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ANALYSES

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REF

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, 22 July 1981

Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. The Soviet Proposal for a Nuclear-Free Zone in Northern Europe. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Matusevich, M 4:30) reported on the latest developments in the debate in Scandinavia on the Soviet proposal, which the program said paradoxically enough continues, despite the fact that all those involved agree that Brezhnev's recent statements on the subject to a Finnish newspaper correspondent are too nebulous to be taken seriously. The program noted that Haig has rejected the proposal for a non-nuclear zone in Scandinavia on the grounds that the USSR could threaten Northern Europe from other areas of the USSR, and talks on such a zone would complicate US-Soviet talks on a nuclear reduction in Europe as a whole. Equal skepticism has been expressed by Schmidt, Mitterrand, and the Swedish and Danish Foreign Ministers at the Socialist International meeting in Bonn. Brandt has voiced support for the idea, however, and the Norwegian and Danish Premiers have made vague statements on the subject which have been sharply criticized at Rome. On the one hand, they describe a nuclear-free zone as desirable, but on the other they indicate that there are no real chances for its implementation in the foreseeable future.

2. Soviet-FRG Relations. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 5:30) cited agency reports that Soviet representatives are conducting talks with FRG bankers representing a 14-member banking consortium on a reportedly 15-billion dollar credit intended to finance the long-proposed Soviet-FRG gas pipeline project. It was noted that the USSR is seeking financial and technical aid from the West in order to construct the pipeline in exchange for gas deliveries to the FRG and other West European countries, which are interested in the project because it would help reduce their heavy dependence on oil. The program pointed to US concern that the project could expose the FRG to Soviet economic and political pressure, referring to Schmidt's rejection of Reagan's offer of alternative energy supplies. The Novosti press agency was quoted as accusing the US of attempting to blackmail Western Europe into withdrawing from the pipeline project.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin and Vishnevskaya, M 4) based on an RLR paper of July 22, backgrounded the case of Felix Serebrov, a member of the Working Commission for Investigating the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes and of the Moscow Helsinki Group, who has been sentenced to four years in labor camps and five years in exile on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20); a RERUN from 11 July 1981, featured material by and about Soviet political prisoner Alexander Bolonkin.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 1 April 1981, featured "Engineer Kiselev" from Varlam Shalamov's Tales From Kolyma, in which the author describes his experiences in Soviet prison camps.

4. Unofficial Art. ART AND TIME (Sapgir, P 8) gave background information on a new almanac of Soviet unofficial avantgarde art published recently in Paris by poet Julien Blain. The program said that a copy of the almanac was recently confiscated by Soviet customs officials from an incoming tourist.

5. Neizvestny. ART AND TIME (Burgov, W 8) featured a brief interview with Soviet emigre sculptor Ernst Neizvestny in connection with the recent exhibition of his "Tree of Life" series at the Kennedy Art Center in Washington. Alexander Zinoviev's views on Neizvestny -- the man and the artist -- were quoted as expressed in his book Yawning Nights.

6. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Limberger, NY 5) said that the Soviet grain crop has been hard hit by the unusual heat this summer and that experts recently reduced their harvest estimates from 210 to 200 million metric tons. The program added that in estimating final harvest results, losses occurring during transportation from the fields to the elevators must be taken into account, which according to Western experts amount to no less than 12 per cent. The shortage of storehouses, as well as the indifference of Soviet farmers due to a lack of incentive, were said to be the reasons for this state of affairs.

7. Space. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 6:30), based on an article in Aviation Week and Space Technology, discussed observations by the US Air Force's ground tracking station in Colorado Springs on the docking of "Kosmos-1267" with the "Salyut-6" station, which has led space experts to conclude that the USSR might be embarking on the creation of a large space complex which could be permanently manned by rotating crews.

8. The KGB. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Beloborodov, M 3) reviewed Harry Rositzke's book The KGB: The Eyes of Russia which was published in the US recently. Rositzke retired from the CIA in 1970.

9. Recreation. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 5) described the difficulties which people in the Soviet Union have to face when they want to go on holiday, in particular those who prefer to go on their own rather than through state organizations. The difficulties were also noted of families which want to take their vacation together. The program said that while the trade unions' Central Council on Tourism and Excursions has decided to accept parents and children at certain tourist centers on an experimental basis, the question is why a special resolution is needed to deal with such a simple matter as family holidays.

10. Chess. KALEIDOSCOPE (Fagin, M 2:30) reported that the president of the international chess federation FIDE, Olafsson, has said that Soviet officials have assured him that if the world championship series between Karpov and Korchnoi is scheduled to begin on September 19 as originally planned and not postponed until October 19, Korchnoi's family will be allowed to leave the USSR.

11. Foreigners in the USSR. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Roitman, M 14) a RERUN from 13 July 1981, featured an abridged version of an RLR paper dealing with the new Soviet law on the status of foreigners.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Rahr, M 12) surveyed the status of foreigners in Russia from the dawn of Russian history to the eve of the 1917 Revolution. The program showed how restrictions on foreigners corresponded with periods of Russia's weakness, such as from the 15th century to the time of Peter the Great. This was when Moscow, having become the "Third Rome" after the fall of Constantinople, had to face various dangers: the Tatars, the Lithuanians, the Reformation, the Counter-Reformation, the Turks, etc... The situation improved with Peter the Great and also later, when Serbs and Germans settled in Russia in great numbers, and the degree of restrictions on foreigners fluctuated until 1917.

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

1. Poland. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi and Fagin, M 4) began by quoting comment on the PUWP congress in the Sued-deutsche Zeitung, which said that although the congress was indeed "extraordinary," no one was able to present concrete proposals for overcoming the country's crisis. Le Monde's Moscow correspondent Daniel Vernet commented that the congress did not bring the upheaval feared by Moscow. Eric Bourne of The Christian Science Monitor asked how the Polish people will react to the economic measures planned by the leadership. The Daily Telegraph expressed the hope that, despite the terrible economic situation, the Polish people will be sustained by its democratic achievements.

PANORAMA (Bensi, M 6:30) highlighted the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the communist regime in Poland. The program recalled the creation of the so-called Polish Committee of National Liberation in Lublin on 22 July 1944 which became Poland's first communist government headed by Boleslaw Bierut. The "Polish Manifesto" then adopted was quoted, and the gist was given of a commentary on this subject broadcast by Radio Warsaw. The program also quoted from a telegram sent to the Polish party leaders by Brezhnev, Tikhonov and Ustinov on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, noting that the tone of the message suggests that the Soviet leadership has reconciled itself with the outcome of the just-concluded PUWP congress. An RAD paper was used.

KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 3:30) gave a biography of Zofia Grzyb, the first woman to be elected to the PUWP Politburo.

2. Eastern Europe. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) pointed to recent examples of defection by East European citizens, quoting AP on two Romanian technicians who jumped from their ship into the Dardanelles; dpa on the defection in Bad Hersfeld (FRG) of two Weimar Chamber Orchestra musicians; and UPI on Hungarian literature professor Kalman

Szabo, who jumped out of a window in the Hungarian Embassy in Athens out of a fear of forcible repatriation. Reference was then made to Austrian Interior Minister Lank's appeal for accelerated reception of East European refugees in overcrowded Austrian camps by the countries prepared to accept them. The program concluded by noting that the Polish authorities are debating whether to simplify passport formalities to allow citizens to legally leave and return to Poland; according to Interior Ministry information, about 100,000 Poles would like to leave the country this year in order to work abroad. This, said the program, is a sensible policy.

3. Southeast Asia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 4) highlighted the main points of US Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage's testimony during Senate subcommittee hearings on US policy objectives in Southeast Asia. Armitage said that the Soviet Union has come to play an ominous role in the affairs of the region, pointing to Soviet aid to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Reference was made to the PRC's role in restraining Soviet adventurism in Southeast Asia. The program concluded by quoting Armitage that Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, while not aligned with the US by treaty ties, basically share her views on the dangers to the region posed by Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea as well as Soviet activities.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 7) reported on the continuing fighting on the Israeli-Lebanese border and quoted David Shipler in The New York Times that civilians suffered during the Israeli raid over Beirut because a few Israeli bombs missed their targets, and that the number of victims was not 300, as Lebanese authorities have said, but 150 to 160. The program quoted Begin that attacks on Palestinians in Lebanon will continue, and the Syrian newspapers Tishrin and Al Baath that there is no question of restricting the location of Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles to certain places, and that modern weapons will be used to defend the Lebanese population. According to Reuter, citing State Department sources, diplomats fear that the 30,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon will be drawn into the conflict sooner or later.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi and Fagin, M 3) quoted comment on the Israeli-Palestinian fighting in Le Monde, that the Israeli actions have put the US in a difficult position; and

The Los Angeles Times, that by extending her operations to civilian targets, Israel has placed herself on the same moral level as the PLO, and has also demonstrated her complete disregard for the US.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Fagin, M 0:30) reported that the upcoming meeting of the general assembly of the international chess federation FIDE will discuss the PLO's request for membership.

2. The Ottawa Summit. PANORAMA (Dreyer, NY 4:30), discussing the results of the Ottawa summit, said that the degree of unanimity among the leaders of the seven major Western powers was a pleasant surprise. The program detailed the major points of the summit communique, and noted among other things that the Western leaders agreed to comply with President Reagan's request to carefully review and coordinate trade with the USSR. This was said to possibly mean that the sale of Western advanced technology and licenses to the USSR will be more carefully scrutinized in the near future.

PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) reported that the leaders of the seven nations attending the summit have issued a joint communique calling for appropriate action to be taken by all countries to prevent and punish all acts of terrorism. The program noted that this is a logical continuation of a declaration on world terrorism adopted in Bonn three years ago. The program cited a CIA report issued last month which drew attention to the increased terrorist activities in the world over the past 18 months, mentioning the Soviet Union, Cuba and Libya as countries which have been involved directly or indirectly in training, arming and financing terrorists of all shades. The program said the Ottawa resolution should contribute towards greater cooperation in combatting world terrorism.

3. The Trial of Would-Be Papal Assaissin Mehmet Ali Agca was discussed in PANORAMA (Kushev, M 6). It was noted that there are still many unanswered questions about Agca's motives and activities prior to the May 13 assassination attempt.

4. South Africa. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3:30) reported on the meeting in Lusaka of the leaders of nine southern African countries which formed an economic association one year ago. The program summed up the economic problems facing the countries concerned, noting that their leaders, having concluded that the credits advanced to their association by Western and African banks are insufficient, have turned for aid to the seven-nation summit meeting in Ottawa. The program noted in conclusion that Botswana's President Khama has been re-elected as president of the association for another three years.

5. Spanish-French Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 6) backgrounded the strains in Spanish-French relations over the Basque terrorist issue, noting that the Spanish government has requested the postponement of a planned visit to Spain by French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre because of his statements in Les Nouvelles Litteraires explaining his refusal to extradite suspected Basque guerrillas to Spain. The French government position on this issue was discussed on the basis of statements made by Foreign Minister Cheysson on July 2. Comment in Le Matin was cited.

6. France. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 5) noted that the French Senate has overwhelmingly approved a new amnesty law calling for reduced sentences or freedom for more than 5,000 prisoners. Comments by French Justice Minister Robert Badinter and Senator Marcel Rudloff, representing the opposition centrist party, were cited. Other government-planned justice and penal reforms were discussed.

7. The World Population. KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 2:30) quoted UN estimates of future world population growth broken down by continents.

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

1. Art. ART AND TIME (Sezeman, P 8) talked about the "Paris-Paris" exhibit which opened recently at the Georges Pompidou Center and is devoted to the development of art in Paris from 1937-1957.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in B-1 (Bensi and Fagin, M 4) and C-1 (Bensi and Fagin, M 3).

WORLD TODAY (Belotserkovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the developments in Poland (Bensi, M 6:30); world press comment on the latter (Bensi and Fagin, M 5); the Israeli-Palestinian fighting (Predtechevsky, M 7); this year's Soviet grain harvest (Limberger, NY 4); the sentencing of Soviet human rights activist Felix Serebrov (Vishnevskaya, M 3:30); US policy in Southeast Asia (Orshansky, W 4); the Soviet-FRG gas pipeline project (Chianurov, M 5:30); and the Soviet proposal for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe (Matusevich, M 4:30).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the Israeli-Palestinian fighting (Predtechevsky, M 7); the Soviet proposal for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe (Matusevich, M 4:30); French-Spanish tensions over the extradition of Basque extremists (Mirsky, P 6); US policy in Southeast Asia (Orshansky, W 4); and the conference of leaders of southern African countries (Czugunow, L 3:30).

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NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 22 JULY 1981:

PAP HAS SAID DRASTIC INCREASES IN FOOD PRICES ARE BEING PREPARED BY
THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

EGYPT HAS DENOUNCED THE CONTINUING ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANESE
TERRITORY.

TASS HAS REPORTED A COLLISION BETWEEN A SOVIET PLANE AND AN
UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT.

THE MAN WHO TRIED TO KILL THE POPE HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO LIFE
IMPRISONMENT.

LEONID BREZHNEV HAS MET CZECHOSLOVAK PRESIDENT HUSAK.

IRAN HAS LOWERED THE VOTING AGE FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THERE ARE MORE REPORTS OF FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

NO DECISION HAS BEEN YET ANNOUNCED ON WHEN TO ADJOURN THE DEADLOCKED
MADRID TALKS.

TASS HAS CRITICIZED THE MAN PICKED TO BE THE CHIEF U.S. ARMS CONTROL
NEGOTIATOR.

* YUDMILA ZHIVKOVA DIED OF A BRAIN HEMORRHAGE.

THE HIJACKER OF A POLISH AIRLINER HAS EXPLAINED HIS MOTIVE.

* THE POLISH SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Thursday, 23 July 1981

Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Beloborodov, M 5), quoting well-informed State Department sources, said that the US has rejected a Soviet suggestion to open new channels for contacts between Moscow and Washington outside of the formal diplomatic ones. The suggestion was first made by Arbatov to Harvard Professor Derek Labert, a specialist on problems of international security, during a recent visit to the Soviet Institute for the Study of the US and Canada. The State Department was said to have told the Soviet Union that the proper channel to communicate with the US is via the US Embassy in Moscow.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3) noted concern felt by US oilmen -- a concern not shared by the State Department, however -- over a possible conflict with the USSR over the dividing up of an oilfield discovered by US oilmen beneath the Alaska shelf in the Bering Sea. Alaska businessman and former member of the Nixon Administration Walter Hickels, said the program, quoted Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin to the effect that the USSR is not overly concerned about this oil, since she has rich oilfields in Western Siberia still unexploited. Hickels plans to go to Siberia in August to clarify the matter.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 5), quoting articles in The Washington Post (Auerbach) and The New York Times (Kaufmann), reported on what was described as the fiercest and costliest battle between Afghan rebels and Soviet and Afghan government troops around the town of Paghman near Kabul. In another development, the program said that a unit of cadets from Kabul's military academy was ambushed and many of the cadets defected to the side of the rebels, while Kabul TV showed the dead bodies of approximately 30 cadets in what was seen as a warning to possible future defectors. It was noted that Kabul schools are practically deserted because parents are hiding their sons to prevent them being inducted into the army.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Lyubarsky, M 4) gave details of the trial of Felix Serebrov, a member of the Working Commission for Investigating the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes and of the Moscow Helsinki Group, which took place on July 20 and 21. The program was based on information received at the office of the Brussels-based journal Vesti iz SSSR (News from the USSR).

HUMAN RIGHTS (Alexeyeva, NY 6:30) backgrounded the Pentecostals' struggle to freely practice their religion in the USSR since 1918, focusing on the Pentecostals' efforts to publicize their plight through the Moscow Helsinki Group.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30), a RERUN from 14 July 1981, featured the text of a humorous account by Alexander Shatravka on how he was confined in a psychiatric hospital.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 2 April 1981, featured "Major Pugachev's Last Battle" from Varlam Shalamov's Tales from Kolyma, in which the author describes his experiences in Soviet prison camps.

4. Arms. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4) discussed findings published in Jane's Infantry Weapons indicating that the USSR is equipping its infantry with bullets similar to the "dum-dum" type banned by the Geneva and other international conventions, and that these bullets are designed to fit the new Soviet AK-74 rifle. The program noted that these findings coincide with persistent reports that Soviet troops in Afghanistan are using "dum-dum"-type bullets and other banned explosive devices against the Afghan population.

5. Jamming. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Perouansky, M 5), based on a CND report from Madrid, indicated that the Soviet Union has blocked Western efforts at the Helsinki follow-up conference to introduce a statement opposing the jamming of radio broadcasts. The program also mentioned the

cost of jamming for the Soviet Union; according to a British study, the USSR spent four million dollars to jam BBC Russian broadcasts in the nine months between August 1980 and May of this year, i.e., twice the annual cost of the broadcasts themselves.

6. Literature. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Matusevich, M 28:30), a RERUN from 17 July 1981, featured excerpts from Howard Fast's The Naked God on his relations with Soviet writer Boris Polevoy.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Rahr, M 9:30) looked at the results of the just-concluded PUWP congress. The program recalled some of the high points of the congress' proceedings, and gave the gist of an article by Harry Trimbom in The Los Angeles Times containing a selection of Polish and Western reactions to the congress.

PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 5) discussed the recently announced proposals for price hikes for food and energy. The program cited a PAP report which quoted the head of the State Price Commission, Zdzislaw Krasinski, as saying that the proposed increases will be submitted for public discussion in a few weeks' time. Examples of the proposed hikes were given, which would increase a family's monthly food budget from the present 600-2,200 zlotys to 1,500-4,000 zlotys. The program noted that Krasinski appeared fully aware of the fact that several previous party and government leaders have lost their jobs over attempts to change the existing price structures. He insisted, however, that "if we want to get out of the crisis, we must pay the price." The program concluded by quoting Krasinski as saying that the increases should be carried out soon, and that they should be linked to the upward readjustment of state purchasing prices planned for 1 January 1982.

* RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gorbanevskaya, P 6) highlighted the catastrophic shortage of consumer goods in Poland. Extensive quotes were given from Solidarity press-bureau releases which pointed to food shortages in various parts of the country, discussed the extent of the Soviet aid (or the absence thereof), noted Czechoslovakia's strange practice of acquiring hard currency from Poland in exchange for providing flour-mill facilities, and reported on a foreign trade firm in Gdynia offering its employees a "guest-worker" status in West Germany at less than advantageous conditions including a 56-hour work week at an equivalent pay of \$750, nearly half of which winds up with the firm in Poland.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 5) drew attention to the milder tone of Soviet media commentaries on developments in Poland. The first indication of Moscow's changing attitude, said the program, was to be seen in Brezhnev's and Tikhonov's July 21 greetings to Kania, Jaruzelski and Jablonski, who were addressed as "Dear Comrades," whereas Brezhnev's greeting to Kania on his re-election as party chief a few days earlier had called him "Esteemed Comrade Kania," an unusually cool formula which was a sure sign of Moscow's displeasure with the turn of events in Poland at the time. What happened in Moscow between the two telegrams is difficult to say, the program remarked, but one possible explanation is simply that the Soviet leadership has willy-nilly finally decided to face the realities of the Polish scene.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Fagin and Rahr, M 8) began by quoting Eric Bourne and Ned Temko of The Christian Science Monitor, who in connection with the just-ended PUPP congress asked whether the renewed party will now be able to reassert its authority and get the population to seriously tackle the country's problems. The Daily Telegraph cited Grishin that only practise will show whether the Polish communists will be able to solve the serious tasks facing them. The newspaper's Moscow correspondent Nigel Wade commented that while the Soviet leadership has been reacting with restraint over Kania's re-election, the election procedures at the congress are being concealed from Soviet citizens. In an article in The Philadelphia Inquirer Ben Wattenberg, a staffer of a US institute for the study of private enterprise, reported on the sale at Warsaw University of shirts and badges bearing the inscriptions "anti-socialist element" and "counter-revolutionary," as well as the works of Solzhenitsyn and Orwell. Wattenberger described how at a Solidarity meeting in Gdynia, US TV cameramen filmed Walesa, while Polish cameramen filmed their US colleagues. He also drew attention to Solidarity's sociological research department, which has found that Poles want radical, but gradual changes at all levels. Erich-Michael Bader of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung remarked that while Kania's merits are indisputable, his "no-risk" policy could now in fact prove risky for Poland, whose leadership needs to embody the striving for radical changes. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung similarly concludes that the new PUPP leadership lacks self-confidence.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Ottawa Summit. PANORAMA (Beloborodov, W 6) summed up the results of the just-concluded seven-nation summit meeting in Ottawa. The program stressed that although the meeting did not solve all the problems up for discussion, the

results may be termed satisfactory. The program noted President Reagan's positive views on the conference, and cited the joint communique, saying among other things, that it showed the existence of a basis for a common economic policy. The program concluded that although the conference did not result in any historical decisions, it promoted a continuation of a constructive dialogue among its participants.

2. The Middle East. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 5) cited statements by US Defense Secretary Weinberger and Deputy Secretary of State William Clark sharply criticizing the latest Israeli actions in Lebanon. The program quoted The New York Times, that Weinberger's statements reflect the White House view on this issue, and The Baltimore Sun, which cited criticism of the Israeli action by the leaders of the Jewish communities in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) explained how King Hussein has cleverly managed to maintain stability in Jordan against a backdrop of crises in the Middle East after the Palestinian armed units defeated by the Jordanian army in 1971 fled to the Lebanon.

3. The US. HUMAN RIGHTS (Pedoseyev, M 14) cited statements made recently by US Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Walter Stoessel before a Congressional subcommittee in which he outlined the Administration's policy on human rights. Stoessel noted that the Administration continues to view human rights as a principal goal of its foreign policy, and that it condemns human rights violations wherever they might occur; he stressed the need for "private diplomacy" in this area, but at the same time praised the "public diplomacy" of the US delegation at the Madrid Conference in exposing human rights violations in the USSR and Eastern Europe. The program began by noting the improbability of a Soviet deputy foreign minister appearing before a USSR Supreme Soviet commission and outlining the Soviet government's position on human rights as part of Soviet foreign policy. A RERUN from 15 July 1981 was included.

SPECIAL PROGRAM (Orshansky, W 4:30) gave the substance of President Reagan's letter to Congress explaining the Administration's new energy policy plan, which emphasizes the free market process as opposed to government control, and is aimed at satisfying the US' domestic energy needs. A CND report from Washington of July 23 was used.

4. The East-West Military Balance. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4) gave the substance of an interview given to Die Welt by NATO Secretary General Josef Luns in which he gave his views on the following issues: the pacifist attitudes and tendencies

in Western Europe; the US-Soviet ideological conflict; the US' aims to restore its military parity with the USSR; the US' and the USSR's positions on Eurostrategic missile talks; and the Soviet proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe.

5. Britain. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 3:30) noted that unemployment in Britain has now risen to over 2.8 million, or nearly 12 per cent. The program said the unemployment problem could nullify the Thatcher government's achievements.

6. British-Spanish Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 4:30) reported on the sudden tension in British-Spanish relations, in particular over the planned brief visit to Gibraltar by Prince Charles and Lady Diana, as a result of which the Spanish royal couple has declined to attend the former's wedding. The program also referred to the House of Lords' approving a bill giving Gibraltarians full British citizenship, and the Spanish civil aviation authority's report putting the full blame for the aircraft crash on Teneriffe on the British pilot.

7. Terrorism. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 8), based on Claire Sterling's book The Network of Terror, talked about the training of international terrorists in South Yemen, where the USSR maintains military bases.

8. Refugees. KALEIDOSCOPE (Krassovsky, M 2:30) reported that the Red Cross hospital ship Flora, bought with donations received in the FRG, has been reassigned from Southeast Asia to East Africa to help refugees from wars and natural catastrophes in that region.

9. The International Whaling Commission's Conference in Brighton was reported on in KALEIDOSCOPE (Czugunow, L 2), which noted the failure to achieve the three-quarters majority needed for a proposed ban on whale-fishing, and growing world opposition to the position of Japan and the USSR in this matter.

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

1. The 22nd International Mathematics Olympiad at Washington's Georgetown University was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (A. Orlov, NY 4:30), which noted the US team's victory and the poor showing of the USSR.

2. Amateur Street Performers in Paris were the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 6), which suggested that some of the acts would be worthy of highly paid professionals in the USSR.

PRESS REVIEW (Fagin and Rahr, M 8) was featured in B-1.

WORLD TODAY (Gordin, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the post-congress situation in Poland (Rahr, M 6); an apparent softening of Moscow's attitude to the Polish developments (Roitman, M 4); possible food and fuel price increases in Poland (Chianurov, M 5); the food situation in Poland (Gorbanevskaya, P 5); the USSR's rejection at the Madrid conference of the Western stand on the jamming of radio broadcasts (Perouansky, M 3); the latest fighting in Afghanistan (Kushev, M 4); Jordan and the Middle East situation (Predtechevsky, M 4); tension in Anglo-Spanish relations (Czugunow, L 4); and performing street artists in Paris (Gladilin, P 4:30).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the post-congress situation in Poland (Rahr, M 9:30); the food situation in Poland (Gorbanevskaya, P 6); Jordan and the Middle East situation (Predtechevsky, M 5:30); and tension in Anglo-Spanish relations (Czugunow, L 4:30).

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NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 23 JULY 1981.

MEAT RATIONS IN POLAND ARE BEING REDUCED.

ARGENTINE OFFICIALS ARE ASKING MOSCOW FOR DETAILS ON A PLANE CRASH IN
THE USSR WHICH MAY HAVE INVOLVED AN ARGENTINE AIRCRAFT.

A TOP SOVIET PARTY OFFICIAL HAS STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF
COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNIST PARTIES.

GUNNMEN IN IRAN HAVE ASSASSINATED ANOTHER POLITICAL FIGURE.

ISRAELI PLANES HAVE AGAIN STRUCK TARGETS IN LEBANON.

THE MAN WHO TRIED TO KILL THE POPE WON'T APPEAL HIS LIFE SENTENCE.

AFGHANISTAN'S PREMIER HAS DEFENDED THE SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE IN
HIS COUNTRY.

THE US SAYS IT'S UP TO THE SOVIETS TO MAKE THE MADRID CONFERENCE A
SUCCESS.

A RED CROSS GROUP HAS ADMITTED FAILURE IN EFFORTS TO END THE HUNGLK
STRIKE CAMPAIGN BY JAILED TERRORISTS IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

*LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA HAS BEEN BURIED.

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES SAY THEY EXPECT THE RELEASE SOON OF THREE
HOSTAGES HELD BY RED BRIGADES TERRORISTS.

*) RL/NS DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

REFL

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, 24 July 1981

Felton/Riollot/Romano

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

1. Soviet-US Relations: RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shilaeff, NY 2:30) gave the gist of an article in The Journal of Commerce of July 21 noting that the sharp increase in Soviet-US trade in the first few months of this year has been accompanied by a deterioration in the status of foreign businessmen in the Soviet Union, who have been barred recently from special shops for foreigners, which are now open only to diplomats and their families.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 6:30) reported on the recent US Congressional hearings held by the US federal Helsinki commission and the House subcommittee on human rights on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the brutal suppression of human rights in that country. The program quoted testimony given by Helsinki Commission chairman Dante Fascell, chairman of the House subcommittee on human rights Don Bonker, Afghan insurgent commander Malik Muhammed Hussein Vardak (voice cut), who among other things spoke of the types of bomb used by the Soviet airforce, including gas bombs, as well as explosive devices

disguised as toys, ball-point pens, etc.; and an 18-year-old Afghan girl now living in California who took part in the April 1980 demonstration of schoolchildren in Kabul which was bloodily suppressed.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20) gave background information on the case of 55-year-old Lithuanian Balis Gayauskas, who has already spent 29 years in Soviet prison camps, and is now serving a sentence of 10 years imprisonment followed by five years internal exile for his involvement in samizdat. The program included the texts of three samizdat articles by Gayauskas (AS-4327); the first says KGB pressure resulted in Father Dudko's recantation; the second speaks of the Soviet indoctrination of Lithuanian youth; and the third points to the exploitation of the Soviet people by the state.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 3 April 1981, featured "Two Meetings" and "Silence" from Varlam Shalamov's Tales From Kolyma, in which the author describes his experiences in Soviet prison camps.

4. Emigres. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Matusevich, M 28:30) featured an interview with Soviet emigre film director Mikhail Bogin, who answered questions about why he decided to emigrate, and his present activities in the US, where he now lives and where he produced his first film in English recently.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Isr 5:30) discussed the Jewish-related themes in the works of Soviet emigre painter Yefim Ladyzhensky, which were recently exhibited in a Tel-Aviv gallery.

5. Women. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Alexeyeva, M 5:30) gave figures illustrating the major role played by women in the Soviet economy, and showing also that women share less responsibilities despite higher qualifications. The program was pegged to an article in Trud expressing concern over this situation. A recent decree banning women from a number of physically strenuous jobs, said the program, and another one about increased state aid to families with children, suggest that the Soviet authorities may have realized that there is a link between the status of women and the current demographic crisis in the Soviet Union. Further measures are required, the program said in conclusion, such as better services, better food, and better medical care.

6. Literature. In JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Lvov, NY 11) emigre Soviet writer Arkady Lvov, who now resides in the US, read excerpts and commented on the poem Ryzhy Motele (Motele the Red-Head), by Russian-Jewish poet Iosif Utkin, which reflects Jewish life in the USSR right after the October Revolution.

7. The Cinema. KALEIDOSCOPE (Czugunow, L 3) cited an article by The Times' Moscow correspondent Michael Binyon giving a positive review of the Soviet film Agony directed by Elem Klimov, shown on the final day of the Moscow film festival. Binyon said that while this film, which describes the events preceding the 1917 Revolution, was praised by Soviet and Western spectators alike, there is a danger that if the interest shown in the film by the Soviet public proves too great, it could be returned to the censor's archives.

8. Stalinism and Louis Aragon. KALEIDOSCOPE (Sezeman, P 3), commenting on the award of the Legion d'Honneur to French writer Louis Aragon, recalled his past enthusiastic support for Stalin's policies, and said that while it is clear why in 1969 he was awarded the Soviet order of "People's Friendship," it is not clear why he was awarded the Legion d'Honneur.

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

1. Poland. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Perouansky, M 6:30), a RERUN from 20 July 1981, discussed the results of the PUPP's 9th Extraordinary Congress.

PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 5) gave details of the announced massive food price increases in Poland, and quoted State Price Commission Chairman Krasinski as well as Walesa that price reforms must be combined with economic reforms. Reference was made to the poll conducted by Warsaw Radio indicating general public support for food price increases. A Solidarity spokesman was quoted on planned "hunger marches" in Lodz, Kutno and Piotrkow. On a brighter note, the program noted that at a meeting in Zurich, Western bankers agreed in principle on a moratorium for Polish debts.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 5:30) began by pointing to the serious concern felt by the Polish public over the likelihood of drastic increases in food and energy prices. The program quoted statements made by Warsaw citizens to Warsaw Radio correspondents to the effect that the price increases would be too great a burden. The chairman of the State Prices Committee, Zdzislaw Krasinski, was quoted that public opposition to the price increases would be difficult to overcome. The program quoted Walesa as saying in Poznan that most of the 640 agreements signed between Solidarity and the authorities still had to be implemented, but that Solidarity members should not waste energy on fruitless disputes, but work in order to create more bearable living conditions. The program concluded by observing that despite

the bad economic situation and widespread dissatisfaction, the trial of members of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" continues; reference was made to the interview given last year to Der Spiegel by the group's leader, Leszek Moczulski, who was quoted as saying before court that he regarded the group as an oppositional political party.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Kushev and Gordin, M 10:30) began by quoting extensively from an article by Michael Dobbs in The Washington Post to the effect that the PUWP congress is over, but the crisis continues. At present, said Dobbs, Poland's economic problems are insoluble. The FRG weekly Vorwaerts spoke of two ways for Poland to extricate herself from her present predicament, namely more democratization, and a compromise with party bureaucracy and centralization. The Rheinischer Merkur said the party can only regain the public's confidence if it convinces it of the effectiveness of its proposed reforms. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung observed that the Poles demonstrated their self-confidence by making the Soviet leadership wait for the results of the secret elections at the PUWP congress. The newspaper commented, however, that the congress was above all a congress of the party, not of Poland -- even before the emergence of Solidarity, there was a stronger spiritual authority than the party, namely the Church. Die Welt pointed to Poland's need to increase exports and reduce imports. Finally, Die Zeit spoke of the vicious circle in which the Polish economy finds itself.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD (Gorbanevskaya, P 5) quoted Solidarity's Press Bureau on the inadequate medical care of children in Poland. The program referred in particular to the report that, on the eve of the PUWP congress, the party voivodship committee in Ostrolenka revoked an agreement to hand over the Wyszkowo party committee headquarters for conversion into a children's polyclinic, and to the report on how Polish emigre Pohila, the Bonn correspondent of Solidarity's Press Bureau, arranged an emergency supply of vaccine from the FRG to save the lives of new-born babies in Swobodzice. The Solidarity report contrasted the fact that the Solidarity activists did not ask whether the babies' parents were Solidarity members, with a report on the old, official metalworkers' union issuing 10 free vouchers for children's summer camps in the GDR, but only for the children of members.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Gendler, NY 3) reported on the three-year program of free medicaments deliveries to Poland launched by the Polish-American Congress and the "Health for Everyone" organization. The program cited an interview given to RL's correspondent by the founder of the latter organization, William Wells, and referred to the ceremony held on Capitol Hill prior to the dispatch of the first consignment of medicaments attended by the director of a children's clinic in Cracow, Debska, and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Zablocki. A CND Washington report of July 22 was used.

PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4) reported on the appeal to the US government by a group of Senators including Edward Kennedy and Robert Byrd to speed up the implementation of its food and economic aid program to Poland. A CND New York report was used.

PANORAMA (Belotserkovsky, M 6:30) quoted from a statement of solidarity with Polish workers issued by a "Russian Committee for Assistance to Polish Workers" (RKPPR) and published in the Information Bulletin of the Soviet free trade union SMOT. The program observed that this is the first mention of such a committee in samizdat, and that its language and style differ from those of similar documents of human rights groups. Reference was made to a report in the Information Bulletin on the appearance in March at the Leningrad Technological Institute of leaflets expressing support for the Polish workers. The program quoted previous samizdat expressions of sympathy for the Polish workers by Sakharov et.al., last August; Ukrainian worker Nikolai Pogiba, last November; "Ivan Ivansky," last December (an article entitled "The Fourth Civil War in Russia"); and Felix Serebrov, this January.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 10) also read excerpts from Soviet samizdat documents expressing support for the struggle of Polish workers for democracy. The program included the statement in the 13th issue of the Information Bulletin of the free trade union organization (SMOT); the letter by Sakharov and 10 other Soviet human rights activists; a statement by Mikhail Zotov, a worker from Togliatti who was arrested in January; the statement by imprisoned Ukrainian worker Nikolai Pogiba; and the article entitled "The Fourth Civil War In Russia" signed "Ivan Ivansky." The program also mentioned an anonymous document taking the view that the arrest of Konstantin Azadovsky, a Germanist from Leningrad, in December last year was aimed at discouraging the intelligentsia from responding to the Polish events. RLR 291/81 was used.

