZ ASSAD HAS LEFT ROMANIA AFTER A THREE-DAY  
VISIT.

PORTUGAL HAS ORDERED THE EXPULSION OF THE SOVIET AEROFLOT AIRLINE  
DIRECTOR IN LISBON AFTER ACCUSING HIM OF HELPING TO FORCE A PASSENGER  
BACK ONTO AN AEROFLOT PLANE.

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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 Sunday, 8 February 1981  
Gelischanow/Riollet/Romano

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

1. The Upcoming 26th CPSU Congress. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Czugunow, L 5) gave the contents of Michael Binyon's article in The Times which noted that some of the key issues before the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress are expected to be the waning interest in communist ideology, gloomy prospects for the nation's economy, possible personnel changes, and problems within the international communist movement.
2. Pensioners. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Muslin, NY 5) excerpted an article by Kevin Klose in The Washington Post which discussed the situation of elderly and disabled former coal miners in Donetsk, who are part of the growing army of Soviet old-age pensioners numbering now more than 31 million, and by official press accounts living in poverty because of limited state benefits.
3. Agriculture. In discussing the problems connected with the cultivation of private plots in the Soviet Union, which comprise a mere three per cent of cultivated lands in the country but contribute 28 per cent to Gross agricultural production, AWAY FROM BIG CITIES (Limberger, NY 7) observed the lack of proper machinery made available to the private farmer.

AWAY FROM BIG CITIES (Pavlenkov, NY 7) discussed the reasons why the system of employing work groups or brigades

paid according to the final agricultural result the group achieves independently, which has proved to be highly successful in those areas where this system has been carried out, has not taken root to a greater extent throughout the country. The program's explanation was that the terms of the contract between the collective farm and the work groups are violated by the former, citing the case of one such group that attained double the plan results in growing potatoes but received only 15 per cent of the pay it should have according to the terms of the contract.

4. The Army in the Provinces. AWAY FROM BIG CITIES (Dovlatov, NY 6) described relations between military garrisons stationed in the provinces with the local population, noting, that on the one hand, soldiers are welcomed as potential husbands by the local girls and on the other hand, viewed critically by other people.

5. Sport in the Provinces. AWAY FROM BIG CITIES (Orlov, NY 6) dealt with the problem of the lack of sport stadiums in the Soviet provinces, noting the practice of using stadium land for agricultural purposes.

6. Dostoevski. WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Sinyavsky and Nekrasov, P 16) was devoted entirely to Dostoevski on the 100th anniversary of his death. It included a text by Sinyavsky on Dostoevski and hard labor and another by Nekrasov recalling how as a young man he acted in a stage version of Crime and Punishment.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) presented the first of six programs marking the 100th anniversary of the death of Fedor Dostoevski. The first installment gave excerpts from the book by K. Mochulski entitled Dostoevski: Life and Works.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Pakhomov, M 9:30) presented the third part in a series highlighting an article by Polish writer Stefan Kisielewski in Europaeische Rundschau on the history of the Catholic Church in post-war Poland. Today's program dealt with the conditions of the Church from 1971 under Gierek, at which time the party concluded a truce with Cardinal Wyszynski, to the election of Cardinal Wojtyla as Pope.

2. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Fishtein, M 4:30) traced the development of agriculture in Czechoslovakia beginning with the pre-WW II period to the present time. In part, the program described how the new economic measures in the agricultural sector during the years 1966-1970 gave very favorable results and how the growth rate of agricultural production slowed down considerably in subsequent years.



C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Neutron Bomb. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 20) was entirely devoted to the neutron bomb. The program recalled Weinberger's statement which has led to a revival of the issue shortly after the assumption of office of the new US administration. It explained how the US became interested in this weapon back in 1958, how the bomb functions, the pro and cons of the bomb advanced in the world press, and why the Soviet Union does not possess it (due to the technical problems involved). In conclusion, the program remarked that one could have expected that Carter's renunciation of the bomb would have led the Soviet Union to reciprocate with a gesture of goodwill. Instead, it answered with intervention in Ethiopia, Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, and the occupation of Afghanistan.

2. The US. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (R. Dudin, NY 7) carried an item describing the life of former US presidents in retirement, focusing on the case of Jimmy Carter.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (L. Dudin, NY 7) noted the role of former Secretaries of States and National Security Advisors under past presidents and then reported on the changes President Reagan has installed in the agencies responsible for US foreign policy, noting that the views of Secretary of State Haig and National Security Advisor Allen on major foreign policy questions and on relations with the USSR are almost identical.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Limberger, NY 7) reported on the campaign in the US to improve the quality of American industrial goods in the face of a Japanese threat.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Kafanova, NY 7) gave a historical sketch and described life of American presidents in the White House.

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

None.

vr/JR

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 8 FEBRUARY 1981:

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POLISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND SOLIDARITY REPRESENTATIVES IN JILENIA GORA HAVE RESUMED THE TALKS THAT WERE BROKEN OFF LAST WEEK.

AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION IS REPORTED UNDER WAY INTO THE ACTIVITIES OF POLAND'S SOCIAL SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

POLAND HAS COMPLAINED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND EAST GERMANY ABOUT THE WAY THEIR BORDER OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN TREATING POLISH TOURISTS.

IN GREECE, AT LEAST 20 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED AND MANY OTHERS BADLY HURT IN A STAMPEDE AT A FOOTBALL STADIUM.

AMERICA'S SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG HAS SAID HE BELIEVED THE PRESENT TIME DEMANDS A VERY CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS WESTERN ALLIES.

IRAQ'S RULING BAAH PARTY HAS ACCUSED THE IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY OF SUPPORTING IRAN IN THE GULF WAR.

IRAN'S PRESIDENT BANI-SADR SAYS THE IRANIAN ARMED FORCES LACK THE EQUIPMENT TO MOUNT A DECISIVE OFFENSIVE AGAINST IRAQ.

A US JOURNALIST CONVICTED OF SPYING BY AN IRANIAN REVOLUTIONARY COURT IS TO BE DEPORTED FROM IRAN ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE FLIGHT.

A CONGRESS OF SPAIN'S RULING PARTY IS STILL TRYING TO AGREE ON A REPLACEMENT FOR OUTGOING PREMIER ADOLFO SUAREZ.

SOVIET PRESIDENT BREZHNEV HAS SPOKEN ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT ON THE EVE OF ITS CONFERENCE IN NEW DELHI.

FORMER CAMBODIAN LEADER PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK SAYS HE IS WILLING TO LEAD A UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE VIETNAMESE IN CAMBODIA.

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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 Monday, 9 February 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4:30), based on Drew Middleton's article in The New York Times, discussed the findings of a recent CIA study which compared Soviet and US defense costs in the last decade. The study concluded that Soviet spending on strategic nuclear arms in the period from 1971-1980 was 2.7 times higher than the US, and that overall Soviet military spending exceeded that of the US in every year of the past decade, with an absolute difference growing from 1971-1976 as US military spending decreased by about six per cent per year. It was noted that only since 1976 did US military spending begin to grow faster than the Soviet.

2. Soviet-Japanese Relations. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M S), discussing the new strains in Soviet-Japanese relations over Japan's demonstrative celebration of "Northern Territories Day," backgrounded the Soviet-Japanese dispute over the Kurile islands and listed a number of actions in the last four to

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NB: The DBAs of the six major Services now include brief outlines of two of the most important composite programs in which the sequence of the segments follows the order in which they occurred in the show. The outlines follow Section "D".

five years which have led to a gradual deterioration of bilateral relations. The Japanese people's growing national consciousness was noted, as well as the results of a recent poll which indicated that only eight per cent of those questioned showed a favorable attitude towards the USSR while 84 per cent viewed the USSR with fear and mistrust.

3. The USSR and International Terrorism. PANORAMA (Fedoseyev, M 10) began by citing an article in The New York Times of February 9 which, while observing that so far neither the CIA, nor US military intelligence, nor the US State Department have provided data on direct Soviet support for international terrorist bands, gave instances of support by the USSR and other socialist countries for such organizations as the PLO. The program referred to statements by Haig on international terrorism being a terrible insult to human rights, and Reagan on the Soviet leaders' being prepared to commit any crime, to lie and to cheat, for the sake of achieving their goals, and also recalled Italian President Pertini's hint of Soviet support for international terrorism. The program questioned Soviet attempts to distinguish between the national-liberation movement and international terrorism, and in connection with Soviet charges that the CIA supports international terrorism, drew attention to a CIA report showing that a substantial proportion of victims are Americans. Finally, the program observed that APN omitted from a list of quotations by Lenin on this subject his statement that "our Red terror is the defense of the working class."

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Storozhenko, NY 3) reported on a resolution tabled in both houses of the US Congress calling for the release from jail of refusenik Victor Brailovsky. The resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Richard Lugar, and in the House by Congressman Hamilton Fish. Thirty congressmen were said to have spoken in favor of the resolution.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Yegides, M 5:30) Polski editor Petr Yegides recalled his acquaintance with imprisoned Moscow Helsinki Group founder Yuri Orlov on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of his arrest.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 14:30) included the text of the Moscow Helsinki Group's Document No. 149 on repressions against Jewish refuseniks in Kiev (AS-4182).

5. Dostoevski. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) featured further excerpts from Konstantin Mochulsky's Dostoevski: His Life and Work, re-issued last year by the YMCA Press in Paris. The program was pegged to the centenary of Dostoevski's death.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 3:30) noted the replacement of Prime Minister Pinkowski by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the just-ended PUWP CC plenum, and said the atmosphere of uncertainty in which this event took place is due largely to mounting attacks against the renewal process in Poland by the media of certain other Warsaw Pact countries -- in particular Czechoslovakia -- which are being reprinted in Soviet newspapers; in particular, the Solidarity leadership is charged with provoking "chaos and anarchy," and conducting subversive activities against the existing state system in Poland. The program said that in fact, the principal blame for Poland's economic difficulties would appear to lie with those who have been ruling Poland over the past decades. In conclusion, reference was made to the moderation and sense of responsibility which has been shown by both the workers and the authorities.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 7:30) noted Soviet media attacks against Solidarity, which is accused of acting in a way conducive to chaos and anarchy, of being the instrument of anti-socialist forces, and of interfering with politics in violation of its status. All these charges were said to represent mortal sins in the eyes of the Soviet leadership. In fact, the program further said, Solidarity is not the cause but a consequence of the current crisis, which is a result of the Party's mismanagement. As for the reference by Soviet propaganda to the threat posed to Poland by decrepit West German expellees associations, this, said the program, can only be called delirious. Finally, the program described as alarming the fact that the Soviet media have stopped referring to a passage in the communique of the December 5 Moscow summit which expressed the conviction that Poland would be able to overcome its crisis alone. But at the same time, the media have also failed to refer to another passage in the communique on "brotherly solidarity" and Warsaw Pact support. This, the program concluded, gives grounds for hope.

PRESS REVIEW (RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD") (Gordin, M 7:30) quoted comment by the Bonn General-Anzeiger, that Kania may lose his position at the PUWP CC plenum, that the party will in time have to allow independent farmers trade unions, and that certain of the workers' demands are political in nature; the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, that no one has found a key to the main problems, that the workers are no longer satisfied with the party's traditional-type economic concessions, that Solidarity's only chance of surviving lies in self-limitation, and that the main cause of the continuing tension is differences within the party leadership; Die Presse (Austria), on the afore-mentioned differences; and Reuter and UPI, on a PAP report on harassment of Polish citizens on the GDR and Czechoslovak borders.