2. Hungary. KALEIDOSCOPE (Krassovsky, M 3) included an item on the recent opening of a casino in Budapest's Hilton Hotel, the first in Eastern Europe. The program quoted casino director Somogyi that roulette has nothing to do with socialist morality, but with foreign currency.

3. The French CP. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Vardy, M 8:30) gave the abridged text of an interview given to the Rheinischer Merkur by Pierre Daix, a former member of the PCF leadership, in which he commented on the inclusion of four communist ministers in the new French government. Among other things, Daix said that the communists made concessions to the socialists only in economic policy; that while the communist participation in the government is extremely limited, Fiterman as Transport Minister is responsible for an area important in France's strategic defense preparations; that

the USSR is clearly in favor of the communist participation in the French government as a means of strengthening neutralist and pacifist tendencies in Central and Northern Europe; and that Mitterrand, by including the communists in the government, is deliberately aiming at consolidating Marchais' position, reckoning that it is better for the Socialist Party to let the PCF become more and more bogged down in its mistakes.

4. The Iranian Tudeh Party. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Nudelman, Isr 9) showed how after the overthrow of the Shah took the Tudeh party by surprise, the party is now working "to transform the February Revolution into an October Revolution."

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-FRG Relations. PANORAMA (Krassovsky, M 4:30) backgrounded and excerpted President Reagan's letter to Chancellor Schmidt on his firm decision to start talks with the USSR on Eurostrategic missiles by the end of 1981.

2. NATO. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) commented on the upcoming large-scale NATO naval maneuvers "Ocean Venture-81" to begin on August 1 in the North and South Atlantic, with the participation of naval units from Latin American countries. In connection with Soviet propaganda attacks against these maneuvers, the program observed that the USSR has in the past held still larger naval maneuvers, and that the "Ocean Venture-81" is part of a global defensive concept to counter the Soviet global offensive strategy.

3. France. PANORAMA (Sezeman, P 5) commented on Mitterrand's reaffirmation of solidarity with the Atlantic alliance; his emphasis on the need to restore the military balance (the program said that unlike his predecessor, Mitterrand shares US concern over growing Soviet military might in Europe); his support for the US and Western positions on Afghanistan and Kampuchea; his position that the USSR and her allies should increase their aid to developing countries; and his Middle East policy, which the program said does not show the clear pro-Arab and anti-Israeli character of Giscard's policy. The program drew attention to sharp criticism of the Ottawa decisions by L'Humanite and said it is clear why Moscow preferred Giscard to Mitterrand.

4. Britain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 4) reported on the dispute in the Labour Party over unilateral disarmament, deputy party leader Denis Healey and Shadow Defense Minister Brynmor John opposing a resolution of the party's National Executive Committee calling for a closure of all nuclear bases in Britain.

5. The Middle East. WORLD TODAY (Muslin, NY 4) described reaction in the US to Israel's recent military action in the Lebanon. The program quoted expressions of concern by Weinberger and Deputy Secretary of State William Clark, and a statement by Presidential aide James Baker that Reagan nevertheless continued to support Israeli defense efforts and the special relationship between the US and Israel. The program spoke of deep concern by Israel's supporters in the US Congress, but noted that US Jewish leaders have refrained from organized criticism of the Begin government.

6. Iran. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Perouansky, M 6:30) previewed the presidential elections, noting that all four contestants are from the Islamic Republican Party, the likely winner being Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai. The program pointed to the terror and violence accompanying the election campaign, and referred to ex-President Bani-Sadr's call for a boycott of the elections, his announcement of the formation of a "National Resistance Council," his statement that he considers his ouster illegal, and his appointment of Muhajeddin leader Massuda Rajavi as "Prime Minister." Commenting on the fictitious nature of the election, the program quoted the late Ayatollah Beheshti as telling Literaturnaya Gazeta that the clergy intended to exercise power at all levels.

7. The US. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 4) quoting The New York Times, reported that a team of psychiatrists engaged by the US Justice Department has pronounced would-be Presidential assassin John Hinckley Jr. fit to stand trial.

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

1. Literature. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Ravich, P 10) gave a profile of 83-year-old Kiev-born French-Jewish pedagogue and publicist Isaak Pugach, whose autobiographical book Listening to One's People was recently published in France.

2. Sport. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 3) reported on Bernard Hinault's victory in this year's Tour de France.

PRESS REVIEW (Kushev and Gordin, M 10:30) was featured in B-1.

WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 59:39) featured programming on the following topics: the US, Israel and the Lebanon (Muslin, NY 4); Soviet human rights activists' support for Polish workers (Roitman, M 10:30); US aid to Poland (Gendler, NY 1:30); Solidarity action on inadequate medical care for children in Poland (Gorbanevskaya, P 4:30); the planned food price increases in Poland (Bensi, M 3:30); Mitterrand's foreign policy (Sezeman, P 4:30); former French CP leadership member Pierre Daix on the inclusion of communist ministers in the Mitterrand government (S.Vardy, M 6:30); the Iranian presidential elections (Perouansky, M 4:30); and the role of the Iranian communist Tudeh party (Nudelman, Isr 7).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the planned food price increases and other developments in Poland (Bensi, M 5:30); Solidarity action on inadequate medical care for children in Poland (Gorbanevskaya, P 5); the Iranian presidential elections (Perouansky, M 6:30); the US Congress' hearings on Afghanistan (Orshansky, W 6:30); and differences within the British Labour Party on defense policy (Czugunow, L 4).

vr/gk/DF

NEWS COVERAGE -----

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 24 JULY 1981:

ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION HAVE AGREED TO A
CEASEFIRE AFTER TWO WEEKS OF FIERCE FIGHTING IN LEBANON.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS SAY A PROTEST MARCH OVER FOOD SHORTAGES WILL GO
AHEAD AS PLANNED TOMORROW IN THE CENTRAL POLISH TOWN OF KUTNO.

IRANIANS HAVE VOTED IN A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A US OFFICIAL HAS SAID MOSCOW SHOULD DEMONSTRATE ITS WILLINGNESS TO
ENTER INTO PRODUCTIVE ARMS CONTROL TALKS.

THE MADRID CONFERENCE HAS FINISHED ITS WORK ON ECONOMIC MATTERS BUT
DISAGREEMENT PERSISTS ON A DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE AND RIGHTS.

THE US EXPECTS EXPLORATORY TALKS WITH THE SOVIETS SOON ON A NEW GRAIN
SALES AGREEMENT.

GENERAL TERMS OF A PLAN TO FINANCE A BIG EAST-WEST GAS PIPELINE DEAL
HAVE BEEN WORKED OUT.

FRANCE'S PRESIDENT SAYS HIS COUNTRY WILL CONTINUE BUILDING
NUCLEAR-ARMED SUBMARINES.

AFGHANISTAN'S OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY CONCEDES THAT HEAVY FIGHTING
RECENTLY TOOK PLACE NEAR KABUL.

ANOTHER CAPTIVE OF RED BRIGADE TERRORISTS IN ITALY HAS BEEN RELEASED.



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, 25 July 1981

Romano/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. ROUND TABLE (Roitman, Simes, and Voslensky, M 20) assessed the basic contours of President Reagan's policy towards the USSR in his six months in office. RL guest Dmitri Simes, acting director of John Hopkins research institute for Soviet and East European affairs, commented on the following key elements of this policy: the restoration of US military strength in view of the USSR's massive military buildup in the last decade; the conviction that talks with the USSR on major issues should be conducted from a position of strength; the search for arms control talks with the USSR, noting in this connection US interest to start Eurostrategic missiles talks before the end of this year and Haig's announcement that the US is also interested in resuming the SALT talks; the counter-ing of Soviet expansionism in the world by extending greater aid, for example, to Afghan rebels and the government of El Salvador; and US interest in normalizing relations with the USSR, citing in this connection recent statements made in Bonn by Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger. The second RL guest, Prof. Voslensky, director of a Munich-based research institute on the USSR,

gave his views on the Eurostrategic missile issue and talked about a Soviet-inspired "peace" campaign in the FRG aimed at exploiting pacifist attitudes and fears of nuclear disaster in the country. He noted that despite US official assurances at the highest level that the US intends to conduct talks on Eurostrategic missiles with the USSR in mid-November, Soviet officialdom and the media continue to question US sincerity on this issue. He concluded by saying that if the outcome of the Eurostrategic talks is anyway as near to that of the Vienna SALT talks, Western Europeans will soon realize the need to achieve a strategic military balance in Europe. In conclusion, Simes explained that the US proposed to hold Eurostrategic talks not sooner than November because of needed time to prepare detailed proposals and to consult with the Western European allies.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. WORLD THIS WEEK (Kushev, M 4:30), noting an admission by Afghanistan's official news agency Bakhtar that government forces took part in a heavy three-day battle with Afghan rebels, said that Bakhtar does not mention that the Soviet and Afghan army offensive against the rebels in Paghman did not achieve its objectives. The program discussed briefly rebel claims of successes in the Paghman battle and said that the military situation in Afghanistan remains the same as it was when Soviet troops entered the country, with Soviet and government troops controlling key cities and roads and the rebels in control of the countryside and mountainous regions. An article in The Wall Street Journal (Kramer) was cited in this connection. The plight of the Afghan civilian population was noted and the program cited statements on Radio Volga by Colonel Rumyantsev about the just cause of the Soviet soldier's tasks in Afghanistan and statements made to the Indian journal Current by Afghan Prime Minister Kishtmand that the Karmal regime does not wish to turn its Muslim country into a socialist state. Kishtmad's statement was said to be in direct contradiction to Karmal's earlier proclamations on this issue and was viewed as a propagandistic ploy aimed at compensating for the regime's military failures.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 15) commented on the authorities' repressions against the samizdat journal Poiski and the recent recantation of Viktor Sokirko, one of the contributors to the journal. The program read the texts of the following two samizdat documents on the Sokirko case: Sokirko's own recantation in the APN distributed "Statement to the Press" dated 24 October 1980 (AS-4303); and an open letter to Sokirko by Sofia Malistratova, Soviet defense lawyer in numerous dissident trials, who posed several questions to Sokirko in connection with his recantation.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Malinkovich, M 5) the representative abroad of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Vladimir Malinkovich, discussed the circumstances surrounding the arrest on 15 April 1981 of Raisa Rudenko, the wife of the imprisoned founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group Mikola Rudenko.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) read the fifth installment from Varlam Shalamov's Tales From Kolyma, in which the author describes his experiences in Soviet prison camps, a RERUN from 24 July 1981.

4. The Pentecostals. PROGRAM ON RELIGIOUS THEMES (Alexeyeva and Fedoseyev, M and NY 13) backgrounded the Pentecostals' struggle to freely practice their religion in the USSR since 1918, focusing on the Pentecostals' efforts to publicize their plight through the Moscow Helsinki Group, a RERUN from 23 July 1981.

5. Labor. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simes, W 8) outlined the history of the trade union movement in Russia from 1905 to 1917.

6. Narovchatov. WORLD THIS WEEK (Predtechevsky, M 3) recalled the literary and administrative career of Sergei Narovchatov, Soviet writer and chief editor of the journal Novy Mir, who died on July 24 in Moscow after a serious and long illness. The program cited comments written in 1974 by US journalist Peter Osnos who said that "in Moscow's intellectual circles, Narovchatov is considered to be an ambitious, intelligent and, from the official point of view, fully reliable person." An RLR paper of July 24 was used.

7. Vysotsky. On the first anniversary of the death of popular Soviet singer and actor Vladimir Vysotsky, SPECIAL PROGRAM (Gladilin, Shemyakin, Shaginyan, and Nekrasov, P 28:30) featured a tribute to Vysotsky taped in RL's Paris studios by former friends of the late singer, who all agreed that Vysotsky was an extraordinary phenomenon in Soviet life and culture, a RERUN from 13 August 1980.

8. Sports. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 8) said that what Yunost published on sport in the 15 years during which Boris Polevoy was the chief editor of the journal, was the best of its kind in the Soviet Union. The program author recalled a case when he was praised by Polevoy for an interview with a number of sportsmen. The censor did not like the piece, but Polevoy always refused to yield to pressures placed on him to take sanctions against him. To write about sport in the Soviet Union is difficult, the program author also said, because most of the interesting aspects of it are tabu for sports journalists.

WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) said that not knowing the reason behind the postponement of the Korchnoi-Karpov game by the International Chess Federation (FIDE), one could easily share the indignation of Soviet media after learning of that decision, and this is probably why Soviet media have failed to mention the reason.

WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 4:30) examined the prospect for the Soviet soccer championship which has now entered its second round.

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

1. Poland. WORLD THIS WEEK (Predtechevsky, M 7:30) said that last week's conclusion of the PUPP Congress and the celebrations marking the 37th anniversary of Poland's National Republic were overshadowed by the growing economic crisis. Background information was provided on the country's serious consumer goods shortages and food supply problems as well as the government's plans to temporarily reduce meat rations by about 20 per cent for a broad segment of the population and to introduce substantial price increases on basic foodstuffs, to become effective next January. The program listed the average earnings of a Polish worker, and, recalling that food price increases resulted in workers' unrests in 1970, 1976 and in 1980, said that many Poles are deeply concerned that they will not be able to meet the price hikes next January. Attention was drawn to Kania's concluding statements at the PUPP Congress appealing to both the party and Solidarity to exercise "common sense," as well as to Walesa's recent justification of the impending food price increases. The program noted that aside from Solidarity's dispute with the government over censorship and workers' self-management problems, Solidarity has now announced its determination to oppose the government cuts in rationed foodstuffs with all measures, short of strikes. Solidarity's plans to conduct "marches against hunger" in Kutno and Lodz were noted as well as reports from Switzerland that Western banks met with Polish representatives and agreed to reschedule some of Poland's 1981 debts.

ROUND TABLE (Roitman, Voslensky, Simes, and Kaniewicz, M 20), in dealing with the calls of the Polish leadership for the population to work harder, said that the primary initial reaction of the populace was dissatisfaction and disappointment. In the voivodship elections, the selection was not as democratic as it may have appeared -- Kania or other high-ranking officials came and explained that certain candidates might be unacceptable to the Soviet comrades -- the people then chosen were less representative. Nevertheless, another participant pointed out, the elections were procedurally without precedent. A third participant said that

the Soviet Union had been extremely concerned and had sought to prevent the congress from being held. Soviet efforts were defeated, and it then became necessary for the Soviet leadership to accept what had happened. Soviet efforts on behalf of Grabski actually wound up working in Kania's favor. What has been done by the Poles is more reminiscent of the 22nd CPSU Congress than it is of what exists in the Soviet Union today. Although of course the Soviets are not going to make war against Poland, they are clearly dissatisfied with the results. The Polish example, that such reforms were possible without revolution or the destruction of the Party, is uncomfortable for the Soviets. The reality, another participant pointed out, is that Kania has been elected and the Soviets seem to realize that they have to accept this fact. The final participant reviewed the attitude of the Carter and Reagan Administrations to the possible threat of Soviet intervention in Poland, noting the series of Soviet actions in Angola, Afghanistan, etc., and saying that American patience would be exhausted if there were an invasion of Poland and that, although the US would not undertake a military operation in response, the prospects for improved relations would be eliminated for quite some time. American Poles are an important factor in the seriousness with which the US approaches this question.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Vardy, M 6:30) featured the text of an interview with Jan Kulaj, the head of Rural Solidarity, published in the weekly Solidarnosc, who answered questions about his organization and ways of solving the crisis in Polish agriculture.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Vardy, M 5) read part four of Solidarity's draft program.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Shilaeff, NY 11:30) included an item about China's reaction to the Polish crisis, a RERUN from 17 July 1981.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. Noting minor violations in the cease-fire between Israel and the PLO, WORLD THIS WEEK (Nudelman, Isr 6) reviewed the events two weeks ago that led to the fighting, exploring both the possible Israeli and PLO objectives, and noted the strong US response after Israel bombed PLO headquarters in West Beirut. The diplomatic efforts by special US envoy Habib and the UN in reaching

the ceasefire were noted and the program listed Israeli official and media reaction, which ranged from skeptical comment about what was considered to be a very fragile truce and comments calling the agreement a victory for the PLO. Israeli conditions for the ceasefire were outlined and it was pointed out that now Begin can resume his government coalition talks interrupted by last week's crisis.

2. The Ottawa Summit. WORLD THIS WEEK (Beloborodov, M 5:30), analyzing the results of the Ottawa summit, noted the summit participants' examination of the entire complex of individual and collective measures to fight unemployment and the final communique's compromise formulation on the disputed question of high interest rates. In the foreign policy area, the program pointed to President Reagan's high assessment of Mitterrand's approach to the West's collective security problems and said that upon US initiative, the communique stressed the importance of reviewing economic cooperation with the USSR not in isolation but in the common context of political and strategic realities in East-West relations. The participants were said to have pledged to improve the present system of controls on trade in strategic goods and related technology with the USSR. The summit was said to have been a great personal success for President Reagan.

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

1. Religion. PROGRAM ON RELIGIOUS THEMES (Mirsky and Nedrobova, P 6:30) featured an interview with recent Soviet emigre Marina Nedrobova who attended and described the recently-concluded Eucharistic Congress in Lourdes. Nedrobova provided historic background on the congress, which also marked its centenary this year, and said that she was invited to participate as a Russian Orthodox Christian who helped organize religious seminars in Leningrad. She focused her discussion on the part of the congress that was devoted to young Christians and their role in the world today, and said that they asked her questions about the religious situation in the USSR and particularly about Gleb Yakunin, Alexander Podrabinek and Malva Landa.

IN PROGRAM ON RELIGIOUS THEMES (Shmeman, NY 8) Father Shmeman presented the first installment in a series devoted to the meaning of "Faith." This program provided a philosophical and theological commentary on this subject, noting that religion is the answer to mankind's eternal search for spiritual values.

vr/JR

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 25 JULY 1981:

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS SUSPENDED A DECISION TO CUT THE SEPTEMBER
HEAT RATION. SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE IN KUTNO, MEANWHILE, HAVE STAGED
A MARCH TO PROTEST FOOD SHORTAGES.

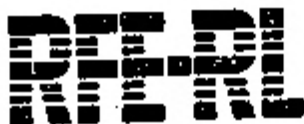
THE CEASEFIRE BETWEEN ISRAELI AND PALESTINIAN FORCES IN LEBANON IS
REPORTEDLY GENERALLY HOLDING. BUT A SMALL PALESTINIAN SPLINTER GROUP
SAYS IT WILL NOT ABIDE BY THE CEASEFIRE.

IRAN'S PREMIER MOHAMMAD ALI RAJAI HAS EMERGED AS SUCCESSOR TO DEPOSED
PRESIDENT ABOLHASSAN BANI-SADR.

HEAVY DAMAGE HAS BEEN CAUSED BY FLOODS IN THREE SOUTH-WESTERN POLISH
PROVINCES.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE STAGED A PEACEFUL MARCH THROUGH DUBLIN
IN SUPPORT OF HUNGER STRIKERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

ARGENTINA SAYS IT HAS STILL NOT RECEIVED PERMISSION FROM SOVIET
AUTHORITIES TO EXAMINE THE SITE WHERE A SOVIET PLANE COLLIDED AND
CRASHED WITH ANOTHER PLANE IN SOVIET ARMENIA LAST WEEK.



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, 26 July 1981
Romano/Riollet

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. TESTIMONIES (Gorbanevskaya and Shuster, P 10) featured an interview in RL's Paris studios with Savik Shuster, who emigrated to the West 10 years ago, studied medicine in Canada, and who just returned from Afghanistan after a two-month assignment as a volunteer doctor with a group of Western physicians. Shuster reported the following: that strategically Soviet soldiers are receiving valuable combat experience in this rough mountainous terrain; that Soviet soldiers are reportedly plundering food and trading in their arms for hashish, clothing and other goods; that a commander of an Afghan rebel unit told him his unit includes 30 former Soviet soldiers of Muslim origin who had defected and are now training rebels in the use of captured Soviet weapons; that the Afghan population is defenseless against Soviet helicopter raids and new advanced tanks; and that this spring the Soviet command introduced a new Kalashnikov rifle which uses "dum-dum" type bullets and that he had treated a boy who was hit by this weapon. In conclusion, Shuster talked about the deep differences between the various Afghan tribes and their effect on the resistance.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) read the sixth installment from Varlam Shalamov's Tales From Kolyma, in which the author describes his experiences in Soviet prison camps, a RERUN from 5 April 1981

3. Soviet Navy. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 12) on the occasion of Soviet Navy Day, cited figures showing the scope of the current major Soviet effort to develop naval forces. A comparison between the number of battleships of various categories in the US and Soviet navies was made. The program said in conclusion that haste in the implementation of Soviet naval construction resulted in the poor quality of the equipment and this in turn affected the morale of naval troops, making recruitment for the navy difficult.

SIGNAL (Tsurkan, NY 8) featured the recollections by a Soviet emigre now living in New York of the time she spent working in a Soviet navy unit near Murmansk, describing her drab and hopeless existence there. The program was pegged to Soviet Navy Day.

4. Civil Aviation. TESTIMONIES (Rudolf and Dinkevich, NY 6) featured an interview in RL's New York studios with former Soviet stewardess Galina Dinkevich, who now resides in the US. Dinkevich talked about her own duties at Aeroflot where she was employed for close to five years as a stewardess on domestic flights and described the strenuous working conditions of the flight crew, noting however that the salary was relatively high.

5. The KGB. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Feigin, M 7) reviewed briefly a series of three articles published in The New York Times by retired CIA staffer Harry Rositzke, in conjunction with the publication of his forthcoming book The KGB: The Eyes of Russia. The first article was devoted to KGB involvement in international terrorism and national-liberation wars, the second discussed the KGB's worldwide disinformation program, and the third and final article discussed KGB operations in the area of industrial espionage, particularly in the US.

6. Stalinism and Louis Aragon. KALEIDOSCOPE (Sezeman, P 3), recalling Louis Aragon's enthusiastic support for Stalin's policies, commented that it is not clear why he was recently awarded the Legion d'Honneur, a RERUN from 24 July 1981.

7. Society. In WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (A. Lvov, NY 8:30) a Soviet emigre writer talked about the theme of "death for the Soviet power" recurrent in the songs used in pioneer organizations in his youth. While singing about their readiness to die all as one, people did not bother to think about the use of dying that way, for the main thing was to die, the program author said in conclusion.

In WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Gladilin, P 10) a Soviet emigre writer living in Paris talked about the feeling of uneasiness or bewilderment which seizes Soviet nationals, tourists or emigrants, when they come in contact with free Western societies, where one has to decide alone things concerning one's private life without the constant intervention of the state, as is the case in the Soviet Union. This, in the program author's view, explains why many Soviet tourists are genuinely relieved when they go back home after a trip to the West.

8. Vysotsky. Pegged to the first anniversary of the funeral of Soviet popular singer Vladimir Vysotsky, TESTIMONIES (Vladimirskaya, NY 11:30) featured a talk in RL's New York studios by former Moscow actress and Vysotsky friend, Zhanna Vladimirskaya, who attended Vysotsky's funeral and described the scene at Moscow's Taganka Theater on July 28 when she took leave of her friend. She talked about Vysotsky's deep humanity and perception and said that he composed songs on an incredible range of topics. The program played a sampling of four of his more popular songs.

9. The Cinema. KALEIDOSCOPE (Czugunow, L 3) cited an article by The Times' Moscow correspondent Michael Binyon giving a positive review of the Soviet film Agony directed by Elem Klimov, shown on the final day of the Moscow film festival, a RERUN from 24 July 1981.

10. Books. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (E. Sztejn, NY 5) reviewed briefly the following books: Between Two Demons by Frederick Star and Hans von Hervart, the latter a former German diplomat in Moscow who took part in the preparations of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact and who provides new data on the Vlasov movement; Baryshnikov: From Russia to the West, written by Baryshnikov's friend and theater critic Gennadiy Shmakov; and a book entitled The Autobiography of Peter Ilyich Tchaikowsky, which contains translations by Galina von Meck of the composer's letters to his relatives.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Mirsky, P 8) gave the substance of an extensive article in Le Quotidien de Paris which featured a debate in which journalist Gerard Leclaire, PCF member George Labique and former French resistance hero Auguste Lecoœur discussed the results of the 9th PUWP Congress and its possible impact on the communist parties of Eastern and Western Europe.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi and Rahr, M 10) discussed the results of the PUWP Congress, a RERUN from 20 July 1981. The introduction stressed the significance of the event which represents a new stage in the history of Poland and of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

ROUND TABLE (Roitman, Voslensky, Simes, and Kaniewicz, M 20) analyzed the results and historic significance of the 9th PUWP Congress, a RERUN from 25 July 1981.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 6:30) highlighted the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the communist regime in Poland, saying that the ceremonies which marked the event on July 22 were more modest than usual, a RERUN from 22 July 1981.

2. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gladilin, P 4) excerpted an article in Le Figaro from July 7 reporting on measures taken by the Hungarian authorities to fight the "Polish virus" at home.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Krassovsky, M 3) included an item on the recent opening of a casino in Budapest's Hilton Hotel, the first in Eastern Europe, a RERUN from 24 July 1981.

3. Bulgaria. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Kushev, M4) stressed the role in Bulgarian politics and the favorable influence on Bulgarian cultural life of Todor Zhivkov's daughter Lyudmila who died recently.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Czugunow, L 5) gave the substance of an article in The Times by Richard Owen, which considered the background of the Israeli-PLO conflict and, noting that Lebanon has become the victim of this conflict, concluded that neither side can win a war. It said the PLO can never hope to wear the Israelis down or achieve even a partial military victory while Israel will never be able to eliminate the PLO, no matter how many bases it hits.

In WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Nekrasov, P 9) a Soviet emigre writer gave his impressions of a recent three-week trip to Israel. "Before leaving Israel and taking leave of my friends," the program author said in conclusion, "I could only tell them: stand firm, don't surrender, your cause is just."

2. The US. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (L. Dudin, NY 7) discussed the complex procedures and mechanisms involved in getting the US Congress to approve the Reagan Administration's draft budget for 1982.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (E. Sztejn, NY 2) reviewed briefly the book The Future Under President Reagan's Leadership, an anthology compiled by former Nixon aide, Wayne Wallis and published by Arlington Press.

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

1. US Press. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (R. Dudin, NY 7) noted the American press' struggle to regain its credibility in the wake of scandals surrounding the fabricated series of articles in The Washington Post by Janet Cook and by Michael Daily in The New York Daily News. The program noted results of recent opinion polls showing a drop in reader credibility and concern voiced by the prestigious watchdog organization the National News Council over this tendency.

2. US Automobile Industry. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Limberger, NY 7), based on data released by the General Motors, Ford and Chrysler corporations, noted how the US automobile industry is making a gradual recovery from the crisis of the past few years.

3. Sport. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 3) reported on Bernard Hinault's victory in this year's Tour de France.

vr/JR

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RLNS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 26 JULY 1981:

POLAND'S SOLIDARITY UNION HAS REJECTED FOOD PRICE INCREASES THE
GOVERNMENT HAS PROPOSED UNLESS THEY FORM PART OF A GENERAL ECONOMIC
REFORM.

ISRAEL HAS WARNED THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION IT HOLDS THE
PLO RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE CEASEFIRE IN LEBANON BY ANY OF
ITS FACTIONS.

WITH ALL THE VOTES NOW COUNTED IN IRAN'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS,
PRIME MINISTER MOHAMMAD ALI RAJAI HAS EMERGED AS WINNER WITH A RECORD
NUMBER OF VOTES.

HUNGARIAN PARTY LEADER JANOS KADAR HAS ARRIVED IN MOSCOW FOR WHAT WAS
DESCRIBED AS A SHORT HOLIDAY.

TURKISH AUTHORITIES HAVE RELEASED FROM CUSTODY THE COUNTRY'S FOREMOST
MOSLEM FUNDAMENTALIST POLITICIAN.

AN IRISH TERRORIST ON HUNGER STRIKE IN A NORTHERN IRELAND JAIL HAS
COMPLETED HIS 66TH DAY WITHOUT FOOD.

REF ID: A66111

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, 27 July 1981

Felton/Riollet/Romano/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 5) discussed testimony given before the Senate Armed Services Committee by Eugene Rostow, the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Rostow was cited as saying that the Soviet leadership must understand that its secrecy about weapons production and deployment is counter-productive, and that the USSR could prove its willingness to enter into productive arms control talks by agreeing to cooperate in effective joint verification measures. He criticized the USSR for its vicious and cynical propaganda and intimidation campaign to undermine the Western alliance, and said that the US is considering the possibility of early discussions, not negotiations, with the USSR on general principles of conduct in the arms control sphere, especially as regards verification and compliance. Rostow expressed the Administration's hope that such preliminary discussions would lead to a resumption of the SALT talks by early next spring. He reiterated statements made earlier by Edward Rowny, chief US arms control negotiator, about US determination to negotiate with the USSR from a position of strength.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gendler, M 7) gave the text of an interview given to The New York Times by US Commerce Department official Lawrence Brady on the subject of US-Soviet trade relations.

PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4) cited an article by The Journal of Commerce's Moscow correspondent Albert Axelbank in which he draws attention to the renewed interest being shown by the USSR in cooperation with the US in freight shipping as well as on certain passenger routes. Axelbank suggested that the USSR's interest is dictated by the fact that her freighters have for the past year been largely excluded from traffic to and from the US as a result of the conflict over the extremely low Soviet freight charges.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 4:30) featured the text of an interview given to RL by Doctor Alan Fiala of the US naval observatory in Washington, who is about to travel to the Bratsk region in order to make observations, together with Soviet, Japanese and British colleagues, of a total eclipse of the sun in order to establish whether its diameter has decreased. A CND Washington special report of July 22 was used.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5:30) cited an article by The Wall Street Journal's special correspondent Barry Kramer on the military stalemate in Afghanistan

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20), a RERUN from 24 July 1981, featured material on and by Lithuanian political prisoner Balis Gayauskas.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 6 April 1981, featured Anatoli Sinyavsky's article "A Cross-Section of Material" from the 8th issue of Sintaksis; and "Berries" from Varlam Shalamov's Tales From Kolyma in which the author describes his Siberian prison camp experiences.

4. Jews. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 11) cited facts and figures from a samizdat study compiled by Moscow mathematician Kanevsky and Senderov showing the discriminatory practises used to bar Jews from higher education institutions in the USSR.

5. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Alexeyev, M 4) looked at figures on the USSR's economic performance for the first half of 1981 published by the Central Statistical Department on July 24. The program noted an average growth rate below the planned target, non-fulfilment of the plan in a number of branches (ferrous metals, chemical fibers, automobile production, textiles, etc.), and a further deterioration of the situation in the agricultural sector (meat and milk).

6. Energy. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4:30) observed that due to stagnating coal production the USSR is experiencing difficulties in switching power stations from oil to coal in order to reserve as much oil as possible for export. Hopes are now being placed on increasing natural gas production.

7. Literature. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 7) had some praise for the relatively decent behaviour shown by writer Sergei Narovchatov, who died on July 22, as Novy Mir's chief editor and head of the Moscow Writers Union. Like Polevoy, who also died recently, Narovchatov would have liked to have done good deeds if these had not been punished, but this kind of person is now becoming a rarity in the USSR.

8. Vladimir Vysotsky. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 5:30) marked the first anniversary of the death of this popular singer, actor and poet by playing a recording of his "Ballad of Childhood."

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5:30) discussed the deteriorating food supply situation in Poland. It was noted that the reduction in the monthly meat allowance, originally scheduled for the months of August and September, has been restricted to August. While Solidarity has protested against the decreased ration and the increase in prices planned by the government, it has said that it will accept the increases if these are made part of an overall economic reform. The program attributed the current shortages to the authorities' inability to adjust the country's supply system to a greater demand on the part of the population, whose purchasing power has increased as a result of higher wages following last year's protest actions.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Fagin, M 3:30) looked at PUWP-Solidarity relations after the PUWP congress, citing two articles in the latest issue of The Economist. The first article stated that the time has come for both the party and the trade union to start pursuing a common goal of economic reform which, however, cannot be accomplished by words and slogans. The second article concerned itself with the prospects for the development of a clear political line by the PUWP, an issue which was all but lost during the recent party congress' interminable procedural debates.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Perouansky and Bensi, M 9:30) began by quoting Michael Dobbs in The Washington Post, who said that the "hunger demonstration" in Kutno shows the extent

to which the public's patience has become exhausted, and that the authorities as well as Solidarity fear that passions could get out of control, discipline break down, and blood again be shed. An editorial in The Washington Post commented that the PUWP congress has fulfilled its promises and agreed to the principle that power should come from below. The editorial pointed to the restraint shown by the USSR, saying its political significance is hard to overestimate. John Matthews in The Washington Star described a Soviet intervention as highly unlikely, but opined that this indicates not so much restraint as impotence on the part of the Soviet leadership. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung observed that although the food price increases are much more drastic than in 1970 or 1976, the government has psychologically prepared the population for them, and Walesa has described them as necessary. Finally, Le Quotidien de Paris suggested that the meat ration cut could increase social tension in Poland. At the same time, the newspaper noted that in Zurich, Western bankers have agreed on a moratorium for Polish debts.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Fagin, M 2:30) reported on film director Roman Polanski's enthusiastic reception in his native Poland, and his support for actor Tadeusz Lomnicki in his battle to prevent the premises of the theater which he created, and where Polanski staged Peter Shaffer's play Amadeus, from being returned to the workers for use as a house of culture. The workers, said Polanski, cannot forgive Lomnicki for having been a member of the PUWP CC.

POLYSCREEN (Matusевич, M 28:30) told the story of Andrzej Wajda's film The Man of Marble, giving excerpts from a Russian translation of the script of the film published in Iskusstvo-kino. The program termed the publication of this mercilessly anti-Stalinist document in a Soviet journal "incredible."

2. The Spanish CP. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Kushev, M 5:30) previewed the 10th Congress of the Spanish CP. It was observed that the PCE has been split into three factions: Eurocommunist, reformist Eurocommunist, and pro-Soviet. The program noted that the party chairman Santiago Carrillo has threatened to step down if the Congress fails to reconcile these factions, and that early this year two prominent PCE members, aligned with a reformist Eurocommunist faction, have left the party ranks. Under these circumstances, the program concluded, it might not be surprising if the Congress turned into a bull-fight.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 3:30) backgrounded the ceasefire reached in the fighting between Israelis and Palestinians, noting the reservations expressed by both sides regarding the ceasefire, the PFLP's rejection of the ceasefire, the negative international reaction to the Israeli raids. The program observed that the PLO cannot claim to be a full participant in the ceasefire agreement. Arafat was quoted in The Economist to the effect that the Israeli raids were ineffective, and Flora Lewis in The New York Times that the time has come for further US initiatives in the Middle East.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 4) remarked that the Reagan Administration has reacted positively but cautiously to the ceasefire between Israel and the PLO. The program noted that President Reagan cabled US special envoy Habib to thank him for his efforts, and cited the President's subsequent statements to journalists. Also quoted were comments by Haig, that the agreement is a first encouraging step on the road to restoring peace in the Middle East, and State Department spokesman Dan Fischer (voice cut given) to the same effect. Comment in The New York Times on the "F-16" issue was also cited.