PRESS REVIEW (WORLD TODAY) (Gordin, M 1) quoted Die Welt (Karl-Gustav Stroehm) on Austrian Chancellor Kreisky's statement in Davos that a military intervention in Polish affairs would mean the beginning of a new cold war.

2. The PRC. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 5:30) noted a new skepticism among American businessmen about trade with the PRC and a concern over the economic and political uncertainties in that country. Nevertheless, said the program, US-Chinese trade for 1980 is reported to have nearly doubled from 2.3 billion dollars in 1979 to an estimated 4 billion last year. Fox Butterfield's article in The New York Times was used.

3. The French CP. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Salkazanov, P7) noted a number of recent racial incidents in France involving the French CP which the program saw as an effort to appeal to racist sentiments in a search for votes for Georges Marchais in this spring's presidential elections. Comments on this issue were cited by Prof. Stein in Le Matin, expelled CP member Jean Kehayan in Le Quotidien de Paris, Andre Bergeron, the head of the "Force Ouvriere" trade union, and Guy Kanapnitski, former CP member and head of the French communist youth league.

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Haig's Interview to "The Sunday Times". PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 4) cited Haig's comments on the need for the US to develop closer links with its Western allies (although he rejected the Carter administration's practise of holding regular summit meetings with the allies), the SALT II talks, and the concept of "linkage" in Soviet-US relations.

2. Margaret Thatcher's Interview to "Time" Magazine was reported on in RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 4), which highlighted Thatcher's remarks on her economic policy, the Labor Party left wing's call for unilateral disarmament and Britain's withdrawal from the EEC, conflicts outside the NATO area which could threaten supply lines, and the Soviet military buildup and the issue of the SS-20 missiles. A CND London report of February 9 was used.

3. The Non-Aligned Movement. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 4), based on a CND report from New York of February 9, discussed the opening of the non-aligned conference in New Delhi commemorating the 20th anniversary of the movement. The program backgrounded the problems within the non-aligned movement and major differences over such issues as Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Iran-Iraq conflict which became evident at the lower-level meetings four days before the opening of the conference. The New York Times was cited that the conference took place in New Delhi, instead of Havana, because of Cuba's questionable status within the movement.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Bensi, M 6) said that judging from Brezhnev's greetings to the conference, the Soviet Union continues to consider the movement as an appendage of the so-called "socialist camp," but there is also evidence that Brezhnev is nevertheless not entirely convinced of this. The program indicated that many non-aligned countries consider that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea constitutes the major source of tension in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, while India calls for the condemnation of the US and British military presence in the Indian Ocean, many other participants in the conference also call for the condemnation of the Soviet Union on the same grounds. Finally, Afghanistan remains high on the agenda of the meeting, and even Indira Gandhi, who cannot be accused of "anti-Sovietism," has said that events in Afghanistan are a matter of great concern for the non-aligned.

4. French-PRC Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 4) discussed French Socialist Party leader Mitterand's visit to the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese leadership, and noted that it will no doubt provide Mitterand with very good publicity in his presidential election campaign.

5. Freedom of the Press. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 4) cited an article by Stanley Karnow in The Washington Star which examined the rival Western and Third World positions on the issue of press freedom, debated at numerous UNESCO-sponsored conferences, and concluded that the Third World countries have a stake in protecting the freedom and flexibility of the Western media and at the same time should be encouraged to develop their own information agencies.

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

1. Art. AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Zinik, L 5:30) included an item on Sir Roland Penrose, founder of London's Institute of Contemporary Arts, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. The program noted that in 1977, the first major exhibition in the West of Soviet unofficial art was held at the Institute.

AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Lvov, NY 9) reported on an exhibition in New York of the work of the late Russian-born artist Sonya Delaunay.

AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Pomerantsev, M 5) included an item on the work of West German sculptor Siegfried Asmann.

AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Mokler, M 7:30) included an item on the unconventional Viennese artist Arnulf Rainer.

2. A US Space Experiment Scheduled to Take Place in the Late 1980s and Designed to Test the Validity of Einstein's Theory of Relativity was the subject of an item in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Englin, NY 9).

3. Medicine. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 8) included items on an electronic device developed at Stanford University in California enabling an incurably deaf person to hear; and the use of thermography to detect pain.

4. Evolution. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Chapkovsky, NY 11) reported on a symposium recently held in Chicago to discuss disputed aspects of Darwin's theory of evolution.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in B-1 (Gordin, M 7:30 and 1).

WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: Soviet media attacks against Solidarity (Roitman, M 7:30); the latest developments in Poland (Bensi, M 3:30); racial incidents in France involving the French CP (Salkazanov, P 7); the USSR and the non-aligned conference in New Delhi (Bensi, M 6); Margaret Thatcher's interview to Time magazine (Czugunow, L 4); world press comment on developments in Poland (Gordin, M 5:30); Mitterand's visit to the PRC (Mirsky, P 4); and Haig's interview to The Sunday Times (Czugunow, L 4).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: world press comment on developments in Poland (Gordin, M 7:30); Margaret Thatcher's interview to Time magazine (Czugunow, L 4); Mitterand's visit to the PRC (Mirsky, P 4); the French CP's involvement in racial incidents (Salkazanov, P 7); and press freedom in the Third World (A. Orlov, NY 4).

vr/DF



#### NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 9 FEBRUARY 1981:

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TOP-RANKING POLISH OFFICIALS WARNED TODAY THAT POLAND FACES AN INCREASINGLY DANGEROUS SITUATION BECAUSE OF LABOR UNREST AND WHAT THEY SAW AS INCREASED ANTI-SOCIALIST ACTIVITY LINKED TO SOLIDARITY, THE INDEPENDENT TRADE UNION.

THE SOVIET UNION AND EAST GERMANY HAVE AGAIN EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT THE SITUATION IN POLAND.

EAST GERMANY HAS DENIED TREATING POLISH TRAVELLERS IN AN UNFRIENDLY MANNER.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE NON-ALIGNED STATES OPENED A FOUR-DAY CONFERENCE IN NEW DELHI TODAY AMID DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE SOVIET OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN.

BRITAIN SAYS EUROPE WILL MAINTAIN THE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IT IMPOSED AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION FOR INVADING AFGHANISTAN.

AT THE CONGRESS OF SPAIN'S RULING CENTRIST PARTY, SUPPORTERS OF OUTGOING PREMIER ADOLFO SUAREZ HAVE WON THE BATTLE FOR THE PARTY LEADERSHIP.

MASSIVE REACTION TO THE MURDER OF A NUCLEAR-PLANT ENGINEER BY BASQUE TERRORISTS BROUGHT PUBLIC LIFE TO A VIRTUAL STANDSTILL TODAY IN THE THREE BASQUE PROVINCES OF NORTHERN SPAIN.

SPECIAL UN ENVOY OLOF PALME IS TO MAKE A NEW EFFORT TO MEDIATE BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ.

THERE IS STILL NO WORD ON THE FATE OF A JORDANIAN DIPLOMAT WHOSE KIDNAPPERS HAD THREATENED TO KILL HIM.

FORMER CAMBODIAN LEADER PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK HAS TOLD THE KHMER ROUGE HE IS READY TO JOIN A UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE VIETNAMESE IN CAMBODIA.

# 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, 10 February 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 8:30), drawing attention to the current anti-American campaign in the Soviet media, said the US has in the past ten years of detente considerably reduced its military potential, whereas the Soviet Union has been building up its military might and bringing into its sphere of influence Vietnam, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Angola, Afghanistan, etc. In the light of these developments, the new Reagan administration is determined to reappraise the US defense program, and the Soviet Union is beginning to feel that things are changing.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Limberger, NY 8) looked at the results of the US grain and technology embargo against the USSR. The program noted the controversy in the US over the effectiveness of the embargo, and the US government's position that the embargo was designed to demonstrate US determination and make the USSR pay the maximum price for its aggression

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in Afghanistan. The Economist was quoted as disputing the view that the USSR has been able to fully compensate for the grain embargo. The grain embargo, said the program, has certainly exacerbated the USSR's food difficulties. The technology embargo has had an even greater effect, and is hitting the USSR's industrial modernization plans. As regard the Reagan administration's plans, the program pointed to Agricultural Secretary John Block's reference to the US' food weapon.

2. The USSR and Chad. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 3:30), citing a TASS dispatch from Tripoli reporting Gaddafi's denial of the USSR's involvement in Chad, backgrounded the events that led to Libya's aggression and plans for a merger with Chad, and cited Der Spiegel's interview with Chad opposition leader Halid Dabsaga in which he referred to eyewitness reports and tape recordings testifying to the involvement of Soviet, GDR and Cuban forces in the drive toward the Chad capital of Ndjamena.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 6) summarized the section dealing with Soviet human rights violations contained in the State Department's annual report to Congress on the human rights situation in the world. The report accused the USSR of suppressing the constitutionally-guaranteed rights of its people, and detailed the extent of the repressions of Soviet dissidents in 1980, a year which it termed as the severest since the start of the Soviet human rights movement a decade ago.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rudolf, NY 5:30) reported on a meeting of American scientists at the New York Academy of Sciences on February 8 in support of persecuted Soviet scientists.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20) was devoted to the 15th anniversary of the trial of Sinyavsky and Daniel. The program quoted Sinyavsky's final statement in court to the effect that belles-lettres should not be approached with juridical formulations, a view reiterated by Lidia Chukovskaya, and recalled the polemics between her and Sholokhov. Excerpts were given from an anonymous samizdat "Letter to an Old Friend" based on a fresh recollection of the trial (AS-227).

4. The Economy. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5) summarized two articles by The New York Times Moscow correspondent Raymond Apple devoted to the state of the Soviet economy. The first article described shortages of meat and other foodstuffs in Moscow stores, noting that while there is a wider selection at the nearest kolkhoz market, prices are prohibitively high for the average Soviet citizen. Reference was made to the reported closure of some meat stores in Novosibirsk owing to a lack of supplies, and the conclusion was drawn that the

food supply situation has worsened in the last few years. The second article noted that although the Soviet leadership is fully committed to improve food and consumer supplies, the draft guidelines for the new 11th Five-Year Plan published last December raise serious doubts that the lot of the average Soviet consumer will be improved. A breakdown of growth targets in the economic sector and their chances of fulfillment was given.

5. Justice. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 5) commented on a recent report in Vechernyaya Moskva on the case of a cook by the name of Tatyana Sherkoplyas who was sentenced to one year corrective labor for preparing 45 ham sandwiches whose total ham content was 178 grams less than prescribed, representing a sum of 79 kopecks. The program said that while the court may have had the honest intention of stopping the trend towards theft, in a previous case of massive embezzlement by Fisheries Ministry officials there was no report of their having been arraigned. It was his impression, said the program author, that Sherkoplyas was "ditched" by her colleagues, possibly because she refused to share the spoils, possibly because she did not want to pilfer on a large scale. By way of comparison, the program recalled how in Tsarist Russia a defense lawyer successfully pleaded in a case of an old woman who had stolen a teapot that Russia had survived the Tatar yoke, Napoleon's invasion, war and hunger, and would somehow manage to survive the case of an old woman stealing a teapot.

6. Rekunkov. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Reitman, M 3), commenting on the appointment of Alexander Rekunkov as new USSR Procurator-General, said little is known about him. While his predecessor, Rudenko, who died three weeks ago, was known abroad for having represented the Soviet Union at the Nuremberg trial, Rekunkov is mainly known abroad for his involvement in Sakharov's case. An excerpt from the 56th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events was quoted telling how Sakharov was notified about the decision to exile him to Gorky without trial.

7. Dostoevski. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), pegged to the centenary of Dostoevski's death, featured a further excerpt from the late Russian emigre literary critic Konstantin Mochulsky's book Dostoevski: His Life and Work, reissued last year by the YMCA Press in Paris, as well as excerpts from Russian emigre literary critic Georgi Adamovich's book Commentaries, published in Washington in 1967.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Chianuzov, M 10:30) highlighted the proceedings of the PUWP CC plenum, in particular the replacement of Prime Minister Pankowski by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the speeches by Grabski, Barcikowski and Kania. Among other things, Grabski said that dissidents, in particular KOR members, were provoking anarchy and anti-socialism. He criticized the links between Solidarity and KOR, said trade union representatives were criticizing the socialist system and the party's leading role, spoke of attempts to discredit the security organs, the militia and the state prosecutor's office, described the strike in Jelenia Gora as a blatant provocation, and repeated objections to the creation of a "Rural Solidarity" (the program reported that the Supreme Court ruled that individual farmers have the right to form associations, but not independent trade unions). Barcikowski said that certain persons associated with Solidarity were trying to paralyze the party and government, and spoke of concern by Poland's friends that forces hostile to socialism were undermining the country's internal stability. Kania praised the assistance being rendered to Poland by other communist countries, particularly the USSR, and called for peace and order. The program quoted Warsaw Radio on an agreement reached at Jelenia Gora. It was noted that the Soviet and a part of the East European press continue to depict developments in Poland in the most dismal light. Soviet central TV stated that Solidarity was intensifying its subversive political agitation in order to weaken the PUWP's role. Reference was made to Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Abrasimov's statement to FRG TV that the USSR could not remain indifferent to developments in Poland; TASS' report that Abrasimov and commander-in-chief of the Soviet forces in the GDR General Mikhail Zaytsev had discussed questions of mutual interest with GDR military and government leaders; and a US government spokesman's statement that the US remained concerned over the situation in Poland, and that a Soviet intervention would have serious consequences.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 1:30) quoted White House official Larry Spix on US concern over developments in Poland on the basis of CN 123 of February 9.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 4) gave the substance of a report by British economist Richard Ports, commissioned by the Royal Institute for international affairs, on Western economic policy regarding the Polish economic crisis. Ports concluded that what is required is cautious but intensive cooperation between the USSR, Comecon, the governments and banks of Western creditor countries in respect of Poland, the Polish government, and the Polish people. He said overcoming the crisis is in the interests of both the West and the USSR. A CND London report of February 10 was used.

2. Czechoslovakia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 4), citing Murray Seeger's article in The Los Angeles Times, discussed the Czechoslovak government's introduction of a series of changes designed to make industrial production more efficient, and commented that because of events in Poland, Husak's dogmatic and orthodox regime rejects the suggestion that the new changes are economic reforms and instead asserts that they are nothing more than "organizational and management" changes. The views of Czechoslovak economists on the potential effects of the new measures were noted, and it was pointed out that many of their elements have not been published thus far, although they are expected to be approved at the next party congress.

3. The French CP. PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 8) discussed the strong reaction in France to the French CP's racial campaign directed primarily against Arab and black workers, and cited comments on this issue by the head of the Paris Mosque, writer Jean Ederm-Hallier, and expelled French CP member Jean Elleinstein in Le Quotidien de Paris. The French CP's tactics were compared to that of the Ku-Klux-Klan, and the latest campaign was seen in the context of a desperate effort by the French CP to play on the racial sentiments of Frenchmen to gain more votes for presidential candidate Marchais. The French CP's waning popularity and internal rifts were noted, and the program concluded by saying that the French CP is appropriating the rightist-extremist slogan "France for Frenchmen."

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gendler, NY 4:30) gave the substance of Bernard Gwertzman's article in The New York Times entitled "Reagan and the World," focusing on his analysis of the Reagan administration's philosophy and foreign policy towards the USSR, as well as the administration's view of events in Poland and the Soviet reaction to these developments. Also covered were the new administration's position on US-Chinese relations, human rights, international terrorism, and the Third World.

2. The Non-Aligned Movement. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 3:30), discussing the non-aligned conference in New Delhi, noted Indira Gandhi's speech at the opening of the conference; the lack of unity within the movement since the Afghan crisis and the Iran-Iraq war; the possibility that both Iran and Iraq will accept a mediation effort by Muslim states; the USSR's reported reversal of an earlier approval of trilateral talks on Afghanistan; an Afghan student demonstration in New Delhi; and the Singapore foreign minister's criticism of the Indian and Cuban positions on Kampuchea. The New York Times (Kaufmann), a Reuter's report, and a CND report from Munich of February 10 were used.

PRESS REVIEW (RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD") (Krassovsky, M 4) quoted comment on the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in New Delhi in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, on Indira Gandhi's call for unity, the restraint shown by speakers in respect of the US and the USSR, and the differences over Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and the Iraqi-Iranian war; and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, on the afore-mentioned differences and the realization by the conference participants that a failure of detente would be highly detrimental to the non-aligned countries.

3. Southern Africa. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtochevsky, M 4) pointed to the tense situation in the region, characterized by partisan raids against South Africa and Namibia, and South African counter-measures; armed clashes in Rhodesia; partisan warfare in Uganda; and dictatorial regimes in Tanzania, Zambia and Angola. Reference was made to the SWAPO claim to be the sole representative of the Namibian people.

4. Britain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3:30) reported on Shirley Williams' resignation from the Labour Party's National Executive Committee. The program said this is a further indication of an imminent schism in the party. A CND London report of February 10 was used.

5. The FRG. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 4) described the three-part West German TV series about the mass flight and expulsion of Germans at the end of World War II. Observing that the general FRG press reaction was that the series was fairly objective, the program described as completely unfounded the Soviet claim that it falsifies history and is part of revisionist propaganda.

6. Brazil. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Chianurov, M 4:30) reported on the discovery of a promising gold deposit in Brazil.

7. The World Bank and the IMF. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dreyer, NY 8) sketched the history of these two international financial organizations, noting that in practice the obligations they impose are not fulfilled by countries with a socialist economy.

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

1. Space. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 1:30) cited a brief item in Novaya Gazeta on a retired US naval officer who plans to launch himself into space with a home-made rocket.

2. The Discovery in Ethiopia of What Are Thought to Be the Oldest Tools Used by Man was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 2:30).

3. Jacob Rabinov, the US' Most Productive Inventor. was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (S. Vardy, M 2:30) which quoted an article in the US popular-science journal Discoverer pegged to Rabinov's 70th birthday.

PRESS REVIEW (Krassovsky, M 4) was featured in C-2.

There was no WORLD TODAY.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: Western aid to Poland (Czugunow, L 4); The New York Times on the Reagan administration's foreign policy (Gendler, NY 4:30); tension in southern Africa (Predtechevsky, M 4); the Czech economy (Chianurov, M 4); on FRG TV series on German refugees in World War Two (Krassovsky, M 4); the resignation of Shirley Williams from the British Labour Party's National Executive Council (Czugunow, L 3:30); and world press comment on the non-aligned conference in New Delhi (Krassovsky, M 4).

vi/gk/DF



NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 10 FEBRUARY 1981:

POLISH MEDIA SAY THE POLISH PARLIAMENT SESSION OPENING WEDNESDAY IS EXPECTED TO MAKE MORE HIGH-LEVEL GOVERNMENT CHANGES.

THE UNITED STATES HAS COMMENTED ON BOTH ITS ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH POLAND.

IRAN WEDNESDAY CELEBRATES THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION THAT BROUGHT RUHOLLAH KHOMEINI TO POWER.

YUGOSLAVIA'S PRIME MINISTER SAYS CURRENT WORLD DEVELOPMENTS ARE AMONG THE MOST DANGEROUS HE CAN REMEMBER SINCE WORLD WAR TWO.

THE CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE IN MADRID SAYS THE SOVIETS ARE STUDYING A SPANISH PROPOSAL TO CONDEMN TERRORISM.

KURT WALDHEIM IS IN NEW DELHI TO TRY TO GET NEGOTIATIONS ON AFGHANISTAN UNDER WAY.

THE SOVIET ARMY DAILY HAS REPORTED THE DEATH IN A PLANE CRASH OF THE COMMANDER OF THE SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET AND A NUMBER OF OTHER HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS.

THERE ARE SIGNS OF NEW TENSION BETWEEN JORDAN AND SYRIA FOLLOWING THE KIDNAP OF A JORDANIAN DIPLOMAT.

ANWAR SADAT HAS URGED THE EEC TO HELP PERSUADE ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIANS TO ACCEPT A FORMULA FOR MUTUAL RECOGNITION.

THE KING OF SPAIN HAS NOMINATED LEOPOLDO CALVO SOTELA AS THE NEXT PREMIER.

THE US STATE DEPARTMENT HAS ISSUED ITS ANNUAL REPORT ON HOW IT VIEWS THE WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION.

A SOVIET DELEGATE AT THE GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE HAS CALLED FOR AN INTERNATIONAL BAN ON NEUTRON WEAPONS.

**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, 11 February 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

- \* 1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Dreyer, NY 5) was pegged to reports that the US has not reached a final decision on whether to lift the partial grain embargo against the USSR imposed by Carter after the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. The program analyzed what was viewed as the grain embargo's severe impact on the average Soviet citizen, particularly its increased strain on the livestock sector contributing to a reduction in meat production last year of about three per cent as compared with the previous year. The program noted that should President Reagan decide to continue the grain embargo, meat supplies to the average Soviet citizen would be reduced by 5-6 per cent compared with last year and would of course again hit the Soviet citizen as opposed to the army, the KGB and other privileged classes.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Chianurov, M 4:30) gave the gist of an article by Zhores Medvedev in The New York Times on February 10 claiming that the grain embargo has had an im-

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portant stimulative effect on Soviet agricultural policy, forcing the Soviet leaders to mobilize all possible reserves for the development of agricultural production and to implement some new reforms.

2. The Leadership. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Shragin, NY 7:30) noted that the reason for Khrushchev's removal was that his decentralization programs had reduced the privileges of the bureaucracy whose standing he had advanced by using the Central Committee to remove the "anti-party group," and so it was possible for the Politburo to use that same Central Committee against Khrushchev. Brezhnev was chosen because he was the perfect representative of the post-Stalin Party bureaucracy. He retained Khrushchev's policies largely unchanged except for those elements which caused inner-party conflict. Thus, the Soviet Union remains the industrialized country with the largest military machine and the lowest standard of living. Most of Brezhnev's efforts to improve the situation have failed because he could not reduce the power and privileges of the Party oligarchy which he represents. This prevented him from making reforms which would increase productivity or solve the kolkhoz problem. Because he had to reverse Khrushchev's de-Stalinization program, he provoked open confrontation in the form of the dissident movement and the USSR, where the violation of human rights is systematic, has lost all of its former ideological attraction. The USSR now merely inspires fear. East European countries are privately and West European communist parties openly critical of the Soviet Union. Efforts to extend influence in the Third World have resulted in the expulsion of Soviet specialists, involvement in armed conflict and finally in the open intervention in Afghanistan, for which the USSR was condemned by most Third World countries. Soviet policies also prompted America to impose an economic and cultural boycott against the USSR, and led to the election of Reagan who is less interested in compromise. There are as good reasons for the Party Congress to remove Brezhnev, said the program, as there were for removing Khrushchev, but it is unlikely to do so.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA (Alexeyeva, NY 4:30) reported on events connected with the fourth anniversary of the arrest of Moscow Helsinki Group founder Yuri Orlov. These were an announcement by the Soviet authorities that two years ago, Orlov had been deprived of his title of corresponding member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences; telegrams of solidarity to Orlov and his wife from the American physicists association; a proposal by the British parliament and the US Congress' Helsinki commission that Orlov be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize; and messages to the US and Soviet delegations at the Madrid conference from the American public Helsinki commission.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 11:30) featured samizdat accounts of interrogations of Yelena Sirotenko (fiancee of Armenian political prisoner Paruyr Ayrikyan) and Boris Altshuler in connection with the case of Moscow Helsinki Group member Tatyana Osipova (AS-4185).