2. The East-West Military Balance. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) highlighted the 24th round of talks on the reduction of military forces in Central Europe which has recently concluded in Vienna. The program stated that according to Western estimates, the strength of Warsaw Pact ground forces exceeds that of NATO by 150,000 men. The Soviet reluctance to acknowledge this and other quantitative and qualitative discrepancies between the two sides, the program concluded, has considerably complicated the negotiations.

3. Iran. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Perouansky, M 8), noting that newly-elected President Rajai received about 90 per cent of the vote, commented that the election was a farce as the other three candidates were also put up by the Islamic Republican Party, and they came out in Rajai's support. The program pointed to the atmosphere of intimidation in which the elections were conducted, and said that following Rajai's victory, the Islamic Republican Party can claim total control of Iran's executive, legislative and judicial organs. The country's catastrophic situation and the unprecedented state terror apparatus was discussed.

4. Franco-Spanish Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 5) discussed the reasons behind the so-called French-Spanish "fruit war," and noted that Spain, which needs France's support for its EEC membership, has announced its readiness to institute a fruit export quota. Measures taken by French Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson were noted.

5. The World Economy. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 4) previewed the conference of non-aligned countries' foreign ministers scheduled to take place in New York on July 29 at which these countries are expected to work out a strategy in the light of the Ottawa summit for the conference of foreign ministers of 22 developed and developing countries to take place in Mexico, to discuss world economic problems. A CND New York special report of 27 July 1981 was used.

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

1. US Society. KALEIDOSCOPE (Fagin, M 5) gave the main points of an article by a staffer of an international organization for applied scientific research, Ian Wilson, on a trend in US society towards individualism, pluralism, and decentralization.
2. The Increasing Use of Industrial Robots in the US was noted in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Limberger, NY 9).
3. Psychiatric Care for Infants in the US was the subject of an item in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Klepikova, NY 9).

PRESS REVIEW (Perouansky and Bensi, M 9:30) was featured in B-1.

WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the situation in Poland (Bensi, M 5:30); world press comment on the latter (Perouansky, M 10); Rajai's election as Iranian President (Perouansky, M 7:30); the Vienna MFR talks (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); the Spanish CP congress (Kushev, M 5:30); reaction by Third-World countries to the Ottawa summit (A. Orlov, NY 3:30); US reaction to the ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinians (Orshansky, W 4:30); the USSR's economic performance in the first half of 1981 (Alexeyev, M 4); and the Franco-Spanish "fruit war" (Mirsky, P 4:30).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the Spanish CP congress (Kushev, M 5:30); The Economist on the situation in Poland (Fagin, M 3:30); Rajai's election as Iranian President (Perouansky, M 8); US reaction to the Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire (Orshansky, W 4); and the Franco-Spanish "fruit war" (Mirsky, P 5).

vr/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 27 JULY 1981:

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOLIDARITY FREE TRADE UNION HAVE NEGOTIATED A COMPROMISE DEAL OVER PROPOSED CUTS IN MEAT RATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES SAYS INFLEXIBLE SOVIET POSITIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY ISSUES HAVE CREATED AN IMPASSE AT THE HELSINKI FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCE.

IRAN CLAIMS OPPOSITION GROUPS HAVE FORMED AN ALLIANCE AIMED AT OVERTHROWING THE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE.

AMERICA'S SPECIAL MIDEAST ENVOY SAYS THE PRESENT CLASHFIRE IN LEBANON IS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT A LASTING MIDEAST PEACE.

*SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV HAS HELD TALKS IN THE CRIMEA WITH HUNGARIAN LEADER JANOS KADAR.

A LEADING CZECHOSLOVAK HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST HAS GONE ON TRIAL IN PRAGUE ON CHARGES OF SUBVERSION AND RESISTING STATE AUTHORITY.

THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION HAS ASKED CONGRESS TO APPROVE CONTINUATION OF MFN STATUS FOR ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND CHINA.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER HAS UNVEILED A MAJOR PROGRAM TO CUT UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

CANADA HAS SOLD A SECOND NUCLEAR REACTOR TO ROMANIA.

WEST GERMANY'S TWO GOVERNMENT COALITION PARTIES BEGAN TALKS IN BONN TODAY TO WORK OUT PLANS FOR SAVING ABOUT 21,000 MILLION MARKS IN PUBLIC SPENDING IN NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET.

*) THE POLISH SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

RRL

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, 28 July 1981.
Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. The USSR and the Madrid Conference. In connection with the closing of the Madrid conference for a three-month recess, PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5) reported on the US State Department statement which charged that the USSR's inflexible positions on human rights and security issues had created an impasse at the Madrid conference and had once again highlighted serious Soviet shortcomings in honoring the Helsinki Agreement. The statement reaffirmed that the US and its Western allies remain dedicated to serious dialogue on humanitarian and arms-control issues, and expressed the hope that the USSR and its partners would return to the conference in the fall with changed attitudes which would make progress possible.

2. Soviet-French Relations. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 4:30), citing Le Matin of July 27, discussed French Foreign Minister Cheysson's interview to a press agency in Paris. Cheysson was quoted as saying that Franco-Soviet ties cannot become normalized as long as Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan, and that the Soviet leadership had changed

the balance of power in Europe by deploying SS-20 missiles targeted at Western Europe. Cheysson defended NATO's decision to deploy US Pershing missiles to counter the SS-20 threat. It was observed that none of the officials of the Giscard government had ever made similar statements, and that Paris and Moscow experienced so-called privileged relations during the centrist parties' rule. The program said that Giscard's meeting with Brezhnev in Warsaw shortly after Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan no doubt contributed to his defeat in the presidential elections.

3. Soviet-Malaysian Relations. KALEIDOSCOPE (Fagin, M 3) cited an article in Asia Week reporting that a senior adviser to the Malaysian Premier has been dismissed and arrested as a KGB agent, and three staffers of the Soviet Embassy have been expelled.

4. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) discussed the change in tone in Soviet media reporting on the Afghan war in the last half year. It was noted that whereas previously the tone was optimistic, Krasnaya Zvezda of last October proclaiming optimistically that "the enemies of Afghanistan have no future," the reporting now contains indirect admissions that the USSR is experiencing difficulties in Afghanistan. The program cited brief passages from six different Soviet newspapers to illustrate the above point, and said that for the first time since the Sino-Soviet border fighting of 1969, and in an obvious attempt to raise the morale of the troops, Soviet soldiers are now being honored for distinction in battle and obituaries of Soviet officers killed in action are once more being printed after an interruption of almost a year.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Malinkovich, M 15 and 5), a RERUN from 25 July 1981, featured material on the recantation by Polski contributor Viktor Sokirko, and the arrest of Raisa Rudenko, the wife of the imprisoned founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group Mikola Rudenko.

6. Emigres. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gendler, NY 3) told the story of how 99-year-old Gabriel Izakharov, who emigrated to the US from the USSR six years ago, has now achieved his life-long dream of becoming an American citizen. Izakharov was quoted as telling journalists following the oath-taking ceremony that he was born a free man and he wanted to die a free man.

7. The Auto Industry. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Limberger, NY 7) suggested that the reasons for the inadequate level of automobile production in the USSR could

in part be connected with the fact that for the Soviet citizen, an automobile is also a means of escaping from reality, as well as with the difficulty of providing service and repair facilities. From the purely economic point of view, said the program, increasing auto production would be an ideal way of transferring money from the population to the state.

8. Industrial Safety. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6:30) commented on a Supreme Soviet decision to upgrade the supervisory committee for mining and industrial safety of the USSR Council of Ministers (Gosgortekhnadzor) to the rank of a USSR State Committee. The move was said by the program to reflect the mounting concern of the authorities with the growing number of industrial accidents, particularly in mining. Radyanska Ukraina was quoted that the number of serious explosions in the mines has trebled in 10 years. Judging from a number of samizdat documents, the number of accidents officially reported only represents the tip of the iceberg. The program said that while the Supreme Soviet decision should be welcomed, it should also not be forgotten that, as noted by Trud, violations of labor regulations usually take place with the knowledge and the agreement of the trade unions. RLR paper 131/81 was used.

9. Alcoholism. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kalandadze, M 4) said that alcoholism was on the increase in Georgia, which has traditionally been at the bottom of the list of Soviet republics for alcohol consumption. The trend, the program said, is a result of the crisis of communication between people which is inevitable under a regime dominated by a climate of suspicion and simulation.

10. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Perouansky, M 28:30), a RERUN from 29 June 1980, presented a review in Grani of a book by "Boris Komarov" entitled The Destruction of Nature, followed by excerpts from the book.

11. Soviet History. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (B. Orlov, NY 6) recalled the battle between Japanese and Soviet troops which took place near Lake Khasan in July and August 1938. Soviet historians usually present the battle as an example of Soviet resistance to Japanese aggression, but forget about the circumstances which surrounded it. Stalin was then purging the armed forces, the program recalled; the Japanese learned about the extent of the purge through an NKVD officer who had fled to Manchuria, and decided to profit from the resulting disorganization and launched an attack.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 4:30) pointed to the critical food shortages in Poland. Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki was cited that the present meat rationing was "unavoidable." A sample of domestic press comment was also given. The program noted that the authorities' attempt to blame Solidarity for the country's present difficulties have been fully discredited, stressing that thanks to an agreement reached between the authorities and Solidarity, the potentially explosive issue of price increases has been temporarily defused. The best solution however, the program concluded, lies in an overall economic reform as advocated by Solidarity.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, NY 6) gave extensive excerpts from an interview given to an RFE/RL correspondent by AFL-CIO's Tom Kahn in which he said that the AFL-CIO has managed to collect more than \$250,000 in voluntary contributions from its members to aid Poland's workers. The program quoted Kahn as saying that since his organization has been helping labor organizations in many parts of the world, it cannot remain insensitive to the needs of Solidarity. Kahn stressed that the Polish workers' aid fund is being used to provide Solidarity with printing and photo-copying equipment not available in Poland. Voice cuts of Kahn were included.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Vardy, M 4:30) gave the abridged text of an interview given to Gazeta Krakowska by Ryszard Bugaj, a staffer of the Polish State Institute for National Economic Planning and an economic consultant to Solidarity, in which he spoke of the causes of Poland's economic crisis, and ways to overcome it. As reasons for the crisis, Bugaj mentioned a lack of public control over economic decision-making, and centralized, incompetent management. He criticized the work of the state commission for preparing economic reforms, and as regards the claim that these reforms would result in increased unemployment, commented that the private sector could absorb manpower. The state planning authorities, said Bugaj, should confine themselves to drawing up a general, non-binding economic development plan after consultation with enterprise managers. Bugaj called for equal pay for equal work, and recommended the adoption of the Hungarian experience coupled with workers' self-management.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Perouansky and Bensi, M 7) began by extensively quoting from an interview given by Walesa in Gdansk to The Times' correspondent Dennis Taylor in which among other things he said that Solidarity and the

government must cooperate in order to overcome the present crisis, that the price increases must be one of the final stages of an economic reform, and that an agreement on workers' self-management will eventually be reached. The Daily Telegraph's Warsaw correspondent pointed to the emotional character which food shortages have had in Poland in the past. An editorial in The Daily Telegraph commented that Kania must agree to genuine cooperation in order to save the state. Finally, Bernard Margueritte in Le Figaro said the situation in Poland seems hopeless, and pointed to signs that the population is gradually losing patience.

POLYSCREEN (Matusevich, M 28:30) explained the genesis of Andrzej Wajda's film The Man of Iron as a continuation of The Man of Marble. The program quoted from two Wajda interviews, one with the Information Bulletin of Solidarity on 29 August 1980, and the other with the Gdansk weekly Czas on February 17 this year, which give an insight into Wajda's inspiration by the Gdansk events in August 1980.

2. Czechoslovakia. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 2) gave the text of the French Foreign Ministry statement of July 27 expressing regret over Czechoslovakia's violation of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki agreement in connection with the Prague trials of Charter-77 activist Rudolf Battek. The program mentioned recent protest actions against the Czechoslovak political trials by the Paris-based committee of solidarity with Prague prisoners, by National Secretary of the French Socialist Party Veronique Neiertz, who was received by the Czechoslovak Ambassador in Paris, and by European Parliament President Simone Vail, who pledged to do everything in her power to help free the 17 Czech dissidents expected to go on trial.

3. Hungary. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (A. Orlov, NY 5), a RERUN from 8 July 1981, included an item on Hungary's economic reforms.

4. The PRC. KALEIDOSCOPE (Czugunow, L 2:30) cited an article by David Bonavia in The Times on an industrial reform to be carried out in the PRC which calls for decentralization Yugoslav-type consultations between labor and management, and a free hand for managers in the day-to-day running of enterprises.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Storozhenko, NY 2), a RERUN from 10 July 1981, gave information on the PRC's gold and foreign currency reserves.

5. The Spanish CP. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Bensi, M 2) quoted comment on the Spanish CP congress in Madrid in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, that while Santiago Carrillo will probably be re-elected, his former Eurocommunist supporters, who also advocate a democratization of the party itself, have become dangerous opponents. Le Figaro said the PCE is suffering a deep crisis in that the evolution of Spain in the past three years has not confirmed the party's leading role.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) looked at the just-concluded ceasefire on the Israeli-Lebanese border, noting that it was reached through the diplomatic efforts of President Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib, who acted as an intermediary between Israel and the PLO. The program briefly reviewed reaction in Israel and the US to Prime Minister Begin's decision to carry out air raids against PLO installations in Lebanon, in particular criticism by the US Senate and the Pentagon. The program concluded, however, that if the ceasefire continues, it might provide a chance for further negotiations that could bring peace to the Middle East.

2. US Relations with Cuba and Nicaragua. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 4:30) reported on Castro's speech commemorating the 28th anniversary of Cuba's revolution in which he blamed the US for the spread of a tropical disease in his country. The program noted that State Department spokesman Dean Fischer characterized the charge as an attempt on the part of the Castro regime to explain away the failures of the revolution. It was noted that while this move would seem to indicate that Castro has given up hope of improving his country's relations with the US, Nicaragua appears to be interested in strengthening its ties with Washington. The program cited views on this subject expressed by a senior Nicaraguan official as reported by the Managua-based correspondent of The Los Angeles Times.

3. The US. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 3:30), based on a CND report from Washington of July 28, backgrounded the political controversy over CIA Director William Casey's alleged by questionable former financial dealings and the resignation last week, as a result of similar charges, of his deputy director for secret operations Max Hugel. It was noted that both Casey and Hugel have denied the allegations, that Casey is expected to testify before the Senate intelligence committee, and that President Reagan has given Casey his full support.

4. France. In connection with Mitterrand's decision on the construction of France's seventh nuclear-powered submarine, PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) reviewed France's defense policies under De Gaulle, Pompidou and Giscard D'Estaing and concluded that Mitterrand will continue the military-political course of his three predecessors. It was noted that Mitterrand has already strengthened the French army's ties with NATO forces; French ships and planes will participate in NATO's biggest-ever naval exercise, "Ocean Venture - 1981," and on the Eurostrategic missile issue Mitterrand has adopted a harder position than some government leaders of NATO countries.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Gladilin, P 2:30), a RERUN from 10 July 1981, noted a discrepancy between l'Humanite's reaction to a gasoline price increase under the new French socialist government, and one under the Barre government.

5. The FRG. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 4:30) discussed the points of dispute between the FRG's two ruling coalition parties on the 1982 budget cuts.

6. Britain. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3:30) outlined the Thatcher government's proposals to reduce unemployment among young people, and noted the government's surviving a "no-confidence" vote.

7. Berlin. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) backgrounded the GDR's unsuccessful attempt to erect the first "Berlin wall" on 28 July 1951.

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

1. The Documents Now on Public Display from the Vatican Archives were the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gordin, M 4:30).

PRESS REVIEW was featured in B-1 (Perouansky and Bensi, M 7) and B-5 (Bensi, M 2).

WORLD TODAY (Gordin, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the latest developments in Poland (Bensi, M 3); AFL-CIO aid to Poland (Orshansky, W 4:30); world press comment on the Polish developments (Perouansky, M 3); the

British government's measures against unemployment (Czugunow, L 3); the 30th anniversary of the "first Berlin wall" (Predtechevsky, M 2:30); the budget debate in the FRG (Krassovsky, M 3:30); the Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); Cheysson on Franco-Soviet relations (Mirsky, P 4); the situation in Afghanistan (Predtechevsky, M 4); a new Soviet State Committee for industrial safety (Roitman, M 6); alcoholism in the Georgian SSR (Kalandadze, M 3:30); and the Soviet-Japanese battle at Lake Khason in 1938 (B. Orlov, NY 4).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the latest developments in Poland (Bensi, M 4:30); AFL-CIO aid to Poland (Orshansky, W 6); the budget debate in the FRG (Krassovsky, M 4:30); the 30th anniversary of the "first Berlin wall" (Predtechevsky, M 2:30); US policy on Cuba and Nicaragua (A. Orlov, NY 4:30); and the British government's measures against unemployment (Czugunow, L 3:30).

vr/DP

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 28 JULY 1981:

THE HELSINKI FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCE HAS ENDED IN MADRID AFTER NEW
CLASHES BETWEEN WESTERN AND SOVIET DELEGATES.

PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS REPORTEDLY ORDERED THE SALE OF US SURPLUS FOOD
AT LOW PRICES FOR DELIVERY TO POLAND.

US SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG HAS CALLED FOR TIGHTER RESTRICTIONS ON
SOVIET ATTEMPTS TO BUY EMBARGOED WESTERN TECHNOLOGY.

CZECHOSLOVAK RIGHTS ACTIVIST RUDOLF BATTEK HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO
SEVEN AND A-HALF YEARS IN PRISON.

SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER SANTIAGO CARRILLO SAYS HIS PARTY HAS BEEN
DAMAGED BY OVER-CENTRALIZATION.

SYRIA HAS AGAIN THREATENED TO SHOOT DOWN ISRAELI PLANES THAT OVERFLY
LEBANON.

AN EARTHQUAKE HAS REPORTEDLY STRUCK EASTERN IRAN.

A ROMANIAN AND HUNGARIAN HAVE ASKED FOR ASYLUM IN GREECE.

FIREWORK DISPLAYS AND BONFIRES ARE PLANNED IN BRITAIN TONIGHT TO
CELEBRATE TOMORROW'S WEDDING OF THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE KING.

REF ID: A66081

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, 29 July 1981

Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. Military Spending. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) pegged to Weinberger's statement that the Reagan Administration is trying to restore the US' previous capacity to prevent a Soviet nuclear attack, said that while US defense spending is widely publicized -- in the next five years it is to total 1,500 billion dollars -- Soviet sources are largely silent on the USSR's defense spending. The program described the figure of a little over 17 billion rubles occasionally mentioned by Soviet sources as implausible; the International Institute for Strategic Studies speaks of 58-111 billion rubles. The program pointed to the disruptive effect which the huge military budget has on the Soviet economy, quoting the Neue Zuercher Zeitung and Das Handelsblatt on the USSR's failure to meet its economic targets. The program concluded by commenting that the recent decision at Ottawa considerably reduced the possibility of the USSR's obtaining strategically important technology from the West, a fact which will inevitably have repercussions on the growth of Soviet military might.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20) featured the first part of a description by Ivan Kovalev, the son of Sergei Kovalev, now serving a sentence in connection with his activities for the Soviet section of Amnesty International, of a visit to Tatyana Velikanova in a Mordovian prison camp in the company of relatives of hers (AS-4338). In this document, entitled "642" (a reference to a paragraph of the RSFSR Criminal Code dealing with treason and espionage with which Kovalev was threatened for taking photographs of the prison camp), Kovalev spoke of the injustice of the imprisonment of good and honest people.
3. Vladimir Vysotsky. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gendler, NY 5:30) cited articles by the Moscow correspondents of The New York Times and The Los Angeles Times on how the Moscow population paid tribute to this popular bard at his grave on the first anniversary of his death.
4. Society. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Dovlatov, NY 6:30) featured another program in a series on the life of "ordinary people" in the Soviet Union, this time on how difficult it is to get a grave site to bury a relative without bribing the administration.
5. The Death Rate. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 4) cited figures indicating a rise in the Soviet death rate, especially infant mortality, in recent years, some of which were published in the latest issue of Der Spiegel. Among the reasons for this development the program cited poor medical care, early maternity, the growing number of illegitimate children, and the increasing number of alcoholic women. Christopher Davis and Murray Feshbach were quoted in this connection.
6. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a HERON from 30 June 1980, featured the chapter "New Ideas" from Boris Komarov's book The Destruction of Nature, on the ecological crisis in the USSR.
7. Literature. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 6:30) viewed an article by Yevgeny Yevtushenko in Literaturnaya Gazeta discussing the merits of a number of Western writers as something of a sensation. Yevtushenko is known to have lately been lobbying in party and government circles for a more flexible attitude toward foreign writers. The article suggests that Yevtushenko may have been heard in the said circles.
8. The Cinema. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Nekrasov, P 8), re-viewing the Soviet film Teheran-43, found it was a bad film and regretted it was awarded the first prize at the recent Moscow international film festival.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gendler, NY 3:30) gave the gist of an article in The New York Times on May 26 telling of the fate of Soviet film director Slava Paradzhanov, who now lives in Tbilisi after his release from a labor camp. Foreign journalists who visited him there recently expected to find a broken man. They found a man full of energy and ideas.

9. Ballet. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Romadinova, NY 5), discussing the results of the 4th international ballet competition in Moscow, said they have shown once more that this event is designed as a propaganda exercise aimed at illustrating the cultural superiority of the Soviet Union over the West. Mary Day, the trainer of Amanda McKerrow, the American dancer who won a gold medal in Moscow, was quoted as saying upon her return from Moscow that she would never go there again.

10. Sport. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rubin, NY 4:30) discussed the poor showing so far of the Tashkent "Pakhtokor" team in the Soviet soccer championship.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 4:30) reported on the wave of demonstrations against the proposed food price hikes and food shortages which have been taking place in several Polish cities. The program noted Solidarity's position on the price hikes, which the union is willing to accept as part of an overall economic reform. Le Figaro's correspondent Bernard Marqueritte was quoted that a catastrophe in Poland would deal a death blow to any kind of detente between the US and the USSR, which should therefore cooperate in helping Poland out of its present crisis.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Perouansky, M 3:30) quoted Michael Dobbs in The Washington Post on Solidarity's attempts to canalize workers' dissatisfaction over the food shortage; and The Los Angeles Times, which asked whether Solidarity will be able to display the same sense of economic reality as it did of political reality when it challenged the party's power monopoly.

2. Czechoslovakia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 5:30) backgrounded the sentencing of Czechoslovak dissident Rudolf Battek by a Prague court to seven-and-a-half years imprisonment on charges of subversion and assaulting a militiaman who arrested him 13 months ago. The program profiled Battek, a former socialist deputy in the Czechoslovak National Assembly under Dubcek, and described the nature of his "crimes," which

consisted in his membership of Charter-77 and the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted, and his letters written to leading West European Social Democrats complaining of repressions in connection with the celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party. The program noted in conclusion that, according to diplomatic circles in Vienna, the harsh sentence imposed on Battek might affect Husak's scheduled visit to Austria.

3. The Spanish CP. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 7:30) reviewed the problems facing the just-begun 10th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE). The differences between the present Congress and the preceding one, which marked the PCE's emergence from the underground were described. The program identified the major factions within the PCE, noting that its regional nationalist segments have been striving for more autonomy. It was observed that the Spanish communists appear to be in favor of decentralization not only of the PCE but also of the international communist movement, this at a time when Moscow is contemplating the convening of an international conference of European communist and workers' parties.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Iran. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 7), citing an AFP report, discussed the circumstances of Bani-Sadr's flight to France and pointed to the French government's decision to grant the deposed Iranian president asylum under the condition that he refrain from all political activities on French soil. The program cited from Bani-Sadr's first, improvised, press-conference upon his arrival, and noted France's long-standing tradition of granting asylum to political refugees.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Perouansky, M 4:30) quoted comment on Bani-Sadr's arrival in Paris by dpa, UPI, Reuter's, and AP noting among other things former Iranian Premier Bakhtiar's statement that he had no intention of working together with such criminals as Bani-Sadr.

2. The Middle East. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 6), discussing the fragile Israeli-PLO ceasefire, commented that the shortcoming of the ceasefire agreement is the uncertainty over many of its provisions, since the two sides did not conduct direct talks. The program noted the different Israeli and PLO interpretations of the reported content of the agreement, and listed a number of reasons why Arafat finds the agreement useful for the PLO cause. Also cited were comments in Der Stern by PLO spokesman Farouk Khaddoumi, who said that the PLO will never allow Israel to live in peace and security.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Perouansky, M 1:30) cited comment on the Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire in The Washington Star, that the ceasefire should serve not simply as a breathing space but as a basis for a firmer peace; and The Baltimore Sun, which spoke of a serious miscalculation by Begin, who has had to come to an agreement with the PLO, if only through intermediaries.

3. East-West Relations. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 5), discussing the quarterly report on East-West trade submitted recently by President Reagan to Congress, and Secretary of State Haig's testimony before a Senate subcommittee on trade, outlined the Reagan Administration's new policy on trade with the USSR and Eastern Europe, which links trade relations with political behavior. The program said that the new trade policy is a continuation of President Nixon's "linkage" policy, and that its major aim is to dampen the USSR's aggressive activities in various parts of the world. The essence of the new policy is to introduce more stringent controls on the export of advanced technology and strategic goods to the USSR and Eastern Europe, and to get other Western countries to cooperate more closely in this area. Comment in The Christian Science Monitor on the shortcomings and merits of this policy was noted. A CND report from Washington of July 28 was used.

4. US-PRC Relations. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 4) discussed the rapid development of US-PRC trade relations since the easing of political strains between the two countries, and listed a number of important US-PRC trade agreements aimed at enhancing bilateral trade ties. The program noted that trade turnover last year amounted to nearly five billion dollars as compared with 2.3 billion dollars in 1979, and that the PRC has now overtaken the USSR in trade with the US.

5. US-Cuban Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 5) highlighted last year's Cuban refugee exodus which brought some 125,000 refugees to Florida seeking political asylum. The program discussed existing US immigration policies and resettlement programs in this connection, noting that the Reagan Administration has been considering a number of options to streamline and tighten the current procedures. A CND special report from Washington of July 29 was used.

6. The Madrid Conference. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 5:30), based on two CND specials from Madrid of July 28, an article by Hal Piper in The Baltimore Sun of the same date, and an article by Henry Tanner in The New York Times of July 29, described the mood on the final day of the conference prior

to its adjournment until October, noting that Western and non-aligned expectations of a successful conclusion have all but disappeared, that the West is continuing to insist that the violation of human rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is an appropriate topic, and that the Soviet delegate insists that all those whom the West calls defenders of human rights are in fact simply common criminals.

7. The World Energy Problem. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 4:30), based on a CND report from New York of July 29, previewed the issues that will be discussed at the UN conference on energy problems which is expected to begin in Nairobi on August 10. The program noted that Eastern Europe will be fully represented, and discussed the main points of the conference papers submitted by Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary concerning their plans for oil and coal alternatives. In a related development, the program said that the problem of raw materials will also be a major theme at the upcoming foreign ministers conference in Cancun, Mexico.

8. International Terrorism. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Geller, NY 7) reviewed Claire Sterling's book The Network of Terror, which has been repeatedly attacked by Soviet propaganda.

9. Berlin. KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 2:30), a RERUN from 29 July 1981, backgrounded the GDR's unsuccessful attempt to erect the "first Berlin wall" 30 years ago.

10. The Paris Peace Conference of July 1946 was recalled in RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Rahr and Levin, M 3 and NY 25:30), which included RERUNS from 29 September, 17 November and 1 December 1975.

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

1. Britain. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 6) reported on the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

2. The High Degree of Equality Achieved by Women in Denmark was noted in KALEIDOSCOPE (Vardy, M 3), which used a dpa report.

3. The Foundation in the US of the Private Satellite-Launching Firm "Space Service Incorporated" was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 2:30), which used a CND Washington special report of 10 July 1981.

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

WORLD TODAY (Belotserkovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the situation in Poland (Bensi, M 4:30); the Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire (Predtechevsky, M 5); the Madrid conference (Kushev, M 4); the sentencing of Czech human rights activist Battek (Bensi, M 5:30); Bani-Sadr's arrival in Paris (Mirsky, P 6:30); US policy on trade with the USSR and Eastern Europe (Chianurov, M 5); the wedding between Britain's Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer (Czugunow, L 4:30); The New York Times on Soviet film director Slava Paradzhanov (Gendler, NY 3); and an article by Yevgeni Yevtushenko in Literaturnaya Gazeta on the merits of various Western writers (Gladilin, P 5).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: Bani-Sadr's arrival in Paris (Mirsky, P 7); the Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire (Predtechevsky, M 6); the sentencing of Czech human rights activist Battek (Bensi, M 5:30); the problem of Cuban refugees in the US (Orshansky, W 5); and the upcoming UN energy conference in Nairobi (A. Orlov, NY 4:30).

vr/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 29 JULY 1981:

SOLIDARITY LEADERS HAVE BEEN TRYING TO KEEP WITHIN LIMITS A WAVE OF
PROTESTS ACROSS POLAND OVER THE FOOD SITUATION.

PALESTINIAN GUERRILLAS HAVE ATTACKED A BUS IN ISRAEL.

THE US SAYS AN ISRAELI-SYRIAN AIR CLASH OVER LEBANON IS DISTURBING.

IRAN'S EX-PRESIDENT BANI-SADR HAS BEEN GIVEN ASYLUM IN FRANCE BUT ON
CONDITION HE DOES NOT ENGAGE IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

IRANIAN RESCUE WORKERS HAVE RECOVERED ABOUT 800 BODIES IN THE IRANIAN
REGION HIT BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO HAS EXPRESSED MOSCOW'S CONCERN
OVER US WILLINGNESS TO SELL ARMS TO CHINA AND PAKISTAN.

WILLY BRANDT HAS CRITICIZED THE PRISON TERM IMPOSED BY A PRAGUE COURT
ON CZECHOSLOVAK HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST RUDOLF BATTEK.

THE HEIR TO BRITAIN'S THRONE, PRINCE CHARLES, HAS MARRIED LADY DIANA
SPENCER.

POPE JOHN PAUL'S DOCTORS SAY HE IS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS IN HIS
RECOVERY.

DBA

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, 30 July 1981

Felton/Romano/Riollet/Perry

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 5) focused on the fighting in the Paghman district near Kabul, admitted by the official Afghan media as having been fierce and bloody. The program quoted diplomatic sources in Kabul that the Soviet and Afghan government forces, offensive had resulted in a "Pyrrhic victory," and referred to partisan claims -- which, however, the program said may be doubted -- that over 700 Soviet and government troops were killed, as against 200 partisans. The program referred to reports that the showing on Afghan TV of the bodies of cadets killed in the fighting seems to have proved counter-productive, since relatives are said to have publicly expressed anger over the fact that the cadets were pressed into battle without proper training. In this connection, the program referred to the virtual disintegration of the Afghan army, and the Karmal regime's recruitment difficulties.

2. The USSR and a Nuclear-Free Zone in Northern Europe. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, M 5) said Moscow's "peace offensive" against Scandinavia aimed at the creation

of a nuclear free zone in the area is dead, despite the fact that the initiative for it came from Brezhnev. Looking into the question of who is responsible for this state of affairs, the program recalled that the Scandinavian governments have tried since the fall of last year to obtain from Moscow guarantees that the Kola Peninsular and the Baltic Sea would be included in the area under discussion in view of the presence of Soviet nuclear weapons in these regions. In the spring of this year, Brezhnev suggested in an interview with the Finnish paper Sosialidemokraatti that some arrangement could be envisaged concerning the regions adjacent to the North European nuclear-free zone under consideration. Except for a few people, including left-wing Scandinavian social-democrats who share Willy Brandt's optimism on the subject, the Scandinavian governments considered Brezhnev's proposal as too vague as to be conducive to negotiations. At the end of last week, Novosti finally indicated that the Soviet Union will never accept the inclusion of the Kola Peninsula and the Baltic Sea in a North European nuclear free zone, while Izvestia reiterated Brezhnev's suggestion in Sosialidemokraatti. Judging from the commentaries in North European capitals, the program said in conclusion, this was too much for the Scandinavians, who have now lost patience.

3. Soviet-US Relations. KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3) said representatives of US foreign trade firms have expressed optimism on the prospects for the sale of Soviet automobiles in the US despite political and other obstacles. The program noted differing views in the Senate on this question.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20) featured the second installment of an account by Ivan Kovalev, son of Soviet human rights activist Sergei Kovalev, of how he visited Tatyana Velikanova in a prison camp at Barashevo (Mordvinia) in the company of three of her relatives (AS-4338). Kovalev entitled his account "64?" in connection with the fact that the camp authorities threatened to charge him under Paragraph 64 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, which concerns treason and espionage, for taking photographs of the camp.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Yesenin-Volpin, NY 5:30), a RERUN from 15 January 1981, observed that the right to information and association is recognized by the Soviet Constitution.

In HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 6:30), a RERUN from 15 January 1981, the author gave a first-hand account of the inhuman conditions of confinement of prisoners in the USSR.

5. Emigre Affairs. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Nechayev, P 13:30) featured an interview with Zinaida Shakhovskaya, who answered questions about the publication in Paris of The Russian Almanac - 1981 of which she is the chief editor and which, in the program's view, constitutes a genuine event in Russian cultural life abroad. The 500-page almanac includes sections devoted to prose, poetry, art, literary criticism, philosophy, history, etc. The contributions include an excerpt from Andrei Bely's novel An Epopee, a short story by Marian Tsvetayeva, poems by Gumilev, Vyacheslav Ivanov and Georgy Ivanov, and a letter by Berdyaev to the publicist Filosofov.

6. Chalidze on Stalin. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Shragin, NY 6) featured the first part of a review of Valery Chalidze's book Pobeditel kommunizma (The Victor of Communism), which is about Stalin. Chalidze describes the book as an interpretation of Stalin's activities, an analysis of the type of state which he created, rather than a work of scholarly research.

7. Nationalities. HUMAN RIGHTS (Alexeyeva, NY 7), a RERUN from 15 January 1981, included an item on the discrimination against Crimean Tatars, Jews and Germans in the USSR.

8. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Limberger, NY 5) dealt with the problem of the winterization of livestock accommodation on Soviet farms which is now the topic of discussion in the offices of the USSR's 3,000 rural party districts. As a rule, the program said, those responsible for these preparations are unable to finish them in time, mainly because of the insufficient quantity of building materials placed at their disposal. The result is an enormous loss of cattle during the winter (19,000 in the Zhitomir Oblast last year, for instance). The program concluded that building organizations working for the agricultural sector are at a clear disadvantage over those working for the industrial sector.

9. Hunting. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6) noted a Novosti announcement to the effect that this winter Intourist will organize hunting tours for foreigners to Siberia, the Caucasus, the lower Don and the Ukraine. This, the program said, is a good idea. The Soviet ruling class, it was observed, already enjoys this privilege but, unfortunately, does not always make proper use of it. The program recalled the scandal caused by a party of Soviet hunters who in 1978 were caught shooting game from helicopters. Literaturnaya Gazeta, which revealed the affair at the time, failed to name the people involved, who no doubt held official positions, whereas ordinary poachers, who often have the excuse of wanting to improve their miserable lot, are denounced by name in the press. The program gave an excerpt from Boris Komarov's book The Destruction of Nature giving the names of the people involved in the helicopter scandal, and read a poem by Igor Shklyarevsky taking pity on the poor poachers.

10. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 1 July 1980, featured the chapter entitled "Secret Air" from Boris Komarov's book The Destruction of Nature, published in 1978 by Posev, on the ecological crisis in the USSR.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Perouansky, M 7) said that practically all food-stuffs and consumer goods are in short supply in Poland, and the authorities have done little to alleviate the situation. It was noted that Solidarity has in the present crisis been trying on the one hand to stem the wave of protests, and on the other to persuade the authorities to undertake the necessary steps to improve the distribution system. The program concluded that the current special session of the Sejm might provide a new sense of direction towards stabilizing the country's sagging economy. An RAD paper of July 30 was used.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gendler, NY 5) highlighted the US government and private programs of emergency food aid to Poland. The Reagan Administration, it was noted, has decided to make available to Poland \$50 million in long-term credits and \$5 million to cover the cost of transporting 350,000 tons of corn for the country's poultry industry. The program quoted Archbishop of Philadelphia Cardinal Krol as saying that this aid should not be construed as interference in Poland's internal affairs. The Cardinal stated that the individual help coming from his dioceses and from a Catholic agency is intended as an effort by the people of the US to help the Polish people.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Tumanov and Gordin, M 8) began with an extensive quote from The Times, which suggested that if the food shortage is compounded this winter by a shortage of fuel, the Polish people's patience could come to an end. In addition, the newspaper said the virtually inevitable disputes between the conservative "old hands" and the inexperienced newcomers are the main obstacle to the formulation and implementation of economic reforms. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung gave figures on what it called a development in Poland "from an economic crisis to a catastrophe." The Neue Zuercher Zeitung commented that the PZWP congress failed to produce any new political impulses, the party having been preoccupied with internal conflicts as well as with its conflict with Solidarity. Dpa pointed out that the economic

crisis has hit the tourist trade, previously one of Poland's principal sources of hard currency. The Stuttgarter Zeitung reported on the influx of Poles at the Friedland refugee camp in the FRG. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung spoke of the influx into Sweden of Polish "tourists" who do not intend to return to their homeland, and suggested that the Polish authorities' more liberal policy on granting exit visas is aimed at getting rid of undesirable elements.

2. Hungary. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 9:30), pegged to reports that almost 16,000 state-run small businesses in Hungary have been auctioned off to workers on 3-5 year lease contracts, provided background information on Hungary's economic achievements since the 1968-instituted "new economic mechanism," pointing to Hungarian economic planners' dynamic experimentation in the private sector, particularly in agriculture and services. The smooth functioning of these two sectors was said to be the envy of the socialist world. In this connection, the program noted praise by Soviet economist Gely Shmelev in Voprosy Ekonomiki for agreements between Hungarian collective farms and private farmers on cattle and poultry feeding.

3. Yugoslavia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 4) was pegged to Tanjug reports of new clashes in Yugoslavia's Kosovo province and the sentencing of several ethnic Albanians to terms of imprisonment by Kosovo courts for hostile activities against the state. The program gave background information on this spring's disturbances in Kosovo and their consequences, and said that the latest developments show that nationalist sentiment is still high and that this tendency poses a threat to Yugoslavia's multi-national state structure.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Franco-Iranian Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 6) noted strained Franco-Iranian relations following the French government's decision to grant Bani-Sadr political asylum. The program referred to the Iranian government's demands for Bani-Sadr's extradition, as well as French Foreign Minister Cheysson's warnings to Bani-Sadr to stop making political declarations in violation of the asylum agreement. Reaction by exiled former Iranian Prime-Minister Bakhtiari were noted, and comment in Le Figaro was cited.

2. The US. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 5) described the passage of President Reagan's tax-cut bill by the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives as a major political victory for the President in his efforts to push through his economic recovery program. President Reagan's reaction to the bill's approval was noted, as well as that of House Speaker Tip O'Neill, who led the Democratic opposition to the bill.

3. East-West Relations. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) backgrounded the meetings of two high-level groups of NATO experts in Brussels on the Eurostrategic missiles issue. The meetings are being chaired by US Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger. The program observed that while the Soviet SS-20 missiles are able to carry three nuclear warheads each, the US Pershing-2 missile has only one warhead. It was noted in conclusion that the Reagan Administration's efforts will concentrate on giving the West European allies a clear picture of the threat posed by the Soviet weapons' deployment prior to the beginning of the US-Soviet talks scheduled to start by the end of this year.

PANORAMA (Beloborodov, W 6:30) discussed the prospects for a conference on disarmament in Europe. The program briefly reviewed the French proposal submitted in Madrid, and cited Soviet views on the subject, noting that the Kremlin leaders appear to regard Europe as more than a strictly continental geographic entity. The program stated that the US has been apprehensive that the Soviet Union might use the conference for propagandistic purposes and commented that the Reagan Administration has warned that it will not allow this to happen.

4. The Madrid Conference. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5:30), pegged to the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Agreement and the closing of the Madrid Conference for a three-months recess, discussed the US position in Madrid as expressed by chief US delegate Max Kampelman at the final plenary session. The program briefly reviewed the East-West differences on humanitarian and security issues which have deadlocked the conference, and cited Kampelman's complaint that the Soviet delegation did not even formally reply to the US request, made during the final days of the conference, for private talks on human rights problems. Kampelman also emphasized that the US has the right under the Helsinki Agreement to insist that all participating states observe the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Agreement. The US State Department statement was cited reaffirming the US intention to continue to seek constructive ways to resolve the humanitarian and arms control issues in the hope that the USSR will change its attitudes on the above when the conference resumes at the end of October.

5. Demands in Britain for a Ban on Commercial Whaling were the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Czugunow, L 2).

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

1. Literature. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Zinik, L 6) talked about Spiel, the latest novel by William Golding, the great master of contemporary English prose about whom the Soviet public unfortunately still knows too little.
2. A New Anti-Gene Test for Establishing Paternity Has Been Developed in the US, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Vardy, M 3).
3. The Results of This Year's "Workers Olympiad" in Atlanta, Georgia, were discussed in KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 3), which noted the outstanding performance of the winning South Korean team, and the absence of competitors from the socialist countries.
4. In a Competition Between Two Teams of Construction Workers in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the Winning Team Built a House in Under 35 Hours, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 2), which noted that in contrast to the participants in "socialist competitions, the winner's sole reward was a good reputation, advertisement, and new orders.

PRESS REVIEW (Tumanov and Gordin, M 8) was featured in B-1.

WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the situation in Poland (Perouansky, M 7); US aid to Poland (Gendler, NY 3); world press comment on the Polish situation (Tumanov and Gordin, M 6:30); NATO preparations for talks with the USSR on Eurostrategic missile (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); the Soviet proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe (Matusevich, M 5:30); the situation in Afghanistan (Kushev, M 4); the latest disturbances in Yugoslavia's Kosovo province (Predtechevsky, M 2:30); Bani-Sadr's arrival in France (Mirsky, P 3); the approval of President Reagan's tax-cut bill by the House of Representatives (Orshansky, W 4:30); and hunting in the USSR (Roitman, M 5).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the developments in Poland (Perouansky, M 7); US aid to Poland (Gendler, NY 5); the arrival of Bani-Sadr in France (Mirsky, P 6); the approval of President Reagan's tax-cut bill by the House of Representatives (Orshansky, W 5); and the latest disturbances in Yugoslavia's Kosovo province (Predtechevsky, M 4).

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NEWS COVERAGE

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

POLAND'S PRICE CHIEF HAS TOLD THE SEJM THAT INCREASES CAN'T BE SEPARATED FROM GENERAL ECONOMIC REFORM.

MOSLEM FUNDAMENTALISTS DEMONSTRATED OUTSIDE THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN TEHERAN TODAY DEMANDING THE EXTRADITION OF OUSTED PRESIDENT BANI-SADR.

WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT SAYS BONN CAN'T MEET THE NATO TARGET FOR INCREASING DEFENSE SPENDING NEXT YEAR.

ISRAEL SAYS LAST NIGHT'S GUERRILLA ATTACK NEAR JERUSALEM DOESN'T FALL UNDER THE LEBANON CEASEFIRE.

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN HAS SCORED ANOTHER IMPRESSIVE VICTORY IN PUSHING HIS ECONOMIC PROGRAMME THROUGH THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

US SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG CLAIMS THE SOVIET UNION HAS INCREASED ARMS DELIVERIES TO CUBA AND SOME OF THOSE WEAPONS ARE BEING TRANSFERRED TO EL SALVADOR AND NICARAGUA.

DELEGATES AT THE SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS IN MADRID HAVE REAFFIRMED THE PARTY'S EUROCOMMUNIST STAND.

TWO PENTECOSTALIST CLERGYMEN IN THE SOVIET UNION ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN LABOR CAMP SENTENCES.

THE IRA HUNGER STRIKERS IN BELFAST SAY THEY WILL CONTINUE THEIR FASTS TO THE END.

RFL

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, 31 July 1981

Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

1. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE
(Fedoseyeva, Alexeyeva, and Malinkovich; M, NY, and M; 4, 7, and 9) was pegged to the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Act. The program began with an item by Lyudmila Alexeyeva, the representative abroad of the Moscow Helsinki Group, in which she noted that the Act was the first international document making the observation of human rights in each signatory state the subject of concern of all signatory states. She suggested that the inclusion of human rights clauses in the Act sprang from a realization of the connection between world security and human rights. Alexeyeva observed that, aside from Poland, the human rights situation has not improved in a single one of the Soviet-bloc countries. However, she concluded, the Helsinki Act and the Helsinki movement in the USSR is a step towards respect for human rights in the USSR. In the second part of the program, the representative abroad of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Vladimir Malinkovich, described as a special feature of the Group its activities for the national rights of the Ukrainian people, including the rights of other nationalities in the Ukrainian republic. Malinkovich reviewed the repressions against the Group's members.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Reitman, M 4:30) examined the fate of the Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union six years after the signing of the Helsinki agreements. Out of the 11 founding members of the Moscow Group, only one (Yelena Bonner) is still free in the USSR; out of the 37 members of the Ukrainian group, only one; out of the 10 members of the Lithuanian group, only two; out of the five members of the Armenian group, only one; and the Georgian group has been virtually liquidated.

2. Emigres. KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3) reported on a successful retraining program in the US for emigre Soviet engineers.

In JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Isr 11) the chief editor of the Israeli-based Russian-language monthly Twenty-Two reviewed the contents of the 18th issue of the journal, highlighting Vladimir Lazaris' humorous account of emigre Soviet Jews in the Israeli army, and items on the political scene in Israel after the parliamentary elections, and the pros and cons of emigre Soviet Jews forming a political party in Israel.

3. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Dreyer, NY 5) indicated that forecasts of Soviet grain imports this year are being revised upward in the wake of a heat wave which has damaged crops in the Volga region and western Siberia. While the forecast made in June was 27 million tons, the latest one is some 40 million tons. This amount will probably cost more than \$10 billion, representing 50 per cent of Soviet earning from exports.

4. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 2 July 1980, featured the end of the chapter "Secret Air" as well as the chapter "New Technologies" from Boris Komarov's book The Destruction of Nature.

5. Literature. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Lvov, NY 8) talked about the contradictions in the works of Russian-Jewish poet Michail Svetlov, who was awarded the Lenin Prize posthumously in recognition of his poems on the Revolution. The program read Svetlov's poem A Song About the Rabbi, and commented on Svetlov's deep bond with Judaism despite the revolutionary fervor of his poems.

6. Arthur Koestler and the USSR. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Sezeman, P 9:30), after recalling Koestler's early enthusiasm for the USSR and his subsequent disillusionment, when during a visit to the USSR in 1933 even his "subservient blindness" could not shut out the hunger and poverty caused by forced collectivization, reviewed his latest book In Search of the Absolute. Here,

Koestler speaks of the "closed" character of the communist, particularly Soviet ideology, and its distortion of words. The program pointed to Koestler's vain attempts after the war to persuade intellectuals in the US and Britain of the existence of concentration camps in the USSR, his claim that Moscow is not on the left, but in the East, his insistence that an imperfect democracy cannot be compared with a perfect totalitarianism, and his pessimism as to the future of mankind, particularly due to the negative consequences of living in collectives.

7. A Humorous Look at Soviet Reality. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shakhnovich, Isr 2) featured a humorous piece about a fictitious restaurant, the best in Kiev, which serves the leftovers from banquets offered to foreign delegations. Customers recall with nostalgia the good old days of detente, when the food left over from banquets offered to capitalist delegations tasted better than what is now offered to the "brotherly" delegations now visiting Kiev.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5:30) began by referring to the government changes announced by Jaruzelski before the Sejm, namely the replacement of Deputy Premier Jagielski, responsible for economic affairs, by Janusz Obodowski, and the resignation of Interior and Foreign Ministers Milewski and Czyrek in connection with their election as members of the Politburo. The program expressed doubt as to the prospects for success of the economic stabilization program outlined by State Planning Committee official Gertych on the grounds that it does not envisage a general restructuring of the economy. Reference was made to the resolution handed over to the Sejm by a workers' delegation representing the Warsaw branch of Solidarity which said the government had failed to fulfil its obligations as regards food supplies, and spoke of the possibility of a two-hour warning strike in the Warsaw region on August 5, and a 24-hour general strike in the second half of August. State Planning Committee chairman Madej's criticism of the resolution was quoted. Sejm Deputy Keldecki was quoted that the working class was gradually losing its patience; Price Commission chairman Krasinski that Solidarity representatives should before the eyes of the nation sign an agreement on restoring normal relations at enterprises and ending breakdowns in supplies; Mieczyslaw Moczar that there were still too many cases of incompetence and sloppiness by economic administrators; and Janusz Zablocki, a deputy of the Polish Catholic-Social Union, who underscored the importance of the Catholic Church, Solidarity and Rural Solidarity as factors in overcoming the crisis, and pointed to the need to separate the functions of the state and the party.

PANORAMA (Belotserkovsky, M 7:30) focused on the serious differences between the Polish authorities and Solidarity over the question of workers' self-management. Excerpts were given from the pertinent draft laws proposed by the government and Solidarity showing that the former stipulates that the workers merely "take part in" the management of an enterprise, while the latter stipulates that they actually run the enterprise and dispose over its property. It was noted that Solidarity gave as a condition for its acceptance of the drastic food price increases the implementation of an economic reform based on "genuine" workers' self-management. The program concluded by remarking in connection with Kania's critical reference to a replacement of state by "group" ownership that a movement towards genuine public ownership of the means of production would reduce the power of the party and state apparatus over workers and enterprises.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gorbanevskaya, P 8) began by citing extensively from an appeal to the Polish public by Szczecin shipyard workers protesting against the food and consumer goods shortage, and claiming that the authorities are offering spurious solutions in order to preserve their monopoly of power. The appeal contains demands for an economic reform timetable, the maintaining of food rations at their present level, fair distribution of rationed items, workers' self-management, and access to the media. The program referred to other Solidarity protests along these lines, in particular by Solidarity's national coordinating commission.

PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5) began by noting a resolution by the US House of Representatives (a similar one having been passed by the Senate) saying that any outside aggression against Poland would have serious consequences for East-West relations, and supporting the US Administration's program of food and economic aid to Poland. House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Zablocki was quoted that the resolution is a clear warning to the USSR. The program referred to the US government's 55 million-dollar credit to Poland to purchase 350,000 tons of maize, and gave the substance of an interview given to RL by US Cardinal Krol in which he said President Reagan has agreed to sell surplus food from government stores to the American Catholic agency at reduced prices for further shipment to Poland. Krol stressed that US food aid to Poland could in no way be called interference in that country's internal affairs.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Perouansky and Gordin, M 6:30) began by quoting extensively from a commentary by Cesary Rudzinski in Trybuna Ludu also broadcast by Warsaw Radio to the effect that the hunger demonstration in Lodz was political in nature. James Markham of The New York Times spoke of Solidarity's efforts to canalize the wave of indignation over the food supply problem. Eric Bourne of

The Christian Science Monitor said that the food situation is being exacerbated by bad weather, and that the workers' self-management issue could lead to the most serious conflict between the government and the independent trade unions this year. Die Zeit discussed the implications of the huge food and other subsidies, and falling coal production and exports. Finally, the Muenchner Merkur pointed to inequalities in the payment of supplements to various categories of worker to compensate for food price hikes.

POLYSCREEN (Matusевич, M 28:30), a RERUN from 27 July 1981, told the story of Andrzej Wajda's film The Man of Marble.

2. The Socialist Countries. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5) said that sparse reports by the Soviet media indicate that during Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with the leaders of other socialist countries the main topics of discussion were Poland, Comecon's growing economic problems, and possible difficulties as a result of a new round in the arms race. The program commented that the situation in Poland is being somewhat alleviated by the emergency aid being given by the West, aid which the Comecon countries have been unable to give an account of their own economic problems. Reference was made in this connection to the ideological campaigns taking place in these countries aimed at raising labor morale and suppressing the workers' growing demands. Also noted was criticism of the USSR by her Comecon partners at the recent meeting in Sofia on account of her price and credit policy. Finally, the program pointed to the concern indicated by Defense Minister Ustinov in an article in Pravda over the prospect of having to compete in the arms field with a US making up for lost ground.

3. PRC-Vietnamese Relations. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Shilaeff, NY 8:30) examined the present hostile relations existing between the PRC and Vietnam, saying that in a measure these are certainly the product of the hostility between Peking and Moscow. The program said that the PRC is convinced that the policy of the "minor," "regional" hegemonist Vietnam is part of the overall strategy of the "main hegemonist," the USSR, aimed at the encirclement of the PRC. The program commented that the PRC's diplomatic efforts to isolate Vietnam are of a short-term nature. In time, the PRC's position could become stronger in that Vietnam could realize that her rapid economic development is impossible in the face of the PRC's military confrontation, and that in the long run the USSR could not adequately guarantee Vietnam's national interests.

4. The Spanish CP. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Predtechevsky and Kushev, M 6:30) reviewed the situation of the PCE and its leadership on the eve of the congress, noting the challenge to Carrillo's authority from both the Stalinist conservatives and the "renewalists" who feel that democratization in the PCE has not gone far enough. The program also outlined the Spanish version of the Eurocommunist thesis, i.e., the inacceptability of any center for international communism, and referred to the current efforts of the Soviets to create, in the absence of any real international communist unity, at least an appearance of unity through international conferences opposing war.

PANORAMA (Kushev, M 4:30) discussed the proceedings of the PCE's 10th Congress, focusing on Carrillo's sharp criticism of the "renewalists" and the pro-Soviet faction, and his appeal for a continuation of the Eurocommunist line which was supported by 60 per cent of the delegates.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Nudelman, Isr 6), pegged to the Palestinian attack against a bus near Jerusalem, pointed to an increasing radicalization of Palestinian organizations reflected in PLO spokesman Farouk Kadumi's recent statement that his organization would never acknowledge Israel's right to exist. The program noted the heavy losses suffered by the Palestinians as a result of the recent Israeli raids, but observed that Arafat has succeeded in getting more political and material support from Arab states, and is presenting the ceasefire as proof of virtual recognition of the PLO by Israel. The program of the Palestinian threat to Israel from the Lebanon was also examined.

2. East-West Relations. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Muslin, NY 4) cited Haig's statements before a Senate trade subcommittee that the Reagan Administration was continuing to urge its European allies to consider alternative energy sources, including US coal, before financing the construction of the giant gas pipeline that would transport Siberian natural gas to Western Europe. The FRG's cool response to President Reagan's initial proposals in Ottawa in this regard was noted.

3. The Madrid Conference. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kushev, M 5) noted that the adjournment of the Madrid conference until October coincides with the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki agreements. Many delegates, said the program, have expressed doubts about the chances of reconciling the positions of the Western and communist countries on the questions of human rights and confidence-building measures.

4. Iran. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA and WORLD TODAY) (Gordin, M 3:30) quoted comment on Bani-Sadr's flight to Paris in The International Herald Tribune, the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Die Welt, and the Tageszeitung.

5. France, Spain and the Basques. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechesky, M 9) backgrounded the agreement reached in Madrid between Spanish Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson and his French colleague Gaston Deferre under which France is to help Spain in her efforts to combat Basque terrorists.

6. The US. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Orshansky, W 6) outlined the Reagan Administration's proposed new legislation calling for stricter measures against illegal immigration. A CND Washington special report of July 31 was used.

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

1. Art. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Ravich, P 6) talked about an exhibition of Jewish religious art which opened recently in Paris, and commented that the Soviet government could do a great service to Soviet Jewry by arranging for the exhibition to be shown in Moscow as well.

2. The Present Era of Women's Emancipation was commented on in KALEIDOSCOPE (Yurenen, P 7).

3. A Layman's Impressions of a Fashion Show in Paris were offered in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 3:30).

PRESS REVIEW was featured in B-1 (Perouansky and Gordin, M 6:30) and C-4 (Gordin, M 3:30).

WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the debates in the Polish Sejm (Bensi, M 5:30); Solidarity's demands (Gorbanevskaya, P 5:30); the dispute between the Polish government and Solidarity over workers' self-management (Belotserkovsky, M 6); world press comment on the Polish developments (Gordin and Perouansky, M 4:30); the adjournment of the Madrid conference (Kushev, M 2:30); the fate of the Soviet Helsinki groups (Roitman, M 5); the Spanish CP congress (Kushev, M 4); President Reagan's proposed new immigration laws (Orshansky, W 3:30); US concern over the Soviet-West European gas deal (Muslin, NY 2:30); Brezhnev's Crimea

meetings (Predtechevsky, M 5); Soviet grain imports (Dreyer, NY 2); and a fictitious restaurant in Kiev (Shakhnovich, Isr 2).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: Solidarity's demands (Gorbanevskaya, P 8); President Reagan's proposed new immigration laws (Orshansky, W 6); Spain, France, and the Basques (Predtechevsky, M 9); and US concern over the Soviet-West European gas deal (Muslin, NY 4).

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C O R R E C T I O N

In the Russian DBA for July 22, second item under B-1, PANORAMA (Sensi, M 6:30), the last line should read: "of the just-concluded PUWP congress. RLR paper 287/81 and an RAD paper were used."

NEWS COVERAGE

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

THE POLISH PARLIAMENT TODAY APPROVED SOME NEW CABINET CHANGES, URGED ALL POLES TO HELP SOLVE THE NATION'S CRISIS, AND PASSED A LAW EASING CENSORSHIP

FOR THE SECOND DAY THERE'S BEEN A DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN TEHERAN TO PROTEST FRANCE'S GRANTING ASYLUM TO OUSTED IRANIAN PRESIDENT BANI-SADR.

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO PARIS SAYS MOSCOW HOPES ITS RELATIONS WITH FRANCE WILL DEVELOP UNDER THE NEW SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT MITTERRAND.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU HAS MADE A ONE-DAY VISIT TO THE CRIMEA FOR TALKS WITH BREZHNEV.

THE INSURGENTS IN GAMBIA HAVE THREATENED TO KILL THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY AND SOME CABINET MINISTERS.

ITALY'S RED BRIGADES TERRORISTS SAY THEY ARE GOING TO KILL A MAN THEY HAVE KIDNAPPED.

THE FAMILY OF A JAILED IRA HUNGER STRIKER HAS AUTHORIZED DOCTORS TO TRY TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

REF-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 1 August 1981
Romano/Riollet

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

1. The Madrid Conference and the Helsinki Process. Pegged to the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Agreement ROUND TABLE (Perouansky, Roitman, Bensi, and Kushev, M 20) assessed the results of the Madrid Conference before it adjourned for a three-months recess. One of the panelists listed and commented on the divergent East-West positions on human rights, security, the free flow of information, including Soviet jamming of Western radio broadcasts, and noted that the lack of progress and a concluding final document indicate that the Helsinki process is in a deep crisis. Another panelist said that while progress was achieved in such areas of Soviet interest as East-West economic and trade exchanges, there was only marginal progress on the families' reunification issue and virtually no movement on such questions as the free sale of Western newspapers, improvement of working conditions of journalists and better conditions for contacts between GDR and FRG families. The panelists focused on the security issue, pointing to the USSR's vague position on the "geographical zones" question as applied to military confidence building measures in Europe and Western concern that the USSR might turn the planned conference on

security in Europe into a propagandistic forum to prevent NATO plans from stationing Eurostrategic missiles to counter Soviet deployment of SS-20s targeted at Western Europe. The planned US-Soviet bilateral talks on this issue were seen as a more responsible and business-like alternative. A guest panelist from RL's London bureau said that as a counter-measure to Soviet failures to push through its security ideas at the Madrid Conference the USSR has embarked upon a huge "peace and disarmament" propaganda campaign aimed at rallying the international communist movement and the so-called "progressive forces" in Europe to back its "peace" offensive, and viewed Zagladin's recent article in Pravda in this connection. In conclusion, the point was made that the West is interested in peace and disarmament but not on Soviet terms.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kushev, M 5) examined East-West differences on human rights and security issues, in connection with the adjournment of the Madrid Conference until the end of October, a RERUN from 31 July 1981.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 4:30) examined the fate of the Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union six years after the signing of the Helsinki Agreement, a RERUN from 31 July 1981.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 10) read the text of Moscow Helsinki Group's Document No. 167, issued this May on the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Moscow Helsinki Group. The program commented that the aims of the Moscow Helsinki Group have remained the same since its foundation in May 1976 but that the group's composition has been reduced because of the USSR's systematic repression of its members, citing in this connection statements made by US chief delegate at the Madrid Conference Max Kampelman who, at the conclusion of this plenary session, criticized the USSR's dismal record on human rights and its intensified repressions of human rights activists during the conference.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Alexeyeva, M and NY 5) the representative abroad of the Moscow Helsinki Group, Lyudmila Alexeyeva, commented on the Moscow Helsinki Group's Document No. 167. She noted that the document appeals to all signatories of the Helsinki Agreement to form an international commission to verify the information contained in the 167 documents that were published by the Moscow Helsinki Group since its inception in May 1976. The documents monitor and record Soviet violations of the Helsinki Agreement's human rights provisions.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Davydov, M 6) former political prisoner Yegor Davydov, noted how the anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Agreement became a traditional date for Soviet political prisoners to release statements publicizing the USSR's nationalities problems, especially in keeping with Principle No. 8 of the Helsinki Agreement which emphasizes that only under conditions of full freedom can peoples determine their own fate. He recalled his own participation in a statement initiated by political prisoners Balakhanov and Bukovsky in Vladimir prison on 1 August 1976, addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet with the demand to conduct a referendum on the question of self-determination on the territories of Soviet republics and that this be supervised by a competent international and independent commission. Similar subsequent anniversary statements in 1977 and by Mordovian and Perm prison camp inmates in 1979 were noted.

2. Soviet Arms Shipments to Cuba and the Third World. WORLD THIS WEEK (Beloborodov, W 4) discussed Secretary of State Haig's testimony prepared for the Senate Armed Services Committee disclosing that the USSR's shipments of arms to Cuba had increased sharply in the past seven months and that parts of the arms shipments reach El Salvador via clandestine channels in Nicaragua. Haig also criticized Soviet arms sales to unstable Third World countries which in 1980 amounted close to 16 billion dollars and the program noted that these arms sales are first of all defensive in nature and that the US takes extreme caution not to direct arms to countries in unstable regions. The program said that the USSR specializes in the sale of offensive weapons and the Kremlin has prided itself openly that Soviet arms go not only to legitimate governments but to all kinds of guerrilla groups, which the USSR prefers to call national liberation movements. Haig was cited as saying that the question of Soviet arms to Cuba was discussed with Soviet representatives, but without any constructive results.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. In WORLD THIS WEEK (Vail, Copenhagen 5) RL's special correspondent in Copenhagen reported on a press conference organized by the Danish section of Amnesty International on behalf of Soviet dissident Anatoly Marchenko. The program cited statements by prominent Danish lawyer Thorkild Hoeyer who announced that he had accepted a request by Marchenko's wife, Larisa Bogoraz, to defend her husband who was arrested this March and is expected to stand trial in the near future. Hoeyer noted that he had written to all responsible Soviet organs asking permission to defend Marchenko and recalled that in 1922 several Western lawyers led by the leader of the "second international: Emil Vandervelt, were allowed to defend "socialist revolutionaries" in Moscow. It was pointed out that Hoeyer plans to travel to the USSR

in the second half of August and that the Soviet Embassy in Denmark has acknowledged receipt of Hoeyer's statement and is expected to reply in the next week. Background information on Marchenko's human rights activities was given and comments in the Danish leftist paper Information and trade union paper Aktuel were cited.

4. The Baptists. PROGRAM ON RELIGIOUS THEMES (Fedoseyeva and Davydov, M 11) provided background information on the Baptist samizdat publishing house "Khristianin," which publishes purely religious literature, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its inception, a RERUN from 27 June 1981.

5. Vysotsky. In connection with the first anniversary of the death of popular Soviet singer and actor Vladimir Vysotsky SPECIAL PROGRAM (Vladimirskaya, NY 11:30) featured a talk by former Moscow actress and Vysotsky friend, Zhanna Vladimirskaya, who attended Vysotsky's funeral and described the spontaneous mass tribute to the singer by thousands of fans who gathered around the Taganka theater immediately after his death on July 25 and accompanied his coffin to Moscow's Vagankovskoye cemetery on July 28. She talked about Vysotsky's achievements as an actor and his great popularity as singer satirizing Soviet society. A recording of one of Vysotsky's songs was presented and the program concluded by saying that according to reports from Moscow thousands of Soviet mourners filed past his graveside to mark the first anniversary of his death.

6. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Alexeyev, M 4) commented on the TSSU figures on the USSR's economic performance for the first half of 1981, a RERUN from 27 July 1981.

7. Industrial Safety. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Roitman, M 5) commented on a Supreme Soviet decision to upgrade the supervisory committee for mining and industrial safety of the USSR Council of Ministers (Gosgortekhnadzor), a RERUN from 28 July 1981.

8. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) featured the chapter entitled "The Law: Theory and Reality" from Boris Komarov's book The Destruction of Nature on the ecological crisis in the USSR, a RERUN from 3 July 1980. A new introduction to the program noted the topicality of Komarov's 1978-published work (Posey) in view of last year's adoption of a new Soviet law on pollution and preservation of animal life.

9. Mortality Rate. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 4) cited figures indicating a rise in the Soviet death rate, especially infant mortality, in recent years, some of which were published in the latest issue of Der Spiegel, a RERUN from 29 July 1981.

10. Chess. WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 9) backgrounded the controversy surrounding the stalled Karpov-Korchnoi world championship match and commented on the FIDE compromise decision, reached in Atlanta on July 24, in which Karpov and Korchnoi agreed to play the first game on October 1, instead of the delayed October 19 date. The program cited statements by FIDE official Nina Denker who said that Korchnoi's decision to compromise must have been based on a Soviet promise to allow his family leave the country. The program said the future will tell whether Denker's assumption is correct.

11. Soccer. WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 4) surveyed the Soviet soccer championship scene in June and July and wondered about the substantial drop in spectator figures especially since the teams scored unusually high goals.

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

1. Poland. WORLD THIS WEEK (Kushev, M 5:30) described controversies, protests and proposals in Poland dealing with raising of prices, rationing meat, and lifting censorship.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Vardy and Belotsekovsky, M 16:30) read excerpts from a draft law on the organization of self-management in enterprises circulated by Solidarity. An introduction explained that this document was Solidarity's answer to a government draft on the same subject which it found unsatisfactory. Noting official criticism of Solidarity to the effect that it is incompetent to act on the question of self-management, the program commented that the sad reality of "real socialism" is now forcing Solidarity to act.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotsekovsky, M 7) quoted from statements of solidarity with Polish workers published in the 13th issue of the Information Bulletin of the Soviet free trade union SMOT, a RERUN from 24 July 1981.

POLYSCREEN (Matusevich, M 28:30) backgrounded the history of Andrzej Wajda's film The Man of Iron, dealing with last summer's strikes in Poland, in connection with the first exhibition of the film in four Warsaw cinemas, a RERUN from 28 July 1981.

2. The University Games in Bucharest. WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 7) discussed the following aspects of the recent concluded University games in Bucharest: Soviet-Romanian rivalry in the gymnastics competition with Soviet complaints over biased judging scores following Nadia Comaneci's five

gold medals in this discipline; the USSR's excellent performance in the swimming and light athletics disciplines; the possible reasons why many top American athletes were not represented at the games; and the significance of the PRC's participation in the games, after a 30-year absence from major international sports competitions. The program commented that while US participants were virtually all student amateur athletes, Soviet participating sportsmen were either professionals or army personnel.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WORLD THIS WEEK (Nudelman, Isr 6) reviewed the following developments in Israel this past week: the status of the cease-fire between Israeli and PLO forces; reactions on same by opposition political leaders Dayan and Rabin; Israel's position on reconnaissance flights in Lebanon and Syria's reaction to Begin's comments and US reaction to the ambush of an Israeli bus by Palestinian terrorists; and new obstacles in Begin's attempts to form a coalition government.
2. French-Iranian Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 4) reviewed the strains in French-Iranian relations over the French government's decision to grant political asylum to deposed Iranian President Bani-Sadr and Masoud Rajavi, the leader of the leftist Mujahadeen opposition group. The French government's conditions for Bani-Sadr's asylum were noted.
3. The UN. WORLD THIS WEEK (A. Orlov, NY 4) noted the economic issues which will be discussed by 22 foreign ministers at the North-South conference in Cancun, and the energy problems which will be raised at the UN-sponsored energy conference due to open in Kenya on August 10. The program briefly reviewed conference papers submitted by Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia about their respective plans for alternative energy programs.

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

1. Religion. PROGRAM ON RELIGIOUS THEMES (Shmeman, NY 8:30) featured the second installment of Father Shmeman's sermon on the meaning of "faith," and the individual's own personal experience in search for it.

vr/JR

NEWS COVERAGE

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

THE POLISH PARTY POLITBURO SAYS THERE IS NO THREAT OF HUNGER IN THE
COUNTRY AND WARNS THAT TENSIONS CREATED BY PUBLIC PROTESTS OVER THE
FOOD SITUATION COULD EXPAND INTO NATIONWIDE CONFLICT.

PANAMA'S LEADER HAS DIED IN A PLANE CRASH.

THE KABUL REGIME HAS ISSUED AN APPEAL FOR AFGHAN INSURGENTS TO LAY
DOWN THEIR ARMS.

A NEW GOVERNMENT IS BEING SET UP IN IRAN.

AT LAST REPORT, THE GAMBIA REBELS ARE STILL HOLDING OUT.

THE NORTH-SOUTH MINISTERIAL MEETING HAS GOTTEN UNDER WAY IN MEXICO.

THE SPANISH COMMUNIST CPARTY CONGRESS ENDED EARLY TODAY IN MADRID
AFTER WHAT OUR CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBED AS A STORMY ELECTION DEBATE.

IN NORTHERN IRELAND, ANOTHER JAILED IRISH TERRORIST HAS DIED AFTER A
LONG HUNGER STRIKE.