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 9:30) former Soviet political prisoner Kronid Lyubarsky gave a profile of his former fellow-prisoner Fedor Trufanov, who on February 2 celebrated his 62nd birthday.

4. Emigration. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Storozhenko, NY 2:30), based on a UPI dispatch from Moscow dated February 8, reported a sudden increase this year in the number of exit visas granted to Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate. Jews in Moscow were said to view this as aimed at getting rid of potential trouble-makers in preparation for the party congress.

5. Muslims. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 5) cited figures from an article in the latest issue of Der Spiegel on Soviet Central Asia indicating that there are no more than 300 mosques in the region at present against 25,000 in 1920. The program saw these and other figures contained in the article as a refutation of Soviet propaganda claims of deep respect for Islam, such as in Mufti Babakhanov's book Islam and The Muslims in the Country of the Soviets. Moscow's current propaganda efforts in this direction were said to stem from concern over the impact of events in Iran and Afghanistan in the Muslim world.

6. Civil Aviation. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) took note of a Soviet announcement according to which the IL-86 airbus will start regular flights between Moscow and Mineralnye Vody soon. The program recalled that the airbus' first regular flight between Moscow and Tashkent was inaugurated at the end of last year, 12 years after the first Western airbus. Repeated postponements of the Soviet flights was said to be due to engine problems, like in the case of the TU-144.

7. The Theater. FOOTLIGHTS (Krugly, P 12) featured a further installment of a former Soviet actor's recollections of his acting career in the Soviet Union, this time his recollections of the Na Maloy Bronnoy Theater in Moscow.

8. Pre-Revolutionary History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Paramonov, NY 7:30) described the struggle between the autocracy and the Duma for power during the Stolypin era. The program said that the major value of the Stolypin approach was that it maintained agrarian peace since it was achieved without expropriation and at the same time created genuine social change, since a new class with property interests was created. In conclusion, the program said that these constructive reforms could be contrasted with the failed Soviet reforms, noting that the agrarian problem remains one of the most burning issues in the USSR.

9. Kropotkin. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (B. Orlov, M 9) gave a profile of the nobleman philosopher of anarchy, Petr Kropotkin, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his death.

10. Dostoevski. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) pegged to the centenary of Dostoevski's death, featured the first installment of Fedor Stepun's article "Dostoevski's Philosophy" from the book Vstrechi (Encounters) published in Munich in 1962.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5) suggested that Prime Minister Pinkowski's replacement by General Wojciech Jaruzelski was designed to strengthen the leadership's authority and assuage the leaders of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries. Jaruzelski, it was observed, has close contacts with the Soviet leadership, including military circles, and is evidently acceptable to the general public; he has always kept out of internal party conflicts and has opposed the use of force in the socio-political crises of the past decade. The program noted the compromise nature of the Supreme Court's ruling on Rural Solidarity, quoting Walesa that the conflict has ended in a draw. Finally, the program spoke of concern in Poland over the intensified campaign against "anti-socialist" forces, noting that for Yona Andronov, for example, writing in Literaturnaya Gazeta, these are synonymous with the Solidarity leaders and the supporters of the "semi-legal KOR organization." An RAD report of February 11 was used.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 5:30) quoted comment on Jaruzelski's appointment as Polish Prime Minister in Le Monde, that this move will probably help little in solving the country's numerous problems, that Jaruzelski's past rejection of the use of force is a hopeful sign, and that the army is the unknown factor in the Polish equation; the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, that Jaruzelski has many advantages, one of the main ones being the fact that he enjoys Moscow's trust; and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, on the symbolic link between the expulsion from the party of Jaroszewicz, the last Polish leader whose presence reminded the Poles that the communist regime was brought in by the Soviet army, and the appointment of Jaruzelski as Premier; the newspaper asked whether this means that in a moment of crisis, the regime is having to return to its origins, to the principle that power comes from the barrel of a gun.

PANORAMA (Beloserkovsky, M 8) commented on the Polish Supreme Court's ruling that individual farmers may form associations but do not have the right to form an independent trade union.

The program quoted Rural Solidarity leader Zdislaw Ostatek that the ruling did not meet the expectations of members, but had its positive features, and Walesa that the conflict had ended in a draw, and that the new labor laws being drafted would take account of the farmers' interests. It was noted that the ILO convention ratified by both Poland and the USSR speaks of the freedom of association, without making a distinction between trade unions and associations. The program said that only the future will answer the question of what the Supreme Court's ruling means in practice. Attention was drawn to Solidarity's resolution that any infringements on the peasants' trade union would be regarded as an infringement on Solidarity itself.

PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 4:30), based on Bernard Gwertzman's article in The New York Times and the State Department briefing of February 11, cited, with two voice cuts, State Department spokesman Dyess' statements that the US regarded the possibility of Soviet military intervention in Poland as neither imminent, nor inevitable, nor justifiable, and that if strictly Polish forces intervened to establish order it would be regarded as a Polish matter, as well as his statement that seemed to rule out any US economic aid to Poland. It was noted that the above statements led journalists and politicians to believe that the US was relatively unconcerned about the dangers facing Poland, and the State Department subsequently issued a written clarification of Dyess' statements. The program cited and gave the substance of these clarifying statements.

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Sadat's Visit to Luxembourg and Paris was discussed in PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 5:30) against the background of his statements on Palestine before the European Parliament and President Giscard's own position on this issue. The French and Egyptian positions on Libya's expansionist policy in Africa and the Afghan crisis were also discussed.

2. El Salvador. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gendler, NY 4:30) noted the crushing of the rebel offensive by government troops and suggested that the government's land reform may be slowly bearing fruit. Quoting The New York Times, the program pointed to evidence of Soviet, East-European and Vietnamese support for the rebels via Cuba and Nicaragua presented by El Salvador to the US State Department.

3. Iran. On the second anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution, RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechesky, M 3:30) discussed the political conflicts in that country on the basis of a CND report from Munich of February 11.

4. Turkey. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Nadirashvili, M 6:30) backgrounded the domestic and foreign policy changes in Turkey in the five months since the military takeover.

5. India. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 6:30), based on an article in Der Spiegel, examined the internal situation in India one year after Indira Gandhi's return to power.

6. Zimbabwe. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gendler, NY 4) gave the substance of an interview given to Business Week by Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe. The journal's correspondent described Mugabe as a Marxist pragmatist. Mugabe was quoted that the condition for Soviet and US Embassies was that neither country supported Zimbabwe opposition parties.

7. Britain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3) reported on opposition by the British miners union to plans to close about 50 mines. A CND London report of February 11 was used.

8. The FRG. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 5) quoted Chancellor Schmidt, public opinion polls, and an FRG government report on the positive effect on FRG public opinion of the film Holocaust, shown two years ago, on the extermination of the Jews by the Nazis.

9. The World Oil Situation. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 3), citing an article in The Financial Times, noted that a fall in oil prices for 1981 is still unlikely despite an encouraging reduction in Western oil consumption last year.

10. East-West Relations. KALEIDOSCOPE (Vardy, M 2) cited a report in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on a deal between a West German construction firm and Slovakia on deliveries of timber in which Turkish wood fallers sent by the firm came to an agreement with their Slovak colleagues under which the Slovaks did the Turks' work in exchange for half of the advance pay -- in hard currency -- paid to the Turks before their departure from the FRG.

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

1. Medicine. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) reported on an artificial heart constructed at the University of Utah.

2. The Theater. FOOTLIGHTS (Zinik, L 8) gave a profile of the English playwright Steven Berkoff, the son of a Russian-Jewish amigrant.

3. Anna Pavlova. FOOTLIGHTS (Romadinova, NY 8) told how the centenary of Anna Pavlova's birth will be commemorated in the US.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 5:30) was featured in B-1.

WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the latest developments in Poland (Bensi, M 5); world press comment (Bensi, M 4); the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution (Predtechevsky, M 4:30); Turkey five months after the military takeover (Nadirashvili, M 6:30); Soviet Muslims (Gordin, M 4); the effect of the US grain embargo against the USSR (Dreyer, NY 5); the West's oil problem (Chianurov, M 3); an increase in the number of Soviet Jews allowed to emigrate (Storozhenko, NY 2:30); the situation in India (Predtechevsky, M 6:30); and Sadat's visit to Paris (Mirsky, M 5:30).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" feature programming on the following topics: Turkey five months after the military takeover (Nadirashvili, M 6:30); the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); the West's oil problem (Chianurov, M 3); Mugabe's interview to Business Week (Gendler, NY 4); opposition by British miners to pit closures (Czugunow, L 3); and the situation in El Salvador (Gendler, NY 4:30).

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#### NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 11 FEBRUARY 1981:

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GENERAL WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI HAS BEEN CONFIRMED AS POLAND'S NEW PREMIER AND IS EXPECTED TO PROPOSE FURTHER GOVERNMENT CHANGES THURSDAY.

AT THE MADRID CONFERENCE THE US HAS ACCUSED THE SOVIETS OF CREATING THE MILITARY CAPABILITY FOR A SURPRISE ATTACK.

IT'S BEEN CONFIRMED THAT ENRICO BERLINGUER WILL NOT ATTEND THE SOVIET PARTY CONGRESS.

ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, IRAN REPORTS HEAVY NEW FIGHTING IN ITS WAR WITH IRAQ.

THE NONALIGNED CONFERENCE MAY BE EXTENDED BEYOND THURSDAY.

THE US IS CONCERNED OVER REPORTS ISRAEL IS SPEEDING UP BUILDING SETTLEMENTS IN OCCUPIED ARAB AREAS ... ANWAR SADAT HAS TALKED TO THE FRENCH PRESIDENT IN PARIS.

THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN HOLDING TALKS WITH CHINA ABOUT COMPENSATION FOR CANCELLED INDUSTRIAL CONTRACTS.

HELMUT SCHMIDT SAYS HE AND YUGOSLAVIA'S PREMIER AGREED ON LOTS OF THINGS DURING TALKS IN BONN.

NEWS AGENCIES SAY THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF EXIT VISAS GRANTED TO SOVIET JEWS THIS YEAR.

THE SOVIETS HAVE COMPLAINED TO A US NEWSMAN OVER SOME OF THE STORIES HE HAS WRITTEN.

US DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER SAYS HE FAVORS DEPLOYING THE NEUTRON WARHEAD IN WESTERN EUROPE BECAUSE HE THINKS IT COULD DO A LOT TO OFFSET THE SOVIET ADVANTAGE IN TANKS ALONG THE NATO FRONT.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST HOTELS IN THE WORLD - THE HILTON IN THE AMERICAN CITY OF LAS VEGAS - CAUGHT FIRE DURING THE NIGHT.