*DOCTORS TREATING POPE JOHN PAUL SAY HE HAS NOW FULLY RECOVERED FROM
HIS VIRAL ILLNESS.

*) RL/NS DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

DBA

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, 2 August 1981

Romano/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. SIGNAL (Predtechensky and Beloborodov, M 20) presented a discussion on the defense policy of the Reagan Administration in the form of an interview with RL's Washington correspondent. The program noted a basic change in the attitude of the US public toward the question of the East-West military balance which was brought about progressively by Soviet intervention in Africa, in Indochina and lately in Afghanistan. Presently, in view of Soviet military supremacy in some fields, the US intends to first work out an arms buildup plan before defining negotiating positions for future talks with Moscow. With regard to disarmament talks, RL's Washington correspondent having met recently with General Roway, gained the conviction that the present US administration will seek not only a limitation but also a reduction of strategic weapons. Touching on the question of arms sales abroad, the program referred to the intention of the Reagan Administration to take first into account the geostrategic interests of the country, saying that this position did not represent in fact a radical departure from that of President Carter who, although a romantic idealist could also display realism, as continuing arms sales to Iran and Nicaragua under his administration have shown. In conclusion, the program

indicated that, while the US is learning the bitter lesson from the past, Washington realizes that one should not make the Soviet Union responsible for all the bad things happening in the world. Pushing for a dialogue between industrialized and developing countries, the present US Administration understands the complexity of the situation, and this certainly constitutes a guarantee that should a grave crisis occur, it will handle it with great care.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3) noted the reaction in the US Senate to optimism expressed by representatives of US foreign trade firms on the prospects for the sale of Soviet automobiles in the US despite political and other obstacles, a RERUN from 30 July 1981.

2. The Madrid Conference. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Gendler, NY 5:30) gave the substance of Hal Piper's article in The Baltimore Sun, commenting on the deadlocked Madrid Conference which adjourned for a three-month recess. Piper listed the East-West differences over human rights and security issues and observed that although nobody expects positions to change until the resumption of the conference in October neither East nor West wants to be responsible for the breakdown of the conference -- the last of the detente institutions still functioning -- and that the recess might provide the two sides with fresh thoughts to bring the conference to a proper close with or without an agreement on a disarmament conference in Europe.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kushev, M 5) examined East-West differences on human rights and security issues, in connection with the adjournment of the Madrid Conference until the end of October, a RERUN from 1 August 1981.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 4:30) examined the fate of the Helsinki monitoring groups in the USSR, six years after the signing of the Helsinki Agreement, a RERUN from 1 August 1981.

3. Soviet Foreign Policy. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (A. Orlov, NY 7) gave the substance of an article in US News and World Report entitled "Unruly Neighbors Big Worry for the USSR," which examined the USSR's political and military dilemma in Afghanistan and Poland, its deteriorating relations with Third World and Muslim states and its concern over a possible PRC-Japan-US axis. The views of Columbia University's Seweryn Bialer were cited that in the 1980s the USSR might experience the worst period since Stalin's death. The USSR's problems with its neighbors were said to be the result of the Soviet leadership's political and diplomatic blunders in the past 35 years.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Davydov, M 8) former political prisoner Yegor Davydov discussed the case of artist-designer Roman Kosterin who was sentenced on 2 August 1978 to four years in exile because of his refusal to cooperate with the KGB as an informer.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 4) read the text of a letter by Soviet political prisoner and member of the Moscow Helsinki Group Viktor Nekipelov who was sentenced to 12 years in prison and exile in June 1980 because of his human rights activities. Nekipelov's letter, dated July 1980, was addressed to US writer Bernard Malamud and in it Nekipelov thanked the US section of the PEN-Club for having made him an honorary member (AS-4298).

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 3) included the text of an appeal by Soviet psychiatrist Anatoly Koryagin who was sentenced this June to 12 years in prison and exile because of his activities in the Working Commission Investigating the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. In the appeal to world psychiatrists Koryagin testified that dissidents in the USSR are committed to psychiatric clinics because of their political convictions (AS-4323).

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6) featured the text of an open letter by Soviet political prisoner Vladimir Osipov who was sentenced to an eight-year prison term in 1974 because of his activities with the samizdat journals Veche and Zemlya. The letter discussed the plight of political prisoners in Soviet camps and defended Amnesty International's activities on behalf of prisoners of conscience following sharp criticism of this organization in Izvestia (AS-4340).

5. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Alexeyev, M 4) commented on the TsSU figures on the USSR's economic performance for the first half of 1981, a RERUN from 1 August 1981.

6. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) read part of the chapter entitled "Swans Like Snow in the Winter" from Boris Komarov's book The Destruction of Nature on the ecological crisis in the USSR, a RERUN from 4 July 1980. The new introduction noted that last year's session of the USSR Supreme Soviet examined a draft law on the preservation of the environment and animal life.

7. Literature. WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Gladilin, P 12) talked about Vasily Aksenov's novel Island Crimea which was published in the US recently.

CULTURE AND POLITICS (Yurenen, P 7:30) reviewed Vitaly Semin's novel The Diks which was published posthumously in the May issue of Druzhba Narodov.

CULTURE AND POLITICS (Nekrasov, P 7) included an item on Varlam Shalamov's Tales From Kolyma which was praised as one of the best things published in Russian in the past few years.

8. Mortality Rate. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 4) cited figures indicating a rise in the Soviet death rate, especially infant mortality, in recent years, some of which were published in the latest issue of Der Spiegel, a RERUN from 1 August 1981.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Rusak, M 7) read excerpts from Solidarity's program relative to the ways and means toward the normalization of the economic situation in Poland.

2. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 5) backgrounded the case of Czechoslovak dissident Rudolf Battek who was sentenced by a Prague court recently, a RERUN from 29 July 1981.

3. Yugoslavia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Pakhomov, M 6), based on an article in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung of May 18, discussed the problems facing Yugoslavia today, in particular the nationalities problem.

4. The GDR. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Pakhomov, M 4:30) included an item on Church-state relations in the GDR, based on an article in the Neue Zuercher Zeitung of May 6.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Iran. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Mirsky, P 6:30) gave the contents of an article in Le Quotidien de Paris which discussed the mysterious circumstances of deposed Iranian President Bani-Sadr's flight to France and suggested that Iranian authorities closed an eye to the escape as harsh reprisals against Bani-Sadr in Iran could have evoked a new wave of unrest in the country.

2. The Paris Peace Conference of July 1946 was recalled in RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Rahr and Levin, M 3 and NY 25:30), a RERUN from 29 July 1981.

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

1. The US. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (J. Troll, NY 5) included an item giving background information on the US Presidential Memorial Archives established by Roosevelt in 1940 and continued by all presidents since then. It was noted that former President Carter has not decided on which Georgian city should receive his archives and that former President Nixon's documents are still kept under the aegis of the Washington National Archive because of the Watergate scandal.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (L. Dudin, NY 6) discussed the functions of Secretary of the Interior James Watt and his program of energy and land development which is encountering strong criticism by US environmentalists.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (R. Dudin, NY 6), based on the 1980 US Census figures, discussed the US small towns boom against the background of a demographic process which started 20 years ago when major segments of big city population began their move to the suburbs.

Noting the US campaign for higher quality product to compete with superior Japanese and Western European goods, MULTISTORIED AMERICA (A. Limberger, NY 6:30) discussed the ideas on this subject of Prof. Edward Deming, who developed production quality control for the Japanese and has now returned to his native US to do the same for US industry. His recent three-day seminar at New York University for US big business representatives was noted.

The Housing Construction Competition in Albuquerque, New Mexico, was the topic of KALEIDOSCOPE (Machlis, M 2).

The Results of this Year's "Workers Olympiad" in Atlanta, Georgia, was the subject of KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechesky, M 3), a RERUN from 30 July 1981.

2. A New Anti-Gene for Establishing Paternity Has Been Developed in the US, it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Vardy, M 3), a RERUN from 30 July 1981.

vr/JR

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 2 AUGUST 1981:

SOLIDARITY HAS AGREED TO HOLD TALKS WITH THE GOVERNMENT TOMORROW ON
THE CURRENT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY.

ANOTHER IRA HUNGER STRIKER HAS DIED.

THERE'S STILL NO WORD ON THE FATE OF HOSTAGES HELD BY LEFTIST REBELS
IN GAMBIA.

ANOTHER RELIGIOUS LEADER HAS BEEN ASSASSINATED IN IRAN.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT SADAT HAS ARRIVED IN BRITAIN ON THE START OF A
TOUR THAT WILL ALSO TAKE HIM TO THE US AND AUSTRIA.

*CZECHOSLOVAK LEADER HUSAK IS BACK IN PRAGUE AFTER A TWO-WEEK VISIT TO
THE SOVIET UNION.

FOREIGN MINISTERS FROM 22 RICH AND POOR COUNTRIES HAVE AGREED THAT
THE UNITED NATIONS IS THE PROPER FORUM FOR NEGOTIATIONS ON BRIDGING
THE ECONOMIC GAP BETWEEN THEM.

**FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN 20 YEARS, MILITARY PARADES HAVE BEEN
STAGED IN CHINA TO MARK ARMY DAY.

*) RL/NS AND THE POLISH SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

**) THE POLISH SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM



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, 3 August 1981
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

1. The Role of the Military in the Economies of the USSR and the PRC. PANORAMA (Predtechesky, M 8) noted the variety of civilian functions performed by members of the armed forces and auxiliary services in the two countries. The program contrasted this practice, which is aimed at obtaining the maximum use of these vast armies, with the situation in the West, where the military performs its traditional role leaving a myriad of civilian-type occupations to civilian labor force.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 3:30) backgrounded the case of the wife of Mikola Rudenko, Raisa, in connection with a request from Congressman Charles Dougherty to Haig to protest to the Soviet authorities against her disappearance. Raisa Rudenko was arrested on April 15, and nothing has been heard about her since.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20), a RERUN from 29 July 1981, featured the first part of an account by Ivan Kovalev, the son of imprisoned human rights activist Sergei Kovalev, of a visit to Tatyana Velikanova in a Mordovian prison camp in the company of relatives of hers.

3. Vysotsky. In CULTURE AND POLITICS (Vladimirskaia, NY 10) Zhanna Vladimirskaia, a former Moscow actress, talked about her friend Vladimir Vysotsky in connection with the first anniversary of this popular bard's death.

4. Energy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 5:30) commented on a Novosti report that the government of the Estonian SSR has given its approval for the construction in the republic of the world's largest oil shale-fuelled power station. The program recalled that plans for the construction of the plant have been in existence for several years. In 1977, 18 Estonian naturalists addressed a letter to fellow-scientists in the West in which they charged that the new plant would bring about dramatic changes in the environmental balance of the region. Public protest against the project was said to explain the long time it took the Estonian government to give its approval. RLR 301/81 was used.

5. Science. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 20) carried an interview with Mark Azbel, an emigre Soviet scientist specialized in the conductivity of metals now working at the University of Jerusalem. In this interview, Azbel talked about his current work and future plans, and compared the working conditions of Soviet scientists (who enjoy more relaxed conditions) and those of their American colleagues (who feel the pressure of efficiency). The interviewee also touched on the conditions of scientific work in Israel, which he said were the same as in the US.

6. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30) a RERUN from 5 July 1980, featured a further installment of Boris Komarov's The Destruction of Nature, dealing this time with the destruction of wild-life in the USSR and the effect of land reclamation.

7. Literature. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Yurenen, P 6:30) reviewed the latest issue of Nash Sovremennik (6/1981), finding it symptomatic of a Russian consciousness which is trying to revive atrophied memories of its historical past. Special mention was made of the first installment of Mikhail Alexeyev's autobiographical novel The Rowdies, and of another chapter from Vasilii Belov's essay on popular esthetics entitled Harmony.

8. Dostoevsky. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Etkind, P 9:30) reported on the various papers presented at a symposium on Dostoevsky held in southern France recently. Most important, the program said in conclusion, was that the various views expressed during this symposium did not cause any bitterness among the participants, but brought them closer to the truth.

9. Sports. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rubin, NY 4) described the publication of statistics on Soviet hockey in the latest issue of the Soviet journal Football-Hockey as a rare occurrence. The program regretted the absence of comprehensive statistics on Soviet sport, and drew a parallel with the situation in the US, where sports fans can find all sorts of data on sports in the press.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 5:30) provided a brief chronology of the developments in Poland since August 1980. The program recalled that the initial wave of labor unrest began in July 1980 following the government announcement of meat price hikes. Reference was made to the formation of the Interfactory Strike Committee in the coastal area, the emergence of "Solidarity" under Lech Walesa, the formulation of the striking workers' 21 demands, the signing of the agreement between the striking workers and the authorities, the subsequent changes in the PUPP Politburo and CC culminating in the removal of Gierek and his replacement by Kania, and the unprecedented proceedings of the 9th Extraordinary PUPP Congress last month. The program concluded that despite these changes, the PUPP's past errors and its inability to get the country out of its present economic crisis stand in the way of a restoration of the population's confidence in the party.

PANORAMA (Gorbanevskaya, P 7) listed Solidarity's objections to the Polish government's draft law on trade unions on the grounds that it does not accord with the Gdansk agreements of last August. In particular, these objections concern the law's provisions which prohibit the membership of civilians working for the defense and interior ministries, as well as state administration cadre workers, permit the authorities to disband a trade union, and restrict the right to strike.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 6:30) highlighted the provisions of the new censorship law passed by the Sejm which will become effective on October 1. The program said that the new law, which was drawn up by a special Sejm commission headed by deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, can be considered "liberal" in comparison to legislation in other socialist-bloc countries, even though it still appears restrictive by Western standards. Extensive excerpts were given from a speech delivered to the Sejm during its deliberations on the new censorship bill by deputy Karol Malcuzyński, who cited several instances of past restrictive censorship practices.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Perouansky, M 6) began by quoting two articles by The New York Times' Moscow correspondent James Markham. In the first, Markham pointed to the PUWP Politburo statement warning Solidarity that further unrest could lead to a nationwide explosion, denying that there is hunger in Poland, and accusing certain branches of Solidarity of exploiting the present tension in violation of the renewal course. Markham noted that Solidarity feels that price increases should be part of overall economic reforms, and that the Solidarity leadership is trying to assuage protests against the food shortages. In the second article, Markham described an incident at the ceremonial unveiling of a plaque commemorating the August 1944 Warsaw uprising in which upon the insistence of one of those present, city council chairman Majewski had to share the wreath-laying with the daughter of Home Army co-founder Stefan Rowecki, arrested by the Gestapo in the street where the ceremony took place, and subsequently killed. Flora Lewis of The New York Times pointed to the frustrated queuers and the disillusionment following the PUWP congress.

PANORAMA (Perouansky, M 8) marked the 37th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising. The program recalled that some 200,000 Poles perished during the 63-day siege of the capital while Soviet troops stood idle on the other side of the Vistula river. It was observed that this year's celebration differed from previous ones, which were more or less private in nature, in that a wreath was sent by General Jaruzelski which prompted former Home Army General Jan Mazurkiewicz to remark that all this was possible due to the great moral and political changes that have taken place in Poland. The program concluded by describing a commemorative ceremony organized by Solidarity in Warsaw's Powazki cemetery.

KALEIDOSCOPE (S. Vardy, M 3:30) reported that Polish tourists are earning hard currency sorting tulip bulbs for Dutch farmers. The program noted that a group of farmers has asked the Netherlands Interior Minister to request the Netherlands Ambassador in Warsaw to issue Polish tourists with visas in accordance with the farmers' demand for such labor.

2. The Spanish CP. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Kushev, M 5), in the wake of Carrillo's re-election as PCE Secretary-General, discussed the present alignment of forces within the party, pointing to the strong challenge from the "renewalists" who want more inner-party democracy, and a much weaker challenge from the "Afghans," i.e., pro-Soviet elements. The program then went on to characterize Moscow's attitude towards the PCE's Eurocommunist stance, saying that although Moscow is obviously unhappy about the rejection of the concept of a "center," it does find useful the fact that the PCE is opposed to Spain's joining any military bloc. A CND special report from Madrid was used.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. North-South Relations. PANORAMA (A. Orlov, NY 3:30), based on a report from Cancun by Alan Riding of The New York Times, discussed the results of the talks between foreign ministers from 22 industrialized and developing nations who met in Cancun to draw up an agenda for the North-South summit due to open in that city in October. The program noted some apparent disagreements over the agenda, cited statements by Haig and Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda to the effect that the discussions were constructive, and noted the five major economic issues which the developing nations would like the October summit to focus on.
2. The Middle East. WORLD TODAY (Czugunow, L 2:30) placed Sadat's arrival in Britain en route for the US in the context of his interest in the EEC's initiative on the Palestinian question, and Habib's negotiation of a ceasefire in the Israeli-Palestinian fighting, regarded by British observers as of historical importance in that Israel and the Palestinian partisans indirectly took a joint decision on a ceasefire. The Times was quoted in favor of the UN's resolution No. 242, and Sadat's efforts towards a Middle East peace.
3. Iran. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 8) noted measures taken by the French government aimed at stopping Bani-Sadr and the leader of the leftist Mujahedeen opposition group, Rajavi, from making political statements in France in violation of their asylum terms. The program briefly summarized Bani-Sadr's and Rajavi's interview with Le Matin in which the former discussed his role in the Islamic revolution and the latter described Khomeini as a bigger criminal than Hitler. It was noted that this interview will probably be the last the two Iranian exiles will be permitted to give on French soil.
4. Ulster. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3:30) reported on the continuing use by the IRA of the hunger strike weapon following the death of hunger strikers seven and eight, Kevin Lynch and Kieran Doherty. A CND London special of 3 August 1981 was used.
5. France. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 4) backgrounded the French government decision to suspend construction of five nuclear power plants until a new program on alternative energy is debated in the National Assembly in October. Negative reaction to the decision by environmentalists, labor unions and opposition parties was noted.

6. Kissinger on World Political Problems. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 7:30) summarized Henry Kissinger's article in The Times in which he spoke on what he perceived as the three major issues facing the survival of mankind: security and East-West and North-South relations. Kissinger advocated closer US-West European coordination regarding security and defense problems, in particular the countering of Soviet expansionism in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere.

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

1. Medicine. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Klepikova, NY 7) reported on the use of lasers in gynecological surgery in the US.

2. The Automatic Transmission of Pre-Recorded Telephone Messages in the US was the subject of a brief item in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 2).

3. The Cinema. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Gabai, NY 7:30) discussed a number of new films showing in New York this summer.

4. A John Hopkins University Study Confirming the Reduced Life of Widowers was reported on in KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3:30).

5. A Women's Bookstore and Discussion Club in Paris was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Yuzenen, P 6:30).

PRESS REVIEW (Perouansky, M 6) was featured in B-1.

WORLD TODAY (Panich, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the first anniversary of the Polish crisis (Bensi, M 5:30); Solidarity's objections to the Polish government's draft law on trade unions (Gorbanevskaya, P 4:30); the new censorship law in Poland (Bensi, M 6:30); Kissinger's article in The Times on world political problems (Czugunow, L 5); the North-South conference in Cancun (A. Orlov, NY 2:30); Sadat's visit to Britain and the US (Czugunow, L 2:30); the Spanish CP congress (Kushev, M 4); US Congressman Charles Dougherty's intervention on behalf of Ukrainian human rights activist Mikola Rudenko's missing wife Raisa (Roitman, M 1); and the 37th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising (Perouansky, M 6).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the new censorship law in Poland (Bensi, M 6:30); the Spanish CP congress (Kushev, M 5); French atomic energy policy (Predtechevsky, M 4); the latest developments in Ulster (Czugunow, L 3:30); and Kissinger's article in The Times on world political problems (Czugunow, L 7:30).

vr/eag/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 3 AUGUST 1981:

LECH WALESA HAS TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE SOLIDARITY WON'T WITHDRAW THE
PROTEST MOTORCADE HALTED IN THE CENTER OF WARSAW BY POLICE TODAY.

THE WHITE HOUSE SAYS PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED BY A RECENT
EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES WITH SOVIET PRESIDENT BREZHNEV ON POSSIBLE ARMS
CONTROL AGREEMENTS.

IN LONDON, EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT TALKED TO BRITISH LEADERS
TODAY ON THE FIRST STAGE OF A TOUR AIMED AT BREATHING SOME NEW LIFE
INTO STALLED MIDDLE EAST NEGOTIATIONS.

TWO BOMB ATTACKS IN IRAN TODAY APPARENTLY KILLED AT LEAST 14 PEOPLE.

US AND SOVIET NEGOTIATORS HAVE HELD THE FIRST ROUND OF TALKS ON A NEW
GRAIN SALES AGREEMENT.

THE GAMBIA REBELS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE RELEASED SOME OF THEIR
HOSTAGES.

THERE'S BEEN AN ATTEMPT TO TOPPLE THE BOLIVIA GOVERNMENT.

*EAST GERMAN LEADER HONECKER HAS MET WITH BREZHNEV IN THE CRIMEA.

ITALIAN POLICE SAY THEY HAVE FOUND THE BODY OF THE RED BRIGADES
TERRORIST GROUP'S LATEST KIDNAP VICTIM.

*) THE POLISH SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

SECRET

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, 4 August 1981

Felton/Riollot/Romano/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) drew attention to a statement by an unnamed US diplomat made in Brussels, where two groups of experts are presently discussing the Eurostrategic missile issue, to the effect that since December 1979, the USSR has more than doubled the number of SS-20 warheads targetted or quickly targettable on Western Europe. The program commented in this connection that as regards the talks with the USSR scheduled for the end of this year, the US is in a much weaker position. Whether NATO will be able to fully or partially refrain from the deployment of US Eurostrategic missiles, said the program, depends to a large degree on the USSR.

PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 5:30), quoting an article by The New York Times' Moscow correspondent John Burns, noted that the US-Soviet grain talks in Vienna are taking place at a time when US satellite and other information indicates a modest Soviet harvest due in particular to drought. The program commented, however, that the recently lifted grain embargo will certainly make it difficult for US farmers to fully regain their position on the Soviet grain market.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 8:30) presented an interview with Sofia Sokolov, one of the founders of the Leningrad feminist journal and club "Maria," who left the USSR in January 1981. She said that in her numerous lectures in Italy and France, she attempted to correct the misconception in the West that Soviet women enjoy absolute freedom, and described the purpose of the two unofficial journals Maria and Women in the USSR as to publicize the real problems facing Soviet women which have been concealed from the Soviet public for many decades. She noted that despite the Soviet authorities' repressions of the journal and its contributors, the work will be continued by others, and she herself intends to publicize in the West the problems of Soviet women.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20), a RERUN from 30 July 1981, featured the second installment of an account by Ivan Kovalev, son of imprisoned Soviet human rights activist Sergei Kovalev, of a visit to Tatyana Velikanova in a Mordovian prison camp in the company of three of her relatives.

3. The Navy. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4) reported on the continuing Soviet naval buildup in the Baltic. The program cited figures in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on the normal strength of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, and noted that the current buildup includes the arrival of the aircraft carrier "Kiev" and the landing ship "Ivan Rogov." Reference was made to various speculations regarding the purpose of the buildup, statements being quoted by a Danish military expert, a NATO official, the GDR news agency ADN and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

4. The Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kroncher, M 6) drew attention to an article in EKO pointing to the positive effects of functional-cost analysis (FSA) - a method designed to eliminate excessive production costs connected with an item's imperfect design - in Eastern Europe, especially Poland, and also in the USSR's Ministry for the Electro-technical Industry. The program consisted of the text of RLR paper 116/81.

5. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Limberger, NY 6) said prospects for this year's fodder harvest do not look too good. Toward the end of July, less hay than last year had been harvested in Georgia, Armenia, Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Estonia and the Maritime Territory. In the program's view, it is evident that the low yield of Soviet meadows and pastures has nothing to do with unfavorable natural conditions but with the neglect of these meadows and pastures by Soviet farmers who have no incentive to improve the situation. Likewise, Soviet farmers make no effort to fatten their cattle by scientific methods as is done in the West.

6. Railroads. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Yudovich, M 9), pegged to Soviet Railroad Workers' Day, noted that while under Stalin, under whose regime this Day was instituted, there was much talk of the gigantic successes achieved by the country's railroad system, under Brezhnev the talk is of gigantic problems, in particular the chronic overloading of the system particularly as a result of failure to develop it fast enough to meet requirements, obsolete rolling stock and other equipment, and the poor state of the track. The program commented that the Soviet media are silent on the reason for this state of affairs, namely the errors committed by the party in its railroad policy. Comparative figures on the Soviet and US railroads were given.

7. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 7 July 1980, featured a part of the chapter entitled "Secret Land" from Boris Komarov's book The Destruction of Nature on the ecological crisis in the USSR.

8. Statistics. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 7) commented on a new decision of the USSR Supreme Court concerning the falsification of plan fulfilment statistics. The program recalled that similar decisions were taken in 1973 and 1976, apparently without result. The fact that one half of 50 Ukrainian firms investigated by the USSR Finance Ministry in 1973 had falsified their plan fulfilment record shows the extent of this malpractice. The trouble, said the program, is that the bad example come from the top: for instance, agricultural production figures cited by Brezhnev when he was Kazakhstan's party first secretary were revised downward in a later edition of the speech in 1974.

9. Society. IN KALEIDOSCOPE (Dovlatov, NY 5:30), the author drew on his personal experience to describe the difficulties which young lovers have in the USSR in finding a place to be alone, and the inventiveness which they show in overcoming the problem. The author began by recalling how, at a trial in Leningrad of a young couple charged with kissing in public which he attended as a factory newspaper correspondent, an elderly woman exclaimed "but they are young, they have nowhere to go!"

10. Foreign Travel. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 4) commented on a full-page advertisement in Novoye Vremya in which Aeroflot announces the opening of regular flights to Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone. The program observed, however, that the advertisement contains the invitation "Moscow is waiting for you!" so that the Soviet citizen realizes at this point that it is not intended for him, but for Westerners including the "negroes" of Sierra Leone (the program previously explained that the term "negro work" is used in the USSR to mean difficult and poorly paid work, and there can hardly be anyone in the USSR who envies "negroes" living abroad). Thus, the program concluded, the Soviet citizen is given to understand that any citizen of the tiny developing country of Sierra Leone is freer than he.

11. The 1980 Moscow Olympics. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Matusevich, M 28:30) read excerpts from The Olympic War by British journalist Christopher Booker, who represented The Daily Mail at the Moscow Olympics, in which he offers his impressions and analyses of the Games. The program was pegged to the first anniversary of the end of the Games.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 5:30) reviewed the current supply situation in Poland, and reported on the negotiations between the representatives of Solidarity and the government during which both sides blamed each other for the current catastrophic economic situation. The program quoted from the declarations issued by the Politburo and Solidarity, and concluded by citing Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski's remarks on the supply situation which were carried by Polish TV.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA and WORLD TODAY) (Perouansky and Nadirashvili, M 12) began by quoting extensively from an article by Polish-born Elizabeth Carroll in The Sunday Times, who described a recent visit to Poland. Among other things, Carroll noted the friendly, hospitable atmosphere and the abundance of food in the country (she quoted a peasant woman that the cooperatives were sending back produce on various pretexts), and said no one, not even in tense Cracow, is thinking of the possibility of a Soviet intervention. Carroll quoted Walesa as once having said that Poles were very hospitable and knew how to treat foreign guests. Jonathan Spivak of The Wall Street Journal described the new Polish censorship law as a further concession to Solidarity. James Markham of The New York Times described the bus and truck drivers' demonstration in Warsaw, and quoted Walesa's expression of assurance that the Solidarity leadership was in control of the situation. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung described Solidarity's position as being between hammer and anvil. Finally, the Frankfurter Rundschau outlined the economic reform announced by the PUWP Politburo, saying that in many respects it resembles Hungary's "new economic mechanism."

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Alexeyev, M 5) excerpted an article by Robert Gillette in The Los Angeles Times of August 3 in which he described how during a recent visit to Lithuania he found that many people there sympathize with the Poles and wish them success, but few hold out hopes that similar reforms will spread to the Soviet Union.

2. The PRC. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 8:30) noted that the PRC has marked the 54th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army with military parades following a 20-year interruption in an apparent campaign to boost the morale of the armed forces. The program backgrounded the army's major role during the cultural revolution and its declining image in the early 1970s, and discussed the significance of Deng Xiaoping's assuming the post of chairman of the military commission and his appointment of Yang Shangkun as the commission's secretary. Statements by PRC Defense Minister Gang Biao on the anniversary were noted.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Sadat's Visit to the US was previewed in PANORAMA (Beloborodov, W 6) which reported that Sadat will meet with President Reagan on August 5 and 6 to discuss the many problems connected with the normalization of relations in the Middle East. The program noted that Sadat is also scheduled to appear before the US Congress, address a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York and visit ex-President Carter in Plains, Georgia.
2. The UN Sea Law Conference in Geneva. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 5:30) noted that the current session of this conference, which is expected to last 4 to 5 weeks will attempt to complete the negotiations which started in 1973. Differences of opinions were noted among the conference's over 150 participating nations concerning the use of the seas. The position of the US delegation regarding the exploitation of the seabed was highlighted, and the Reagan Administration's concern over other treaty provisions was noted. The program concluded by noting that US Assistant Secretary of State James Malone is expected to announce the results of the treaty's review by the US when he appears before the gathering on August 5.
3. France. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 5:30) discussed the wave of protests in France against the government's decision to suspend and partially freeze the construction of new atomic power plants. The program noted protest actions by nuclear power plant workers, ecologists, Centrists, Gaullists, and the communist-led CGT trade union. Comment in Le Matin was also cited.
4. Britain. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 4:30) outlined the "socialist alternative" program presented by the Labour Party's National Executive Committee, noting among other things that it rejects rigid East European-type planning, and calls among other things for the abolition of the House of Lords, and Britain's withdrawal from the EEC.
5. Norway. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (S. Vardy, M 4:30) cited an article in The Economist on the Norwegian government's measures against the inflationary effect of the country's oil riches.
6. The World Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Limberger, NY 3:30), a RERUN from July 21, backgrounded the IMF's pessimistic prognosis of the world economic outlook.

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

1. The US Congress' Report on Alcoholism was outlined in KALEIDOSCOPE (S. Vardy, M 3).
2. Anti-Jewish Sentiments in the US Have Declined Substantially in the Past 17 Years According to a Recent Poll. it was reported in KALEIDOSCOPE (Orshansky, W 3:30).

PRESS REVIEW (Perouansky and Nadirashvili) was featured in B-1.

WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the latest Polish developments (Bensi, M 5:30); world press comment on the latter (Perouansky and Nadirashvili, M 7:30); sympathy in Lithuania for the Polish developments (Alexeyev, M 5); the Soviet naval maneuvers in the Baltic (Predtechevsky, M 4); the Eurostrategic missile issue (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); the PRC's armed forces (Predtechevsky, M 4); protests in France against the government's planned cutback in nuclear power station construction (Mirsky, P 4:30); the British Labour Party's "socialist alternative" program (Czugunow, L 3:30); the US-Soviet grain talks and poor Soviet harvest prospects (Muslin, NY 3:30); and a USSR Supreme Court plenum on the falsification of plan fulfilment statistics (Roitman, M 7).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the latest developments in Poland (Bensi, M 5:30); protests in France against the government's planned cutback in nuclear power station construction (Mirsky, P 5:30); the UN sea law conference (A. Orlov, NY 5:30); and the PRC's armed forces (Predtechevsky, M 8:30).

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NEWS COVERAGE

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

EGYPT'S PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT HAS CALLED FOR MUTUAL AND SIMULTANEOUS RECOGNITION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE PALESTINIANS.

POLISH PREMIER WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI HAS SET UP AN ANTI-CRISIS BODY TO DEAL WITH FOOD SHORTAGES AND OTHER ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON SOON FOR TALKS WITH RONALD REAGAN ABOUT MIDEAST PEACE.

IRAN SAYS IT WILL RECONSIDER ITS TIES WITH FRANCE IF PARIS DOES NOT EXTRADITE FORMERLY PRESIDENT ABOLHASSAN BANI-SADR.

*A UN ENVOY HAS MET PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER IN A RENEWED EFFORT TO FIND A POLITICAL SOLUTION FOR AFGHANISTAN.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN HAS SIGNED A COALITION DEAL WITH THREE MINOR PARTIES CLEARING THE WAY FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT.

BRITAIN HAS ORDERED A SOVIET DIPLOMAT TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY WITHIN SEVEN DAYS.

*ROME DOCTORS HAVE CONDUCTED MORE TESTS ON THE POPE TO SEE IF HE IS FIT ENOUGH FOR ANOTHER OPERATION.

A NEW YORK FEDERAL JUDGE HAS FINED THE AIR CONTROLLERS' UNION FOR A STRIKE THAT HAS TIED UP MANY US COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS.

AND SOVIET NEGOTIATORS HELD MORE TALKS TODAY IN VIENNA ON A POSSIBLE NEW GRAIN SALES AGREEMENT.

*) RL/NS DID NOT USE THESE ITEMS

REF ID: A66011

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, 5 August 1981
Felton/Riollet/Perry

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 4) commented on an article in Pravda of August 5 rejecting the EEC peace plan for Afghanistan. The article was signed "A. Petrov," a pseudonym used to convey the views of the top Soviet leadership. In a point-by-point refutation of the article, the program recalled that a large UN majority has already twice rejected the Soviet stand; that the Soviet troops could have been called into Afghanistan by the legal Afghan government, since Amin certainly did not call them and Karmal was installed by the Soviets; that the Afghan people does not support the Kabul regime; that the only foreign troops against which the Afghans are fighting are Soviet; and that the Afghan question has an internal aspect concerning the Afghans alone, and an international aspect of concern to the rest of the world.

2. Soviet-US Relations. WORLD TODAY (Limberger, NY 4:30) reported that the first round of US-Soviet grain talks in Vienna has failed to resolve the issues of purchase quotas

and a guarantee of continued US supplies in the case of an embargo threat; and that the US Caterpillar firm has received a government license to sell 100, instead of an originally planned 200, pipe-laying machines under the condition that they are not used for the planned Siberian-West European gas pipeline.