# 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, 12 February 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. The USSR and the Neutron Weapon. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 8:30) discussed the furious Soviet attacks against the US government in connection with Defense Secretary Weinberger's recent statement in favor of deployment of the neutron weapon in Western Europe, giving as an example APN commentator Spartak Beglov's description of the weapon as offensive in character. The program observed that if the US had wanted to make the neutron weapon offensive, it would have planned to install neutron warheads not on tactical or medium-range missiles, but on "intermediate-range" missiles with a range of 4,000-5,000 kilometers, such as the Soviet SS-20. Further, the neutron weapon is regarded by NATO strategists as highly suitable against the Warsaw Pact's three-to-one tank superiority. US chief delegate at the Madrid conference Max Kampelman was quoted on the Soviet military buildup since the signing of the Helsinki agreement, including the deployment of SS-20 missiles. In conclusion, the program observed that the USSR responded to President

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Carter's postponement of a decision to deploy the neutron weapon by military operations in Ethiopia, the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, and the occupation of Afghanistan.

2. Soviet-US Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 10) noted that shortly after the US-Soviet polemics on involvement in international terrorism, the Soviet Foreign Ministry has handed to the US Embassy in Moscow a note demanding the extradition of Lithuanian Pranas Brazinskas and his son Algirdas, who in October 1970 hijacked a Soviet airliner to Turkey; during a shoot-out on board, a stewardess was killed and three crew members wounded. The note describes the failure of the US to comply with previous repeated requests as "encouraging terrorism." The program recapitulated the facts of the case. Among other things, it was pointed out that Pranas Brazinskas insisted right from the beginning that his action was political in nature, since his objective in fleeing abroad was to draw international attention to the Lithuanian national movement. The flight security officers, he said, were to blame for the fatal shoot-out. The program noted that at the time there was no extradition agreement between the USSR and Turkey. The question of the Brazinskas' deportation is now being reviewed by a US immigration court--in any case they could only be deported to Venezuela, from where they arrived in the US. While the USSR demands the extradition of both the Brazinskas, Algirdas was at the time of the hijacking a minor under Soviet law. Finally, said the program, one might ask why the Brazinskas were not able to simply buy tickets and fly wherever they wanted to.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Storozhenko, NY 2) reported that the New York police and the FBI are stepping up measures to protect staffers of the Soviet UN mission and their families following acts of harassment against them by human rights activists. The program noted the two-times arrest of two members of the Jewish Defense League, and observed that those responsible for the harassment of the Soviet diplomats say it is connected with the situation of Jews in the USSR.

3. CPSU-Italian CP Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 6) reported that PCI leader Enrico Berlinguer will not be attending the 26th Party Congress scheduled to convene in Moscow on February 23; instead, the party's delegation will be headed by the head of its international affairs department, Giancarlo Pajetta. The program observed that the PCI has been at odds with Moscow on a number of issues, noting Berlinguer's critical stand on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and his expression of hope that there would not be any kind of outside intervention in Poland. The program also recalled President Pertini's remarks which were interpreted in Moscow as linking the USSR with world terrorism, and noted that the PCI has refrained from defending Moscow in this matter.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 8) discussed Soviet dissidents' efforts to achieve political instead of criminal status for their colleagues in Soviet prisons, and cited definitions of a political prisoner by Amnesty International, former Chilean CP leader Luis Corvalan in Izvestia, and former Soviet political prisoner Yelena Olitskaya.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20) began with the text of a samizdat report on the interrogation of Sergei Dedulin in connection with the case of arrested Moscow Helsinki Group member Tatyana Osipova (AS-4176), and a samizdat report on persecuted Kiev Jewish refusenik Viktor Yanenko (AS-4181). This was followed by an account by Yevgeni Nikolayev, a former activist of the Association of Free Trade Unions of Workers in the USSR, who described and backgrounded a press conference held in February 1978 in Moscow on the initiative of Vladimir Klebanov and in the presence of Western correspondents at which the foundation of the Association was announced.

5. The Fate of the Russian Imperial Book Collection: AT THE BOOKSHELF (Rudolf, NY 9:30) featured an interview with Germaine Pavlova, a former senior librarian at the Hermitage in Leningrad who now lives in US and works at the New York Public Library. Pavlova answered questions about the fate of the Russian Imperial book collections after the Revolution. She is presently writing a paper about the books from these collections which were bought by American collectors in the 1930s, when the Soviet authorities decided to sell works of art to other countries.

6. Dostoevski. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) featured the second installment of Fedor Stepun's book Dostoevski's Philosophy, published in Munich in 1962.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5) analyzed the latest changes in the Polish leadership, noting that new Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has retained his position as Defense Minister. The program pointed out that the appointment of Polityka chief editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski as a deputy premier would seem to ensure the continuation of the "renewal" process. The program carried excerpts from Jaruzelski's speech before the Sejm in which he voiced criticism of the "anti-socialist forces" allegedly working against the Polish state. The program concluded by quoting Pope John Paul II who, speaking to a large group of Polish pilgrims in their native tongue, called on his countrymen to act with responsibility and maturity in the present situation.

PANORAMA (Beloborodov, W 5:30) reported on a symposium held at John Hopkins University's Foreign Policy Institute in Washington on US foreign policy objectives in Eastern Europe. The program highlighted views expressed by Marshall Shulman, Helmut Sonnenfeldt and Harold Brown on the options available to the Soviet Union in the current Polish crisis; they concluded that Moscow would not benefit in any way from an intervention in Poland.

2. Czechoslovakia. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Gorbanevskaya, P 8:30) discussed a book by Eva Kanturkova, a Czech writer living in Prague, consisting of interviews with women belonging to the Charter-77 movement in which they talk about their life. The book circulated in Czechoslovakia in samizdat under the title Twelve Conversations. It was published recently in Cologne in a German translation

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Non-Aligned Movement. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 4:30) discussed the latest developments at the non-aligned conference in New Delhi, including the conference's warning of the dangerous international situation and attempts to undermine the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement; Waldheim's speech on the Afghan and Kampuchean crises as well as his intensive diplomatic activities in New Delhi aimed at resolving them; and the USSR's opposition to Pakistan's initiative on Afghanistan.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 5), reporting on the non-aligned foreign ministers conference in New Delhi, noted the compromise resolution on foreign troop withdrawals from Afghanistan and Kampuchea; the stormy debates over the superpowers' military presence in the Indian Ocean; the Vietnamese and Cuban attacks against the US; the Singapore Foreign Minister's question as to whether a Cuban representative could be chairman of the non-aligned movement in view of Cuba's close links with the USSR; and Waldheim's meeting with the Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers concerning talks on the Afghan question.

2. The US. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4) cited an article by James Reston in The New York Times outlining Haig's priorities in formulating American foreign policy. The program pointed to the areas requiring Haig's immediate attention, and concluded by quoting Reston that the new Secretary of State has already shown his determination to play a major role in the Reagan administration.

3. US-West European Relations. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5) cited John Vinocur's article in The New York Times of February 11 entitled "Reagan and Europe" on the implications of President Reagan's assumption of office for the US' West European allies.

4. US-Iran. KALEIDOSCOPE (Orshansky, W 3:30) reported on the release from Iran of US citizen Cynthia Dwyer, described as the US' "53rd hostage." A voice cut of Cynthia Dwyer's husband was given in which he said he felt no bitterness towards the Iranian people.

5. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Orshansky, M 3:30) gave a voice cut of State Department spokesman Dyess' statement on the US government's deep concern over Israel's continued settlement policy, which both President Reagan and Haig find unhelpful to the peace process. It was pointed out that France's warm reception of Sadat and the Egyptian President's efforts to get Western Europe more actively involved in the Middle East talks have not gone unnoticed in Washington.

6. The FRG. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 4), reporting on the current crisis within the SPD, said that according to an analysis of the situation carried out at a special meeting of the party presidium, the causes for the crisis are the existence in the party of groups or individuals who do not share the views of the leadership and the government on a number of important questions of internal and foreign policy. Brandt was quoted that he does not share the fears of some party leaders, and considers the party strong enough to preserve its monolithicalness.

7. British-Czech Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3:30), based on a CND report from London of February 12, discussed the British government's protest to the Czechoslovak government over the harassment of a British diplomat by Czechoslovak security officers outside of Prague, and in this connection recalled a series of recent incidents involving British citizens in Prague resulting in a deterioration of British-Czechoslovak relations.

8. Zimbabwe. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) backgrounded the increasingly frequent armed clashes between Mugabe and Nkomo supporters. The program noted the badly shaken prestige of the Mugabe government due in particular to scandals and terror involving his closest associates, quoted Nkomo and Muzorewa on the poor situation regarding freedom and human rights in Zimbabwe, and said that observers feel Mugabe will sooner or later go over to a one-party system; Nkomo and his supporters would then start a civil war, and turn to their Soviet and Cuban supporters. The program also pointed to the continuing exodus of white specialists, and reluctance by foreign investors to invest in Zimbabwe. A CND London report of February 12 was used.

9. Indonesia. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 7:30) backgrounded the situation in Indonesia after 15 years of military rule, noting the priority given to economic considerations in

foreign policy, the country's rapid economic development, and the failure of the development of the social structure to keep pace with the latter.

10. India. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 1:30) included a brief item on the population census now being taken in India.

11. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Yessenin-Volpin, NY 9) examined the major differences between the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is only morally binding, and the international pacts on civil and political rights as well as those on social, economic and cultural rights, which are legally binding for those states which have ratified them. The program focused on articles in these human rights documents which deal with the right to emigrate.

WORLD TODAY (Czugunow, L 2:30) reported on a press conference in London in which a group of prominent Western intellectuals and former East European dissidents announced the formation of a "committee for the free world," whose aim is to defend the ideals and cultural values of the free world and fight all forms of totalitarianism. Statements by prominent Polish philosopher Leszek Kolakowski, one of the members of this new committee, were noted. A CND report from London and an article in The Times were used.

12. Refugees. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 9:30), based on a CND report from Munich of February 12, discussed the plight of East Africa's refugees, noting a UN campaign to promote international emergency relief aid for this region. The program stressed that once again the aid is expected to be provided by the US, other Western countries and Saudi Arabia, since the USSR and its allies have a poor record in providing such aid; in this connection, complaints last December by the UN High Commissioner for Refugee Affairs were recalled to the effect that the USSR had contributed nothing recently to the UN refugee fund.

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

1. Literature. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Kafanova, NY 9) reviewed world economy expert Samuel Pisar's book Blood and Hope on his experiences during and after World War II.

2. The 134th Anniversary of the Birth of US Inventor Thomas Edison was noted in KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 2:30).

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M.59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the latest developments in Poland (Bensi, M 5); a symposium on US foreign policy objectives in Eastern Europe (Beloborodov, W 5:30); the USSR and the neutron weapon (Predtechevsky, M 4); the formation in London of a "committee for a free world" (Czugunow, L 2:30); Berlinguer's decision not to attend the 26th CPSU Congress (Bensi, M 3:30); Haig and US foreign policy (Muslin, NY 4); the current crisis in the FRG Social Democratic Party (Krassovsky, M 4); US concern over Israel's settlement policy (Orshansky, W 4); the situation in Indonesia (Nadirashvili, M 4); the situation in Zimbabwe (Predtechevsky, M 4); the harassment of British citizens in Czechoslovakia (Czugunow, L 3); and the Soviet demand to the US for the extradition of Lithuanian aircraft hijackers Pranas and Algirdas Brazinskas (Roitman, M 5).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: Berlinguer's decision not to go to Moscow (Bensi, M 6); the non-aligned foreign ministers conference in New Delhi (A. Orlov, NY 5); the crisis in the FRG Social Democratic Party (Krassovsky, M 4); the harassment of British citizens in Czechoslovakia (Czugunow, L 3:30); and the situation in Zimbabwe (Predtechevsky, M 6:30).

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#### NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 12 FEBRUARY 1981:

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SOLIDARITY SAYS IT IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE TALKS WITH THE NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT ON RESOLVING DISPUTES.