3. Soviet-British Relations. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 3) reported on the British government's declaring Soviet Embassy Second Secretary Viktor Lazin persona non grata on account of activities inconsistent with his diplomatic status and requesting that he leave the country within the next week. The program recalled that almost exactly 10 years ago, over one hundred Soviet diplomats were expelled from Britain; significantly, Moscow failed on that occasion to take counter-measures against British diplomats, and until the case of Lazin, no further expulsions of Soviet diplomats from Britain had taken place. The program said that observers consider the absence of Soviet counter-measures is due to the fact that British intelligence has incontrovertible evidence which could be published, and the same applies to the Lazin case; in addition, newly established relations between the USSR and the Thatcher government could be jeopardized.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 3:30) also dealt with Lazin's expulsion and recalled the mass expulsion of 1971. In addition, the program cited a study of the British Institute for the Study of Conflicts according to which 72 per cent of Soviet diplomats accredited in the West are professional spies.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 13) featured an interview with Yevgeni Nikolayev, several times confined in Soviet psychiatric hospitals in connection with his human rights activities, on the recent world congress on biopsychiatry in Stockholm which he attended on behalf of the Frankfurt-based international human rights society. Nikolayev said that although the congress' organizers prevented the subject of the abuse of psychiatry in the USSR for political purposes from being raised, so that he was unable to deliver his report on the subject, the problem was widely discussed in the corridors and outside the congress building. Nikolayev told how he distributed copies of a list of victims of psychological terror among the congress delegates, and described meetings and press-conferences held outside the congress hall, and activities by Amnesty International and other groups. When Nikolayev contacted chief Soviet delegate Kostandov on the question of the use of psychiatry for political purposes in the USSR, he said he was not competent to answer; on Swedish TV, he claimed he first heard of such a practise from Swedish journalists. To this, the RL interviewer commented that at the All-Union Congress of Psychiatrists held in Moscow in May, a paper was delivered on the use of psychiatry against petitioners, etc.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Vail, Copenhagen 6) former Soviet political prisoner Boris Vail reported on the case of a personal acquaintance of his, Yuri Litvin, who two years ago, on 6 August 1979, was arrested and subsequently sentenced to three years imprisonment on a charge of resisting a policeman, but in fact on account of his membership of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

5. Emigres. KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3), a RERUN from 31 July 1981, reported on a successful retraining program in the US for emigre Soviet engineers.

6. Society. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Shragin, NY 8:30), recalling Pavel Litvinov's interrogation by the KGB in which Litvinov's straightforward question about his right to exercise his rights was countered by the KGB officer's retort, "Come now, you're a grown-up," discussed the proposition that, as Valentin Turchin put it in his book The Inertia of Fear, everyone knows that the Soviet system doesn't work, provides a miserable standard of living, and depends on the violation of the citizens' rights. When Brezhnev states the opposite, this is nothing really surprising because he is addressing "grown-ups" who know that his assertions and claims are in fact only admonitions. While in Stalin's time there was a compact between the leader and the people that the people would "know nothing," the compact today, the program said, is that the "grown-up Soviet people" can know almost everything "but can do nothing." This compact is called "the communist consciousness of the Soviet people." Turchin's book argues that this state of affairs exists because people still react through inertia the way they did when they were threatened with extermination if they disagreed. The program said that this explanation seems inadequate since it assumes that in order to avoid a no-longer-existing risk (terror) people are prepared to tolerate the existence of a very-much-existing risk, namely the risk that an uncontrolled leadership will make dangerous mistakes.

7. Mortality. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Bernshtam, M 5:30) observed that the mortality rate in the USSR has increased by 51 per cent during the 15 Brezhnev years. This contrasts with a decline in the rate between the Stalin and Brezhnev eras attributable in part to the removal of the oppressive system of labor exploitation under Stalin. Soviet explanations have included the claim that the USSR now suffers from the same ills as other industrially advanced countries; this claim the program noted, is belied by the fact that although the West is plagued by the health hazards

and population structure which are peculiar to industrialized countries, the mortality rate there has been slowly declining since these factors are more than compensated for by a higher standard of living, improved working conditions, etc. This leads to the conclusion that industrialization under communism is accompanied by only the negative and not the positive factors bearing on mortality. Another Soviet explanation offered is that the population structure is showing an increasingly large proportion of old people. But this argument runs up against the fact that in the immediately pre-Brezhnev period the population was also aging but the mortality rate was declining, and most important, as a result of the increased mortality the percentage of the population which is over 60 has actually declined in the USSR in the last five years, but the mortality rate has still been going up. The fault, said the program, thus lies in the construction of socialism during the Brezhnev years, accompanied by deteriorating labor conditions, insufficient and inadequate food, poor medical care, pollution, and alcoholism. An additional factor is the hard life the present-day adult population suffered as children.

8. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M. 28:30), a RERUN from 8 July 1980, featured the abridged text of the chapter entitled "Secret Water" of Boris Komarov's book The Destruction of Nature.

9. The KGB. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Dovlatov, NY 7) featured another installment in a series on the life of "ordinary people" in the Soviet Union, this time about the rank-and-file KGB agent. The program author recalled his unpleasant encounters with such characters in the Soviet Union.

10. Censorship. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6:30) read excerpts from an article by Ilya Suslov, a former editor of Literaturnaya Gazeta who emigrated to the West in 1975, published in Russkaya Mysl on 1 May 1975, in which he explained the functioning of Soviet censorship. The reading of this document was pegged to the adoption, ignored by the Soviet media, of a new law on censorship by the Polish Sejm. This article, which showed how material published in a central newspaper goes through an eight-fold process of internal censorship before reaching the desk of the censor proper, was described by the program as having lost none of its relevance.

11. Literature. Following the publication in the latest issue of Literaturna Ukraina of an item noting the 50th birthday of the Ukrainian writer Ivan Dzyuba, RADIO JOURNAL

ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kaczurowski, M 5) recalled that Dzyuba was expelled from the Ukrainian Writers' Union in 1969 after the publication in the West of his Internationalism or Russification in which he criticized Soviet nationality policy. Dzyuba later recanted and he now has a secretarial job with a Kiev factory periodical. In conclusion, the program quoted Chekov as saying that only unprincipled or very evil people can demand from a man that he be a hero.

12. Dzerzhinsky. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (B.Orlov, NY 10) gave a biographical sketch of the Soviet state's first secret police chief on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of his death on 20 July 1926, showing how a devoutly Catholic Polish noble became the atheist sword of Russia's proletariat -- reversing his course but remaining a fanatic, converted by hatred into a revolutionary. In a letter to Stalin, Dzerzhinsky declared his loyalty to the cause and not to any living revolutionary leader, thereby hardly endearing himself to Stalin. Two weeks before his death he confided that he thought the revolution was taking the wrong course and would require surgery. When he died, reportedly of a heart attack, rumors circulated that he had been poisoned.

13. Blok. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Muravina, NY 19:30), pegged to the 60th anniversary of Alexander Blok's death, recalled how the poet's progressive disenchantment with the Bolshevik regime hastened his death.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Bensi, M 5) reported that there has been an easing of tension after several hundred passenger vehicles, trucks and busses blocking Warsaw's main intersection for over 50 hours departed from the scene. The program noted, however, that the overall economic situation continues to be serious in view of the government's inability to adopt positive measures advocated by Solidarity to overcome the food supply problem. The program used the advance text of an RAD report of August 5.

PANORAMA (Gorbanevskaya, P 7:30) looked at the various protest actions and demonstrations in Poland against the critical supply situation. It was stressed that the actions are disciplined and well-organized, citing Lodz as exemplary in this respect. The program cited the texts of several slogans displayed by the demonstrators in various Polish cities, noted the huge traffic blockade in Warsaw, and reported that a warning strike announced by Solidarity in Czestochowa resulted in the reappearance of certain items in local stores.

PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 5:30) reported on the French cabinet decision to provide emergency food aid to Poland consisting of 300,000 tons of wheat, 7,000 tons of beef, and 15,000 tons of sugar. The program commented that since the new French government has nationalized the country's banks, the procedures for providing Poland with additional credits have been simplified. It was also noted that Japan decided last Tuesday to supply Poland with 20,000 tons of rice. The program concluded by quoting from a recent editorial in Le Monde placing the blame for the current shortages in Poland on the Soviet Union.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORMA) (Bensi, M 2) quoted the Stuttgarter Zeitung, that the PZWP's new statute must appear the height of heresy to the Soviet leaders; and Le Matin, which in connection with the street demonstrations in Poland, commented that on the eve of tough economic measures, an increase of social tension is inevitable, and noted that while the authorities are asking the workers to accept more realistic prices, the workers are demanding genuine self-management.

2. Vietnam. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 4:30) backgrounded Vietnam's economic problems, including an eyewitness account by US journalist Stanley Karnow of severe food shortages, inflexible economic planning, bureaucratic ineptness and corruption, as well as statistical data illustrating the seriousness of the crisis. A CND Munich special report of August 4 was used.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (A. Orlov and Bensi, M 4) quoted comment on Sadat's visit to the US and the general Middle East complex in The Washington Star (David Wood), The New York Times (Bernard Gwertzman), and The Daily Telegraph.

2. Israel. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Nudelman, NY 7) backgrounded the formation of Begin's new government, expressing the view that while Begin's declaration of intent to annex the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza strip after five years certainly indicates a shift towards a tougher position on the Palestinian question, this is not so significant since the government's term of office expires long behorehand; much more important are Begin's concessions to the religious parties.

3. Iran. PANORAMA (Perouansky, M 4) reported on the appointment of Mohammed Javad Bahonar as Iran's new Premier, noting, however, that it does not matter much who is Premier or President in present-day Iran in that the country is firmly in the grip of the Islamic Republican Party and Khomeini in particular. The program quoted Muhajeddin leader Rajavi that there are now more political prisoners in Iran than under the Shah, and information in the Iranian emigre newspaper Irane Emruz (basically tallying with that of neutral experts) on Iran's desolate situation.

4. India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the USSR. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) attributed India's apparent intention to increase its military expenditure to Pakistan's growing defense effort in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The program saw this development as a new potential source of tension in the area, and advocated the adoption by the USSR of the EEC peace plan for Afghanistan as the only way of normalizing the situation in this part of the world.

5. The Madrid Conference. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5) reported on US chief delegate Max Kampelman's Washington's press conference at which he explained that the final stage of the Madrid conference had had to be postponed due to differences over such questions as human rights, military confidence-building measures in Europe (Kampelman described as ridiculous the Soviet demand for an extension of the geographical area covered by such measures to include US territory), and the jamming of Western radio broadcasts. A New York CND report was used.

6. The World Energy Problem. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, M 3) included a curtain-raiser on the Nairobi energy conference due to open on August 10. Use was made of a CND special report from New York, dated August 4.

7. The US. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5:30) backgrounded the air traffic controllers strike.

8. Spain. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) gave details of the agreement between Spain's two major political parties on how to turn this highly-centralized country into a quasi-federal state within two years. The program noted in conclusion that there are almost no separatist tendencies among the majority of the Spanish population. What the Spaniards expect from the reforms under preparation is an improvement of local cultural facilities, a better education system, and increased investment.

9. Ethiopia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Nadirashvili, M 5:30), quoting the Western press, noted signs that Ethiopia, the Soviet Union's most important ally in Africa, is cautiously opening up to the West in the hope of attracting more developing aid.

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

1. The Present Era of Women's Emancipation was commented on in KALEIDOSCOPE (Yurenen, P 7), a RERUN from July 31.

2. A Layman's Impressions of a Fashion Show in Paris were offered in KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 3:30), a RERUN from July 31.

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

WORLD TODAY (Matusevich, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the latest Polish developments (Bensi, M 5); world press comment on these developments (Bensi, M 2:30); the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat from Britain (Roitman, M 2:30); the rank-and-file KGB agent (Dovlatov, NY 7); the 50th birthday of Soviet writer Ivan Dzyuba (Kaczurowski, M 2:30); the US-Soviet grain talks and US sales of pipe-laying machines to the USSR (Limberger, NY 4:30); Max Kampelman's comment on the Madrid conference (Gendler, NY 4:30); world press comment on Sadat's visit to the US and the Middle East problem (A.Orlov, M 4:30); the Vietnamese economic crisis (Chianurov, M 4); indications of a move toward the West by Ethiopia (Nadirashvili, M 3:30); and India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the USSR (Predtechevsky, M 5:30).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the latest developments in Poland (Bensi, M 5); the Vietnamese economic crisis (Chianurov, M 4:30); the upcoming world energy conference in Nairobi (Orlov, M 3); the new Israeli government (Nudelman, Isr 7); and indications of a move by Ethiopia toward the West (Nadirashvili, M 5:30).

vr/gk/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

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

POLAND'S NEW ANTI-CRISIS BODY MET TODAY TO DRAW UP A LIST OF URGENT
TASKS TO BE HANDLED IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT HELD TALKS AT THE WHITE
HOUSE TODAY ABOUT CONTINUING THE SEARCH FOR MIDEAST PEACE.

A PROMINENT AL-FATAH GUERRILLA LEADER HAS BEEN SHOT AND SERIOUSLY
WOUNDED IN WARSAW.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER MHENACHEM BEGIN TODAY FORMALLY PRESENTED HIS
NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR APPROVAL TO THE ISRAELI PARLIAMENT.

FRENCH CITIZENS IN IRAN HAVE BEEN URGED TO LEAVE AND THE FRENCH
AMBASSADOR HAS BEEN RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS.

ISRAEL HAS DENIED IT WAS BEHIND THE SHOOTING IN WARSAW OF A
PALESTINIAN GUERRILLA LEADER.

RONALD REAGAN SAYS THE SOVIETS HAVE THE CHOICE BETWEEN AN ARMS RACE
AND ARMS REDUCTIONS.

THE US AND THE SOVIETS HAVE AGREED TO EXTEND THEIR PRESENT GRAIN
SALES AGREEMENT FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

THE POPE HAS UNDERGONE ANOTHER OPERATION.

DISHISSAL NOTICES HAVE STARTED GOING OUT TO STRIKING AIR CONTROLLERS
IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE US HAS MADE CLEAR IT IS UNWILLING TO ACCEPT THE DRAFT
INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON THE LAW OF THE SEA IN ITS PRESENT FORM.

GREEKS HAVE BEEN URGED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES AFTER FIRES IN ATHENS
SUBURBS AND A GOVERNMENT MINISTER SAYS ARSON IS SUSPECTED.

THE PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA, FACED WITH A GROWING MILITARY UPRISING, HAS
RESIGNED AND TURNED OVER POWER TO A MILITARY JUNTA.

REF ID: A66000

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, 6 August 1981
Felton/Riollet/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5) gave the substance of an interview given by President Reagan to The Washington Star in which he said the USSR had the choice of either starting a new arms race with the US, or start talks with the US on a reduction -- not just a limitation -- of nuclear arms. Reagan expressed the view that chances exist for such talks since the USSR realizes that it could not compete with the US in an arms race.

PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 4:30), a RERUN from 5 August 1981, included an item on the US-Soviet grain talks in Vienna, and the sale of pipe-laying equipment to the USSR by the US Caterpillar firm.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Vishnevskaya, M 3) backgrounded the case of US-born Lithuanian Vitautas Skuodis, a former lecturer at Vilnius University who returned to the Soviet Union in 1930 and is now in imprisonment there. The case was reviewed at a meeting of the US Congress' CSCE commission in Washington on August 5. The program pointed out that according to US law, Skuodis is still a US citizen, and that the US has not recognized the annexation of the Baltic countries by the USSR in 1940. An RLR paper was used.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gorbanevskaya, P 3:30) quoted AFP that the French PEN-Club has invited Sakharov to attend the 45th congress of the International PEN-Club to take place in Paris on September 21-25. The president of the French PEN-Club said in a statement to the press that if Sakharov is prevented from coming, he will in accordance with the organization's statutes be declared an honorary guest in absentia. The congress will be concerned with literature as a hope for the world in its present state of crisis.

In WORLD TODAY (Gorbanevskaya, P 3:30) the program author drew attention to a samizdat anthology dedicated to Sakharov on his 60th birthday whose contributors include Lidia Chukovskaya, Raisa Lert, Vladimir Voynovich, Anatoli Marchenko, Yevgeni Gnedin and Vladimir Kornilov, and which it is planned to publish in the West. The program authoress then proceeded to read a poem of hers dedicated to Sakharov and published in the 27th issue of Kontinent which she had based, quite independently, on a line of a poem by Radishchev which Raisa Lert took as the point of departure for her article on Sakharov in the above-mentioned anthology.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, Alexeyeva, and Lyubarsky; M, NY and M; 2, 7:30 and 10) was entirely devoted to the trial last month of Felix Serebrov, a member of the Moscow Helsinki Group and the Working Group for Investigating the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, who was sentenced to four years strict-regime imprisonment followed by five years internal exile. Alexeyeva suggested that the severity of the sentence could be connected with the fact that this was the last trial of a member of the Working Group, and if his resistance could be broken, this would be a precedent both for the Working Group as well as the Moscow Helsinki Group. Alexeyeva said that she believed Serebrov's wife Vera's version that her husband had not pleaded guilty, as opposed to the TASS version that he had recanted. Kronid Lyubarsky then gave details of the court proceedings, and said that while Serebrov made an admission of partial guilt, the facts are rather far from the TASS claim. While Serebrov betrayed himself, he did not betray his cause. The program compiler concluded by agreeing with Lyubarsky that the final word has not yet been spoken on the Serebrov case.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 7:30), a RERUN from 5 February 1981, included an item on corrective labor in the USSR.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 7:30), a RERUN from 5 February 1981, noted that the RSFSR Corrective Labor Code allows restrictions on prisoners' food.

3. The Nationalities. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 10), a RERUN from 5 February 1981, quoted a US CSCE Commission report on the Soviet leadership's aim of creating a "Soviet people."

HUMAN RIGHTS (Alexeyeva, NY 3:30), a RERUN from 5 February 1981, gave facts and figures on the Russification campaign in the USSR, quoting a US CSCE Commission report.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M. 3) drew attention to a remark by the Moscow Radio correspondent in Frunze, made on the occasion of the publication of the 7th volume of the Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia, to the effect that 60 years ago the Kirghiz had no alphabet and now they have an encyclopedia. The program recalled that the Kirghiz, like other peoples of Central Asia, formerly used the Arabic alphabet, until in the 1920s they adopted the Latin alphabet, and finally were forced to adopt the Cyrillic alphabet in 1940. Which alphabet, the program asked in conclusion, should be considered as Kirghiz?

4. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), presented the final installment of Boris Komarov's book The Destruction of Nature, featuring the chapter entitled "The Results of the Day."

5. The Wallenberg Affair. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gendler, NY 3) reported that on August 3 the US Senate passed a resolution conferring honorary US citizenship on Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis in World War II and disappeared following his arrest by Soviet soldiers in Budapest. It was also noted that Jewish organizations in Washington and San Francisco have asked the cities' authorities to name streets after Wallenberg, and the mayors of the two cities have declared August 4, Wallenberg's birthday, as "Raoul Wallenberg Day."

KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 0:30) briefly reported that Swedish writer Erik Akerlund has begun to write a play on Wallenberg called The Embassy Secretary which is to be put on in Malmo next year.

6. Literature. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Yurenen, P 9:30) featured the second part of a discussion of Vitaly Semin's posthumous novel The Dam published in the May issue of Druzhba Narodov. The program praised Semin's masterly investigation of totalitarian psychology, as well as his moral integrity.

AT THE BOOKSHELF (Nekrasov, P 8:30) reviewed the contents of the latest issue of Novy Mir (6/1981), singling out for praise the first installment of a short story by A. Kashtanov about tolkachi ("pushers").

7. A Humorous Look at Soviet Reality. KALEIDOSCOPE (Shakhnovich, Isr 2), a RERUN from 31 July 1981, included a humorous piece about a fictitious restaurant in Kiev which serves the leftovers from banquets offered to foreign delegations.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Perouansky, M 5) reviewed the demands submitted to the authorities by the presidium of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission after the first round of talks between the union's representatives and a government commission headed by Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski. It was noted that these demands concern not only food shortages but also the reforms proposed by the government in the areas of labor union activities, workers' self-management, price structures, and Solidarity's access to the mass media. The program concluded that the demands reflect the differences existing between Solidarity and the authorities on how to resolve the country's various social and economic problems. The advance text of an RAD paper of August 5 was used.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gorbanevskaya, P 7) backgrounded Solidarity's attempts to bring about an improvement in the country's food distribution system. The program cited the Solidarity press-bureau releases which indicated that Poland, in spite of the present critical meat shortage, has continued to export quantities of meat to other countries, such as Malta. It was reported that Solidarity has been engaged in gathering information on all exports of foodstuffs, and intends to publicize all such instances in its press releases. The program noted in conclusion Solidarity's untiring efforts to work out a formula for economic reform and for the establishment of workers' self-management.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Tumanov and Predtechevsky, M 11) began with an extensive quotation from an article by Michael Dobbs in The Washington Post, who said the credit for the peaceful course of the demonstration and warning strike in Warsaw should be shared by the authorities and Solidarity, and observed that although the demonstrators were preventing from passing by the government and PZPR CC buildings, Solidarity succeeded in demonstrating its strength and drawing the attention of the Polish and world public to the real dimensions of Poland's present economic crisis. Eric Bourne of The Christian Science Monitor said that despite the peaceful nature of the demonstrations, the "militant" wing of Solidarity occasionally gets the upper hand, a development illustrated by the fact that the recent demonstrations took place at all following Walesa's statement that they were not useful. Peter Seydlitz in Die Weltwoche quoted French writer De Tocqueville that a people tries to liberate itself from oppressive laws at the very time that the burden begins to grow lighter. Hella Pick of The Guardian suggested that the demonstrations in Warsaw have strengthened Solidarity's hand in the talks with the government on ways to overcome the present crisis. Marion Doenhoff noted in Die Zeit that the military and Solidarity have joined the party and the

Church as the main forces in Polish society. The Stuttgarter Zeitung pointed to the negative effects of the strikes advocated by radical elements in Solidarity. Herbert Kremp of Die Welt said the roots of the Polish crisis lie in the socialist system. Rude Pravo claimed that Solidarity aims to become an independent political force. Magyar Hirlap also felt that the demonstrations are part of a "counter-revolutionary process." Neues Deutschland's Warsaw correspondent claimed that the protest actions against the food shortage are designed to provoke the authorities to take repressive measures.

PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 4:30) dealt with the Western banks' proposals to reschedule Poland's foreign debts. The program noted that the terms which were proposed to the Poles in Zurich last month called for the rescheduling of between 2.5 and 2.7 billion dollars over a seven-year period. It was noted that what appeared to be a reasonable proposal to the Western bankers was greeted with disappointment by the Polish side, which had expected to obtain better terms. The program concluded by citing the Austrian daily Die Presse, which carried an optimistic assessment of Poland's ability to repay her foreign debts despite her present economic difficulties.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 2) said that as usual at this time of the year, Brezhnev is resting in the Crimea, and as usual the East European communist leaders have been going on pilgrimage there, except one, Kania. The reason for his absence is obvious: the situation in Poland leaves him no time to travel. The program recalled that Gierek was in the Crimea from July 27 to August 15 last year, i.e., after the first strikes took place on July 14. The Polish leadership has learned in the meantime to take the workers seriously, the program said in conclusion. Use was made of an RLR paper.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (A. Orlov, M 5:30) juxtaposed two commentaries contrasting the strikes by Polish workers and those by the US air traffic controllers, namely by TASS and by The Chicago Tribune, both of August 5. While TASS criticizes the US for on the one hand instigating the Poles to go on strike, and on the other taking reprisals against the air traffic controllers for doing the same thing, in The Chicago Tribune's view it is wrong to compare the US with the Polish strikers because the Polish government is not democratic and the US government is. The newspaper concluded that when strikers come into collision with a democratic government and its laws, a strike cannot and should not be tolerated.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Franco-Iranian Relations. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 4) backgrounded the exacerbation of the crisis in relations between Paris and Teheran as a result of the Iranian authorities' barring the departure of a group of French diplomats in the wake of Bani-Sadr's arrival in France.

2. The US. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 7) discussed the situation on the international air traffic scene following the air traffic controllers' strike in the US. The President of the International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers, Harry Menschler, was quoted that air traffic controllers in other countries may have to block foreign flights to the US if the strikes are deemed to be affecting flight safety. The program detailed the striking controllers' demands, noting that their average annual salaries are in the 33,000 dollars range, i.e., 2,750 dollars a month, which at the official rate of exchange would amount to more than 1,900 rubles per month. It was observed in conclusion that while an air traffic controllers' job is a demanding one in the West as well as in the USSR, controllers in the Soviet Union have no possibility of openly voicing their dissatisfaction.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gendler, NY 4) backgrounded the start of hearings in the Senate subcommittee for constitutional questions on amendments to the 1974 bill on free access to government information.

3. Gambia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Matusevich, M 4:30), commenting on the apparently failed coup, pointed to the absurdity of the announcement of the plan to establish a "dictatorship of the proletariat" in that country in view of the fact that only a few hundred persons could be classified as proletarians. The program noted the USSR's enthusiasm over the coup, and its subsequent charges against Senegal and France of committing imperialist aggression in suppressing the revolution, and said that the farce in Gambia is a good illustration of how so-called progressive, socialist regimes, are established in Africa, to applause from far-off Moscow, which is sometimes followed by a fatal handshake.

4. Britain. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 4) noted serious differences within the Thatcher government and the Conservative party over the government's economic policy in view of the continuing recession and rising unemployment. A CND London special report of August 6 was used.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3:30) backgrounded the railroad workers' strike scheduled for late August.

5. World Peace. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) was pegged to the 36th anniversary of the dropping of an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, and the 30th anniversary of the peace appeal of the World Council of Churches, which said peace and disarmament can come only as a result of mutual trust. Here, however, said the program, the situation has worsened and it would be more correct to say that the Hiroshima explosion, not the peace appeal has restrained mankind from taking the final step of collective madness. The program recalled previous peace appeals such as by Popes Paul VI and John Paul II, and the Soviet-inspired Stockholm appeals, as well as the first-ever world peace appeal by Tsar Nicholas II in 1898. Finally, reference was made to the sentencing of pacifists in the USSR, such as Estonians Teet Papson and Annes Enekielmi, as well as Sakharov's peace appeals.

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

1. The World Population. KALEIDOSCOPE (S. Vardy, M 4:30) cited US census bureau figures showing decreasing population growth rates in many countries, including the US, the USSR, the PRC and India.

2. Space. KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3) previewed the second flight of the US space shuttle "Columbia" scheduled for the end of September.

3. Literature. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Kafanova, NY 9) reviewed The Spike by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss.

PRESS REVIEW (Tumanov and Predtechevsky, M 11) was featured in B-1.

WORLD TODAY (Panich, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: past and present appeals for world peace (Predtechevsky, M 5:30); a samizdat anthology dedicated to Sakharov's 60th birthday (Gorbanevskaya, P 3:30); the latest developments in Poland (Perouansky, M 3:30) and Gorbanevskaya, P 4); US and Soviet commentaries on the strikes in Poland and the US air traffic controllers' strike (A. Orlov, M 5:30); debate in the US on a new law on access to government information (Gendler, NY 4); the coup attempt in Gambia (Matusevich, M 4:30); Poland's foreign debts (Chianurov, M 3:30); and world press comment on the Polish developments (Tumanov, M 1:30).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the air traffic controllers' strike in the US (Predtechevsky, M 7); the demands of Solidarity (Gorbanevskaya, P 7); the debate in the US on access to government information (Gendler, NY 4); the planned railroad workers strike in Britain (Czuguunow, L 3:30); and the coup attempt in Gambia (Matusevich, M 4:30).

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NEWS COVERAGE

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

TALKS ARE CONTINUING BETWEEN SOLIDARITY AND THE POLISH GOVERNMENT ON
FOOD SHORTAGES AND OTHER GRIEVANCES.

THE US HAS REAFFIRMED IT WILL NOT DEAL WITH THE PLO UNTIL THAT GROUP
RECOGNISES ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST.

IN IRAN MORE OPPOSITION IS REPORTED TO THE TEHERAN REGIME.

● UN ENVOY IS IN AFGHANISTAN TO TRY AND PROMOTE NEGOTIATIONS.

POLISH POLICE HAVE NOT YET TRACKED DOWN THE MAN WHO SHOT A
PALESTINIAN LEADER IN WARSAW LAST SATURDAY.

THE U.S. DOLLAR IS IN ITS STRONGEST POSITION FOR YEARS ON WEST
EUROPEAN CURRENCY EXCHANGES.

THE POPE, OPERATED ON TUESDAY, GOT OUT OF BED WEDNESDAY.

REPORTS SAY MORE SOVIET WARSHIPS HAVE JOINED THOSE ALREADY IN THE
BALTIC FOR PREDICTED MANEUVERS.

CUBA'S FIDEL CASTRO IS TO MEET MEXICO'S PRESIDENT FRIDAY.

GREEK POLICE ARE STILL TRYING TO FIND OUT OF FORES IN THE COUNTRY
WERE DELIBERATELY SET.

THE SHOWDOWN BETWEEN THE US GOVERNMENT AND STRIKING AIR TRAFFIC
● NTROLLERS CONTINUES.

REPORTS SAY ALL THE HOSTAGES HELD BY REBELS IN GAMBIA ARE FREE.

FIGHTING HAS BROKEN OUT AGAIN IN LEBANON. THE CLASHES THIS TIME ARE
IN THE NORTH OF THE COUNTRY AND INVOLVE DIFFERENT ARAB FACTIONS.

REF

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, 7 August 1981.

Felton/Riollet

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (A.Orlov, M 5) described the upcoming visit to Kabul by Waldheim's special envoy as a further attempt to arrange a conference on Afghanistan. According to The New York Times of August 7, the Reagan Administration has tried to start a secret dialogue with Moscow, so far without result. There are indications that Pakistan is seeking closer ties with the Soviet Union, and might agree to talk with Karmal. According to The New York Times, the US position has not changed: Soviet troops must leave Afghanistan. Use was made of a CND paper of August 7.

2. The USSR, Sweden, and a Nuclear-Free Zone in Northern Europe. PANORAMA (Matusevich, M 4:30) noted cool and skeptical Swedish reaction, both by the government and the opposition Social-Democrats, to Brezhnev's recent proposal in an interview with a Finnish newspaper to involve Soviet territory in a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. The program quoted statements by Swedish Premier Thorbjørn Fälldin, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, Social-Democratic leader Olaf Palme, and the Social-Democratic leader of the Swedish delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference, Inga Torsson, who described the planned zone as unrealistic and divorced from political-strategic reality.

3. The USSR, and Hiroshima and Nagasaki. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 6), pegged to the 36th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, said that what Soviet propaganda calls "an unprecedented act of international terrorism" was in fact the least of two evils in view of Japan's determination to go on fighting, which would have resulted in more casualties in the end. The Soviet Union also profited from this. The Baruch Plan was mentioned in conclusion.

4. Foreign Policy. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Rudolph, NY 11:30) featured a talk with RL staffer Prof. Eugene Sosin about Illinois University Prof. Romand Pope's book Miscalculations in Soviet Foreign Policy: With Special Reference to Afghanistan, in which he attributed the USSR's foreign policy miscalculations to the fact that the Soviet leadership has become the prisoner of its own ideology and propaganda; to the centralized decision-making process, in which the leadership ends up by being told only what it wants to hear; and to the secrecy surrounding military information. Sosin contrasted this thesis with US National Security Council adviser Richard Pipes' view that Soviet foreign policy is consistent and carefully considered.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30) gave the first half of the text of an anonymous samizdat essay entitled "There Will Be No Second Advent" (AS-4359) in which the author describes Stalin's reign of terror but expresses the view that the idea of human rights is now a reliable guarantee that Stalinism will not return.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, Iokheleon, E. and D. Markish, N. Mikhoels and Galich, M and NY 29), a RERUN from 12 August 1977, paid tribute to the 26 Soviet Jewish cultural representatives liquidated 29 years ago, on 12 August 1952.

6. Gold. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Dreyer, NY 5:30) explained that the low price of gold is certainly the reason why the Soviet Union has so far failed to sell gold in Zurich and London to finance its growing trade deficit in convertible currency. For the time being, said the program, the only alternative for the USSR is to seek expensive bank credits in the West and hope that the price of gold will rise again. Specialists in the USSR Finance Ministry were said to have probably opted for this second solution, but if the price of gold fails to rise, it will be the costliest of all.

7. Patriotic Songs. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 8) expressed understanding for the official concern over the present scarcity of good patriotic songs which was aired at the last USSR writers' congress. The program commented that good patriotic songs are made by people who believe in the cause they are fighting for. Such was the case during the Revolution and the Civil War, with the Reds and the Whites singing the same melodies with different words, and during the Great Patriotic War. But which song-maker today can find inspiration in the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan?

8. Society. KALEIDOSCOPE (Dovlatov, NY 6:30) described the various games of chance played illegally in the USSR, including in prison camps, as well as the officially allowed horse-race betting.

9. The 1980 Moscow Olympics. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Matusevich, M 28:30), a RERUN from 4 August 1981, read excerpts from British journalist Christopher Booker's book The Olympic War in connection with the first anniversary of the end of the Games.

10. History. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (S. Orlov, NY 6:30), a RERUN from 7 August 1980, included an item on General Denikin in connection with the 34th anniversary of his death.

11. Dostoevsky. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 8 February 1981, excerpted K. Mochulski's book Dostoevsky: Life and Works on the occasion of the centenary of Dostoevsky's death.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Perouansky, M 6) focused on the interruption of the talks between government and Solidarity representatives to the accompaniment of mutual recriminations. The program noted Solidarity's demands concerning economic reforms and trade union control over the sale, distribution and prices of foodstuffs, as well as other demands more or less political in nature; the government's demands for an end to street demonstrations, and for Solidarity's support for the government's economic policy, the latter being rejected by Solidarity on the grounds that this would turn it into a government mouthpiece; Solidarity's refusal to sign a joint statement following the introduction of amendments by the government; and the sharp government warning that it had adequate means to protect its citizens, and

was determined to prevent provocations which could give rise to anarchy. Reference was made to a Warsaw Radio report that Silesian trade union leaders have asked Solidarity's national coordinating commission to schedule a general strike, otherwise they would call a strike in Silesia. The latter development, said the program, is further testimony to the growing public dissatisfaction over the shortage of food and other essential items. An RAD report of 7 August 1981 was used.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gorbanevskaya, P 5:30) described Solidarity's celebration of the first anniversary of last year's strikes, in particular by holding an exhibition in Warsaw and publishing a book entitled Gdansk -- August 1980 containing the stenographic record of the Gdansk talks. At the same time, said the program, the authorities continue their provocation and persecution of Solidarity unabated; a Solidarity poster was torn down which called for a search for those responsible for the events of 1956, 1970 and 1976, and in Gorlice the interrogation is still under way of Solidarity activists who distributed a record of talks between the first secretary of the Katowice voivodship party committee Zabinski and militia and security officials to which Solidarity gave the title "How Can 'Solidarity' be Destroyed?" The program also noted that while the Gdansk agreements call for the release of political prisoners and an end to the persecution of people on account of their convictions, members of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" have been arraigned, as well as trade union press activists. Particular reference was made to the convergent march on Warsaw planned by the "Committee for the Defense of Persons Persecuted for Their Convictions" to mark the anniversary of last year's strikes. Support for the march by local Solidarity organizations was noted.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (A. Orlov, M 7) gave an extensive quote from an article by Eric Bourne in The Christian Science Monitor in which he said that Poland is now faced with the greatest danger since last year's mass strikes, quoting Rakowski as stating in a TV interview that while in recent months the government's relations with Solidarity had begun to assume a normal character, should it prove impossible to reach a partnership, this could be a major defeat for Poland.

2. The PRC. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Shilaef, NY 8) opined that the 6th plenum of the PRC CP CC of the 11th convocation did not bring about a decisive victory for Deng Xiaoping and his pragmatic reformers, but resulted rather in compromise decisions.

3. The French CP. PATHS OF COMMUNISM (Sezeman, P 7) reviewed the second volume of French historian Philippe Robrieux' history of the French CP, which describes Maurice Thorez' ruthless repression of liberalization tendencies in the party, his continued eulogization of Stalin, and his success in persuading Khrushchev not to publish his 20th CPSU Congress report. The program was pegged to the 25th anniversary of that Congress.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Beloborodov, W 8), reporting on Sadat's exhortation of the US to open direct talks with the PLO, quoted Haig as reiterating the US position that no direct talks with the PLO can start before the PLO has recognized Israel's right to exist. Contacts between the US and the PLO, the program recalled, have taken place in the past, but they were unofficial, albeit with Israel's knowledge. Sadat's warning on the need to check Soviet penetration of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf was said to have aroused interest in Washington. The White House has agreed with Sadat on the central part played by Saudi Arabia in the area.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Tumanov, M 2) quoted comment in The New York Times (Bernard Gwertzman).

2. Israel. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Tumanov and Predtechevsky, M 3) quoted comment on the formation of the new Israeli government and its implications in The Times and The International Herald Tribune.

3. The US. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 6:30) backgrounded the air traffic controllers' strike.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 2) reported that a draft bill has been submitted to Congress which would allow the US to take counter-measures against countries whose authorities do not provide US Embassies with adequate, reasonably-priced facilities, such as the USSR, East European countries, and some Third World countries, where US Embassies have to deal with special organizations catering for foreigners. A CND Washington special report was used.

4. Disarmament. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) outlined the main points of the draft global disarmament program tabled by a group of countries including the FRG, Austria, Belgium, France, Britain and Japan at the UN Disarmament Commission in Geneva on August 6. The program remarked that the plan has little chance of being adopted because of its control provisions. The socialist states have already expressed their opposition to these provisions.

5. North-South Relations. PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 5) highlighted a recent statement by US Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Myer Rashish outlining the US position on the North-South dialogue as the representatives of 23 rich and poor nations prepare to meet in Cancun (Mexico) in October.

6. The Sea Law Conference. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 5) highlighted statements the US delegate to the sea law conference in Geneva made in a speech outlining the American position on a future sea convention.

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

1. EEC Commission Recommendations for the Conditions Under Which Battery Hens are Kept were the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 1).

2. Nijinski. KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3:30), citing an article in The New York Times, discussed the recent assessment of the Russian ballet dancer's mental illness given by psychoanalyst Alfred Adler in a foreword to Nijinski's diaries.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in B-1 (A. Orlov, M 7), C-1 (Tumanov, M 2), and C-2 (Tumanov and Predtechevsky, M 3).

WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the latest developments in Poland (Perouansky and Gorbanevskaya, M and P, 6 and 4:30); diplomatic developments regarding Afghanistan (A. Orlov, M 5); Sadat's talks in Washington (Beloborodov, W 4); Soviet propaganda on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Predtechevsky, M 4:30); Swedish reaction to the Brezhnev proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe (Matusevich, M 4:30); the FRG and disarmament talks (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); the US and the UN sea law conference (Shilaeff, NY 2:30); Soviet gold sales (Dreyer, NY 3:30); and the 34th anniversary of the death of General Denikin (B. Orlov, NY 6:30).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: Solidarity's celebration of the first anniversary of the August 1980 strikes (Gorbanevskaya, P 5:30); Sadat's talks in Washington (Beloborodov, W 8); the US and the sea law conference (Shilaeff, NY 5); and Soviet propaganda on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Predtechevsky, M 6).

vr/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 7 AUGUST 1981:

STANISLAW KANIA IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN UNWELL FOR THREE DAYS AND
RECOVERING AT HOME.

POLAND'S CATHOLIC PRIMATE HAS WARNED POLES AGAINST BEING CARRIED AWAY
BY THEIR EMOTIONS. MORE WESTERN TALKS ON POLISH DEBTS ARE REPORTED.

THE US DENIES PROPOSING SECRET TALKS WITH THE SOVIETS ABOUT
AFGHANISTAN.

SPORADIC FIGHTING HAS CONTINUED IN LEBANON DESPITE A CEASEFIRE
BETWEEN RIVAL MOSLEM FACTIONS.

IRAN'S NEW PRESIDENT SAYS HIS COUNTRY'S CONFLICT WITH IRAQ WILL BE
SETTLED ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

FIDEL CASTRO IS IN MEXICO FOR TALKS.

THE POPE'S CONDITION CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

KURT WALDHEIM HAS SENT AN APPEAL TO POLAND ABOUT ALICJA WESOLOWSKA.

THE SOVIETS HAVE CONDUCTED LANDING EXERCISES ON THE SOVIET COAST
NORTH OF BALTIIYSK.

TANJUG SAYS 21 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN GIVEN JAIL SENTENCES IN CONNECTION
WITH KOSOVO UNREST EARLIER THIS YEAR.

SOME WEST EUROPE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS ARE REFUSING TO CLEAR SOME
FLIGHTS TO THE US TO BACK STRIKING US COLLEAGUES.

THE ILO HAS RECEIVED A COMPLAINT ALLEGING INTIMIDATION OF DISSIDENT
ROMANIAN TRADE UNION LEADERS.

*GREEK AUTHORITIES HAVE QUESTIONED MORE THAN 100 PEOPLE IN CONNECTION
WITH FIRES.

*) RL/NS DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

RERUN

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, 8 August 1981
Gelischanow/Riollot

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 3), a RERUN from 5 August 1981, commented on an article in Pravda rejecting the EEC peace plan for Afghanistan.
2. Soviet-British Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 3), a RERUN from 5 August 1981, dealt with the expulsion of Soviet diplomat Victor Lazin from Great Britain and recalled the mass expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Britain in 1971.
3. Soviet-South African Relations. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Limberger, NY 6) gave the contents of an article by Carlyle Murphy in The Washington Post on trade relations between the Soviet Union and South Africa. Despite the mutually hostile relations on the ideological front, the two countries maintain friendly business ties, including trade of precious stones, metals and strategic materials, as well as the exchange of related technical information.

4. The USSR Through Western Eyes. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Gendler, NY 4:30) gave the gist of an article by Prof. Rastem Roy in The Philadelphia Enquirer describing his impressions of the Soviet Union after a recent visit to Siberia. Prof. Roy said that if he was asked to give the Soviet Union's main trait, he would describe it as a developing country which has just entered the present technical age and not as the US' main rival.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Meerson-Axenov, M 11) gave a profile of Vladimir Poresh, leader of the Leningrad Orthodox youth seminar and editor of the samizdat Christian journal Obshina, who was arrested two years ago and subsequently sentenced to five years in prison and three years in exile. The program drew on reminiscences of Poresh by Tatyana Shchipkova, a member of the Orthodox seminar also arrested for her faith, and gave excerpts from Poresh's defense speech at the trial.

WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 1) briefly reported that the French PEN-Club has invited Sakharov to attend the 45th congress of the International PEN-Club due to take place in France on September 21-25.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gorbanevskaya, P 3), a RERUN from 6 August 1981, noted that the French PEN-Club has invited Sakharov to attend the next International PEN-Club congress on September 21-25.

6. Stalin. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20) presented the second and final reading of a samizdat article (AS-4359 entitled "There Will Be No Second Coming." The article was devoted to Stalin's totalitarian rule and the dangers of neo-Stalinism. In conclusion, the author observes that the idea of human rights in the Soviet Union today is strong enough to keep out a re-emergence of the methods of the Stalin days.

7. The Nationalities. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roltman, M 3), a RERUN from 6 August 1981, was pegged to the publication of the 7th volume of the Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia and traced the various alphabets used in Kirghiz.

8. Patriotism. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 3) discussed the scarcity of good patriotic songs in the Soviet Union today, a RERUN from 7 August 1981.

9. Sport. THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) observed how information on Soviet sport is altered in order to conform to state interests. The program drew attention to a recently

published book on the Kiev Dynamo soccer team, pointing out that the name of a leading soccer player of the sixties was never mentioned. It was noted that the soccer player under discussion had applied for permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union three years ago.

THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6) carried an item on why Soviet army sport teams are victorious over other Soviet teams in most forms of sport, with the exception of soccer.

10. The Cinema. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Nekrasov, P 8) reviewed the Soviet film Teheran-43, which was awarded the first prize at the recent Moscow international film festival, a RERUN from 29 July 1981.

11. Society. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Dovlatov, NY 6:30) discussed how difficult it is to get a grave site to bury a relative in the USSR without bribing the administration, a RERUN from 29 July 1981.

12. Ballet. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Romadinova, NY 5) discussed various aspects connected with the 4th international ballet competition in Moscow, a RERUN from 29 July 1981.

13. Labor. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simes, W 7:30) discussed labor legislation of the Provisional Government in 1918, a RERUN from 11 July 1981.

14. Dostoevsky. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) gave excerpts from Konstantin Mochulsky's Dostoevsky: His Life and Work, a RERUN from 9 February 1981.

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

1. Poland. WORLD THIS WEEK (Predtechavsky, M 4) said the week in Poland was characterized by attempts to reach an agreement between Solidarity and the government against a background of strikes and protest meetings. No agreement is in view so far. In the meantime, two important government organs have been set up: a crisis council and an anti-speculation commission. Solidarity's national co-ordination committee will meet in Gdansk next week. A PUPP plenum which was postponed after Kania fell ill has also been rescheduled for next week. A number of foreign countries, among them Britain, West Germany and France, are sending or preparing to send food. Poland's request for an additional \$0.5 billion credit has been accepted.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 2), a RERUN from 6 August 1981, noted that Brezhnev who is resting in the Crimea as usual at this time of year, has not been visited by Kania.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 12) highlighted Solidarity's program and statutes, a RERUN from 11 July 1981.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (A. Orlov, M 3), a RERUN from 6 August 1981, contrasted the strikes by Polish workers and those by the US air traffic controllers on the basis of two press commentaries.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Egyptian Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK (Beloborodov, W 4:30), assessing the results of Sadat US visit, said the White House is satisfied. The two sides agreed on the danger of Soviet expansion in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Sadat expressed the hope that the PLO's acceptance of the ceasefire in Lebanon may reflect a more flexible attitude which could possibly open the way toward a dialogue with the US. After Sadat, Begin, King Hussein and Prince Fuad will visit Washington in the fall. This series of consultations is expected to help the Reagan Administration formulate its approach to a solution of the Palestinian problem.

2. Israel. WORLD THIS WEEK (Nudelman, Isr 7:30) gave details of the composition of the new Israeli government formed as a result of a difficult compromise between the coalition partners. The program outlined the main points of the government program, and noted that Washington, fearing hardening of Tel Aviv's policy, has so far refrained from resuming arms deliveries to Israel.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Vardy, M 6:30) gave the gist of an article in The New York Times about the kibbutzim, a RERUN from 11 July 1981.

3. The US. WORLD THIS WEEK (Gendler, NY 5) reported on the strike of US air traffic controllers, their reasons for going on strike despite relatively high salaries, and the reaction of the Reagan Administration.

4. French-Iranian Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 5) dealt with the situation resulting from Iran's harassment of the French Ambassador and a number of French nationals stranded at Teheran's airport.

5. France. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Mirsky, P 6) gave the contents of an article by left writer Jean-Marie Domenach in Les Nouvelles Litteraires, criticizing the decision of the socialists to include communists into the government.

6. International Terrorism. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Geller, NY 7) reviewed Claire Sterling's book The Network of Terror, a RERUN from 29 July 1981.

7. World Peace. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Predtechevsky, M 8:30), a RERUN from 6 August 1981, was pegged to the 36th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and the 30th anniversary of the peace appeal of the World Council of Churches.

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Shmeman, NY 9) continued a program in a series devoted to the meaning of faith, differentiating in part between faith in God and faith in religion.

2. Chess. The results of the US chess championship held in South Bend, Indiana, were highlighted in THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin and Shamkovich, NY 7).

vi/JR

NEWS COVERAGE

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

THE WARSAW PACT MILITARY COMMANDER WENT TO WARSAW TODAY AND HAD TALKS WITH POLISH PREMIER JARUZELSKI.

A SEVEN-POINT PLAN FOR MIDEAST PEACE HAS BEEN PUT FORWARD BY SAUDI ARABIA.

THE US TRANSPORTATION SECRETARY SAYS THE GOVERNMENT NOW REGARDS THE AIR CONTROLLERS WALKOUT AS PAST AND IS MOVING TO HIRE REPLACEMENTS FOR THE STRIKERS.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER BALSEMAO HAS TOLD HIS SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY TO EITHER SILENCE HIS CRITICS OR CHOOSE A NEW PREMIER.

FIDEL CASTRO HAS ENDED TWO DAYS OF TALKS WITH PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO IN MEXICO.

VIOLENCE HAS FLARED ANEW IN ULSTER FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF ANOTHER IRA HUNGER STRIKER.

THE UN ENVOY TRYING TO ARRANGE NEGOTIATIONS ON AFGHANISTAN HAS MET IN KABUL WITH PRESIDENT KARMAL.

HEAVY RAINS HAVE FORCED THE EVACUATION OF HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE FROM AREAS IN THE SOVIET FAR EAST.

RERL

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, 9 August 1981.

Gelischanow/Riollet

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 3), a RERUN from 8 August 1981, commented on an article in Pravda rejecting the EEC peace plan for Afghanistan.

2. Soviet-British Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 3), a RERUN from 8 August 1981, dealt with the expulsion of Soviet diplomat Victor Lazin from Great Britain and recalled the mass expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Britain in 1971.

3. Soviet-South African Relations. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Limberger, NY 6) adapted an article in The Washington Post on trade relations between the Soviet Union and South Africa, a RERUN from 8 August 1981.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gorbanevskaya, P 3), a RERUN from 8 August 1981, noted that the French PEN-Club has invited Sakharov to attend the next International PEN-Club congress on September 21-25.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 13), a RERUN from 5 August 1981, featured an interview with Yevgeni Nikolayev, several times confined in Soviet psychiatric hospitals, on the recent world congress on biopsychiatry in Stockholm.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Vail, Copenhagen 6) provided a profile of human rights activist Yuri Litvin, a RERUN from 5 August 1981.

5. The Soviet Union Through Western Eyes. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Gendler, NY 4:30) gave the gist of an article in The Philadelphia Enquirer which described the impressions of an American professor who visited the Soviet Union, a RERUN from 8 August 1981.

6. The Nationalities. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 3), a RERUN from 8 August 1981, was pegged to the publication of the 7th volume of the Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia and traced the various alphabets used in Kirghiz.

7. Society. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Shragin, NY 8:30) commented on certain propositions on the Soviet state made by Valentin Turchin in his book The Inertia of Fear, a RERUN from 5 August 1981.

8. Patriotism. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 3) discussed the scarcity of good patriotic songs in the Soviet Union today, a RERUN from 8 August 1981.

9. Literature. WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Nekrasov, P 7) included an item on Varlam Shalamov's Tales From Kolyma, a RERUN from 2 August 1981.

WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Gladilin, P 12) talked about Vasily Azenov's novel Island Crimea, a RERUN from 2 August 1981.

WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Yurenen, P 7:30) reviewed Vitaly Semin's novel The Dam, a RERUN from 2 August 1981.

10. Mortality. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Bernshtam, M 5:30) observed the increasing mortality rate during the last 15 years, a RERUN from 5 August 1981.

11. Dzerzhinsky. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (B.Orlov, NY10) gave a biographical sketch of the Soviet state's first secret police chief, a RERUN from 5 August 1981.

12. Dostoevsky. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) gave excerpts from Konstantin Mochilsky's book Dostoevsky: His Life and Work, a RERUN from 9 August 1981.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 10), a RERUN from 3 August 1981, highlighted the provisions of the new censorship law passed by the Sejm which will become effective October 1. A brief roundup was first given of developments in Poland during the week, including protest demonstrations against the food shortage, and warning strikes in Silesia and other areas. It was noted that the government, in search of a way out of the crisis, has set up an "operative anti-crisis staff" and a "special anti-speculation commission." Solidarity, said the program is against this way of coping with the crisis, and is calling for effective "political" measures. Despite all the difficulties facing the democratization process, the program remarked, some successes have been achieved, such as the new censorship law.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya, P 10:30) reviewed a collection of documents relative to the Polish workers' movement in 1980 published in Russian by the "Overseas" publishing house in London under the title Poland 1980: The First Year of Solidarity. The book consists of three parts: 1. "On the Eve of the Polish Summer"; 2. "The Birth of Solidarity"; 3. "Revival or Normalization?" The program concluded that there is at present no final answer to that question, although as time passes it will be more and more difficult for the authorities to expect a smooth normalization.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 2), a RERUN from 8 August 1981, noted that Brezhnev who is resting in the Crimea as usual at this time of year, has not been visited by Kania.

SIGNAL (Perouansky, M 7) marked the 37th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising, a RERUN from 3 August 1981.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (A. Orlov, M 3), a RERUN from 8 August 1981, contrasted the strikes by Polish workers and those by the US air traffic controllers on the basis of two press commentaries.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Vardy, M 3:30) reported that Polish tourists are earning hard currency sorting tulip bulbs for Dutch farmers, a RERUN from 3 August 1981.

2. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Fishtein, M 7), based on an RAD paper, discussed economic difficulties in Czechoslovakia, noting the authorities' concern at the passivity of the population, its lack of "working enthusiasm," and the spread of corruption.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US Defense. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 12:30) featured a discussion of defense policy problems facing the US at present under the impact of Soviet efforts to modify the balance of forces in its favor. A new element of vulnerability introduced by the technical improvement of Soviet land-based missiles is now forcing the US to envisage counter-measures. At the same time the program noted a certain asymmetry in the composition of US and Soviet strategic forces (with the US having a superiority in sea- and air-borne, and the USSR in land-based missiles) which makes comparisons difficult. On the question of counter-weapons against strategic missiles, the US view was said to be that these kind of arms are more expensive than finding ways of neutralizing them through the improvement of offensive weapons. The program also touched on the question of the improvement of US naval forces designed to ensure control of the Atlantic in the eventuality of a conflict in Europe and the development of a transport capacity for a rapid deployment force.

2. The US. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (L. Dudin, NY 7) dealt with American mass media evaluation of the Reagan Administration's performance during the first six months in office. On the whole, President Reagan remained very popular on the personal level and received good ratings in the economic sector and in his relations with Congress. However, the Reagan Administration's performance in the foreign policy sphere were viewed far less positively.

MULTISTORIED AMERICA (R. Dudin, NY 7) highlighted the feminist movement in the US during the last several years, noting that some of its influential members now feel that the time has come to review the movement's direction and tactics, irrespective of whether the ERA amendment will be adopted or not.

An item on the use of underground facilities in the state of Kansas for storage and various subsidiary enterprises was carried in MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Harky, NY 7).

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

1. Bridges in the US. MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Troll, NY 6:30) described the more outstanding bridges in the US. The program paid particular attention to the Brooklyn Bridge, noting that poet Vladimir Mayakovsky wrote a poem in its honor.

2. A Women's Bookstore and Discussion Club in Paris was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Yurenen, P 6:30), a RERUN from 3 August 1981.
3. France. PANORAMA OF THE PRESS (Mirsky, P 6) highlighted an article in Les Nouvelles Litteraires on the decision of the socialists to include the communists into the government, a RERUN from 8 August 1981.
4. A John Hopkins University Study Confirming the Reduced Life of Widowers was reported on in KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3:30), a RERUN from 3 August 1981.

vr/JR

C O R R E C T I O N

In the DBA for 8 August 1981, B-1, item 4, the first line should read:

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (A. Orlov, M 3).

NEWS COVERAGE

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

THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED TO GO AHEAD WITH FULL PRODUCTION OF NEUTRON WEAPONS.

SOLIDARITY SAYS LECH WALESA HAS DECLINED A GOVERNMENT OFFER OF TV TIME TO STATE THE UNION'S CASE BECAUSE IT CONFLICTS WITH A SCHEDULED MEETING OF THE UNION LEADERSHIP.

ISRAEL'S FOREIGN MINISTER HAS REJECTED A SAUDI PLAN FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE ALTHOUGH SOME OTHER ISRAELI POLITICIANS SEE IT AS A FORWARD STEP.

A GROUP OF FRENCH NATIONALS IS EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO LEAVE IRAN TOMORROW.

INTERNATIONAL AIR CONTROLLERS MEET THIS WEEK TO DISCUSS THE AMERICAN AIR STRIKE.

PREMIER ZHAO SAYS CHINA SUPPORTS AN ASEAN PROPOSAL FOR TRANQUILITY IN THE REGION.

A SPECIAL UN ENVOY SAYS BOTH AFGHANISTAN AND ITS NEIGHBOUR PAKISTAN WANT A POLITICAL SOLUTION TO THE AFGHAN CRISIS.

TWO MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED IN BELFAST IN VIOLENCE FOLLOWING THE DEATH YESTERDAY OF IRA HUNGER STRIKER THOMAS MCILWEE.

RFEAL

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, 10 August 1981

Felton/Riollet/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 5:30) cited a study by aviation engineer James Oberg, employed at the Houston space center, on Soviet propaganda attacks against the US space shuttle project. Oberg notes that the Soviet media speak of a "militarization" of space, and give no technical details on the shuttle. He describes these Soviet attacks as hypocritical in view of the military applications -- such as the development of "killer satellites" -- of the Soviet space program.

2. Soviet-PRC Relations. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 2), a RERUN from 8 August 1980, reported on the isolated situation of the Soviet Embassy in Peking.

3. The Wallenberg Affair. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) quoted from an August 8 statement by Ingrid Widemar, a member of the Swedish Supreme Court, relative to Brezhnev's personal role in Wallenberg's arrest in Budapest in 1945. The program also quoted Per Anger, a former colleague of Wallenberg in Budapest,

telling AP that he would like to hear what Brezhnev has to say about the case. The conclusion was that it would also not be without interest to the Soviet people. The program added that the US Senate has made Wallenberg a honorary citizen.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 10), a RERUN from 1 August 1981, read the text of the Moscow Helsinki Group's Document No. 167, and commented on the Soviet authorities' systematic repression of the Group's members.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Alexeyeva, M and NY 5), a RERUN from 1 August 1981, the representative abroad of the Moscow Helsinki Group commented on the Group's Document No. 167.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Davydov, M 6), a RERUN from 1 August 1981, a former Soviet political prisoner spoke about his comrades' statements on the nationality question.

5. Korchnoi. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (A. Orlov, M 4), commenting on Soviet attacks on Korchnoi for participating in an international chess tournament in South Africa, pointed out that, while he was in South Africa, tennis players from Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were taking part in a tournament in the US together with players from South Africa. The Soviet media, said the program, accused Korchnoi of betraying the democratic ideals of international sport, but abstain from addressing the same accusation to tennis players from communist countries.

6. The CPSU. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 5), quoting the latest issue of Kommunist to the effect that 753,000 CPSU members have been expelled during the past 10 years, spoke of a permanent purge. Lenin was quoted that ruling parties are joined by the worst elements simply because they are ruling. Some 200,000 members of the PUPF left the party voluntarily between August 1980 and May 1981 since the party ceased to enjoy a monopoly of power. But people do not leave the CPSU voluntarily because, as Avtorkhanov remarked in his book The Technology of Power, the party offers the only possibility of attaining power and material well-being. The program also cited figures indicating that women and many non-Russian nationalities are under-represented in the CPSU.

7. Trade Unions. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Muslin, NY 3), commenting on ILO criticism of the repression of free trade unions in the Soviet Union, recalled that for a long

time this international organization turned a blind eye to the situation in communist countries, which was one of the reasons why the US left it. However, after it criticized Czechoslovakia in 1978, the US returned. In conclusion, the program quoted an US official that "no one expects the Soviet Union to take steps in response to ILO criticism. However, no one expected the Polish government to take steps when the Polish workers began to organize themselves."

8. Society. KALEIDOSCOPE (Dovlatov, NY 6:30), a RERUN from 30 March 1981, reported that the job of waiter is much desired in the USSR owing to the opportunities for cheating and extorting tips from the customers.

9. Literature. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Etkind, P 17) gave a highly positive review of Boris Pasternak's correspondence with his cousin, the philologist Olga Freidenberg, which was published in the US in last year.

10. Art. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Nekrasov, P 9:30) talked about three great Russian actors and theatrical personalities, Sergei Obraztsov, Nikolai Khmelev and Maxim Chirkov, on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of their births.

11. Dostoevsky. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 11 February 1981, pegged to the centenary of Dostoevsky's death, featured the first installment of Fedor Stepun's article "Dostoevsky's Philosophy" from the book Vstrechi (Encounters) published in Munich in 1962.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Perouansky, M 6) focused on the Gdansk session of Solidarity's National Coordinating Committee, and the PUPP Central Committee meeting scheduled for Wednesday, saying that much depends on the negotiating parties' ability to work out a compromise that would get Poland out of its present crisis. The positions of the two sides were detailed.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) pointed to Poland's deteriorating economic situation. The program stated that the production of coal, steel, chemicals and building materials has dropped to the 1975 level. Reference was made to the catastrophic investment situation, citing the Nowa Huta complex in Katowice and the "Polski Fiat" works in Bielsko-Biala as examples. The program reviewed some of the options available to the government to get the country out of its present economic crisis, and concluded that the overall situation looks less encouraging than could be inferred from certain official statements made by the Polish leadership.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (A. Orlov, M 3:30) quoted extensively from an article by Michael Dobbs in The Washington Post, who commented that the latest confrontation between the leadership and Solidarity is different in that following its extraordinary congress, the PUWP feels more confident, and the local branches of Solidarity are applying pressure to the leadership in connection with the worsening economic situation. The tragedy, said Dobbs, is that following the successful overcoming of each crisis, the problems remain increasingly difficult to solve. Dobbs concluded by quoting Rakowski on the danger that the crisis could become permanent and both the government and the people could get used to it.

2. The PRC. KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 2:30), a RERUN from 12 June 1981, reported on the appearance in Peking of an English-language newspaper called China Daily.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. President Reagan's Decision to Build Neutron Weapons. PANORAMA (Beloborodov, W 6:30), recalling Carter's decision to build components of the neutron weapon, and make their final assembly dependent on the degree of restraint shown by the USSR in the production and deployment of conventional nuclear arms, cited informed White House sources as telling RL that the White House found it easy to reply to the question of whether the USSR had in fact displayed moderation in this regard in the negative. The program pointed out that the neutron weapon is essentially a defensive weapon for use against an invader with tank superiority, so that the USSR, which has offered to refrain from building the weapon if the US did likewise, does not need the weapon. It was noted that while US diplomats expressed concern over complications in the US' relations with her NATO allies, the Defense Department felt that West European sentiments should not be allowed to have a veto right over US defense programs. The program concluded by saying that initial West European reaction shows that the US decision is regarded there as primarily an internal US affair.

PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 7:30) noted that official French reaction was of neither surprise nor protest, quoting Foreign Minister Cheysson's statement, as well as statements by Defense Minister Hernu in which he said that the French government was favorably disposed to continue French neutron weapon tests; that Reagan was inconsistent in deciding to deploy the neutron weapons in the US and not in Western Europe; and that the USSR had already tested a neutron weapon. The program quoted Le Quotidien de Paris, on the neutron weapon being intended to cope with armored troop concentrations, and Le Monde, which

expressed surprise over the fuss made by the USSR. Finally, the program quoted French CP CC Secretary Gaston Lesagnier that Reagan's decision increases the risk of a nuclear war, and asked how this position ties in with the communist participation in the French government.

PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 3:30) noted the British government's position that the US decision is an internal US matter, and sharp criticism of the decision by opposition leader Michael Foot. Reference was made to the announcement of a protest demonstration by the anti-nuclear armament campaign, and The Daily Mail was quoted on the weapon's being intended to contain a possible massed Soviet tank attack, and The Daily Telegraph, that the USSR's condemnation of the weapon on moral grounds is ridiculous.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (A. Orlov, M 7) quoted The Daily Telegraph, which spoke of the military and political advantages of the weapon, and in connection with Soviet propaganda attacks, observed that the weapons are directed against tank crews invading foreign territory, and would spare the factories and houses of private FRG citizens; l'Unita, which quoted top Italian CP official Minuzzi that Reagan's decision casts an ominous shadow on the world situation; The Guardian, that the neutron weapon is intended as a protection against Soviet tank units; the Stuttgarter Zeitung, on Reagan's tough line in respect to the US' NATO partners; the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, that the decision will hardly improve conditions for US-Soviet talks on Eurostrategic missiles, and that the deployment of these weapons in Europe is only a question of time; and Die Welt, which said Moscow has been taught a political lesson.

2. The Middle East. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Fishtein, M 6:30) reported on the diplomatic offensive by Egypt and Saudi Arabia aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis. The program noted Sadat's attempt to convince President Reagan of the necessity for the US to establish official contacts with the PLO, as well as Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd's seven-point peace plan calling, inter alia, for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory, the dissolution of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, and the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank with East Jerusalem as its capital. The program observed that the plan produced mixed reactions in Israel, and concluded by quoting from an article by former Under-Secretary of State in the Ford Administration Joseph Sisco in The Los Angeles Times.

3. Portugal. PANORAMA (Fishtein, M 6) looked at the Portuguese political scene following the resignation of Premier Francisco Pinto-Balsemao. The program briefly

reviewed the political fortunes of Portugal's 13th government since the 1974 revolution, noted that the right wing of Balsemao's Social Democratic Party has been voicing criticism of the Premier's position vis-a-vis leftist President Eanes, and reported that Balsemao decided to resign after receiving less than an unanimous vote of confidence from his party's national council. The program concluded that while Balsemao's opponents have succeeded in forcing him out of office, they might find it difficult to come up with an alternative candidate to fill his post.

4. Ulster. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Czugunow, L 3) reported on the death of the ninth hunger striker in Belfast, and noted that the British government's rejection of the latest proposals by the imprisoned terrorists resulted in further disorders in Ulster and sharp criticism by the government of the Irish Republic. A CND London special report of August 10 was used.

5. The US. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4:30) reported on the latest developments in the air traffic controllers' strike.

6. The Energy Conference in Nairobi. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (A. Orlov, NY 3:30) reported on the UN energy conference which has just begun in Nairobi, at which delegates from some 150 industrialized and developing countries are to discuss alternative sources of energy, including solar energy, geothermal energy and atomic energy. The program concluded by quoting UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that the conference is one of the most important ever organized by the UN.

7. The PRC and the Third World. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 5) gave an overview of the PRC's diplomatic initiatives in Third World countries aimed at countering Soviet influence there. The program noted the PRC's overtures to India, Pakistan and a number of ASEAN countries and briefly summed up the current state of Sino-American relations following Haig's visit to Peking.

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

1. A Method of Teaching Foreign Languages Developed by a US Psychology Professor and Based on the Way a Child Learns its Mother Tongue was described in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Limberger, NY 8:30).

2. The Reasons Why Women Smoke and Find Smoking More Difficult to Give Up Than Men were examined in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Klopikova, NY 10:30).

3. A New Kind of Sugar Which Chemically "Mirrors" Ordinary Sugar and Does Not Cause Weight Increase Because it Cannot be Absorbed by the Organism Has Been Developed in the US, it was reported in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 2:30).

4. The Services Offered by the Travellers' Insurance Company "Europe Assistance" were described in KALEIDOSCOPE (Predtechevsky, M 4), which excerpted an article in Der Spiegel. The program was a RERUN from 22 May 1980.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in B-1 (A. Orlov, M 3:30) and C-1 (A. Orlov and Nadirashvili, M 7).

WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the latest developments in Poland (Perouansky, M 6); the Polish economic situation (Predtechevsky, M 6:30); President Reagan's decision to build the neutron weapon (A. Orlov, M 7); the diplomatic offensive by Egypt and Saudi Arabi (Fishtein, M 6:30); the latest developments in Ulster (Czugunow, L 3); the UN energy conference in Nairobi (A. Orlov, M 3:30); Brezhnev and the Wallenberg affair (Fedoseyev, M 4:30); ILO criticism of the USSR for suppressing independent trade unions (Muslin, NY 4); and statistics on CPSU membership (Roitman, M 4).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the Polish economic situation (Predtechevsky, M 6:30); the UN energy conference in Nairobi (A. Orlov, M 3:30); the PRC and the Third World (Shilaeff, NY 5); the diplomatic offensive by Egypt and Saudi Arabia (Fishtein, M 6:30); and the latest developments in Ulster (Czugunow, L 3).

vr/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

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

IN POLAND, MORE LABOR PROTESTS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT AS THE
GOVERNMENT CONTINUED DISCUSSIONS WITH SOLIDARITY.

THE US HAS RE-EMPHASIZED THAT ITS PLANNED NEUTRON WARHEAD IS A
DEFENSIVE WEAPON DESIGNED TO COUNTER SOVIET ARMOR SUPERIORITY.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER FRANCISCO PINTO BALSEMAO HAS RESIGNED.

THE AMERICAN AIR CONTROLLERS STRIKE IS BEGINNING TO DISRUPT
INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT.

IRAN HAS EXECUTED FOUR MONARCHISTS AND SIX SO-CALLED COUP PLOTTERS.

ISRAEL'S DEPUTY PREMIER SAYS THE RECENT SAUDI STATEMENT ON MIDDLE
EAST PEACE REPRESENTS A TURNING POINT.

THERE WAS A DISTURBANCE AT THE FUNERAL OF AN IRA HUNGER STRIKER TODAY
WHEN A PRIEST CALLED FOR AN END TO SUCH FASTS.

AT THE SEA LAW CONFERENCE IN GENEVA, DEVELOPING NATIONS TODAY REFUSED
TO RE-OPEN NEGOTIATIONS ON PARTS OF THE DRAFT TREATY.

THE FIRST UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY OPENED
TODAY IN NAIROBI.

THERE HAVE BEEN BOMB ATTACKS ON ISRAELI DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL
OFFICES IN THREE WEST EUROPEAN CITIES.

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, 11 August 1981
Felton/Riollot/Perry

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Limberger, NY 4:30) reviewed the Reagan Administration's efforts to initiate negotiations with the USSR on Afghanistan. The program briefly described the US and Soviet positions, quoting from articles by Leslie Gelb and Drew Middleton in The New York Times, and concluded by noting the low morale among the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Nikolayev, M 7 and 3) included two RERUNS (that by Fedoseyeva was revised and amplified) from 10 January 1981 on the case of Alexander Podrabinek, the imprisoned co-founder of the Working Group for Investigating the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Lyubarsky, M 5:30) reported on the case of 36-year-old Irina Grivnina, a member of the Working Group for Investigating the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes who is now in prison awaiting a term of internal exile. The program was pegged to Grivnina's birthday.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Vail, Copenhagen 4:30) former Soviet political prisoner Boris Vail gave a profile of his former fellow-prisoner Nikolai Yevgrafov, a worker who during his imprisonment acquired an interest in philosophical, political and social questions.