THE US HAS REJECTED A SOVIET CHARGE THAT RADIO STATIONS UNDER U.S. CONTROL HAVE CARRIED PROVOCATIVE REPORTS ABOUT POLAND.

\* AGENPRES HAS REPORTED SOME CHANGES IN ROMANIA'S COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARIAT, GOVERNMENT AND TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP.

FRANCE AND EGYPT HAVE SIGNED AN AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH FRANCE WILL SUPPLY EGYPT'S FIRST OPERATIONAL NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE HAS ENDED HIS FIRST VISIT TO ATHENS SINCE HE WENT INTO EXILE IN 1967.

BRITISH AND SOVIET DELEGATES HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN A HEATED EXCHANGE IN MADRID OVER HOW TO GET ABOUT DISCUSSING A FINAL DOCUMENT.

SPAIN'S PREMIER DESIGNATE WILL FACE A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN PARLIAMENT NEXT WEDNESDAY.

DENG XIAOPING SAYS PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THE DANGER OF WAR IS INCREASING.

CHINA HAS SAID THE SOVIETS AND THE US MUST REDUCE THEIR NUCLEAR ARSENALS.

ZIMBABWE'S PRIME MINISTER SAYS HIS GOVERNMENT WILL USE ALL ITS FORCES TO STOP FACTIONAL FIGHTING.

\* THE POLISH SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

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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, 13 February 1981  
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

1. The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 5:30) said that while the Afghan rebels are now better armed, more efficiently supplied, and more experienced tactically, they are divided among themselves, and offer no unified political alternative to the pro-Soviet Karmal regime.

2. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 3), based on a CND report from Munich, reported that Kevin Klose, Moscow correspondent of The Washington Post, was summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry and criticized for having written two articles -- described as distortions and slander -- from Donetsk concerning complaints by pensioned coal miners that they were not receiving their due compensation, and his interview with mining engineer Alesei Nikitin who complained about inadequate mining safety standards and the fact that he had been confined in mental hospitals for several years. It was noted that when Klose attempted to defend his articles as factual and objective,

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he was told that he had not been summoned for a discussion, and when he asked to see Nikitin (who was reconfined in a mental hospital after his talks with Klose), he was told to apply to the Ministry of Health.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 3:30) cited from a TASS dispatch criticizing the US decision to deny entry visas to a four-member Soviet educational workers trade union delegation, as well as a US government statement that the visas were denied because no waiver had been sought under a 1979 law which prohibits the issue of visas to leaders of the so-called trade unions of communist countries, and that waivers are made as a matter of routine after prior application. Also cited were statements by Braulio Alfonso, one of the directors of the US National Teachers' Association, who admitted that his organization was unaware of the requirement and expressed regrets over the mix-up since the Soviet educators could have learned a lot about the professional freedom of US teachers. A CND report from Washington of February 12 was used.

3. Soviet-PRC Relations. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Shilaeff, NY 8), discussing Sino-Soviet relations on the threshold of 1981, said one must exclude for the time being two possibilities, namely an all-out conflict between the two countries, as well as full reconciliation. Within this framework, said the program, Sino-Soviet relations are moving along a "third way" in a state of no-peace no-war, and showing a tendency towards a relative stabilization.

4. Soviet-Egyptian Relations. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Geller, P 10:30) reviewed prominent Egyptian journalist Mohammed Heikal's book The Sphinx and the Commissary, on Egyptian-Soviet relations from 1955 to 1977.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Alexeyeva, M 20) the representative abroad of the Moscow Helsinki Group, Lyudmila Alexeyeva, recalled the circumstances surrounding the trial of Sinyavsky and Daniel exactly 15 years ago. Alexeyeva said that while the trial was a declaration of war by the authorities against samizdat, it marked the beginning of the human rights movement. She referred to Western radio broadcasts on the arrest of Sinyavsky and Daniel, and to the "Civic Appeal" initiated by Yessenin-Volpin and the first-ever human rights demonstration on 5 December 1965 on Pushkin Square. The letter to the USSR Procurator General from Daniel's wife Larisa Bogoraz was quoted, and it was noted that, for the first time ever in such trials, the accused did not plead guilty.

6. Siberia. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 6) excerpted an article by the Sueddeutsche Zeitung's Moscow correspondent in which he gave his impression of a recent trip to Siberia.

7. Religion. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Salkazanov, P 13) described a ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Russian Orthodox Church of the Three Saints in Paris, which was held by visiting Metropolitan Filaret, the head of an official delegation of the Moscow Patriarchate. The program noted that the ceremony was attended by only 30 persons, and many of those upon whom Metropolitan Filaret conferred awards were not there to receive them. The program cited in this connection a book by Georgy Grabu published in New York in 1961 and entitled The Truth About the Russian Church at Home and Abroad which describes the struggle by Russian Churches abroad for independence from the Soviet Metropolitans, as well as the sanctioning by the official churches of repressions against Christians in the USSR. Also mentioned were Metropolitan Filaret's press conference in Paris in November 1979, and his exchange of views on the persecution of Soviet believers with emigre theologian Levitin-Krasnov.

8. Western Journalists in Moscow. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 6) cited an article in The Times by the newspaper's Moscow correspondent Michael Binyon, who described a number of aspects of the work of a Western journalist in Moscow. Binyon gave examples of how Soviet citizens who tried in vain to attract attention to their problems in the Soviet press turn as a last resort to Western correspondents, not realizing that the latter's possibilities of rendering them practical help are non-existent.

9. Soviet History. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 6:30), pegged to the 100th anniversary of Rykov's birth, said there is a tendency today to consider that the Bolsheviks purged by Stalin deserved what they got. This view, the program remarked, is not only cruel and merciless, but also far from the truth. The program then explained how Rykov tried to continue NEP after Lenin's death, convinced as he was that one cannot build socialism under conditions of conflict with large sections of the population, and without a systematic increase in the standard of living. Excerpts were given from a letter by Rykov in defense of Zinoviev, one of the unique documents in Western archives on which Mikhail Pakhman's book The Birth of Stalinism is based. This book was also said to throw fresh light on unknown aspects of Rykov's activities, in particular his opposition to Stalin's intensification of the class struggle. The program's conclusion was that Rykov evidently embodied a concept of democratic socialism running counter to Stalin's totalitarian concept.

10. Dostoevski. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) pegged to the centenary to Dostoevski's death, featured the third and final installment of Fedor Stepun's article "Dostoevski's Philosophy," from the anthology Encounters published in Munich in 1962, followed by excerpts from poet and literary critic Georgi Adamovich's book Commentaries, published in Washington in 1967.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 4:30) observed that Jaruzelski's call for a three-month moratorium on strikes has met with a positive reaction from the Solidarity leadership, which has condemned spontaneous strikes, but does not exclude strikes in the case of repressive measures against Solidarity members and advisers, or against KOR or Rural Solidarity, or in the case of the talks with the government not bearing fruit. The program described as a sign of the Polish government's good will the establishment of a Committee for Cooperation with Trade Unions under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Rakowski, who enjoys the reputation of a liberal. The program listed items on the agenda of the planned talks between Solidarity and the government, including draft legislation on trade unions, which could be used by Solidarity to push for the legalization of a farmers trade union. Finally, a Sejm deputy was quoted as reminding Jaruzelski that while in the armed forces there is no room for criticism, in politics criticism is the basis of normal life and progress. An RAD report (Robinson/13) was used.

PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 4:30) gave a profile of Poland's new deputy premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The program said his reputation as a moderate, even a liberal, is based on his over 20 years' chief editorship of Polityka; his latest appointment is considered by Western observers as indicating that the authorities want to pursue a more moderate policy towards the independent trade unions. An RAD report of February 13 was used.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 4:30) focused on US State Department spokesman William Dyess, statement (of which a voice cut was given) reiterating the US position that Poland's problems should be resolved peacefully by the Polish government and people without outside interference. Reference was made to a previous official US statement to this effect; a statement by visiting Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo; and Jaruzelski's claim that the West was trying to turn Poland into a Trojan horse against socialist unity.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 5:30) quoted comment in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, on Jaruzelski's proposing a more realistic economic program, and appointing to his cabinet the generally respected Polityka chief editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski; Le Monde (Bernard Guetta), on the Polish Catholic Church's recent appeal to the authorities not to be tempted into pursuing a dictatorial policy; Le Quotidien de Paris, that Moscow no longer puts the emphasis on Poland having to solve its problems itself, but as Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Abrasimov recently did, insists that the USSR cannot be indifferent to developments in Poland; and The Wall Street Journal, on Poland's foreign debts.

2. The French CP. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Sezeman, P 8:30) featured the first installment of a review of Philippe Robrieur's book The Internal History of the French. The program described this book, authored by a young French historian, as monumental.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Madrid Conference. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) pointed to the pessimism which has overcome many participants in the Madrid conference discouraged by the lack of progress in the negotiations. Chief Swiss delegate Brunner was quoted that it would be better to put an end to fruitless dialogues and to return home peacefully in the realization that a unity of views could not be achieved. Soviet delegate Ilichev's delaying tactics, and his rude and sometime provocative tone were mentioned, as well as the various deadlocked issues, including a French proposal on East-West military confidence-building measures.

2. The Non-Aligned Movement. In connection with the commemoration by the non-aligned foreign ministers conference in New Delhi of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the non-aligned movement, PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 8:30) backgrounded the serious differences within the movement on a number of key issues, using a CND report from Munich of February 13.

3. Sadat's Visit to France. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 6:30) highlighted Sadat's press conference in Paris, citing his comments on Libya's aggression in Chad, Syria's actions in the Lebanon against that country's interests, the need to include the Palestinians in the Middle East peace talks, Camp David not being a final agreement but a framework for a Middle East peace policy, Soviet opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement (voice cut given), the failure of the Muslim summit conference in Taif, and the constructive role which Europe could play in the Middle East talks. Attention was also drawn to the Franco-Egyptian nuclear cooperation agreement, and Sadat's meeting with representatives of the Jewish community in France.

4. US-East European Relations. PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 6), citing an article by Brian Sullivan in The Journal of Commerce, discussed the state of US trade relations in 1980 with six East European countries, and noted that despite US-Soviet tensions, trade between the US and Eastern Europe exceeded three billion dollars in 1980, a slight increase over 1979. A breakdown of US trade in 1980 with Poland, Romania, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria was given.

5. US-Algerian Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gendler, NY 3:30) noted how Algeria's growing pro-American policy since Boumedienne's death in 1979, and her key role in the negotiations to free the US hostages in Iran, are resulting in US government considerations on reversing a long-standing policy barring arms sales to Algeria. Algeria has asked to buy a number of US "Hercules" transport planes.

6. US-Iran. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 2:30) reported on the press conference given by Cynthia Dwyer, the US "53rd hostage" in Iran, upon her arrival at New York's Kennedy Airport. Dwyer said that the spy charge against her was ridiculous, but that she still loved the Iranian people.

7. The US. KALEIDOSCOPE (Storozhenko, NY 3:30) reported on the case of Ukrainian-born naturalized American Ivan Demyanyuk, charged with concealing from the US authorities his collaboration with SS concentration camp guards during World War II. The program referred to a demonstration by Ukrainian Americans protesting against the fact that the charges against Demyanyuk are based on Soviet material, and a demonstration by a group of Jews considering Demyanyuk a Nazi. The program also noted that a committee for the defense of Demyanyuk has sent a petition to President Reagan.

8. PRC-Japanese Relations. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 5:30) discussed Sino-Japanese relations in the wake of the PRC's unilateral cancellation of a number of major business contracts concluded with Japan, and Japanese complaints that the PRC is not fulfilling obligations of the joint 1978 trade agreement, particularly with regard to oil and coal deliveries to Japan.

9. Syrian-Jordanian Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Nudelman, Isr 5) noted heightened Syrian-Jordanian tension, with Jordan imposing tighter border controls and recalling its Ambassador from Syria following the kidnapping of a Jordanian diplomat in Beirut. It was noted that on Jordan's initiative, a conference of foreign ministers of Arab League states will be convened in Tunis on March 25 to examine ways to counter terrorism within the Arab world.

10. Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Zuckerman, NY 13) featured an interview with Viktor Perelman, editor of the emigre Russian-language journal Vremya i My, who listed a series of articles published in his journal reflecting recent developments on the Israeli domestic and foreign policy scene.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Isr 8) featured an interview with Yuval Neeman, the head of the newly-formed Israeli government committee tasked with the construction of the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal project. Neeman discussed the economic difficulty in implementing this project at the present time, and noted how the canal could open up new prospects for the development of southern Israel.

11. Arab Development Aid. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 5), discussing the decision by seven Arab oil-producing states to contribute 250 million dollars annually to various UN development programs, noted statements welcoming this action by UNESCO Director James Grant and the head of the UN Development Fund, Morse. The program commented that although the Arab action is praiseworthy, the contributions could have been more generous when one considers that the combined oil revenues of the states concerned amount to hundreds of Billions of dollars annually; Soviet criticism along these lines was quoted in an article in Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn in 1979.

12. Kenyan-Libyan Relations. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 3) reported on the appearance in Nairobi of a newspaper called The Voice of Africa published by a Libyan citizen presenting Gaddafi's views on developments inside and outside Kenya. The newspaper has already incurred the displeasure of the Kenyan authorities.

13. The FRG. PANORAMA (Krassovsky, M 4) reported on the adoption of a law making the authorities liable for material damage to citizens.

14. France. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 3:30) gave a few facts and figures on political emigres in France, starting with the wave of Russian emigres after the Revolution.

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

None.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 5:30) was featured in B-1.



WORLD TODAY (Belotserkovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: developments in Poland (Bensi, M 4:30); Poland's new deputy premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski (Chianurov, M 4); world press comment on the Polish developments (Bensi, M 3:30); the Soviet position at the Madrid conference (Predtechevsky, M 4); Soviet Foreign Ministry criticism of Washington Post correspondent Kevin Klose (Orshansky, W 3); Time correspondent Michael Binyon on the work of Western correspondents in Moscow (Czugunov, L 5); the centenary of Rykov's birth (Belotserkovsky, M 6:30); the state of the non-aligned movement (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); and a new law in the FRG on the authorities' liability for material damage to citizens (Krassovsky, M 4).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the US position on Poland (Orshansky, W 4:30); Syrian-Jordanian tension (Nudelman, Isr 5); PRC-Japanese trade relations (Shilaeff, NY 5:30); possible US arms sales to Algeria (Gendler, NY 3:30); development aid by Arab oil-producing countries (Chianurov, M 5); Metropolitan Filaret's visit to Paris (Salkazanova, P 13); US-East European trade (Limberger, NY 6); the US refusal of entry visas for a Soviet educational workers trade union delegation (Orshansky, W 3:30); and Soviet Foreign Ministry criticism of Washington Post correspondent Kevin Klose (Orshansky, W 3).

vr/DF

NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 13 FEBRUARY 1981:  
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THE POLISH OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF TIES WITH TRADE UNIONS SAYS HE HOPES  
SOLIDARITY WILL SOON RESPOND TO AN APPEAL FOR A 90 DAY STRIKE HALT.

THE NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE IN NEW DELHI IS OVER.

AS MANY AS 70 PEOPLE ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE DIED IN THE LENINGRAD PLANE  
CRASH WHICH KILLED SOME TOP-RANKING SOVIET OFFICERS.

SOME CUBANS HAVE TAKEN OVER THE ECUADOREAN EMBASSY IN HAVANA.

ISRAELI JETS HAVE SHOT DOWN A SYRIAN FIGHTER PLANE OVER LEBANON.

IRANIANS WERE ASKED TODAY NOT TO MAKE VISITS TO THE AYATOLLAH  
KHOMEINI BECAUSE OF THE STATE OF HIS HEALTH.

SOVIET STATE AND COLLECTIVE FARMERS ARE TO GET HIGHER BONUSES AND  
STATE PURCHASE PRICES FOR BETTER AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT.

SANTIAGO CARRILLO IS NOT GOING TO MOSCOW FOR THE SOVIET PARTY  
CONGRESS.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND WEST GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTERS HAVE HELD AN  
UNANNOUNCED MEETING IN BONN.

NO NEW OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE ARE REPORTED FROM ZIMBABWE.

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT HAS POSTPONED A DECISION ON WHETHER TO WITHDRAW  
AN EXPORT PERMIT FOR THE SALE OF SUBS TO TAIWAN.

# 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 Saturday, 14 February 1981  
Gelischanow/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK (Beloborodov, W 4:30) highlighted the text of and reported on official Washington reaction to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's letter to Secretary of State Haig, the contents of which the Soviet Embassy, in a surprise move, gave out to the press. The letter, which contained sharp attacks towards the Reagan administration, in part expressed the Soviet stand on the seizure of the American Embassy in Teheran and outlined the necessary conditions for reaching a settlement in Afghanistan. The program noted that the State Department firmly rejected Gromyko's accusations that the radio broadcasts of Voice of America and other US controlled radio stations (apparently Radio Free Europe), are interfering in Poland's internal affairs, saying that these broadcasts give unbiased information on the events in Poland and world reaction to them and this is a right guaranteed by Helsinki Agreement.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Mirsky and Sinyavsky, P 26:30) featured an interview with Andrei Sinyavsky pegged to the 15th anniversary of his and Daniel's trial. The program noted the influence of this trial on the dissident movement which was boosted by the firm attitude of the defendants toward their accusers. From that time on, the development of a "second literature" forced Soviet authorities to give way to pressures for new forms of art separate from socialist realism, thus opening the way for a limited renewal of official literature which one can feel in the works of the most talented present-day Soviet writers.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 19) was devoted to Igor Ogurtsov, head of the All-Russian Social-Christian Alliance who was arrested 14 years ago and sentenced to a total of 20 years of imprisonment and exile. The program began by giving information about the group and then read appeals in defense of Ogurtsov by leading writer and Germanist Lev Kopelev written one year ago on the 13th anniversary of Ogurtsov's arrest (AS-3913), by Alexander Solzhenitsyn and read by his wife at the third session of the Sakharov hearings in Washington in 1979, and by nine members of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union -- currently residing in the West -- dated 12 November 1980, Madrid.

WORKERS MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 3:30) read a samizdat letter by worker Gennady Bogolyubov -- charged under Article 206 (hooliganism) of the Ukrainian Criminal Code -- to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet which he wrote shortly before his arrest. In his letter, Bogolyubov, says that he wants to give up his Soviet citizenship, describing how he was systematically persecuted by the KGB for his political views.

3. The Workers. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simes, W 7) discussed how Soviet workers are forcefully transferred from one job to another (temporarily) and quite often to jobs not in their profession and requiring less skill. The program pointed out that although the Soviet worker is defended against such action by labor laws, directors of enterprises break the law by reverting to the right they preserve of transferring workers "in cases of production necessity" and "in other extraordinary cases." Most often, noted the program, workers are transferred to other jobs in order to fulfill economic plans, and as reprisals for independent behavior. In addition, the program noted that the Soviet leaders also use this right to send city workers and employees at certain times of the year into the country to perform agricultural tasks.

4. Sport. IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) noted that the Soviet Union refused to participate in the international light athletic competition in New York in protest against the participation of South African runner Sidney Murray, irrespective of the decision reached by the international light athletic federation to restore Murray's rights to participate.

5. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Shmeman, NY 8) featured a talk on Dostoevski's views on Russia's religious destiny.

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

1. Poland. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 4:30) highlighted the speech of Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy premier and chief editor of the party weekly Polityka, at the yearly symposium of West European industrial leaders in Switzerland. Rakowski observed that the events of the past six months in Poland, when the working class limited the absolute control of the party over it, is a unique phenomenon and is the beginning of a new era. Continuing, he noted that in the next five years great changes will take place in Eastern Europe. In addition, Rakowski said that the party is determined to conduct real economic reforms in Poland. According to Rakowski, the Polish communist party will create a new political system in which power will be divided between the party, the new unions, and the Catholic Church. Answering questions posed to him, Rakowski said he does not believe that the Soviet Union wishes to directly interfere in Polish affairs and that severe criticism on the part of official Soviet, East German, and Czechoslovak press is a psychological campaign, the goal of which is to put pressure on the party in Poland. In conclusion, the program added that Poland is in great need of economic aid from the West, a point Rakowski directly discussed at the symposium of industrial leaders, from whom much depends in that connection.

ROUND TABLE (Fedoseyev, Bensi, and Roitman, M 20) featured a discussion assessing the developments in Poland, focusing on the appointment of General Wojciech Jaruzelski as the new Polish premier and his program speech to the Sejm. The program dealt with the reasons for the changes in leadership, commenting on the fact that a military figure has become head of state. The participants discussed some of the government changes, noting that the appointment of Polityka chief editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski as deputy premier seems to be the most significant. The program discussed Jaruzelski's 10-point government program, and noted his call for a 90-day moratorium on all strikes, saying that during this time attempts will be made to work out real economic reforms. The program examined in conclusion whether the new trade unions, with increased power, could become political. It was said that the main goal of the independent trade unions in Poland is to defend the rights of the workers and to achieve economic well-being in the country, and does by no means envisage a political action but merely ordinary economic demands which will be realized only if these unions get a relative freedom of action in the enterprises.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 8) noting calls in Poland for a reappraisal of the party's relations with believers, said that the problem will arise in the Soviet Union sooner or later, and that one cannot turn back the wheel of history. The program quoted articles in Zycie Warszawy and Trybuna Ludu calling for a reappraisal of these relations.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) read an expanded version of an article by Nataliya Gorbanevskaya published in Russkaya Mysl reviewing the last two issues of last years' Paris-based Polish journal Kultura. This was preceded by a brief description of the journal which was said to be the forum of independent Polish political and cultural-philosophical thought.

2. The PRC. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 3) carried an item discussing the attempts to create independent trade unions in China and to form independent student organizations which were confirmed in the party paper The People's Daily of February 8. The program concluded by questioning what the Soviet reaction will be if independent trade unions really will be formed in the PRC.

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. French-Egyptian Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 3:30) dealt with the results of Egyptian President Sadat's visit to France, noting Sadat's press conference on Friday in which he emphasized that France and Europe have to play a more active role in reaching peace in the Middle East. In addition, an agreement between France and Egypt was reached during Sadat's visit whereby France will supply Egypt with two nuclear power stations.

2. The Non-Aligned Conference in New Delhi. WORLD THIS WEEK (Orlov, NY 5) drew on a special CND report from New York, Reuter and UPI reports, and an article in The New York Times to report on the conference of the non-aligned nations and their efforts to reach a decision on the question of Kampuchea and Afghanistan. UN Secretary General Waldheim's participation at the conference in an attempt to bring about a settlement of the Afghanistan problem was noted in the program.

3. Israel. WORLD THIS WEEK (Nudelman, Isr 8) began by focusing on Prime Minister Begin's reaction to Sadat's speech at the European Parliament in Luxemburg, pointing out among other things, his criticism of a possible European initiative in the Middle East and recognition of the right of Palestinians for self-determination. The program then dealt with the pre-election campaign in Israel, discussing in part the Labor Party platform.

4. The FRG. WORLD THIS WEEK (Krassovsky, M 3:30) dealt with internal frictions within the SPD, discussing the special meeting of the party presidium convoked on February 11 and SPD chairman Willy Brandt's five proposals for strengthening the party.

5. France. WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 2:30) reported on the strike of metro workers and a partial strike of bus drivers in Paris on Thursday.

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 5) read and commented on the passage of the gospel which is part of this Sunday's liturgy.

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

2. Sport. IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6) gave the views of the new President of the American Olympic Committee William Simon on how the US can become a leading sport nation again and proposals on how the US can organize for the next Olympics.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Dembo and Rubin, NY 7) drew on an article in The New York Times on Eric Heiden, chosen best sportsman of the year in Europe.

vr/JR

NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 14 FEBRUARY 1981:  
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LECH WALESA, LEADER OF POLAND'S SOLIDARITY UNION MOVEMENT, SAID TODAY HE IS OPPOSED TO STRIKES BUT THAT ANY STRIKE MORATORIUM DEPENDED ON THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

CZECHOSLOVAK PRESIDENT GUSTAV HUSAK HAS SAID HE HOPES POLAND WILL REMAIN A SOCIALIST COUNTRY AND AN ALLY OF CZECHOSLOVAK.

A GENERAL STRIKE HAS BEEN CALLED IN SPAIN'S BASQUE REGION FOR MONDAY FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF A SUSPECTED TERRORIST IN POLICE CUSTODY.

49 PEOPLE ARE NOW KNOWN TO HAVE DIED IN A DUBLIN NIGHTCLUB FIRE.

ROMANIA'S TRADE UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL HAS A NEW CHAIRMAN.

THE US IS SENDING A TEAM TO WEST EUROPE WITH WHAT IT SAYS IS FRESH EVIDENCE OF COMMUNIST SUPPORT FOR THE LEFTIST GUERRILLAS IN EL SALVADOR.

TWO AMERICANS TRYING TO TRAVEL AROUND THE WORLD NON-STOP IN A BALLOON HAVE APPARENTLY ABANDONED THE ATTEMPT.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT SAYS IT WILL REJECT ALL DEMANDS BY THE CUBANS OCCUPYING THE ECUADORIAN EMBASSY IN HAVANA.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN ZIMBABWE HAVE BEEN MOVING FORMER GUERRILLAS TO SPECIAL CAMPS TO COOL OFF AFTER GUNBATTLES THIS WEEK.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR BRUNO KREISKY IS IN CAIRO FOR TALKS WITH EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS ON MIDEAST ISSUES.



# 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, 15 February 1981

Gelischanow/Riollet/Romano

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Muslin, NY 5) gave the substance of interviews in US News and World Report with Senator Edward Zorinsky, who is in favor of the lifting of the grain embargo against the USSR and with Jeffrey Gaynor, director of foreign policy studies of the US public organization Heritage Foundation, opposing such a move.
2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 6) discussed an article by Alexander Prokhanov in Literaturnaya Gazeta OF January 28 contending that the problem raised by Afghanistan's multi-national society was really never solved and that the enemies of the country knew this well, trying as they are to sow discord among the various tribes and set them against each other. The program's answer was that Afghanistan's multi-national society did not seem to be much of a problem before the Soviet troops came, and that the Karmal regime is doing just what the enemies of the country are accused of. The program also quoted from another statement by Prokhanov on Soviet radio attributing the exodus from Afghanistan to partisans using terror to drive the population out of the places they occupy. The war in Afghanistan, the program said, is a dirty war, provoking condemnation and scorn in the whole world, and this is the reason why the apologists of this war are stepping up their efforts to justify it.
3. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Gendler, NY 4) cited an editorial in The Washington Post, discussing the case of Alexei Nikitin, a Soviet mining engineer from Donetsk, who was reconfined to a psychiatric clinic four days after his meeting with Kevin Klose, the newspaper's correspondent in Moscow. Nikitin told Klose about the poor working conditions of coal miners and inadequate state benefits for pensioners in Donetsk and it was pointed out that Nikitin's previous attempts to help his fellow workers defend their rights had resulted in a ten-year sentence in prisons and psychiatric clinics.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Alexeyeva, M 5 and NY 15) marked the 15th anniversary of the trial of Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuri Daniel. The program recalled the setting of the trial and described the first contacts between dissidents and Western correspondents which took place at the time. It also dealt with the samizdat materials written in defense of Sinyavsky and Daniel.

4. The Economy. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Czugunow, L 5) gave the substance of an article in The Economist which examined the reasons behind current Soviet efforts to encourage agricultural production on private plots. It was noted that despite huge investments during the Brezhnev era, state and collective farms proved unable to meet the country's need for meat and dairy products and the government seems now ready to lift many of restrictions previously imposed to prevent a type of creeping capitalism in the countryside.

AWAY FROM BIG CITIES (R. Dudin, NY 7) discussed problems connected with developing the private sector in Soviet agriculture. The program noted that in the sector of individual live-stock raising, the main problem is shortage of fodder, or more specifically fodder grain, which was to a large extent imported by the USSR before the grain embargo. The program observed that the Soviet Union will have to depend more on the production of grain fodder at home and in this connection dealt with some experiments conducted in the Stavropol area to increase agricultural production, pointing to the self-destructiveness of some of the decisions reached in the agricultural sector.

AWAY FROM BIG CITIES (Harky, NY 7) highlighted and commented on a letter published in Literaturnaya Gazeta, complaining about how a young school girl was criticized by her teacher for selling on the kolkhoz market agricultural products grown on the private plot. The program observed that there seems to be uncertainty concerning the private sector in the Soviet Union, saying that the letter was published (with no commentary from the newspaper) to test the reaction.)

AWAY FROM BIG CITIES (Limgerger, NY 7) carried an item on the experiment begun six years ago, aimed at eliminating non-prosperous, small villages and farmsteads, and resettling the inhabitants into amalgamated city-type settlements. The program noted displeasure with this system in the country, noting that the projected resettlement of 15.4 million people by 1990 will hardly be carried out.

5. Literature. WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Gladilin, P 12:30) drew attention to the January 16 issue of Vechernaya Moskva publishing statements by Soviet writers such as Surkov,

Khrennikov, Markov and others, as well as propagandistic verses in connection with preparations for a meeting between Moscow party organizations and the Unions of Writers, Composers, Film Workers, etc. Trying to judge these various verses on the basis of their own literary merits, leaving aside their ideological message, the program author came to the conclusion that to force anyone to learn them by heart could be envisaged by Soviet courts as a form of punishment for people guilty of serious crimes.

6. Reminiscences of a Radio Correspondent. In WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Miloslavsky, Isr 14) a former radio correspondent in the Malyshev factory in Kharkov now living in the West talked about the secretary for propaganda of the factory, and her dissolute life. The program author said a publication called Atlas containing the uncensored version of Soviet correspondents' reports from abroad was circulated among a selected readership in the factory, but most people preferred to read Playboy articles for which they ordered translations.

7. The Theater in the Province. AWAY FROM BIG CITIES (Kafanova, NY 7:30) discussed the difficulties of the Soviet provincial theater, noting the lack of actors, directors, and the disinterest of the local population.

8. World War II Gold. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 3) briefly mentioned the case of the Soviet cargo ship transporting Soviet gold in payment for US lend-lease aid which was sunk by a German submarine and located recently by a British-Soviet team. The gold is to be shared between the Soviet Union and Britain in view of the fact that the US has cancelled the Soviet war debt. The program also recalled the dispute between the USSR and Japan over the treasure aboard the Russian battleship "Admiral Nakhimov."

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

1. Poland. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) gave a profile of the new Polish Premier, General Jaruzelski, recalling that he spent some time in a Soviet camp after the Soviet invasion in 1939 (a fact which is ignored by Soviet sources) and that he is credited by specialists on Polish affairs with having opposed the use of the army against Polish workers in 1970, 1976 and 1980. In conclusion, the program quoted foreign observers that no one in Poland is more capable of overcoming the crisis than General Jaruzelski.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Pakhomov, M 7) presented the last part of an article by Polish writer Stefan Kiselewski on the situation of the Catholic Church in post-war Poland which was

published in Europäische Rundschau. Today's program encompassed the period between the selection of Cardinal Wojtyla as Pope and the beginning of the renewal process which began in August of last year.

2. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Fishtein, M 6:40) adapted a Czech service program which discussed the changes of the spiritual and moral state of Czech society following 12 years of "normalization" in the country. The main goals of communist propaganda in this context were discussed in the program.

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (R. Dudin, NY 7) noted how the drama surrounding the capture of the US hostages in Teheran changed the political attitudes of the average American, from a post-Vietnam apathy and devastating self-criticism to greater awareness of world political, strategic and human rights developments.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (L. Dudin, NY 7) dealt with the new Reagan style in the White House and the daily functions of the White House staff and service personnel.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Limberger, NY 6:30) provided a socio-economic portrait of America's young adult generation and noted the results of a University of Michigan poll which showed the return of American youth to moral values, as well as a Department of Labor statistics indicating optimistic employment prognoses for young people in the 1980s.

The socio-economic competition of US men and women and the achievements of the US women's liberation movement in the last decade, were discussed in MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Stein, NY 6:30).

2. International Treaty on Destructive Weapons. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 5:30), pegged to the tenth anniversary of the treaty banning the deployment of mass destruction weapons on or in the ocean bed, said the treaty was not very useful, like certain other similar treaties but at least it was harmless.

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

1. The New Archbishop of Paris. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Mirsky, P 6) gave a brief biography of French Bishop Lustiger, a Jew who became a Roman Catholic in 1940 and was appointed Archbishop of Paris recently.

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS  
OF 15 FEBRUARY 1981:  
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POLISH PARTY LEADER STANISLAW KANIA HAS PAID A BRIEF VISIT TO PRAGUE  
FOR A MEETING WITH PRESIDENT GUSTAV HUSAK.

THE THREE BIG WEST EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES HAVE NOW SAID THEY WILL  
NOT SEND THEIR LEADERS TO THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS IN MOSCOW.

POPE JOHN PAUL IS DUE TO ARRIVE IN KARACHI SHORTLY ON HIS WAY TO THE  
PHILIPPINES, GUAM AND JAPAN.

THERE HAVE BEEN VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SPAIN'S BASQUE COUNTRY.

CHILE HAS ACCEPTED VATICAN PROPOSALS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF ITS BORDER  
DISPUTE WITH ARGENTINA.

IRAN'S PREMIER RAJAI HAS ATTACKED SOVIET POLICIES TOWARDS AFGHANISTAN  
AND IRAQ.

IRAQI PRESIDENT HUSSEIN CLAIMS IRAQ WILL GET HUGE MILITARY SUPPLIES  
SOON - BUT HE DID NOT SAY FROM WHOM.

YOSIF MENDELEVITCH, A SOVIET JEW IMPRISONED FOR HIS PART IN A HIJACK  
ATTEMPT, HAS REPORTEDLY DISAPPEARED FROM A URALS LABOR CAMP.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT HAS SAYS PALESTINIANS SHOULD CONSIDER  
FORMING A GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE.

A SOVIET DIPLOMAT HAS DENIED THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS SUPPLYING ARMS  
TO LEFTIST GUERRILLAS IN EL SALVADOR.

IN BRAZIL, AT LEAST 12 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED BY A FIRE WHICH SWEEPED  
THROUGH AN OFFICE BLOCK IN SAO PAULO.