3. The Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Yudovich, M 6) commented on the resolution adopted in April by the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers calling for greater efforts to save fuel and other material resources. The program commented that the resolution fails to look the truth in the eye and admit the economic inefficiency of the centralized planning system, but significantly does concede that in the USSR more energy and material is expended per unit of the national income compared with the best world indices. Quoting Deputy Gosplan Chairman Lalayants and Academician Tselikov, the program pointed to obsolete technological processes and equipment, and excessively heavy machinery.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Yurenen, P 5:30) drew attention to the publication in Literaturnaya Gazeta of July 29 of four readers' letters reacting to an article in the July 1 issue of the newspaper on millionaire officials making money in the "underground" economy. None of the officials exposed in the article were more than second-ranking republican ministry officials, but the readers' reaction suggests that the public also suspects the existence of such cases among the top hierarchy. One reader asked who in the Soviet Union could buy jewels worth 30,000 rubles. The program quoted Lenin that he did not know what socialism would be like when it reached its final stage, however unjust differences in wealth would remain.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 4), commenting on the advantages of a second economy in the sector of everyday repairs and other services, said in Hungary 85 per cent of this sector is in private hands, and if this were the case in the Soviet Union life would become easier there.

4. Traffic Accidents. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Alexeyev, M 4:30), in the absence of comprehensive official statistics, evaluated the number of traffic accidents in the Soviet Union with the help of the bits and pieces of information supplied by various Soviet publications. With 48,000 traffic-related deaths in 1978, the USSR came close to the US figure of 51,000 deaths on the road during the same years, the difference being that there are about seven times more automobiles in the US than in the USSR. The program was based on RLR 305/81.

5. "Zhdanovshchina." CULTURE AND POLITICS (Geller, P 7) recalled the adoption 35 years ago, on 14 August 1948, by the party's central committee of a resolution on questions of literature which marked the beginning of "Zhdanovshchina." Quoting from a Pravda commentary of a few years ago on the

occasion of the 80th anniversary of Zhdanov's birth which praised his contribution to the cultural development of the Soviet people, the program commented that the victims of the resolution of 14 August 1948 have been rehabilitated, but the resolution itself remains in force.

CULTURE AND POLITICS (Nekrasov, P 7) noted attempts to rehabilitate "Zhdanovshchina" in the Soviet Union, a RERUN from 3 March 1981.

6. Society. KALEIDOSCOPE (Dovlatov, NY 6:30), a RERUN from 7 August 1981, included an item on games of chance in the USSR.

7. Dostoevsky. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 12 February 1981, featured the second installment of Fedor Stepan's book Dostoevsky's Philosophy, published in Munich in 1962.

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

1. Poland. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Fedoseyev, M 7) highlighted the PUMP CC plenum which opened in Warsaw last Tuesday, noting that the day before, the government dispatched the Minister for Trade Union Affairs, Ciosek, to the meeting of Solidarity's National Coordinating Commission in Gdansk. The program observed that after last week's atmosphere of confrontation, the situation in the country this week has been marked by good will and a business-like approach on both sides. James Markham's article in The New York Times was cited.

PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 4) reported that the French cabinet has decided to provide Poland with emergency supplies of basic foodstuffs, including 11,000 tons of meat, 300,000 tons of wheat, 15,000 tons of sugar, and a quantity of fresh fruit, as well as medical supplies. It was noted that while the basic foodstuffs have been made available to the Poles at no-interest long-term credit terms, the fruit and medical supplies are being sent as a gift of the French nation. The program concluded that despite this generous aid, observers believe that basic economic reforms are needed to get Poland out of its present crisis.

2. Eastern Europe. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Limberger, NY 7:30) gave facts and figures on the decreasing or -- in the case of Poland -- negative economic growth rates in the East European countries, Hungary being conspicuous, however, for its dynamic and stable economy with steady, albeit modest growth rates.

3. The PRC. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Shilaieff, NY 3:30), a RERUN from 17 July 1981, gave facts and figures on the rapid increase of non-ferrous metals by the PRC.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Neutron Weapon. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) reported on Weinberger's press conference and other statements to the effect that the US is in fact already producing neutron weapons, that the decision concerns the US alone, and that it can only strengthen the US' position in arms limitation talks with the USSR. The program quoted other Administration officials as amplifying that the neutron weapon could be used not only in Europe but in the Persian Gulf region.

PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 8) began by detailing the effect of the neutron weapon. As regards the argument that it is immoral, the program pointed out that it has been tested also in the USSR and France; that as Weinberger observed, every weapon can kill; that it is by nature a defensive weapon; and that while one might say that the neutron weapon is indeed immoral, the SS-20, for example, is no less so. As regards whether the neutron weapon lowers the nuclear threshold, the program suggested that the height of this threshold depends not on the character of the weapons, but on the will of the political leadership.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Mirsky, P 5:30) quoted views expressed by two French generals and one colonel in Le Matin on the neutron weapon, two being for and one against it. The program also quoted French Defense Minister Hernu that he is convinced that the USSR has already tested the weapon.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Fishtein, M 13:30) began by quoting comment in The Wall Street Journal, which described Reagan's decision as a logical step in the direction set by President Carter. The Washington Post spoke of West European fears of a lowering of the nuclear barrier, and the impact of propaganda to the effect that the weapon kills people, but not riches. The Indian National Herald agreed with the Soviet description of Reagan's decision as appealing to "cannibalistic instincts." The Japanese Yomuri Shimbun asked whether it is really necessary to produce new types of nuclear weapon and thereby increase the risk of an atomic war. The Financial Times and The Daily Mirror criticized Reagan's failure to consult with the US' allies. The Daily Telegraph praised Reagan's boldness and leadership. The International Herald Tribune found the arguments in favor of the neutron weapon more convincing, pointing to its strategic value. Il Giornale Nuovo (Milan) said the violent Soviet reaction is the best proof that the Soviet leaders realize that the neutron weapon can reliably protect the US and Western Europe.

from a Soviet attack or blackmail attempts. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung contrasted the open announcement of the Reagan decision with the USSR's silence on its own atomic weapons. The pro-communist La Marseillaise described Reagan's decision as "madness," and the neutron weapon as the first purely offensive nuclear weapon. L'Est Republicain said Reagan's decision was taken more badly by the FRG than by other partners of the US. The Stuttgarter Zeitung pointed out that France is also developing a neutron weapon. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung cited a prominent, but unnamed Bundestag deputy as having warned Weinberger not to talk of the neutron weapon before the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The newspaper at the same time described Reagan's decision as a reaction to the USSR's uninterrupted challenge. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Dieter Schroeder) said the USSR should not be surprised that Reagan is no longer prepared to rely on their good will. Finally, The Times pointed out that the neutron weapon is in fact less destructive than the weapons already deployed in their thousands in Europe by both sides; the SS-20, for example, is 20,000 times more destructive.

2. The US. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4) looked at the ongoing US air traffic controllers' strike. The program reviewed the developments, since the strike started on August 3, reported that air traffic between the US and Europe was hit last Monday after the Canadian air traffic controllers joined their American colleagues in a sympathy protest, and noted the US State Department appeal to the governments of Canada, New Zealand, Portugal and other countries to keep their air lanes open for American traffic.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 2), a RERUN from 7 August 1981, reported on a draft bill submitted to Congress concerning the provision of US Embassy facilities by host countries.

3. Iran. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Nadirashvili, M 3:30) noted the increasingly frequent executions and violent actions by the regime's opponents. It was observed that according to official sources, 170 people were executed during the past week for a variety of criminal and political offenses. The program attempted to analyze the reasons for the continuing internal strife, and concluded that it remains to be seen whether the country's present leaders will be able to come up with viable solutions to bring Iran out of its present crisis.

4. The Berlin Wall. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Matusevich, M 5) commented on the 20th anniversary of the Berlin Wall, saying that the East German regime had to build it otherwise the first German state of workers and peasants would have been left without workers or peasants.

CULTURE AND POLITICS (Mekler, M 7:30), a RERUN from 21 August 1980, included commentary on the 20th anniversary of the Berlin Wall which mentioned the existence near Checkpoint Charlie of the Museum at the Wall.

5. Britain. PANORAMA (Czugunow, L 3) reported that the British government is to give financial aid to cities hit by the recent disorders.

6. Saudi Arabia. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Vardy, M 4:30) cited a recent article in The Economist on the economy and standard of living in this oil-rich country.

7. The World Bank Report on the State of World Economy was highlighted in RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Chianurov, M 5), which noted the report's findings on the developing countries' budgetary and energy problems, and quoted from the foreword to the report by the Bank's former director, Robert McNamara, who assessed the world's economic achievements during the past decade and his expectations for the 1980s.

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

1. EEC Commission Recommendations for the Conditions Under Which Battery Hens Are Kept was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 1), a RERUN from 7 August 1981.

2. Nijinski. KALEIDOSCOPE (Muslin, NY 3:30), a RERUN from 7 August 1981, cited an article in The New York Times concerning the late ballet dancer's mental illness.

PRESS REVIEW (Fishtein, M 13:30) was featured in C-1.

WORLD TODAY (Krassovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the military aspects of the neutron weapon (Predtechevsky, M 8); Weinberger on the US decision to produce the neutron weapon (Shilaeff, NY 4:30); the debate in France on the neutron weapon (Mirsky, P 5:30); world press comment on the US decision to produce the neutron weapon (Fishtein, M 13); the situation in Poland upon the opening of the PUPP CC plenum (Fedosayev, M 7); the US State Department on the situation in Afghanistan (Limberger, NY 4:30); and the situation in Iran (Nadirashvili, M 3:30).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: Weinberger on the US decision to produce the neutron weapon (Shilaeff, NY 4:30); the debate in France on the neutron weapon (Mirsky, P 5:30); the situation in Poland upon the opening of the PUMP CC plenum (Fedoseyev, M 7); the World Bank report (Chianurov, M 5); and the situation in Iran (Nadirashvili, M 3:30).

vr/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

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

POLISH PARTY LEADER STANISLAW KANIA TODAY CONDEMNED DEMONSTRATIONS
AND SAID A WAY MUST BE FOUND TO RESTORE CALM TO POLAND'S STREETS.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED AIRCRAFT HIJACKING IN POLAND HAS BEEN FOILED.

MORE SOVIET SHIPS ARE REPORTED ON THEIR WAY TO JOIN VESSELS ALREADY
IN THE BALTIC SEA NEAR POLAND FOR MILITARY EXERCISES.

DEFENCE SECRETARY CASPAR WEINBERGER SAYS AMERICA HAS MADE THE RIGHT
MOVE IN DECIDING TO PRODUCE AND STOCKPILE NEUTRON WARHEADS.

ISRAEL HAS EXPRESSED DISMAY AT WASHINGTON'S DECISION TO CONTINUE
DELAYING AIRCRAFT DELIVERIES TO ISRAEL.

THERE ARE NEW REPORTS OF STEPPED UP FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

A GROUP OF IRANIANS WHO SEIZED IRAN'S EMBASSY IN OSLO HAVE
SURRENDERED TO POLICE.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES HAS ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER
FRANCISCO PINTO BALSEMAO.

SPANISH AUTHORITIES ARE REPORTEDLY SEEKING LONG JAIL TERMS FOR
OFFICERS CHARGED WITH INVOLVEMENT IN AN ABORTIVE COUP.

VATICAN RADIO SAYS THE POPE IS ON THE ROAD TO FULL RECOVERY.

FLIGHTS FROM EUROPE TO THE U.S. HAVE BEEN CUT BACK BY AIR CONTROLLERS
PROTESTS IN NORTH AMERICA.



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, 12 August 1981
Felton/Riollet/Perry

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Beloborodov, W 7:30) reported on Haig's speech to lawyers in New Orleans, focusing on his statements on US-Soviet relations. The program referred in particular to the Secretary of State's statements to the effect that the US strategy was on the one hand, to establish barriers to Soviet aggression and on the other, create incentives for the USSR to display restraint. Haig also spoke of "linkage" in respect to arms limitation talks.
2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 5:30) highlighted the recently intensified activities of the partisans. The program cited the special report on this subject which was recently issued by the US State Department, noting that the report's findings have been confirmed by Western diplomats stationed in Kabul and by news agencies' dispatches from neighboring countries. The program evaluated the impact of these guerrilla activities on the Soviet troops, and reviewed various diplomatic efforts to reach a settlement of the Afghan problem.
3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Lyubarsky, M 9:30 and 10:30) began with a biography by former Soviet political prisoner Kronid

Lyubarsky of Yuri Orlov, the imprisoned founder of the Moscow Helsinki Group, on the occasion of his 57th birthday, followed by an excerpt from Orlov's "Report on the Situation of Prisoners in Camps in the USSR" from the Moscow Helsinki Group's Document No. 87. The compiler of the program said she chose Lyubarsky to give a biography of Orlov because they both represent a combination unfortunately frequent in Soviet history, namely scientist and political prisoner.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Alexeyeva, NY 6) also included a feature devoted to Yuri Orlov.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fedoseyev, M 0:30), quoting foreign correspondents in Moscow, briefly reported that the Soviet authorities are preparing the trial of Yevgeny Antsupov, a historian who has been seeking to emigrate since 1979 and was arrested in April this year. The program announced that the background to the case will be presented in its next issue.

4. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Limberger, NY 5:30), discussing the reasons why one fifth of those who settle in Siberia leave the region after one year, and 50 per cent after three years, quoted Brezhnev on the shortage of housing, nursery schools and cultural facilities there, but added that this was not the most important reason. What makes people leave in the first place is a shortage of food. The program described the desolate state of agriculture in a region which was once famous for the industriousness of its farmers.

5. Energy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Dreyer, NY 3:30) drew attention to stagnating fuel production in the Soviet Union in the first six months of the year, the sole exception being natural gas. The problem is particularly acute with regard to oil, with the increase of domestic consumption leading to a reduction of the quantity available for export and subsequently to a decrease of convertible currency reserves badly needed for the import of grain abroad.

6. Society. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Shragin, NY 8:30) quoted Richard Pipes that US policy should be to dissuade the Soviet Union from global expansion and get it to concentrate its resources on internal reform, and compared Pipes's views with those of Jerry Huff, who argues that the regime does not have to respond to any form of

of public pressure. But what will happen in the future is less certain. One of the elements which must be considered is that communism has developed not in industrially advanced countries but in industrially backward countries. Now that the Soviet population is changing, becoming more urban, better educated, possessing more goods, etc., will it continue to give passive support to a repressive regime? Industrialization has thus far been advanced with the ideological promise of a distant bright future, but what will happen, Huff asks, when the ideological postponement is no longer required? Then, Huff believes, the same changes which have occurred in the population's attitude toward the regime in Eastern Europe can be anticipated in the Soviet Union.

7. Mortality. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Bernshtam, M 7) continued to discuss the reasons for the increasing mortality rate in the USSR, this time pointing out that the phenomenon is not limited to a particular age group, that Soviet statistics are less forthcoming than they used to be, and that the touchstone indicator, life expectancy, is showing as negative a development as any other characteristic. Infant mortality is now so high for males that it is now on a level with that in underdeveloped countries.

8. "Zhdanovshchina." RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Geller, P 6:30), a RERUN from 11 August 1981, recalled the adoption 35 years ago of the party central committee's resolution marking the beginning of "Zhdanovshchina."

9. Dostoevsky. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 13 February 1981 pegged to the centenary of Dostoevsky's death, featured material on Dostoevsky by Fedor Stepun and Georgi Adamovich.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 9) highlighted the PUMP CC Plenum which ended on August 12, and the meeting of Solidarity's National Coordinating Commission which has been going on since August 10. The program summed up the brief opening remarks delivered at the CC Plenum by Kania, as well as the speeches by Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski and Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski, and noted the views expressed by the new Politburo member Zofia Grzyb. The plenum's final resolution was reviewed, which subjected Solidarity to sharp criticism, and Western agency reports were cited according to which Kania expressed interest in meeting with Poland's new Primate Archbishop Glemp following a similar request by Solidarity. The program concluded that the efforts by the Church to mediate between the authorities and Solidarity might prove beneficial to the country as a whole. The text of an advance copy of a RAD report of August 12 was used.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Tsaryunova and Fishtein, M 4:30) began by quoting The New York Times' Warsaw correspondent James Markham on the demand by Kania and other speakers at the PUWP CC plenum for an end to street marches and demonstrations; The Washington Post's correspondent Michael Dobbs, noting the PUWP leadership's tougher line towards Solidarity, recalled the CPSU CC's June letter, and pointed to Kulikov's visit and the present land and sea maneuvers. The Financial Times' correspondents David Tonge also pointed to the large scale naval maneuvers in the Baltic. Finally, Annie Kriegel in Le Figaro suggested that the present food crisis in Poland might be being maintained artificially, commenting that the "Polish infection" stopped being a threat to the USSR as soon as it became clear that "heresy" leads to hunger...

2. Hungary. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Fishtein, M 6) gave the substance of an article by Hungarian-born Tom Zolnay in The Chicago Tribune, a Loop college professor of English and journalism who left his native country in 1957 as a boy, in which he described his impressions gained during a recent visit there, paying particular attention to the impact of the current events in Poland.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Neutron Weapon. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 4) cited Weinberger's article in The Washington Post explaining why President Reagan decided to produce the neutron weapon at the present time.

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 5:30) concerned itself with West German reactions to President Reagan's decision on the production of neutron weapons. The program recalled that the Carter Administration's plans to produce the weapon were dropped in view of the West German ruling coalition's refusal to agree to their deployment on FRG territory. It was noted that while the Christian Democratic opposition has stressed the defensive nature of the weapon, the FRG government has expressed disappointment over President Reagan's decision. The program observed that criticism of the decision by leftist extremist circles in the FRG sounds very much like the stereotyped propaganda on this theme that has been emanating from Moscow.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Tsaryunova, M 4:30) began by citing President Reagan's decision to build the neutron weapon in The Baltimore Sun that the decision will strengthen the US position in strategic arms limitation talks with the USSR. The Philadelphia Inquirer commented that the neutron weapon is defensive rather than offensive, and is particularly suited to anti-tank warfare, and that it is thus not by chance that the USSR once suggested banning such weapons. The newspaper claimed on the other hand that the Reagan Administration is making no attempt to couple the US military buildup with attempts to achieve strategic arms control, and said it is about time that Washington and Moscow began talks on arms limitation and control. The Los Angeles Times explained that the neutron weapon is intended against invading Soviet tank divisions, and that President Reagan showed circumspection in stating that the weapon's deployment in Western Europe would not take place without the agreement of the countries concerned.

2. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4) detailed the agreement reached by Egypt with the US on the delivery of "Hawkeye" early-warning surveillance planes, citing the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram. The program noted that the US has suspended the transfer of 16 fighter-bombers to Israel, and previewed Begin's forthcoming visit to Washington.

3. Franco-Iranian Relations. PANORAMA (Salkazanova, P 4) described the sequence of events leading to the present deterioration of French-Iranian relations, the peg being Rajai's answer to Mitterrand's greeting on his election, in which the new Iranian president said: "You wish me success but at the same time you grant asylum to two criminals who have plotted against the Iranian revolution with the help of imperialism and international Zionism."

4. France. KALEIDOSCOPE (Gladilin, P 4), a RERUN from June 3, included an item on the running of the Elysee Palace.

5. The Berlin Wall. In PANORAMA (Nekrasov, P 7:30) Soviet emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov described the powerful impression made on him by a visit to the Museum at the Wall in West Berlin on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of this structure.

6. The 40th Anniversary of the Atlantic Charter was the subject of an item in RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Predtechevsky, M 9). The charter's objectives were described and its provisions quoted. The program concluded that while the charter's main idea, abstention from the use of force in settling conflicts among nations, has not been fulfilled, there appears to be no alternative to the realization of this idea other than the annihilation of human civilization.

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

1. Equal Rights. KALEIDOSCOPE (Storozhenko, NY 2:30), a RERUN from 3 June 1981, cited findings by a private US information-gathering agency on women's rights around the world.

KALEIDOSCOPE (L. Machlis, M 4), a RERUN from 3 June 1981, included an item on women's rights in the US and the Scandinavian countries.

2. Medicine. KALEIDOSCOPE (Vardy, M 4), a RERUN from 3 June 1981, reported on a new method devised in the US for treating cancer.

3. The Theater. FOOTLIGHTS (Gabai, NY 7:30) noted the revival of The Piddler on the Roof on Broadway this summer.

In FOOTLIGHTS (Baskins and Shaginyan, P 12:30), a former Soviet theater critic and a former Soviet actor back from the international theater festival in Avignon (France) gave their impressions of what they saw there.

FOOTLIGHTS (Mekler, M 7) noted the original character of a play by the Amsterdam theater workshop at a festival of young "independent" companies in West Berlin recently.

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PRESS REVIEW was featured in B-1 (Tsaryunova and Fishtein, M 4:30) and C-1 (Tsaryunova, M 4:30).

WORLD TODAY (Matusevich, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: Weinberger's article on the neutron weapon in The Washington Post (Shilaeff, NY 3:30); the FRG and the neutron weapon (Krassovsky, M 3:30); world press comment on developments in Poland (Tsaryunova and Fishtein, M 4:30); Hungary and the Polish developments (Fishtein, M 3); the 20th anniversary of the Berlin Wall (Matusevich, M 4:30 and Nekrasov, P 7:30); the high manpower fluctuation in Siberia (Limberger, NY 5:30); stagnating energy production in the USSR (Dreyer, NY 3); the 40th anniversary of the Atlantic Charter (Predtechevsky, M 9); and the situation in Afghanistan (Nadirashvili, M 3).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: Weinberger's article on the neutron weapon in The Washington Post (Shilaeff, NY 4); the FRG and the neutron weapon (Krassovsky, M 5:30); Hungary and the Polish developments (Fishtein, M 6); and the 40th anniversary of the Atlantic Charter (Predtechevsky, M 9).

vr/gk/DF

NEWS COVERAGE

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

SOLIDARITY LEADERS APPEALED TO POLES TODAY TO END STRIKES,
DEMONSTRATIONS AND MARCHES PROTESTING FOOD SHORTAGES.

THE US HAS REPEATED ITS COMMITMENT TO ARMS CONTROL.

A REVOLUTIONARY PROSECUTOR IN IRAN HAS SAID THE GOVERNMENT WILL SHOW
NO MERCY TO ITS OPPONENTS.

EUROPEAN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS ARE TO MEET THURSDAY TO DISCUSS
POSSIBLE ACTION TO SUPPORT STRIKING AMERICAN CONTROLLERS.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAY KOREAN DISSIDENT KIM DAE-JUNG MAY BE RELEASED
FROM PRISON IN AN AMNESTY.

THE PREMIERS OF SINGAPORE AND CHINA HAVE AGAIN MET.

AL-AHRAM SAYS WASHINGTON AND CAIRO HAVE REACHED AGREEMENT ON THE
PROVISION OF SEVERAL EARLY-WARNING SURVEILLANCE PLANES TO EGYPT.

REF

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, 13 August 1981
Felton/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Beloborodov, W 8) quoted Haig and other US Administration officials to the effect that, contrary to Soviet claims, the US is indeed interested in curbing the arms race, and has proposed to the USSR to start talks on Eurostrategic missiles before the end of this year, and is engaged in intensive preparations for a resumption of SALT talks. However, the Reagan Administration has a new conceptual approach to arms limitation: it will first determine which defense programs are needed to guarantee the US' national security, and only then formulate its positions on arms control.
2. Soviet-Swiss Relations. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 7) gave the text of an article in Die Weltwoche of August 12 on the extent of Soviet espionage in Switzerland. The article, by Swiss parliamentarian Rudolf Friedrich, describes Soviet efforts to obtain information on the Swiss economic infrastructure. In Friedrich's opinion, this information could be useful to anyone wanting to knock out communication systems, etc. Friedrich asks why, if Brezhnev is trembling day and night on account of world peace, he is expending such resources on developing the capability to knock out neutral Switzerland's communication network.
3. Soviet-Chinese Relations. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Kafanova, NY 11) reviewed Dan N. Jacobs' biography of Mikhail Borodin published in the US recently under the title Borodin, Stalin's China Man.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. In HUMAN RIGHTS (Alexeyeva, NY 7:30) the representative abroad of the Moscow Helsinki Group, Lyudmila Alexeyeva, commented on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Act that while the Soviet leadership was proud at having achieved its goals of recognition of the post-World War II national frontiers and securing access to Western scientific and technical achievements, it now has no desire to mark the anniversary of the signing of the Act in view of the demands by various groups of Soviet citizens for fulfilment of the Act's humanitarian provisions, and the Western reaction to the Soviet leadership's clear non-fulfilment of these provisions. The Helsinki Act and the Helsinki movement in the USSR, the program concluded, are at any rate a step towards making the Soviet authorities respect the rights of Soviet citizens.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 9:30), pegged to Yuri Orlov's 57th birthday, commented that in sentences against human rights activities in the USSR it is not divulged exactly for what statements or views the accused was sentenced, and in this connection cited from Orlov's September 1973 open letter to Brezhnev (AS-1594) in which he called for the observation of moral principles by the state, said that the greatest error of Marxist theory is that it ignores man's spiritual needs and qualities, and described socialism in the USSR as "feudalism without private property."

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Alexeyeva, NY 10:30), a RERUN from 12 August 1981, the representative abroad of the Moscow Helsinki Group, Lyudmila Alexeyeva, spoke of the tragic fate of the scientist and human rights activist Yuri Orlov on the occasion of his 57th birthday.

In RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Lyubarsky, M 3), the editor of the information bulletin News From the USSR reported on the arrest of historian Arseni Roginsky, who has been charged under Article 196 of the RSFSR Criminal Code for allegedly falsifying official documents.

5. Emigration and Emigres. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 5) noted the continuing decline of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, and gave figures tending to support the view of Western diplomats in Moscow who ascribe this trend to the present poor state of Soviet-US relations. A decline in ethnic German and Armenian emigration was also noted.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 28:30), a RERUN from 21 June 1980, featured a slightly abridged version of Prof. G. Andreyev's article Notes on the Traditions of Russian Liberalism.

6. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 1 and Limberger, NY 5) gave the gist of an article by Kevin Klose of August 8 about the problems raised by the outflow of young people from rural areas, a trend which the Soviet authorities have been so far unable to stop despite massive investments in the agricultural sector in order to improve conditions there. An introduction to the article said that the latest estimate of the Soviet harvest by the US Department of Agriculture was 185 million tons, i.e., 50 million tons less than the planned figure, and that one of the bottlenecks of Soviet agriculture is the labor factor.

7. Women. KALEIDOSCOPE (Dovlatov, NY 4:30), a RERUN from 3 July 1981, reported on the difficult life of women in the USSR.

8. Literature. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Yurenen, P 8) gave a positive review of a short story by the well-known Soviet writer Grigori Baklanov published in Druzhba Narodov (1981/6) under the title Menshi sredi bratev (The Lesser of the Brothers). This story, said the program, together with the latest novels of Chingiz Aytmatov and Vasili Aksenov, make it possible to talk of an "eschatological" trend in present-day Russian literature.

9. "Zhdanovshchina." RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (B. Orlov, NY 5:30), a RERUN from 13 August 1980, talked about the party's central committee resolution of 14 August 1946 concerning problems of literature which marked the beginning of "Zhdanovshchina."

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Chinurov, M 6:30), based in part on an RAD paper of August 13, summarized the situation after the conclusion of the three-day plenum of the PUWP CC, noting Solidarity's express desire to avoid confrontation and its reassertion that it has no aspirations to function as a political party, that it does not maintain international contacts in conflict with Poland's interests, and that it is not responsible for the country's present crisis. The program also cited Solidarity's appeal to the workers to make sacrifices and desist for two months from individual strike actions. Solidarity's firm stand was contrasted with Kania's speech in which he repeatedly spoke of "catastrophe" and "danger" and pointed to the concern of Poland's allies. At the same time, the program noted that the party leaders seem not to want conflict with the union, and there are reports in the Western press that perhaps the Catholic Church will serve as mediator.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 1:30) drew attention to the fact that the Soviet media have failed to report that dockers in Gdansk have refused to load a shipment of meat intended for Britain and the US. The program suggested that the Soviet authorities do not want to remind the dockers in Odessa that twice, in 1961 and 1963, they refused to load meat intended for Cuba when there was no meat in the city's shops.

PRESS REVIEW (RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD") (A. Orlov, M 6) began by quoting extensively from an article in The Wall Street Journal by Polish Journalists Union chairman Stefan Bratkowski, who spoke of a crisis of hope in Poland, but later added that while the atmosphere was nervous, it was not explosive. Bratkowski also pointed to the helplessness of the bureaucrats as regards the implementation of economic reforms, and said the country's many talented economists were prevented from coming into their own by the politico-economic system. The Christian Science Monitor commented on the fact that the Sejm is now examining a draft bill on giving all Polish citizens passports permitting them to freely leave and re-enter the country. The newspaper quoted Slowo Powszechne on the number of Poles who have left the country since last August, and observed that the economy has been hard hit by a reduction in tourism.

2. Yugoslavia. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Fishtein, M 5:30) reported on a series of "show trials" in Yugoslavia's autonomous province of Kosovo of "Albanian nationalists," the designation for those involved in the wave of unrest which rolled over the province in March and April of this year. One of the more interesting trials was said to be one involving the founders of the Kosovo movement of national liberation, which took place in Pec on August 6. An RAD paper was used.

3. The PRC. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Shilaeff, NY 5:30) said that the liberalization campaign in the PRC seems to have reached a turning point. Despite the advances made by the pragmatists, on the political scene it would seem that liberalization has taken a setback. In the economic sphere, the situation is more complicated in that there have been concessions to private economic activity, but since the economic situation is so bad, this should not be interpreted as liberalization; in fact, it would be generally true to say that the private sector's advances are being restrained by the authorities.

KALEIDOSCOPE (Vardy, M 3:30), a RERUN from 3 July 1981, cited an article by US journalist Victoria Graham on small private businesses in Lanchow.

4. The French CP. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Sezeman, P 8) reviewed Comrade Vodka, a satirical novel by the French writer Pierre Belfroi, a former member of the French CP, about the party members' morals and manners.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Neutron Weapon. PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Matusevich, M 9) quoted the Norwegian Arbeiderbladet, on fears even in the US Administration that the US decision to produce the neutron weapon could cause new problems in relations between Western Europe and the US; the Danish Berlingske Tidende, which described the US decision as logical and justified, and attributed the violent Soviet reaction to the fact that the weapon neutralizes the colossal Soviet expenditure on tank superiority; and the Finnish Hufvudstadsbladet, which said that now it is not war but military buildup which is the continuation of politics by other means, and suggested that the US aim in producing the neutron bomb and deploying cruise missiles in Western Europe is to force the USSR to further stretch its limited economic reserves.

2. The Berlin Wall. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Krassovsky, M 4:30), pegged to the 20th anniversary of the Berlin Wall, commented that while the GDR leadership claims that the building of this structure was a decisive contribution towards preserving peace in Europe and created the conditions for the successful construction of a developed socialist society in the GDR, in fact the wall was built in order to stop the massive exodus of refugees from the GDR.

PRESS REVIEW (PANORAMA) (Krassovsky, Nadirashvili, A. Orlov, and Fishtein, M 5) began by citing Axel Springer's appeal in Die Welt on the occasion of the Berlin Wall's 20th anniversary which was published in The Wall Street Journal, The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, and The Chicago Times. This was followed by comment in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, The Times, The Christian Science Monitor, and Le Soir.

3. Iran. RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Nadirashvili, M 4), based on a CND Special, outlined the positions of various groups in opposition to the regime in Teheran, and described the wave of repressions carried out by the regime since Bahi-Sadr's flight. At present, the program said, it is not clear whether Moscow supports the regime or someone else.

4. French-Spanish-Italian Relations. PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 4:30) reported on French government's efforts to settle a dispute with French farmers demonstrating against the import of Spanish fruit and vegetables, and Italian wine.

5. Zimbabwe-North Korean Relations. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 5) reported on the arrival in Salisbury of a group of 100 North Korean military personnel who according to diplomatic sources are to train a Zimbabwe brigade in the use of North Korean arms to be delivered later. The program noted Mugabe's good relations with Pyongyang, said that Britain, which also has military advisers in Zimbabwe, apparently does not object to the North Koreans, but suggested that South Africa and the US will not be indifferent.

6. Libya and International Terrorism. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 9) cited the chapter on the subject from US journalist Claire Sterling's book The Network of Terror, in which she refers in particular to the way in which Gaddafi's ambition is being exploited by the USSR.

7. The US. A poll showing US citizens' positive views on their country was the subject of an item in KALEIDOSCOPE (Storozhenko, NY 3), a RERUN from 3 July 1981.

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

1. Medicine. KALEIDOSCOPE (Vardy, M 3), a RERUN from 3 July 1981, quoted an article in Nature on new findings on the causes of cancer.

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PRESS REVIEW was featured in B-1 (A. Orlov, M 6), C-1 (Matusevich, M 9), and C-2 (Krassovsky, Nadirashvili, A. Orlov, and Fishtein, M 5).

WORLD TODAY (Panish, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the 20th anniversary of the Berlin Wall (Krassovsky, M 3); the beginning of "Zhdanovshchina" in 1946 (B. Orlov, NY 2); the arrest of Soviet historian Arseny Roginsky (Lyubarsky, M 2); Yuri Orlov's 57th birthday (Alexeyeva, NY 6); the drift of manpower from the countryside in the USSR (Limberger, NY 3); increasing Soviet espionage in Switzerland (Predtechinsky, M 7); developments in Poland (Chianurov, M 4:30); domestic political developments in the PRC (Shilaeff, NY 4); the situation in Iran (Nadirashvili, M 3:30); and French farmers' protests against Spanish and Italian agricultural imports (Salkazanova, P 4:30).

RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" featured programming on the following topics: the 20th anniversary of the Berlin Wall (Krassovsky, M 4:30); the situation in Iran (Nadirashvili, M 4); the sentencing of Albanian nationalists in Kosovo (Fishtein, M 5:30); the situation in the PRC (Shilaeff, NY 5:30); and world press comment on the Polish developments (A. Orlov, NY 6).

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NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE STORIES IN THEIR NEWSCASTS
OF 13 AUGUST 1981:

POLISH PARTY LEADER KANIA AND PREMIER JARUZELSKI ARE TO VISIT THE
SOVIET UNION SHORTLY.

PRESIDENT REAGAN SAYS HE HAS WRITTEN SOVIET PARTY LEADER BREZHNEV TO
PROPOSE THAT THEY MEET TO DISCUSS WAYS OF PRESERVING PEACE.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR NEW MANEUVERS.

ISRAEL'S AMBASSADOR IN THE US HAS MET SECRETARY OF STATE HAIG TO TALK
ABOUT SUSPENDED US AIRCRAFT DELIVERIES TO ISRAEL.

THE EAST BERLIN WALL IS 20 YEARS OLD TODAY. WEST GERMAN OFFICIALS
USED THE OCCASION TO CALL FOR IMPROVED TIES WITH EAST GERMANY.

THE US AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES THAT THE SOVIET UNION WILL
HAVE ANOTHER POOR GRAIN HARVEST THIS YEARS.

IRAN'S NEW PRIME MINISTER MOHAMMED BAHONAR TODAY PRESENTED HIS
CABINET TO PARLIAMENT.

THE UNITED STATES HAS TOLD A UN CONFERENCE IT WILL DOUBLE THE AMOUNT
OF AID IT PROVIDES DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR HARNESSING NEW SOURCES OF
ENERGY.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS HAVE PROPOSED A WAY OF ENDING
THE AMERICAN CONTROLLERS STRIKE.

POPE JOHN PAUL MAY LEAVE HIS ROME HOSPITAL FRIDAY.

CHINA'S PREMIER HAS ENDED A SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOUR.